

INCOME OF EMPLOYED AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS
ASSOCIATION MEMBERS--A 1979
NATIONAL ANALYSIS

By

CAROLYN JEAN TOWNSLEY

Bachelor of Science
University of North Alabama
Florence, Alabama
1962

Master of Arts in Teaching
University of Montevallo
Montevallo, Alabama
1974

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Thesis Approved:

Margaret S. Callum
Thesis Adviser

Elaine Jensen

Robert R. Kamm

Margaret Skuggs

Bernice Kopel

Norman H. Durham
Dean of the Graduate College

1103084

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Many factors influence each individual in the exploration and final identification of a career. These factors are frequently classified as intrinsic motivations such as self-expression of one's skills and talents, interest-value of the work, and a personal feeling of satisfaction derived from the work, and extrinsic motivations such as pay, security, and satisfying co-workers (Centers and Bugental, 1966).

The priority placed on each of these motivational factors varies with different occupations. Centers and Bugental (1966) found that white-collar workers consistently placed a greater value on the intrinsic factors while blue-collar workers placed a greater value on extrinsic factors. The individual in a white-collar job was more likely to select a job or remain on a job because of intrinsic considerations rather than pay or financial security. With the exception of professional-managerial occupations, all occupational levels identified pay as the most important job factor.

Much research has been conducted on each of the intrinsic and extrinsic factors related to motivation behind career choice and there has been extensive research in the area of remuneration provided in exchange for services. More specifically, much research has been reported on income in exchange for work services. However, there has been little evaluation and few analyses of the income of the home

economic professional and an extensive search has not revealed an in-depth analysis that would give a profile of the income of the professional home economist.

An American Home Economics Association (AHEA) membership survey conducted in 1973 revealed the income of the membership and described some characteristics of home economists. About 17,000, 56 percent of the membership, responded to the survey. East (1980) examined the data:

If you could find one person who represented exactly the median point on several descriptors, that average home economist would be female, married, about forty years old, white, living in an east, north-central state, would have a bachelor's degree with some additional graduate credits. would be employed at a full-time teaching job, would earn about \$14,000 a year. (p. 102)

Another membership survey was conducted in 1979 by AHEA to supply information and to describe characteristics of professional home economists. Aggregate data useful for multiple kinds of analyses to yield professional information and individual data that described the membership led to a more comprehensive description of professional home economists (Hill, 1980). The estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment was identified as well as personal characteristics, educational-preparation variables, employment information, area of knowledge and experience, research, professional association involvement, professional involvement, readership, public affairs involvement, international service, and volunteer service.

This research project was a study of the relationship between the estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment and selected descriptive variables associated with personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment based on data obtained

from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (see Appendix A, AHEA, 1978).

This income analysis furnished insight concerning the remuneration of full-time employed professional home economists. It is anticipated that this information can be used in recruiting for the profession, counseling those interested in the profession, and comparing incomes with other professions. The descriptive characteristics of this income analysis will be a valuable tool for use by professional home economists, placement offices, schools, institutions, employers, and career counselors.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this study was to identify selected variables associated with personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment that are associated with annual income of full-time employed AHEA members. The specific objectives of this study were the following:

1. Develop a profile of full-time employed professional home economists that includes annual income, selected personal characteristics, and highest degree held.
2. Determine if there is an annual income difference between groups categorized according to selected personal characteristics.
3. Determine if there is an annual income difference between groups categorized according to selected educational-preparation variables.
4. Determine if there is an annual income difference between groups categorized according to selected employment variables.

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated for the study:

- H₁: There will be no association between the annual income and sex of full-time employed AHEA respondents.
- H₂: There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the highest degree earned.
- H₃: There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following personal variables:
- a. racial or ethnic group
 - b. marital status
 - c. proportion of contribution to household income
 - d. size of community in which they reside
- H₄: There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following educational-preparation variables:
- a. major emphasis of the highest degree
 - b. type of institution from which bachelor's degree was received
 - c. plans for an advanced degree
- H₅: There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following employment variables:
- a. employment period
 - b. nature of primary employer
 - c. classification of current position as a career

opportunity for persons prepared in home economics related areas

- d. major functions performed in current job
- e. plans for seeking or changing employment
- f. number of different types of positions held
- g. total number of years of professional employment

Assumptions

The following assumptions were pertinent to the conduct of the study:

1. The responses to the questionnaire by the AHEA membership are conscientious expressions of respondents' personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment.
2. The responses to item 32 of the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey, "Estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment" (p. 7) were primarily income from sources of home economics employment unless otherwise identified by the respondents in item 27, d (p. 6).
3. An auxiliary study provided evidence of little or no bias associated with nonrespondents for items used in this study. It is assumed the population of those who responded which is a sample of the AHEA membership is representative of the total population.

Limitations of the Study

The kinds of information available were limited to what could be obtained through a questionnaire mailed to the professional members

of the association. The variables examined were those which the researcher judged to be most critical to the establishment of an income analysis.

Only a portion of employed home economists are members of AHEA. East (1980) estimated that only about one-third of employed home economists were members of AHEA when the 1973 membership survey was distributed.

The composite of full-time employed AHEA members was limited to the responses of 48.9 percent of the AHEA membership who returned the questionnaire.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined as used in the study because their definitions are not universally consistent.

American Home Economics Association--AHEA is a professional and scientific organization that has affiliated home economics associations in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The association publishes journals and papers, manages job referral and placement services, and sponsors workshops and conventions for professional development as part of the services for home economists. East (1980) said the association also provides public relations and image building among the various publics interested in individual and family life. The members participate in teaching, research, extension, business, dietetics, human services, journalism, and voluntary community and professional service (AHEA, 1981).

Annual Income--The amount of money received from employment which is identical to income before tax (Timbergen, 1972). For the purpose

of this study, income was defined as the estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment, item 32, 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (p. 7).

Full-Time Employed AHEA Members--Respondents to the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey who indicated employment on item 23, response a (p. 5) and who indicated full-time work (36 hours or more per week) in item 25, response b (p. 5).

Higher Degrees--Master's and doctor's degrees as opposed to bachelor's degrees.

Home Economics--Home economics is a professional field of knowledge and service "concerned with helping families shape both the parts and the whole of the pattern of daily living" (AHEA, 1959, p. 5). The body of knowledge is concerned with individual and family life interactions with other social institutions and the physical environment (Bivins, Fitch, Newkirk, Paolucci, Riggs, St. Marie, and Vaughn, 1975).

Professional Home Economists--For purposes of this study professional home economists must be AHEA members in one of the following groups:

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

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

3. Associate Member--Individuals not eligible for active or reserve membership, but are currently involved with home economics programs in the United States (AHEA Action, February, 1980).

Organization of This Report

This report is organized into five chapters. The significance of the study is stated in the introduction to Chapter I. It is followed by the statement of the problem, purpose and objectives of the study, hypotheses, assumptions, limitations of the study, and definition of terms. A review of the literature that relates to the research follows in Chapter II. The procedure and method used in conducting the study are described in Chapter III. The findings of the study and the analysis and interpretation of these findings are presented in Chapter IV with the summary, conclusions and recommendations being presented in Chapter V.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Compensation in exchange for services is one of the basic economic principles of culture. The criteria for compensation in the various occupations have been somewhat obscure in history. Even more vague are the criteria established for remunerating professionals. Bartlett (1933) identified criteria for professional remuneration that still hold true today: the public attitude toward the quality and quantity of services necessary for its well-being, the general extent to which these services are available, professional standards for preparation, certification requirements, and the ability of the public or individual to support the service.

As these criteria determine the dollar value of professional service, there are other important contributing factors that directly influence the income of a professional. Three general factors include personal characteristics, educational preparation for the occupation, and employment variables. These factors are in concert with the criteria for professional remuneration and the distribution of an individual's earning profile. Mincer (1974) said, "An individual's 'earnings profile' reflects his lifetime acquisition of human capital, and the aggregate distribution of earnings is viewed simply as a distribution of individual earnings profiles" (p. 2).

Although an income profile is not a new concept in society, the paucity of literature on income profiles of home economists reflects its recent introduction to the home economics profession. The literature cited within this chapter describes professions in general with specific references to male and female income differences, personal characteristics, educational preparation variables, and employment variables.

Male - Female Income Differences

Inequality of income continues to exist in this age when voices call for females to be paid equally to their male counterparts for performing work of equal worth. Bernard (1975) commented that "Women are poor. Compared with men, they are very poor" (p. 238). She found income disparity at every level of society, from the working poor to the wealthy. Females who work, work to earn money. Generally their motive for working is not for fun, or to get out of the house, or to pass time until marriage, or to meet men. Blau (1975) also cited evidence that work is a financial necessity for significant numbers of women.

In 1977 male full-time workers employed throughout the year averaged earnings of \$14,626 while their female counterparts were paid an average of \$8,618 (U. S. Department of Labor, 1979). Females earned 59 cents for every dollar men earned.

Seidman (1978) said, "Women professionals are more skilled and qualified for a range of higher paid, more attractive kinds of work than most women" (p. 113). The professional female is relatively better paid than the female worker in general. The professional female

earns about 67 percent of the professional male's earnings. However, Keyserling (1976) reported that only 15 percent of working females are in the professional and technical category, and about half of the 15 percent are employed in traditionally female, low paid occupations.

East (1980) stated that the subject matter content of home economics is more in keeping with the traditional interests of females than the interests of males. This characteristic helps explain the fact that more females than males have been attracted to the home economics discipline for career opportunities. Because a disproportionate number of females are employed in the home economics profession, salaries throughout the discipline are lower than the salaries of professionals in similar disciplines (Rudd and McKenry, 1980). The salary gap varies not only among disciplines but also within disciplines. Magarrell (1980) identified that in the area of vocational education which included nursing, health professions, and home economics, salaries of male employees were 6.6 percent higher than salaries of female employees.

There was a conflict of philosophy concerning intermittency in women's employment and the income gap for males and females. Joselow (1980) contended that on the average the female work force is less experienced than the male work force because of the work time females lose due to family responsibilities. Joselow (1980) stated, "so, even assuming that all women had been paid the same as all men, women's average salaries in a field will be lower" (p. 34). She further identified that females tend to have incomes equal to males after three to five years' experience, but at the ten years' experience level, female earnings are lower.

On the opposite end of the philosophical spectrum concerning intermittency in female's employment was Keyserling's (1976) study. She reported that males are assuming more responsibilities in the home; thus, "intermittency in women's employment has greatly diminished and its extent is frequently exaggerated" (p. 209). She disclosed that there are few adequate studies of the quit rates (the number of leaves taken due to family or other responsibilities) of men and women but the income gap is not wide when data were compared properly.

Several hypotheses have been suggested to explain low income for females. Joselow (1980) stated that society perceives the work that females do as merely an extension of unpaid housework. She identified working females as younger today and more numerous in the work force. In 1950, jobs were held by 34 percent of all working-age females; today that number exceeds 50 percent.

Aesthetic factors were hypothesized by Joselow (1980) as a reason for salary difference between males and females. For example, a female art student might become an interior designer making \$10,000, while the male art student might choose industrial design and earn \$18,000. Choices associated with aesthetics could be applied to numerous areas in the home economics profession.

The income gap is narrowing between males and females employed in academia. Magarrell (1980) reported that the average salary for full-time college and university faculty members on nine- and ten-month contracts for the academic year 1980-81 was \$20,106 for females and \$24,402 for males. For that year, colleges and universities gave bigger raises to females but average pay for males was still higher for the sample in this survey.

Magarrell (1981) later reported the salaries of college and university administrators. There was an 8.7 percent increase over 1980 salaries on the average for all categories of administrators. In every administrative job but one (dean of nursing), the median salary for females was lower than the median for males. However, large increases were reported for deans of home economics, up 14.8 percent in 1981 over the past year.

Disparity between the incomes of males and females continues to exist in the market place. Even the passage of federal legislation guaranteeing equal pay for equal work has not removed the earnings gap.

Personal Characteristics

A study by Suter and Miller (1973) showed that when educational attainment, job status, and work experience were compared for continuously employed females and males, it was the females who earned less. The researchers reached the conclusion that discrimination accounted for part of the earnings gap: females were paid less because they were female.

During recent years minority-race females have made significant gains in their earnings compared with white females, but their earnings remain lower. In 1963, minority-race females had 88 percent salary income of white females; in 1973, 65 percent. This salary increase for minorities may have resulted from increased education, geographical migration, and changing occupational distribution of employment (U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1975).

Influence of marital status on income was studied by Suter and Miller (1973). They found that married and single females with similar

education and work experience received about the same income. Couch (1980) reported that the female work force is more than 60 percent single, divorced, widowed, or separated. Couch (1980) said, "Two out of 5 women workers support themselves" (p. 4).

In 1973, 91 percent of all Americans lived as part of a family. The standard of living was significantly increased with earnings females made and contributed as part of the family income. About 12 percent of all families were headed by females. The female head of family had a median income of \$8,795 while the male head of family had \$13,675 (U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1975).

Joselow (1980) studied income relationship with regional differences and stated, "It's impossible to make generalizations about regional differences in pay" (p. 32). One region may pay well for one profession while another region may pay less well for the same service. Also, "within the same region, two cities may offer widely differing pay scales" (p. 32). The cost of living and/or tax burdens could neutralize a salary advantage.

Geographic constraints on females' careers in academia was studied by Marwell, Rosenfeld, and Spilerman (1979). They reported that females have been lower in academic rank and pay, have been less well represented in prestigious positions, and have taken longer to advance than males. They argued that disparity in academic status and earnings exists because of disadvantages that marriage imposes on females. They showed that in two-career families, academic females are more likely than academic males to work in metropolitan places. These females are constrained in taking advantage of strategic opportunities such as job switching for upward mobility. Job shifts would require flexibility to

make geographic moves. The general custom of our society has been to maximize the husband's career prospects in a two-career family. A female's career may not develop to its highest potential because her career cannot develop in the locale of her husband's work, or she relinquishes a good position for a less desirable job elsewhere because her husband makes a career move.

In summary, personal characteristics have an association with income. Minority races earn less income from employment than whites. Married and single females earn about the same income, but their earnings are less than their male counterparts. Geographic constraints tend to set limits on income.

Educational Preparation

The level of educational preparation has been closely associated with the amount of income earned. The idea is commonly believed by many (Adams, 1958; Keys, 1967; Timbergen, 1972) that the more formal education individuals obtain, the higher paying the occupations they may enter and therefore the greater their lifetime incomes. However, Freeman (1977) reported that "the economic return to college measured by the income or occupational differences between college and high school graduates fell markedly for young men in the 1970's" (p. 18).

Few females are educated in areas which command high salaries such as the skilled crafts, law, medicine, engineering, business, and management. Couch (1980) stated that the kind and amount of education an individual achieved was a good predictive factor of earnings; more so for males than females. Earning power is related to educational preparation.

Carol and Parry (1968) challenged the concept of the higher the educational level the higher the lifetime income and suggested foregoing higher education to invest its cost in a savings account. For many occupations the interest earned from the account would result in a higher lifetime return.

Freeman (1976) studied the decline of income and occupational attainment of college graduates in the 1970's. College trained workers continued to have higher earnings and better prospects than their high school peers. He concluded, "For many, college remains a good investment" (p. 187).

Seidman (1978) found that females still tend to be concentrated in a few fields of study in higher education. During the 1960's, more than one-third majored in education and almost half in the humanities. About half of all female's degrees were in education and nearly 85 percent were in education and humanities at the master's degree level. There was a decline in the number of females majoring in the hard sciences, including the life sciences and almost all other professional fields excluding health and education. During this period the number of doctor's degrees earned by females declined and in 1970 only eight percent of the medical students were female. Seidman (1978) said that "Women tend to be overrepresented in shorter, less demanding programs and underrepresented in longer ones that lead more readily into higher-paying employment or further education" (p. 120).

Blitz (1974) reported that "In 1970, of all women in the professions, 53.2 percent had completed four years of college or more, and the median of school years completed was 16.1" (p. 37). He identified that when females increase their professional educational level they

could enter higher paying professional positions.

For the professional female, education has an even greater impact on employment. Seidman (1978) said:

More than in most employment categories, the supply of professional women reflects the influence of their past formal education and training experience. Almost all professionals today must have a college degree. Increasing numbers of them have also acquired postgraduate training. (p. 117)

Data available from member institutions of the Association of Administrators of Home Economics (AAHE) through the association's 1980-81 Salary Study (AAHE, 1981) summarized faculty status according to the highest educational degree held and the salary received. The average salary for 11-12 months employment for all faculty ranks was \$29,129 for doctor's (n=540), \$22,969 for master's (n=319), and \$20,590 for bachelor's degrees (n=11). These averages were from 89 state universities and land-grant colleges. There were 2,308 individuals identified as professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, and extension specialist with no other academic rank who participated in the survey. These data did not include those designated as chief, associate or assistant chief of home economics units, subject matter unit heads who had a portion of their employment time assigned for administration, and home economics extension program leaders.

Almost all of the studies reported in the professional literature supported the idea that the higher the level of education attained, the higher the income. An individual may enter a higher paying occupation with a higher educational degree; therefore, total lifetime earnings would be greater.

Employment Variables

Professional home economists are employed in a wide variety of positions by various employers. The expertise of home economists focuses on individual and family life, the unifying concept of the discipline. Their unique employment positions are characterized by individual competencies performed within each position. East (1980) generalized concerning the skills utilized in the profession and said, "All home economists are interpreters, translators, synthesizers, and appliers of information. All home economists work toward the improvement of living conditions" (p. 3).

According to the U. S. Department of Labor (1975), in 1974 there were more than 120,000 persons employed in home economics professional career occupations. The division included 33,000 dietitians, 5,300 cooperative extension workers, and 70,000 teachers--50,000 in secondary schools, 15,000 in adult education, and 5,000 in colleges and universities. More than 7,000 home economists were employed in research and social welfare programs and 5,000 in private business firms.

These statistics from the U. S. Department of Labor were probably conservative. According to Odlund and Cebik (1975), information from AHEA and the American Dietetic Association in 1975 indicated there were more than 164,000 employed home economists.

More recently, East (1980) identified 75,000 home economists who were educators. She recognized a new category--2,000 home economists who were educators in nursery school or elementary schools. Approximately 500 home economists were journalists for magazines, newspapers, textbook publishers, and television and radio stations. Other

employers were businesses where the major job function included working primarily with adult education or schools.

Other employers included by East (1980) were 1,175 firms in which home economists contribute to the financial status of a company through interpretation and communication. Such businesses included utility companies, household equipment manufacturers, clothing and home furnishings retailers, and advertising agencies.

About 45,000 professional home economists work in the area of food or family service. East (1980) identified the employers as public health agencies of cities and states; social agencies such as public welfare and assistance or settlement houses; and group feeding operations such as school lunch rooms, restaurants, the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Hospitals and group feeding operations employ dietitians and administrators who are home economists as well as do hotels, educational institutions, prisons, and homes for the orphaned, aged, and the indigent.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, and the Federal Trade Commission employ some 300 home economists to work primarily in research (East, 1980). She further stated there were international employment opportunities through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Peace Corps, as well as other groups.

Incomes of males and females are often determined by the types of employment they have. Generally better pay has been given in occupations requiring extensive education and training than in those occupations which are less demanding. In 1973, the highest median salary income for full-time year-round female workers was received by

professional and technical workers (\$9,093) and managers and administrators (\$7,667), while female service workers received \$4,588 (U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1975).

Chiplin and Sloane (1976) examined the differences in male-female earnings in relation to employers. They reported that an

analysis indicated that women may be concentrated in lower paying establishments, which implies the greater opportunities to enter higher paying establishment would be most effective in raising female earnings, particularly in the manual case. (p. 81)

Feldman (1974) had the same viewpoint as Chiplotin and Sloane (1976). He believed female-dominated occupations and disciplines were low in prestige, low in economic rewards and low in power. They are perceived this way by males and females in them as well as by males and females in other fields.

When the employer is a public agency, even greater differences in earnings are evident. Grimm (1978) said that almost all female-dominated professions involve a salary from an employment organization that is a public agency. He stated that:

This predominance of the public agency work setting in female professions certainly provides a practical explanation for the lesser economic rewards in these fields. Typically, public salary schedules are lower than salary scales in the private sector of occupations requiring similar levels of training. (p. 305)

Within the academic realm of employment and income, The Chronicle of Higher Education (1980) conducted a salary survey of faculty members in higher education to compile data concerning the relationship between income and academic rank. Incomes of faculty members varied more with age than with tenure status, but the most variability was within academic rank. Almost all faculty members who attained full professor

rank were first granted tenure after some years of experience. Faculty who had nine-month or ten-month appointments, who were considered full-time employed, and who were 56 years or older were paid 46 percent more on the average than those who were full-time employed and were 35 or younger.

The effect of union versus nonunion employee earnings is evident. Grimm (1978) identified that union males and females employed on a full-time basis earned more than nonunion employees. In 1970, nonunion white-collar workers earned an average of \$8,532 a year and union workers earned \$8,858. According to Grimm the employer requiring union employees paid more than the employer of nonunion employees.

Many variables are associated with employment and income. The characteristics of an employer, education and training requirements for a position, and union versus nonunion employment all influence the amount of remuneration received in exchange for work.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the procedures used in conducting this study which utilized data from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (see Appendix A, AHEA, 1978). Described procedures include permission to use the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey data, selection of the population, the survey instrument, collection of the data, selection of variables from the instrument, a study of nonrespondents, and statistical procedure.

Permission to Use the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey Data

In keeping with the guidelines of the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee, the following procedure was followed to secure permission to use aggregate data from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey for this descriptive and analytical study. A proposal was submitted to the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee, who reviewed and approved the proposal and granted permission to use the instrument. The proposal was then presented to the AHEA Foundation, and they granted some funding to facilitate the analyses for conducting the research.

Objectives

Specific objectives guided the study. They were the following: (1) develop a profile of full-time employed professional home economists that includes annual income, selected personal characteristics, and the highest degree held; (2) determine if there is an income difference between groups categorized according to selected personal characteristics; (3) determine if there is an income difference between groups categorized according to selected educational preparation variables; and (4) determine if there is an income difference between groups categorized according to selected employment variables.

Hypotheses

Five hypotheses of no association between estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment and selected variables categorized as personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment characteristics were tested (see Hypotheses, Chapter I).

Selection of Population

A population of 34,562 active, reserve, and associate members of AHEA were invited to participate and complete the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey; honorary members and undergraduate students were not included in the census. Of the 16,894 (48.9%) members whose survey response forms arrived in usable condition, 11,558 (68.4%) persons were determined to be full-time employed professional home economists. There were 17,107 nonrespondents to the survey and 213 forms arrived in unusable condition.

Item number 23, response a, was used to identify respondents who were employed: "Current employment status: a. employed, b. non-employed, [or] c. retired" (AHEA, 1978, p. 5).

Item number 25, response b, was used to identify respondents who were employed full-time:

Hours worked per week in current position(s) (mark response most descriptive of your situation): a. not applicable, b. full-time (36 hours or more per week), c. three-fourths time, d. half-time, e. quarter-time, [or] f. less than quarter-time (AHEA, 1978, p. 5).

Two other categorizing variables included item numbers two, sex, and item number 13:

Degrees earned (mark all that apply): a. bachelor's degree, b. master's degree, c. education specialist's degree of professional diploma based on at least six years of college, d. doctoral degree (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.), [or] other professional degree; please specify (AHEA, 1978, p. 2).

Item number 13 provided data concerning the highest degree earned. There were 5,466 with a bachelor's degree, 4,626 with a master's degree, 329 with a specialist degree, and 1,137 with a doctor's degree indicating full-time employment. Write-in responses were not considered for this study.

After visual inspection of the data, a panel composed of five AHEA members, a specialist in career and job placement, and an educator in higher education and administration decided to base analyses for this study on data from respondents who had bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degrees as their highest degree. The panel eliminated the respondents with a specialist's degree because it is not typically a home economics degree and there were only three males and 326 females, a total of 329 of the 11,558 (2.8 percent) with the degree.

Therefore, all respondents (11,229, 32.5 percent) employed full-time and categorized as holding bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, or doctor's degrees served as the population from whom data were available for analyses. There were 126 males (1.1 percent) and 11,103 (98.9 percent) females.

The Survey Instrument

The 1979 AHEA Membership Survey was selected for this investigation. Fanslow, Andrews, Scruggs, and Vaughn (1980) stated that Drs. Beverly Crabtree and Mary Ann Partham, past presidents of AHEA, initiated the survey and the 1977 AHEA Assembly of Delegates approved action to obtain data about home economists and the AHEA membership. The 1977 AHEA President Beverly Crabtree appointed a committee (AHEA Membership Advisory Committee) consisting of Alyce M. Fanslow, Mary Andrews, Marguerite Scruggs, and Gladys Gary Vaughn to develop a plan for studying membership characteristics. Fanslow et al. (1980) also identified the purposes of the survey questionnaire as to:

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

Fanslow et al. (1980) stated the committee requested membership assistance for the proposed study through AHEA Action, state AHEA presidents, and persons chairing AHEA subject matter and professional

sections. The instrument that was devised in 1978 was refined by the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee after 75 AHEA members and headquarters staff pretested the survey instrument for question clarity, response ease, and response time in July and August, 1978.

The survey instrument included three major sections: General Information, Areas of Knowledge and Experience, and Professional and Service Involvement. The 36 items from the first section of the survey were grouped into three categories: personal data, educational characteristics, and employment characteristics. The nine items of the second section dealt with areas of knowledge, experience, and research. The final section consisted of 22 items and asked for information concerning AHEA involvement, other professional involvement, readership, public affairs involvement, international service, and volunteer service. A total of 68 questions was developed for the separate machine-scored answer sheets and questionnaire booklets. The membership was assured of the confidentiality of their responses. They were available for distribution in January, 1979.

Collection of the Data

The data for the study were obtained from a mailed questionnaire between January 26, 1979, and September 5, 1979. Mailings were sent to 34,562 professional home economists by AHEA headquarters.

Initial mailing was to 33,601 professional members. Fanslow et al. (1980) described two follow-up procedures to facilitate a good return of the instrument. The first was a letter from the state AHEA presidents to all professional members urging their response to the survey. The second procedure was a double postcard (see Appendix B)

sent to 19,046 members who had not returned their questionnaires. By returning one of the postcards, the members could indicate whether they had received the original questionnaire or whether they had returned the completed questionnaire. Mail loss was evident as the returned postcards arrived at headquarters. New questionnaires were sent to 2,183 members in July 1979, and to 961 new professional members. Finally, a total of 34,562 professional members had been sent questionnaires to participate in the membership survey.

As the completed questionnaires arrived at headquarters, each was opened and examined to identify whether the forms had been marked correctly for the scanning machine to record the marked spaces. Editing of some questionnaires permitted additional data to be collected. Questionnaires were allowed to accumulate until a large enough group had collected to be taken to a commercial firm for the scanner to transfer the data to computer tape.

Fanslow et al. (1980) identified that completed questionnaires were returned by 51 percent of the members (17,455) by September 5, 1979. There were 16,894, or 48.9 percent, that were usable. Data from all eligible respondents who were employed full-time and categorized as holding bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, or doctor's degrees served as the population for this study.

Selection of Variables From the Instrument

This researcher chose item number 32 of the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey, "Estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment" (AHEA, 1978, p. 7) as the main concentration for this study. Research has identified that the amount of income from employment is

influenced by many variables. Personal, educational, and employment characteristics included in the instrument were pertinent to achieve the purpose and objectives of this current study. Some of the variables selected from the instrument were chosen because they were cited in the literature as having a relationship to income. Other selected variables were analyzed because it was anticipated that an association existed between them and annual income. The ultimate selection of variables was made under the direction of a panel of professionals (see Chapter III, Selection of Population).

The selected variables were divided into three categories. They were the following:

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Instrument Item Number</u>
I. Personal Characteristics	
a. sex	1
b. racial or ethnic group	4
c. marital status	5
d. proportion of contribution to household income	8
e. size of community in which they reside	11
II. Educational Characteristics	
a. highest degree earned	13
b. major emphasis of highest degree	15, 16, 17
c. type of institution from which bachelor's degree was received	20
d. plans for an advanced degree	21
III. Employment Characteristics	
a. employment status	23

b. employment period of current position(s)	24
c. hours worked per week	25
d. nature of primary employer	26
e. classification of current position as a career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics related areas	27
f. major functions performed in current job	28
g. income	32
h. plans for seeking or changing employment	33
i. number of different types of positions held	35
j. total number of years of professional employment	36

A Study of Nonrespondents

Since this survey was national with results based on a 48.9 percent response rate, a survey of the nonrespondents was conducted to determine if bias was present in the data provided by those responding to the questionnaire. Fanslow et al. (1980) stated that a telephone survey interviewed 110 randomly selected nonrespondents regarding 11 of the items on the questionnaire. Ten of the 11 items were used in the current study.

Chi square analyses revealed in all but one of the variables selected for this study that there were no significant differences between the responses of the respondents and the nonrespondents. Marginal significance was shown at $p = .05$ on item number 4 concerning racial or ethnic background. Minority groups may be slightly under-represented among the respondents.

Results of the study of nonrespondents provided evidence of little or no bias associated with nonresponse. Not all of the items included in the current study were included in the study of nonrespondents. It is assumed that there is insufficient evidence of bias to jeopardize the conclusions of this current study.

Statistical Procedure

The purpose of this descriptive and analytical study was to identify selected variables associated with personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment characteristics that have a relationship with income. This research described and interpreted data obtained through the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey.

The consulting statistician wrote a program to elicit pertinent data from the aggregate data of the membership survey as recorded on 9-track, 1600 BPI, non-labeled tape obtained from AHEA. Analyses of judiciously chosen variables by a panel of professionals (see Chapter III, Selection of Population) included three- and four-way cross tabulations, frequency of responses, and response percentages. These were reported to establish values for each of the variables included in the study.

Data from all eligible respondents were used because it is anticipated that the results will be better understood. This procedure eliminated the problem of sampling error. The problems of bias because of nonresponse are discussed in the preceding section of this chapter.

The methods of analyses were consistent with the decision to include all eligible respondents. The size of the sample (11,229) precluded use of typical tests for significance because inconsequential

differences from the standpoint of meaning would be statistically significant. The important question was the meaningfulness of the results for counseling, placement, and employment considerations.

Statistical analyses of the data were reported in the form of frequencies and percentages in multiple classification tables. Modes and medians were sometimes used to highlight findings. Associations among variables were determined on the basis of visual inspection of frequency distributions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze selected variables associated with personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment to determine if there was an association with annual income of full-time employed AHEA members who had bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degrees and who submitted usable 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (see Appendix A, AHEA, 1978) response forms. A review of the literature revealed variables which were associated with income and others were selected because it was anticipated that an association existed between them and annual income. These variables (see Chapter III, Selection of Variables From the Instrument) served as a guide in the analyses of the current study; the results of analyses of the respondents' data are described in this chapter. Visual inspection of the frequency distributions determined associations between income and selected variables.

This chapter contains: (1) a description of the data which characterized the groups of AHEA members, (2) annual personal income, and (3) a presentation of the results of the descriptive analysis of the data regarding each of the null hypotheses.

Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics of the respondents are important for meaningful

interpretation related to annual income of full-time employed professional home economists. The number of respondents whose data were analyzed was 11,229. The description of respondents includes: sex, highest degree, age, race or ethnic group, marital status, number of children, contribution to household's income, and size of community in which they reside.

Major Categorizing Variables--Sex
and Highest Degree

Table I presents sex and highest degree characteristics of the respondents. Approximately 99 percent of the respondents were female. About half (48.7%) of the respondents had a bachelor's degree as their highest degree. There were 41.2 percent with a master's degree as their highest degree and 10.1 percent had earned a doctor's degree.

By far the majority of males (92.8%) had higher degrees. About half (50.8%) of the females had higher degrees.

Age

The distribution of respondents by highest degree and sex according to age is presented in Table II. There were 59.5 percent of the respondents between 31 and 60 years of age while 35.9 percent were 30 years of age or younger. Only 3.6 percent were more than 60 years of age. The mode for bachelor's degree was 25 years or under; for master's degree, 26-30 years; and for doctor's degree, 36-40 years.

All but one male with a bachelor's degree was 35 years of age or younger. Males with master's degrees were similarly distributed in age with females who had master's degrees except the female

TABLE I
 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS
 BY HIGHEST DEGREE
 AND SEX

Highest Degree/Sex	Number	Percent
Bachelor's		
Male	9	0.1
Female	5,457	48.6
Master's		
Male	24	0.2
Female	4,602	41.0
Doctor's		
Male	93	0.8
Female	1,044	9.3
Total		
Male	126	1.1
Female	11,103	98.9
Grand Total	11,229	100.0

TABLE II
 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST
 DEGREE AND SEX ACCORDING
 TO AGE RANGE

Age Range	Highest Degree/Sex						Total	Percent ^c
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's			
	M ^a	F ^b	M	F	M	F		
25 Years or under	2	1,733	1	206			1,942	17.3
26 - 30 years	4	1,238	8	792	4	37	2,083	18.6
31 - 35 years	2	619	3	744	20	132	1,520	13.5
36 - 40 years		397	2	547	13	173	1,132	10.1
41 - 45 years		366	2	541	10	149	1,068	9.5
46 - 50 years		333	4	518	12	165	1,032	9.2
51 - 55 years		335	1	504	16	141	997	8.9
56 - 60 years	1	310	1	498	12	160	982	8.7
61 - 65 years		94		190	5	69	358	3.2
66 - 70 years		8		21	1	10	40	0.4
71 - 75 years		1		2		2	5	0.04
76 Years or over				1			1	0.009
Unusable response		23	2	38		6	69	0.6
Total	9	5,457	24	4,602	93	1,044	11,229	100.049

^aIn this and in subsequent tables M = males.

^bIn this and in subsequent tables F = females.

^cIn this and in subsequent tables the percentages may not be 100 percent because of rounding discrepancies.

distribution was more skewed. Males and females with doctor's degrees were similarly distributed.

It may be observed from viewing Table II on respondents by highest degree and sex according to age that there was a sharp decline in the frequencies of respondents in the 61-65 years age range.

Racial or Ethnic Group

The distribution of the survey respondents by highest degree and sex according to racial or ethnic group is compiled in Table III. An examination of the table revealed that 93.6 percent of the total respondents were white, other than of Spanish heritage. The next largest group was four percent for blacks. There were no black males and only four (3.2%) minority male respondents. Of 11,103 women, only 637 (5.7%) were minority.

There were 273 (60.1%) of the black respondents, all females, who had higher degrees while 5,356 (50.9%) of the white respondents, males and females, had higher degrees.

Marital Status

Table IV presents the distribution of survey respondents by highest degree and sex according to marital status. About 57 percent were married while 31 percent were single, never married. Only 7.5 percent were divorced or separated and 3.3 percent were widowed. Across degree categories, this pattern remained constant. There were 73 percent of the males who were married compared with 57.2 percent of the total population.

TABLE III
 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST
 DEGREE AND SEX ACCORDING TO RACIAL
 OR ETHNIC GROUP

Racial/Ethnic Group	Highest Degree/Sex						Total	Percent
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Alaskan Native		1		2		1	4	0.04
American Indian		12	1	8	2	3	26	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander		44		24	1	14	83	0.7
Black		181		222		51	454	4.0
Spanish or Mexican heritage		38		25		7	70	0.6
White (Other than of Spanish heritage)	9	5,150	23	4,283	90	960	10,515	93.6
Unusable response		31		38		8	77	0.7
Total	9	5,457	24	4,602	93	1,044	11,229	99.84

TABLE IV
 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST
 DEGREE AND SEX ACCORDING TO
 MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Highest Degree/Sex						Total	Percent
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Single, never married	3	1,967	8	1,151	6	342	3,477	31.0
Married	5	2,975	13	2,835	74	521	6,423	57.2
Divorced	1	305	1	329	4	115	755	6.7
Widowed		135		183	2	48	368	3.3
Separated		42	1	42	2	5	92	0.8
Unusable response		33	1	62	5	13	114	1.0
Total	9	5,457	24	4,602	93	1,044	11,229	100.0

Number of Children

Table V presents the distribution of respondents by highest degree and sex according to the number of children they have. There were 57.2 percent with no children, 27.3 percent with one to two children, 12.7 percent with three to four children while only two percent had five or more children. Only 31.7 percent of the male respondents had no children compared with 57.2 percent of the total and 34.9 percent of the males had three or more children compared with 14.7 percent of the total.

Contribution to Household's Income

The distribution of respondents by highest degree and sex according to the individual contribution to the immediate household's money income is presented in Table VI. An examination of the table revealed that the overall mode for the respondents represented a co-equal source of income (approximately 40-60 percent of the income). The modes of those respondents with a bachelor's or master's degree as the highest degree were in the category of co-equal source of income; the mode of those with a doctor's degree as the highest degree was in the category of sole source of income.

At every degree level, distributions showed that men as a group contributed higher proportions of household income than women. At the doctor's degree level 80.6 percent males and 55 percent females were major or sole source of income.

Size of Community

Table VII represents the respondents' reply to the size of the

TABLE V
 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST
 DEGREE AND SEX ACCORDING TO
 NUMBER OF CHILDREN^a

Number of Children	Highest Degree/Sex						Total	Percent
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
None	6	3,577	13	2,269	21	535	6,421	57.2
1 - 2	1	1,201	3	1,477	34	344	3,060	27.3
3 - 4	2	551	6	701	33	129	1,422	12.7
5 - 6		85		87	2	21	195	1.7
7 or more		17		16	1	3	37	0.3
Unusable response		26	2	52	2	12	94	0.8
Total	9	5,457	24	4,602	93	1,044	11,229	100.0

^aChildren were by adoption, biological, and/or guardianship.

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST DEGREE AND
SEX ACCORDING TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION TO
THE IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD'S MONEY INCOME

Contribution	Highest Degree/Sex						Total	Percent
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Minor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%)		320	1	69		3	393	3.5
Contributing source of income (10 - 40%)		959		696	1	75	1,731	15.4
Co-equal source of income (approximately 40 - 60%)	2	1,911	3	1,886	15	377	4,194	37.3
Major source of income (more than 60%)	2	372	11	437	39	124	985	8.8
Sole source of income	5	1,865	9	1,459	36	450	3,824	34.1
Unusable response		30		55	2	15	102	.9
Total	9	5,457	24	4,602	93	1,044	11,229	100.0

TABLE VII
 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST DEGREE
 AND SEX ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE COMMUNITY
 IN WHICH THEY RESIDE

Community Size	Highest Degree/Sex						Total	Percent
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
In rural area with no population center as large as 2,500		628		304	5	30	967	8.6
In or near town of 2,500 - 9,999		923	2	634	3	51	1,613	14.4
In or near city of 10,000 - 24,999	2	853	2	768	11	172	1,808	16.1
In urban area of 25,000 - 49,999	2	694	9	744	32	246	1,727	15.4
In metropolitan area of 50,000 - 499,999	2	1,072	7	1,117	30	338	2,566	22.9
In metropolitan area of 500,000 or more	3	1,190	3	935	11	195	2,337	20.8
Unusable response		97	1	100	1	12	211	1.9
Total	9	5,457	24	4,602	93	1,044	11,229	100.1

communities in which they reside as categorized by highest degree held and sex. The overall mode for size of community was a metropolitan area of 50,000 to 499,999. Across all degree categories only 8.6 percent lived in rural areas with no population center as large as 2,500. About one-half (50.5%) of the doctor's degree respondents lived in metropolitan areas (50,000 or more) while 44.6 percent of the master's degree respondents and 41.5 percent of the bachelor's degree respondents lived in the same size area.

The two categories with the most respondents for bachelor's and master's degrees were metropolitan areas of 50,000-499,999 and metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more; however, for respondents with doctor's degrees the categories were urban areas of 25,000-49,999 and metropolitan areas of 50,000-499,999.

Annual Personal Income

The distribution of the survey population by highest degree and sex according to estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment is presented in Table VIII. The modal annual income of all respondents was \$10,000-14,999. There were 28.6 percent of all respondents who had incomes in the range of \$15,000-19,999 while 15.1 percent earned between \$20,000-29,999. Only 9.5 percent earned \$9,999 or under while 10.7 percent earned \$25,000 or over. (Further discussion of this table follows in Results Pertaining to Hypothesis One and in Results Pertaining to Hypothesis Two.)

Association of Variables With Annual Income

This descriptive and analytical study required numerous tables for

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST DEGREE AND
SEX ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED ANNUAL PERSONAL
INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT

Income	Highest Degree/Sex						Total	Percent
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
\$4,999 or under		102		24		3	129	1.1
5,000 - 9,999		830		114		1	946	8.4
10,000 - 14,999	3	2,534	5	1,229	1	32	3,804	33.9
15,000 - 19,999	1	1,230	7	1,709	9	250	3,206	28.6
20,000 - 24,999	3	400	4	951	27	309	1,694	15.1
25,000 - 29,999	1	138	2	276	14	168	599	5.3
30,000 - 39,999	1	73	5	143	22	204	448	4.0
40,000 - 49,999		31	1	29	10	40	111	1.0
50,000 - 59,999		8		8	4	5	25	0.2
60,000 - 69,999		6		5	1	3	15	0.1
70,000 or over		2		5		3	10	0.1
Unusable response		103		109	4	26	242	2.2
Total	9	5,457	24	4,602	93	1,044	11,229	100.0

presentation of the data. All six categorized groups--females with bachelor's degrees, females with master's degrees, females with doctor's degrees, males with bachelor's degrees, males with master's degrees, and males with doctor's degrees--were identified in separate tables to determine the association between annual income and selected variables. Due to extremely small numbers, males with bachelor's degrees (n=9) and males with master's degrees (n=24) are not discussed in this section. Tables concerning these groups are in Appendix C.

Results Pertaining to Hypothesis

One--Annual Income by Sex

In order to determine if there was an association between annual income and sex of full-time employed AHEA respondents, a visual inspection of the frequency distributions was utilized to examine H_1 . Results of the inspection of Table VIII determined there was an association between annual income and sex; the hypothesis was rejected. Additional tables supporting H_1 when male and female doctor's degree respondents were compared included XI, XII, XV, XVI, XIX, XX, XXIII, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXIX, XL, XLIII, XLIV, XLVII, XLVIII, LI, LII, LV, LVI, LIX, LX, LXIII, and LXIV. The null form of Hypothesis One stated:

There will be no association between the annual income and sex of full-time employed AHEA respondents.

The median annual incomes, excluding unusable responses, for bachelor's degree males was \$20,832, females \$13,547; for master's degree males \$20,000, females \$17,574; and for doctor's degree males \$27,321, females \$23,614. These data revealed that the annual income for males

at the bachelor's degree level was 53.7 percent more than the annual income for females; at the master's degree level males' annual income was 13.8 percent more than females'; and at the doctor's degree level 15.7 percent more. (Computations were calculated by finding the difference in the median annual incomes at each degree level. The females median annual income at each degree level was then divided into the difference to yield the percentages.) Overall, the annual income for males was 58.3 percent more than females.

Results Pertaining to Hypothesis Two--

Annual Income by Highest Degree

In order to determine if there was an association between annual income and highest degree of full-time employed AHEA respondents, a visual inspection of the frequency distributions was utilized to examine H_2 . Results of the inspection of Table VIII determined there was an association between annual income and highest degree; the hypothesis was rejected. (Additional tables supporting H_2 are Tables IX through XCII.) The null form of Hypothesis Two stated:

There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the highest degree earned.

Respondents for this study with a bachelor's degree had a modal income range of \$10,000-14,999. The modal income range for master's degree respondents was \$15,000-19,999. Doctor's degree respondents' mode was \$20,000-24,999. It may be observed by viewing Table VIII that with every degree increase there was a \$5,000 increment increase in the modal range for annual income.

Results Pertaining to Hypothesis Three--

Annual Income by Personal Characteristics

In order to determine if there was an association between annual income and selected personal variables of full-time employed AHEA respondents, a visual inspection of the frequency distributions was utilized to examine H_3 . Results of the inspection are explained below. The null form of Hypothesis Three stated:

There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following personal variables: racial or ethnic group, marital status, proportion of contribution to household income, and size of community in which they reside.

Racial or Ethnic Group. Results of an inspection of the respondents' median annual incomes determined there was an association between annual income and race or ethnic group; therefore, this portion of H_3 was rejected. Within the bachelor's degree level, annual income of black females (3.3%) was the highest (\$15,040) of all categories. American Indian females (0.2%) with master's degrees had the highest (\$19,166) annual income for that degree level; also American Indian females with doctor's degrees (0.3%) had the highest annual income (\$27,499) for that degree level. White males (96.8%) within the doctor's degree level had the highest annual income (\$27,678) within the level. It may be observed in Tables IX, X, XI, and XII that minority respondents were rather scattered and few in number; therefore, the median computations may appear different than expected and as revealed by the literature. Proportionately more minorities had higher degrees than whites; this relationship may influence higher annual incomes.

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND RACIAL
OR ETHNIC GROUP
(n = 5,457)

Income	Racial or Ethnic Group						Unusable Response	Total ^b	Percent ^c
	Alaskan Native	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish or Mexican Heritage	White ^a			
\$4,999 or under			2	5	1	94		102	1.9
5,000 - 9,999		1	4	13	8	802	2	830	15.2
10,000 - 14,999	1	6	20	69	16	2,410	12	2,534	46.4
15,000 - 19,999		2	15	61	9	1,133	10	1,230	22.5
20,000 - 24,999			1	17	3	376	3	400	7.3
25,000 - 29,999			2	4		132		138	2.5
30,000 - 39,999				5		68		73	1.3
40,000 - 49,999		1		1	1	28		31	.6
50,000 - 59,999		1				7		8	.2
60,000 - 69,999						5	1	6	.1
70,000 or over						2		2	.04
Unusable response		1		6		93	3	103	1.9
Total	1	12	44	181	38	5,150	31	5,457	99.94
Percent	0.02	0.2	0.8	3.3	0.7	94.4	0.6	100.02	

^aOther than of Spanish heritage.

^bTotal will be omitted in subsequent tables.

^cPercentages will be omitted in subsequent tables.

TABLE X
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
 WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND RACIAL
 OR ETHNIC GROUP
 (n = 4,602)

Income	Racial or Ethnic Group						Unusable Response	Total ^b	Percent ^c
	Alaskan Native	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish or Mexican Heritage	White ^a			
\$4,999 or under						24		24	.5
5,000 - 9,999			2	4		108		114	2.5
10,000 - 14,999	1	2	6	51	9	1,152	8	1,229	26.7
15,000 - 19,999	1	3	10	100	13	1,574	8	1,709	37.1
20,000 - 24,999		3	4	39	3	888	14	951	20.7
25,000 - 29,999			1	16		257	2	276	6.0
30,000 - 39,999				3		138	2	143	3.1
40,000 - 49,999				1		28		29	.6
50,000 - 59,999						8		8	.2
60,000 - 69,999						3	2	5	.1
70,000 or over						5		5	.1
Unusable response			1	8		98	2	109	2.4
Total	2	8	24	222	25	4,283	38	4,602	100.0
Percent	0.04	0.2	0.5	4.8	0.5	93.1	0.8	99.94	

^aOther than of Spanish heritage.

^bTotal will be omitted in subsequent tables.

^cPercentages will be omitted in subsequent tables.

TABLE XI
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
 WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND RACIAL
 OR ETHNIC GROUP
 (n = 1,044)

Income	Racial or Ethnic Group						Unusable Response	Total ^b	Percent ^c
	Alaskan Native	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish or Mexican Heritage	White ^a			
\$4,999 or under						3		3	.3
5,000 - 9,999						1		1	.1
10,000 - 14,999			3			28	1	32	3.1
15,000 - 19,999			2	13	2	230	3	250	24.0
20,000 - 24,999	1	1	6	19	3	277	2	309	29.6
25,000 - 29,999		1	1	7		159		168	16.1
30,000 - 39,999		1	1	8	2	191	1	204	19.5
40,000 - 49,999			1	3		36		40	3.8
50,000 - 59,999						5		5	.5
60,000 - 69,999						3		3	.3
70,000 or over						3		3	.3
Unusable response				1		24	1	26	2.5
Total	1	3	14	51	7	960	8	1,044	100.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	1.3	4.9	0.7	92.0	0.8	100.1	

^aOther than of Spanish heritage.

^bTotal will be omitted in subsequent tables.

^cPercentages will be omitted in subsequent tables.

TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED MALES
WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
RACIAL OR ETHNIC GROUP
(n = 93)

Income	Racial or Ethnic Group					Unusable Response	Total ^b	Percent ^c
	Alaskan Native	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish or Mexican Heritage			
\$4,999 or under								
5,000 - 9,999						1	1	1.1
10,000 - 14,999						1	1	1.1
15,000 - 19,999		1				8	9	9.7
20,000 - 24,999			1			26	27	29.0
25,000 - 29,999						14	14	15.1
30,000 - 39,999		1				21	22	23.7
40,000 - 49,999						10	10	10.8
50,000 - 59,999						4	4	4.3
60,000 - 69,999						1	1	1.1
70,000 or over								
Unusable response						4	4	4.3
Total		2	1			90	93	100.2
Percent		2.2	1.1			96.8	100.1	

^aOther than of Spanish heritage.

^bTotal will be omitted in subsequent tables.

^cPercentages will be omitted in subsequent tables.

A separate study revealed that minority groups may be slightly under-represented among the respondents in this study.

Marital Status. Results of a visual inspection of the respondents' annual income and marital status revealed there was a slight association between the variables: this portion of H_3 was rejected. Median annual income range for females with bachelor's degrees who were widowed was \$15,000-19,999; only one increment higher than all others. The median range of \$15,000-19,999 was constant across all categories for females with master's degrees. Females with doctor's degrees who were single, never married and widowed were in the annual income median range of \$25,000-29,999 while those who were married or divorced were in the \$20,000-24,999 range. Married males with doctor's degrees were in the same median annual range as married females with doctor's degrees (\$25,000-29,999). See Tables XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI.

Proportion of Contribution to Household Income. Respondents' annual income is associated with proportion of contribution to household's money income at every level analyzed with the exception of females with bachelor's degrees; therefore, this portion of H_3 was rejected. Bases for these conclusions rest on Tables XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX. The higher the contribution to immediate household's money income, the higher the annual income of the respondents. There were 20.0 percent of the males with doctor's degrees and 5.2 percent of the females with doctor's degrees who were sole source of the household's money income and had an annual income of \$40,000 or above.

Size of Community in Which Respondents Reside. A visual inspection of the frequency distributions of Tables XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
MARITAL STATUS
(n = 5,457)

Income	Marital Status					Unusable Response
	Single, Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	
\$4,999 or under	51	47	3		1	
5,000 - 9,999	435	364	17	6	4	4
10,000 - 14,999	1,003	1,350	151	34	17	15
15,000 - 19,999	270	798	94	53	10	5
20,000 - 24,999	102	221	47	22	5	3
25,000 - 29,999	40	77	10	9	2	
30,000 - 39,999	19	38	8	6	1	1
40,000 - 49,999	5	20	4		1	1
50,000 - 59,999	1	7				
60,000 - 69,999	1	3		1	1	
70,000 or over	1	0	1			
Unusable response	39	50	6	4		3
Total	1,967	2,975	305	135	42	22
Percent	36.1	54.5	5.6	2.5	0.8	0.3

TABLE XIV
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
 WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
 MARITAL STATUS
 (n = 4,602)

Income	Marital Status					Unusable Response
	Single, Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	
\$4,999 or under	15	9				
5,000 - 9,999	38	70	3	2		1
10,000 - 14,999	344	767	73	20	12	13
15,000 - 19,999	365	1,110	130	70	13	21
20,000 - 24,999	239	543	82	63	9	15
25,000 - 29,999	71	163	25	11	4	2
30,000 - 39,999	34	87	12	7	1	2
40,000 - 49,999	5	19	1	4		
50,000 - 59,999	1	6		1		
60,000 - 69,999		4				1
70,000 or over		4				1
Unusable response	39	53	3	5	3	6
Total	1,151	2,835	329	183	42	62
Percent	25.0	61.6	7.2	4.0	0.9	0.7

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
MARITAL STATUS
(n = 1,044)

Income	Marital Status					Unusable Response
	Single, Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	
\$4,999 or under	2		1			
5,000 - 9,999		1				
10,000 - 14,999	6	24		1		1
15,000 - 19,999	56	148	32	7	3	4
20,000 - 24,999	95	168	35	8	1	2
25,000 - 29,999	69	70	15	13		1
30,000 - 39,999	82	77	26	16	1	2
40,000 - 49,999	20	17	1	1		1
50,000 - 59,999	2	2	1			
60,000 - 69,999		2		1		
70,000 or over	1	2				
Unusable response	9	10	4	1		2
Total	342	521	115	48	5	13
Percent	32.8	49.9	11.0	4.6	0.5	0.6

TABLE XVI
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
 WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
 MARITAL STATUS
 (n = 93)

Income	Marital Status					Unusable Response
	Single, Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	
\$4,999 or under						
5,000 - 9,999		1				
10,000 - 14,999		1				
15,000 - 19,999	2	5	1			1
20,000 - 24,999	1	21	1		2	2
25,000 - 29,999	1	12	1			
30,000 - 39,999	2	19				1
40,000 - 49,999		8	1			1
50,000 - 59,999		2		2		
60,000 - 69,999		1				
70,000 or over						
Unusable response		4				
Total	6	74	4	2	2	5
Percent	6.5	79.6	4.3	2.2	2.2	5.4

TABLE XVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND CONTRIBUTION TO IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD'S MONEY INCOME
(n = 5,457)

Income	Contribution to Household's Income					Unusable Response
	Minor ^a	10-40% ^b	40-60% ^c	Major ^d	Sole ^e	
\$4,999 or under	32	27	13	6	22	2
5,000 - 9,999	120	232	177	36	262	3
10,000 - 14,999	132	458	869	138	929	8
15,000 - 19,999	16	167	557	111	369	10
20,000 - 24,999	3	34	162	45	153	3
25,000 - 29,999	1	7	54	24	51	1
30,000 - 39,999	2	12	25	3	31	
40,000 - 49,999		4	16	3	7	1
50,000 - 59,999		2	4	1	1	
50,000 - 69,999		1	1	2	2	
70,000 or over					2	
Unusable response	14	15	33	3	28	2
Total	320	959	1,911	372	1,865	30
Percent	5.9	17.6	35.0	6.8	34.2	0.5

^aMinor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%).

^bContributing source of income (10-40%).

^cCo-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%).

^dMajor source of income (more than 60%).

^eSole source of income.

TABLE XVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE
 BY INCOME AND CONTRIBUTION TO IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD'S MONEY INCOME
 (n = 4,602)

Income	Contribution to Household's Income					Unusable Response
	Minor ^a	10-40% ^b	40-60% ^c	Major ^d	Sole ^e	
\$4,999 or under	6	11	3	1	3	
5,000 - 9,999	11	42	23	10	26	2
10,000 - 14,999	26	283	450	82	376	12
15,000 - 19,999	12	234	774	154	520	15
20,000 - 24,999	4	72	396	128	337	14
25,000 - 29,999	1	16	120	34	105	
30,000 - 39,999	1	7	69	14	52	
40,000 - 49,999		6	13	2	8	
50,000 - 59,999		3	3		2	
60,000 - 69,999		2	2			1
70,000 or over		2	2	1		
Unusable response	8	18	31	11	30	11
Total	69	696	1,886	437	1,459	55
Percent	1.5	15.1	41.0	9.5	31.7	1.2

^aMinor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%).

^bContributing source of income (10-40%).

^cCo-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%).

^dMajor source of income (more than 60%).

^eSole source of income.

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND CONTRIBUTION TO IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD'S MONEY INCOME
(n = 1,044)

Income	Contribution to Household's Income					Unusable Response
	Minor ^a	10-40% ^b	40-60% ^c	Major ^d	Sole ^e	
\$4,999 or under	1				2	
5,000 - 9,999		1				
10,000 - 14,999	1	17	8		5	1
15,000 - 19,999		27	114	24	84	1
20,000 - 24,999		19	128	38	123	1
25,000 - 29,999		5	55	22	85	1
30,000 - 39,999		3	53	25	121	2
40,000 - 49,999			11	10	19	
50,000 - 59,999			1	2	2	
60,000 - 69,999		1	1		1	
70,000 or over		1		1	1	
Unusable response	1	1	6	2	7	9
Total	3	75	377	124	450	15
Percent	0.3	7.2	36.1	11.9	43.1	1.4

^aMinor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%).

^bContributing source of income (10-40%).

^cCo-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%).

^dMajor source of income (more than 60%).

^eSole source of income.

TABLE XX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND CONTRIBUTION TO IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD'S MONEY INCOME
(n = 93)

Income	Contribution to Household's Income					Unusable Response
	Minor ^a	10-40% ^b	40-60% ^c	Major ^d	Sole ^e	
\$4,999 or under						
5,000 - 9,999				1		
10,000 - 14,999				1		
15,000 - 19,999			4	2	3	
20,000 - 24,999		1	8	8	10	
25,000 - 29,999			1	9	4	
30,000 - 39,999			1	9	11	1
40,000 - 49,999				5	5	
50,000 - 59,999				3	1	
60,000 - 69,999					1	
70,000 or over						
Unusable response			1	1	1	1
Total		1	15	39	36	2
Percent		1.1	16.3	41.9	38.7	2.2

^aMinor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%).

^bContributing source of income (10-40%).

^cCo-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%).

^dMajor source of income (more than 60%).

^eSole source of income.

TABLE XXI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE
(n = 5,457)

Income	Size of Community						Unusable Response
	Rural ^a	2,500 - 9,999 ^b	10,000 - 24,999 ^c	25,000 - 49,999 ^d	50,000 - 499,999 ^e	500,000 - or More ^f	
\$4,999 or under	13	13	20	16	13	24	3
5,000 - 9,999	109	174	122	109	166	134	16
10,000 - 14,999	349	471	434	331	457	451	41
15,000 - 19,999	113	179	195	155	268	297	23
20,000 - 24,999	22	48	41	45	92	147	5
25,000 - 29,999	6	15	14	17	35	50	1
30,000 - 39,999	4	6	3	7	14	39	
40,000 - 49,999	2	2	3	2	6	15	1
50,000 - 59,999			3	1	1	3	
60,000 - 69,999	1	1		1		2	1
70,000 or over						2	
Unusable response	9	14	18	10	20	26	6
Total	628	923	853	694	1,072	1,190	97
Percent	11.5	16.9	15.6	12.7	19.6	21.8	1.8

^aIn a rural area with no population center as large as 2,500.

^bIn or near a town of 2,500 - 9,999.

^cIn or near a city of 10,000 - 24,999.

^dIn urban area of 25,000 - 49,999.

^eIn metropolitan area of 50,000 - 499,999.

^fIn metropolitan area of 500,000 or more.

TABLE XXII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE
(n = 4,602)

Income	Size of Community						Unusable Response
	Rural ^a	2,500 - 9,999 ^b	10,000 - 24,999 ^c	25,000 - 49,999 ^d	50,000 - 499,999 ^e	500,000 - or More ^f	
\$4,999 or under	3	2	4	3	4	8	
5,000 - 9,999	10	18	19	17	26	18	6
10,000 - 14,999	98	226	267	166	272	182	18
15,000 - 19,999	129	258	272	304	398	309	39
20,000 - 24,999	39	83	130	157	264	252	26
25,000 - 29,999	10	24	40	50	78	71	3
30,000 - 39,999	8	6	14	15	41	56	3
40,000 - 49,999	3	3	1	7	4	11	
50,000 - 59,999		1	1	2	1	3	
60,000 - 69,999			1	4			
70,000 or over		1			3	1	
Unusable response	4	12	19	19	26	24	5
Total	304	634	768	744	1,117	935	100
Percent	6.6	13.8	16.7	16.2	24.3	20.3	2.2

^aIn a rural area with no population center as large as 2,500.

^bIn or near a town of 2,500 - 9,999.

^cIn or near a city of 10,000 - 24,999.

^dIn urban area of 25,000 - 49,999.

^eIn metropolitan area of 50,000 - 499,999.

^fIn metropolitan area of 500,000 or more.

TABLE XXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE
(n = 1,044)

Income	Size of Community						Unusable Response
	Rural ^a	2,500 - 9,999 ^b	10,000 - 24,999 ^c	25,000 - 49,999 ^d	50,000 - 499,999 ^e	500,000 - or More ^f	
\$4,999 or under			1	1		1	
5,000 - 9,999					1		
10,000 - 14,999	2	2	3	9	10	6	
15,000 - 19,999	8	20	52	58	73	38	1
20,000 - 24,999	8	15	58	69	105	49	5
25,000 - 29,999	6	4	27	39	61	30	1
30,000 - 39,999	4	7	24	52	62	51	4
40,000 - 49,999		2	3	11	11	10	
50,000 - 59,999	1			1	1	2	
60,000 - 69,999				2		1	
70,000 or over				1	1		1
Unusable response	1	1	4	3	10	7	
Total	30	51	172	246	338	195	12
Percent	2.9	4.9	16.5	23.6	32.4	18.7	1.1

^aIn a rural area with no population center as large as 2,500.

^bIn or near a town of 2,500 - 9,999.

^cIn or near a city of 10,000 - 24,999.

^dIn urban area of 25,000 - 49,999.

^eIn metropolitan area of 50,000 - 499,999.

^fIn metropolitan area of 500,000 or more.

TABLE XXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE
(n = 93)

Income	Size of Community						Unusable Response
	Rural ^a	2,500 - 9,999 ^b	10,000 - 24,999 ^c	25,000 - 49,999 ^d	50,000 - 499,999 ^e	500,000 - or More ^f	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999					1		
10,000 - 14,999			1				
15,000 - 19,999				3	4	2	
20,000 - 24,999	1	1	3	11	9	2	
25,000 - 29,999		1	1	6	4	2	
30,000 - 39,999		1	3	8	8	1	1
40,000 - 49,999	2		2	3	2	1	
50,000 - 59,999			1	1		2	
60,000 - 69,999					1		
70,000 or over							
Unusable response	2				1	1	
Total	5	3	11	32	30	11	1
Percent	5.4	3.2	11.8	34.4	32.3	11.8	1.08

^aIn a rural area with no population center as large as 2,500.

^bIn or near a town of 2,500 - 9,999.

^cIn or near a city of 10,000 - 24,999.

^dIn urban area of 25,000 - 49,999.

^eIn metropolitan area of 50,000 - 499,999.

^fIn metropolitan area of 500,000 or more.

pertaining to annual income and the size of the community in which the respondents reside revealed there was only a limited association when the medians were analyzed: this portion of H_3 was rejected. At the doctor's degree level, females who lived in urban areas of 25,000-49,999 earned \$417 less than those who lived in metropolitan areas of 50,000-499,999. At the doctor's degree level, males who lived in urban areas of 25,000-49,999 earned \$80 more than those who lived in metropolitan areas of 50,000-499,999. Higher annual income ranges had more frequencies in communities of 25,000 or over. Females with bachelor's degrees had the lowest median income in rural communities. As the size of the community increased, there was also an increase in median income at all degree levels.

Results Pertaining to Hypothesis Four--Annual
Income by Educational Characteristics

In order to determine if there was an association between annual income and selected educational-preparation variables, a visual inspection of the frequency distributions was utilized to examine H_4 . Results of the inspection are explained below. The null form of Hypothesis Four stated:

There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following educational preparation variables: major emphasis of the highest degree, type of institution from which bachelor's degree was received, and plans for an advanced degree.

Major Emphasis of the Highest Degree. A visual inspection of the frequency distributions concerning annual income and major emphasis of

the highest degree (see Tables XXV, XXVI, XXVII, and XXVIII) revealed there was an association when the medians for each categorized group were inspected; therefore, this portion of H_4 was rejected. At the bachelor's and master's degree levels, median annual incomes for females were consistent with one exception: foods and nutrition and institutional management master's degree respondents were the highest (\$17,980) while household equipment, housing and design bachelor's degree respondents were the highest (\$14,547). The major emphasis of the highest degree at both degree levels followed the remaining descending order for annual income: general home economics, home economics communication, home economics community services, home economics education; textiles, clothing, merchandising; consumer studies, family economics/management; and family relations and child development.

Highest median annual income for females with doctor's degree was in the major emphasis area of foods and nutrition and institutional management (\$24,489); for males the area was general home economics, home economics communication, home economics community services, and home economics education (\$31,249).

Lower median annual incomes for doctor's degree level were family relations and child development; textiles, clothing, and merchandising; and consumer studies, family economics/management.

Type of Institution From Which Bachelor's Degree Was Received.

Association was shown between annual income and the type of institution from which the bachelor's degree was received for all categories with the exception of females with master's degrees; analyses were made after inspection of Tables XXIX, XXX, XXI, and XXXII. This portion of H_4 was rejected. At the bachelor's degree level, the median annual

TABLE XXV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND MAJOR EMPHASIS OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE
(n = 5,457)

Income	Emphasis of Bachelor's Degree						Unusable Response
	Consumer Economics ^a	Family Relations ^b	Foods and Nutrition ^c	Housing, Equipment ^d	Textiles, Clothing ^e	General Home Ec. ^f	
\$4,999 or under	4	5	16	5	10	62	
5,000 - 9,999	47	64	107	19	73	519	1
10,000 - 14,999	67	101	358	72	182	1,750	4
15,000 - 19,999	38	25	221	43	74	823	6
20,000 - 24,999	14	7	76	25	39	239	
25,000 - 29,999	2	1	35	8	10	82	
30,000 - 39,999	2	5	29	6	5	26	
40,000 - 49,999		1	12		2	16	
50,000 - 59,999			2	1	1	4	
60,000 - 69,999			1			5	
70,000 or over					1	1	
Unusable response	4	11	21	7	4	55	1
Total	178	220	878	186	401	3,582	12
Percent	3.3	4.0	16.1	3.4	7.4	65.6	0.2

^a Consumer Studies, Family Economics/Management

^b Family Relations and Child Development

^c Foods and Nutrition, Institutional Management

^d Household Equipment, Housing and Design

^e Textiles, Clothing, Merchandising

^f General Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics
Community Services, Home Economics Education

TABLE XXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND MAJOR EMPHASIS OF MASTER'S DEGREE
(n = 4,602)

Income	Emphasis of Master's Degree						Unusable Response
	Consumer Economics ^a	Family Relations ^b	Foods and Nutrition ^c	Housing Equipment ^d	Textiles Clothing ^e	General Home Ec. ^f	
\$4,999 or under	3		6	1	1	9	4
5,000 - 9,999	14	9	11	2	18	44	16
10,000 - 14,999	93	143	136	47	125	576	109
15,000 - 19,999	139	176	192	75	158	820	149
20,000 - 24,999	61	101	113	42	94	461	79
25,000 - 29,999	23	22	39	12	25	119	36
30,000 - 39,999	16	13	30	3	15	48	18
40,000 - 49,999	1		3	3	7	13	2
50,000 - 59,999	1	1	1	2		3	
60,000 - 69,999			2	1		1	1
70,000 or over			1		2	2	
Unusable response	5	10	14	4	11	50	15
Total	356	475	548	192	456	2,146	429
Percent	7.7	10.3	11.9	4.2	9.9	46.6	9.3

^aConsumer Studies, Family Economics/Management

^bFamily Relations and Child Development

^cFoods and Nutrition, Institutional Management

^dHousehold Equipment, Housing and Design

^eTextiles, Clothing, Merchandising

^fGeneral Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics
Community Services, Home Economics Education

TABLE XXVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND MAJOR EMPHASIS OF DOCTOR'S DEGREE
(n = 1,044)

Income	Emphasis of Doctor's Degree						Unusable Response
	Consumer Economics ^a	Family Relations ^b	Foods and Nutrition ^c	Housing Equipment ^d	Textiles, Clothing ^e	General Home Ec. ^f	
\$4,999 or under	1	1					1
5,000 - 9,999						1	
10,000 - 14,999	2	5	5	3	1	10	6
15,000 - 19,999	27	44	26	9	23	80	41
20,000 - 24,999	43	44	54	13	26	94	35
25,000 - 29,999	24	17	25	4	14	59	25
30,000 - 39,999	16	29	34	12	16	68	29
40,000 - 49,999	3	5	10		6	10	6
50,000 - 59,999			1	1		3	
60,000 - 69,999		1	1				1
70,000 or over			2			1	
Unusable response	1	3	8		1	8	5
Total	117	149	166	42	87	334	149
Percent	11.2	14.3	15.9	4.0	8.3	32.0	14.3

^aConsumer Studies, Family Economics/Management

^bFamily Relations and Child Development

^cFoods and Nutrition, Institutional Management

^dHousehold Equipment, Housing and Design

^eTextiles, Clothing, Merchandising

^fGeneral Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics
Community Services, Home Economics Education

TABLE XXVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND MAJOR EMPHASIS OF DOCTOR'S DEGREE
(n = 93)

Income	Emphasis of Doctor's Degree						Unusable Response
	Consumer Economics ^a	Family Relations ^b	Foods and Nutrition ^c	Housing Equipment ^d	Textiles, Clothing ^e	General Home Ec. ^f	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999		1					
10,000 - 14,999		1					
15,000 - 19,999	1	6			1		1
20,000 - 24,999	3	11	4	3	3	3	
25,000 - 29,999		6	3	3		1	1
30,000 - 39,999	2	9	2	1	1	2	5
40,000 - 49,999		2	4		1	3	
50,000 - 59,999		1	1				2
60,000 - 69,999		1					
70,000 or over							
Unusable response	1	1	1				1
Total	7	39	15	7	6	9	10
Percent	7.5	41.9	16.1	7.5	6.5	9.68	10.8

^aConsumer Studies, Family Economics/Management

^bFamily Relations and Child Development

^cFoods and Nutrition, Institutional Management

^dHousehold Equipment, Housing and Design

^eTextiles, Clothing, Merchandising

^fGeneral Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics
Community Services, Home Economics Education

TABLE XXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION FROM WHICH BACHELOR'S DEGREE WAS RECEIVED
(n = 5,457)

Income	Type of Institution				Unusable Response
	Land- grant ^a	State ^b	Private ^c	Outside USA ^d	
\$4,999 or under	26	56	18	1	1
5,000 - 9,999	231	435	152		12
10,000 - 14,999	846	1,266	376	4	42
15,000 - 19,999	490	521	200	6	13
20,000 - 24,999	160	166	64	1	9
25,000 - 29,999	65	45	25	3	
30,000 - 39,999	33	25	15		
40,000 - 49,999	16	10	5		
50,000 - 59,999	4	2	2		
60,000 - 69,999	4	1			1
70,000 or over	2				
Unusable response	40	38	22		3
Total	1,917	2,565	879	15	81
Percent	35.1	47.0	16.1	0.3	1.5

^aLand-grant institution

^bState college or university (not land-grant)

^cPrivate college or university

^dInstitution outside USA

TABLE XXX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION FROM WHICH BACHELOR'S DEGREE WAS RECEIVED
(n = 4,602)

Income	Type of Institution				Unusable Response
	Land- grant ^a	State ^b	Private ^c	Outside USA ^d	
\$4,999 or under	8	7	9		
5,000 - 9,999	34	54	20	2	4
10,000 - 14,999	450	530	211	3	35
15,000 - 19,999	709	715	239	11	35
20,000 - 24,999	378	399	145	4	25
25,000 - 29,999	121	104	43	1	7
30,000 - 39,999	49	61	26	4	3
40,000 - 49,999	14	8	6		1
50,000 - 59,999	1	6	1		
60,000 - 69,999	3	1			1
70,000 or over	2	2		1	
Unusable response	38	33	25	1	12
Total	1,807	1,920	725	27	123
Percent	39.3	41.7	15.8	0.6	2.7

^aLand-grant institution

^bState college or university (not land-grant)

^cPrivate college or university

^dInstitution outside USA

TABLE XXXI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION FROM WHICH BACHELOR'S DEGREE WAS RECEIVED
(n = 1,044)

Income	Type of Institution				Unusable Response
	Land- grant ^a	State ^b	Private ^c	Outside USA ^d	
\$4,999 or under	2		1		
5,000 - 9,999	1				
10,000 - 14,999	18	8	5	1	
15,000 - 19,999	105	78	58	4	5
20,000 - 24,999	140	107	47	7	8
25,000 - 29,999	81	55	25	4	3
30,000 - 39,999	101	58	31	8	6
40,000 - 49,999	22	7	8	2	1
50,000 - 59,999	1	3	1		
60,000 - 69,999	1		2		
70,000 or over	1		2		
Unusable response	10	6	8	1	1
Total	483	322	188	27	24
Percent	46.3	30.8	18.0	2.6	2.3

^aLand-grant institution

^bState college or university (not land-grant)

^cPrivate college or university

^dInstitution outside USA

TABLE XXXII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION FROM WHICH BACHELOR'S DEGREE WAS RECEIVED
(n = 93)

Income	Type of Institution				Unusable Response
	Land- grant ^a	State ^b	Private ^c	Outside USA ^d	
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999			1		
10,000 - 14,999	1				
15,000 - 19,999	5	1	3		
20,000 - 24,999	9	3	10	3	2
25,000 - 29,999	6	3	5		
30,000 - 39,999	6	6	7		3
40,000 - 49,999	7		2	1	
50,000 - 59,999		1	1	1	1
60,000 - 69,999		1			
70,000 or over					
Unusable response		1	2		1
Total	34	16	31	5	7
Percent	36.6	17.2	33.3	5.4	7.5

^aLand-grant institution

^bState college or university (not land-grant)

^cPrivate college or university

^dInstitution outside USA

income range for female respondents who received their bachelor's degree from institutions outside the U.S.A. was \$5,000 above every other type of institution; however, the group was very small (n=15).

Females with doctor's degrees had a modal annual income range of \$20,000-24,999 for respondents receiving their bachelor's degree from land-grant and state institutions. This degree level had a lower mode for annual income when they identified they received their bachelor's degrees from private institutions. Females with doctor's degrees who earned \$60,000 or above and who received their bachelor's degree from land-grant institutions numbered two compared to four from private institutions while no one from state institutions or institutions outside the U.S.A. received this amount of annual income.

There were 93 males with doctor's degrees and they were scattered throughout the annual income ranges and types of institutions. Those who attended land-grant institutions had a median income of \$27,082; private institutions \$25,999.

Plans for an Advanced Degree. The following conclusions are based on visual inspection of Tables XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI. An association was displayed between annual income and plans for an advanced degree when females with bachelor's and master's degrees were analyzed; therefore, this portion of H_4 was rejected. Respondents with doctor's degrees were not analyzed since it is usually considered a terminal degree.

A higher proportion (8.3%) of females with bachelor's degrees earned \$25,000 or above when they indicated they had no plans for another degree than was true for females in all other categories within the degree. At the master's degree level, a higher proportion (13.5%)

TABLE XXXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND PLANS FOR AN ADVANCED DEGREE
(n = 5,457)

Income	Plans for Advanced Degree					Completed ^f	Unusable Response
	None ^a	Begin		Complete			
		Future ^b	2-3 yr. ^c	Over 12 mo. ^d	Within 9-12 mo. ^e		
\$4,999 or under	25	32	26	12	5	1	1
5,000 - 9,999	160	259	283	95	23	7	3
10,000 - 14,999	590	614	698	414	168	23	27
15,000 - 19,999	610	186	164	129	85	37	19
20,000 - 24,999	203	71	46	36	23	15	6
25,000 - 29,999	82	19	9	15	9	4	
30,000 - 39,999	42	11	5	7	4	3	1
40,000 - 49,999	15	6	2	4	1	1	2
50,000 - 59,999	3	1	2	1		1	
60,000 - 69,999	3		1			2	
70,000 or over	2						
Unusable response	34	24	20	13	4	5	3
Total	1,769	1,223	1,256	726	322	99	62
Percent	32.4	22.4	23.0	13.3	5.9	1.8	1.1

^aNo plans for another degree.

^bPlanning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future.

^cPlanning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years.

^dPresently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months.

^ePresently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months.

^fNone; completed highest degree available in my field.

TABLE XXXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED FEMALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE
BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR AN ADVANCED DEGREE
(n = 4,602)

Income	Plans For Advanced Degree					Completed ^f	Unusable Response
	None ^a	Begin		Complete			
		Future ^b	2-3 yr. ^c	Over 12 mo. ^d	Within 9-12 mo. ^e		
\$4,999 or under	12	2	4		5	1	
5,000 - 9,999	58	31	11	4	6	2	2
10,000 - 14,999	576	276	197	88	55	26	11
15,000 - 19,999	1,007	283	180	116	69	32	22
20,000 - 24,999	645	107	75	48	24	39	13
25,000 - 29,999	189	34	14	21	6	8	4
30,000 - 39,999	78	24	12	14	2	8	5
40,000 - 49,999	20	4	2	2		1	
50,000 - 59,999	4	1		2			1
60,000 - 69,999	3	1	1				
70,000 or over	3	1		1			
Unusable response	58	17	10	10	5	3	6
Total	2,653	781	506	306	172	120	64
Percent	57.7	17.0	11.0	6.7	3.7	2.6	1.4

^aNo plans for another degree.

^bPlanning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future.

^cPlanning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years.

^dPresently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months.

^ePresently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months.

^fNone; completed highest degree available in my field.

TABLE XXXV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE
BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR AN ADVANCED DEGREE
(n = 1,044)

Income	Plans For Advanced Degree				Completed ^e	Unusable Response
	Begin		Complete			
	Future ^a	2-3 yr. ^b	Over 12 mo. ^c	Within 9-12 mo. ^d		
\$4,999 or under					2	
5,000 - 9,999					1	
10,000 - 14,999	2				29	1
15,000 - 19,999	5			4	234	7
20,000 - 24,999	1		2		297	9
25,000 - 29,999	2				162	4
30,000 - 39,999	4				192	8
40,000 - 49,999					39	1
50,000 - 59,999					5	
60,000 - 69,999					3	
70,000 or over					3	
Unusable response					22	4
Total	14		2	4	990	34
Percent	1.3		0.2	0.4	94.9	3.3

^aPlanning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future.

^bPlanning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years.

^cPresently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months.

^dPresently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months.

^eNone; completed highest degree available in my field. Those 60 checking no plans for another degree were also included in this category.

TABLE XXXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED MALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE
BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR AN ADVANCED DEGREE
(n = 93)

Income	Plans For Advanced Degree				Completed ^e	Unusable Response
	Begin		Complete			
	Future ^a	2-3 yr. ^b	Over 12 mo. ^c	Within 9-12 mo. ^d		
\$4,999 or under						
5,000 - 9,999				1		
10,000 - 14,999					1	
15,000 - 19,999					9	
20,000 - 24,999		1			24	2
25,000 - 29,999					14	
30,000 - 39,999					20	2
40,000 - 49,999					10	
50,000 - 59,999					4	
60,000 - 69,999					1	
70,000 or over						
Unusable response					4	
Total		1		1	87	4
Percent		1.1		1.1	93.6	4.3

^aPlanning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future.

^bPlanning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years.

^cPresently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months.

^dPresently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months.

^eNone; completed highest degree available in my field. Those 6 checking no plans for another degree were also included in this category.

of females presently in a degree program with completion date more than 12 months away were earning \$25,000 or above than was true for all other categories within the degree.

Females with bachelor's degrees and no plans for an advanced degree had approximately \$3,000 higher median annual incomes compared with females in the other categories within the degree level.

Results Pertaining to Hypothesis Five--Annual

Income by Employment Characteristics

In order to determine if there was an association between annual income and selected employment variables, a visual inspection of the frequency distributions was utilized to examine H_5 . Results of the inspection are explained below. The null form of Hypothesis Five stated:

There will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following employment variables: employment period, nature of primary employer, classification of current position as a career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics related areas, major functions performed in current job, plans for seeking or changing employment, number of different types of positions held, and total number of years of professional employment.

Employment Period. A visual inspection of the frequency distributions in Tables XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, and XL displayed an association between annual income and employment period of current position(s) including paid vacations. This portion of H_5 was rejected.

At every degree level for females, one or more respondents identified earnings within each income category for the 12 month employment

TABLE XXXVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT PERIOD OF CURRENT
POSITION(S) INCLUDING PAID VACATIONS
(n = 5,457)

Income	Employment Period						Unusable Response
	12 Months	11 Months	10 Months	9 Months	7-8 Months	6 Months or Fewer	
\$4,999 or under	30		14	13	7	26	12
5,000 - 9,999	294	29	97	133	70	163	44
10,000 - 14,999	1,138	60	549	387	80	161	159
15,000 - 19,999	698	22	229	124	17	21	119
20,000 - 24,999	246	6	61	26	1	10	50
25,000 - 29,999	95	1	12	5	2	3	20
30,000 - 39,999	46	1	6	6			14
40,000 - 49,999	17	1	5	1			7
50,000 - 59,999	5		2				1
60,000 - 69,999	3					1	2
70,000 or over	1						1
Unusable response	49	1	22	5	1	5	20
Total	2,622	121	997	700	178	390	449
Percent	48.1	2.2	18.3	12.8	3.3	7.2	8.2

TABLE XXXVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT PERIOD OF CURRENT
POSITION(S) INCLUDING PAID VACATIONS
(n = 4,602)

Income	Employment Period						Unusable Response
	12 Months	11 Months	10 Months	9 Months	7-8 Months	6 Months or Fewer	
\$4,999 or under	5		2	7		6	4
5,000 - 9,999	48	1	14	13	7	23	8
10,000 - 14,999	400	32	312	354	30	57	44
15,000 - 19,999	712	51	474	339	8	28	97
20,000 - 24,999	445	36	297	119	7	5	42
25,000 - 29,999	165	12	63	24	1	1	10
30,000 - 39,999	95	4	13	18		2	11
40,000 - 49,999	16		6	3		1	3
50,000 - 59,999	2		4	1			1
60,000 - 69,999	2		1	1			1
70,000 or over	3			2			
Unusable response	50	2	24	19		1	13
Total	1,943	138	1,210	900	53	124	234
Percent	42.2	3.0	26.3	19.6	1.2	2.7	5.1

TABLE XXXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT PERIOD OF CURRENT
POSITION(S) INCLUDING PAID VACATIONS
(n = 1,044)

Income	Employment Period						Unusable Response
	12 Months	11 Months	10 Months	9 Months	7-8 Months	6 Months or Fewer	
\$4,999 or under	1					1	1
5,000 - 9,999			1				
10,000 - 14,999	7	1	7	13		2	2
15,000 - 19,999	61	6	50	124	1	4	4
20,000 - 24,999	131	10	50	99	4	2	13
25,000 - 29,999	96	5	20	40	1		6
30,000 - 39,999	152	7	13	26	1	2	3
40,000 - 49,999	32	1	3	3			1
50,000 - 59,999	5						
60,000 - 69,999	1			2			
70,000 or over	1					1	1
Unusable response	11		1	10		1	3
Total	498	30	145	317	7	13	34
Percent	47.7	2.9	13.9	30.4	0.7	1.3	3.3

TABLE XL

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT PERIOD OF CURRENT
POSITION(S) INCLUDING PAID VACATIONS
(n = 93)

Income	Employment Period						Unusable Response
	12 Months	11 Months	10 Months	9 Months	7-8 Months	6 Months or Fewer	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999	1						
10,000 - 14,999			1				
15,000 - 19,999	1		2	5			1
20,000 - 24,999	10	1	3	12	1		
25,000 - 29,999	9	1	1	3			
30,000 - 39,999	17			3			2
40,000 - 49,999	9			1			
50,000 - 59,999	4						
60,000 - 69,999	1						
70,000 or over							
Unusable response	4						
Total	56	2	7	24	1		3
Percent	60.2	2.1	7.5	25.8	1.1		2.2

period. This was not true for all periods of employment or for males with a doctor's degree. Females at the master's degree level (n=900) employed for nine months also had one or more respondents within every income category. In general, one or more of the higher income levels was not represented in the distributions for respondents employed less than 12 months.

The overall modal pattern revealed that the higher the annual income the longer the employment period. This was especially evident at the doctor's degree level for females: the mode for 12 months employment was in the range of \$30,000-39,999 compared with \$15,000-19,999 for nine months. The expected monthly income within this degree would be high enough to make the modal difference.

Nature of Primary Employer. Through examination of Tables XLI, XLII, XLIII, and XLIV the following findings are reported. There was an association between annual income and the nature of primary employer; therefore, this portion of H_5 was rejected.

For females at the bachelor's degree level, the distribution patterns differ among types of employers. There were 44.5 percent employed by educational institutions or systems but none of these respondents made \$60,000 or above. Business and self-employed were the only two categories for which the complete ranges of annual incomes were represented. The two differ from each other: self-employed had a fairly flat distribution with slightly more toward the low-income range. There were 16.9 percent of the self-employed in the lowest range. However, business was distributed in approximately a bell-shaped curve except the tail of distribution was cut off at the lower income range. There were 2.2 percent employed in business in the

TABLE XLI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
NATURE OF PRIMARY EMPLOYER^a
(n = 5,457)

Income	Nature of Primary Employer ^b							Unusable Response
	Bus.	Ext.	Edu.	Gov.	Ind.	Non- Profit	Self	
\$4,999 or under	27		29	4	4	11	10	17
5,000 - 9,999	215	17	376	31	16	58	7	110
10,000 - 14,999	440	290	1,335	77	60	115	9	208
15,000 - 19,999	277	225	481	40	51	40	6	110
20,000 - 24,999	116	77	117	17	19	7	6	41
25,000 - 29,999	51	23	25	12	4	4	4	15
30,000 - 39,999	34	4	13	6	5	4	3	4
40,000 - 49,999	8	3	9	2	3		5	1
50,000 - 59,999	3		3	1			1	
60,000 - 69,999	3	1					2	
70,000 or over	1						1	
Unusable response	23	14	41	2	1	2	5	15
Total	1,198	654	2,429	192	163	241	59	521
Percent	22.0	12.0	44.5	3.5	3.0	4.4	1.1	9.4

^a Respondents were instructed to mark all categories that applied.

^b The following codes are used: Bus., Business; Ext., Cooperative Extension (Respondents checking Cooperative Extension were counted only in that category. Any other responses by them were ignored.); Edu., Educational Institution or System; Gov., Government; Ind., Industry; Non-Profit, Non-Profit Organization; Self, Self-Employed.

TABLE XLII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND NATURE
OF PRIMARY EMPLOYER^a
(n = 4,602)

Income	Nature of Primary Employer ^b						Self	Unusable Response
	Bus.	Ext.	Edu.	Gov.	Ind.	Non- Profit		
\$4,999 or under	2		13	1		3	2	3
5,000 - 9,999	18	5	47	6	1	9	2	26
10,000 - 14,999	48	117	867	43	9	49	9	87
15,000 - 19,999	53	375	1,075	66	11	30	5	94
20,000 - 24,999	40	201	583	49	6	13	2	57
25,000 - 29,999	17	53	149	19	4	9	5	20
30,000 - 39,999	14	28	65	14	2	9	1	10
40,000 - 49,999	7	7	13				1	1
50,000 - 59,999	2		4					2
60,000 - 69,999	1	1	1				1	1
70,000 or over	1		3				1	
Unusable response	4	17	55	3		8	4	18
Total	207	804	2,875	201	33	130	33	319
Percent	4.5	17.5	62.5	4.4	0.7	2.8	0.7	6.7

^aRespondents were instructed to mark all categories that applied.

^bThe following codes are used: Bus., Business; Ext., Cooperative Extension (Respondents checking Cooperative Extension were counted only in that category. Any other responses by them were ignored.); Edu., Educational Institution or System; Gov., Government; Ind., Industry; Non-Profit, Non-Profit Organization; Self, Self-Employed.

TABLE XLIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND NATURE
OF PRIMARY EMPLOYER^a
(n = 1,044)

Income	Nature of Primary Employer ^b						Self	Unusable Response
	Bus.	Ext.	Edu.	Gov.	Ind.	Non- Profit		
\$4,999 or under			1				1	1
5,000 - 9,999			1					3
10,000 - 14,999			25	2	1	1		15
15,000 - 19,999	2	13	218	1			1	13
20,000 - 24,999	1	39	249	6		1		3
25,000 - 29,999		24	140			1		9
30,000 - 39,999	4	21	159	5		5	1	1
40,000 - 49,999		3	31	5				1
50,000 - 59,999			2	1		1		
60,000 - 69,999			3					
70,000 or over		1	2					
Unusable response	1	1	20	2				2
Total	8	102	851	22	1	9	3	48
Percent	0.8	9.8	81.5	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	4.6

^aRespondents were instructed to mark all categories that applied.

^bThe following codes are used: Bus., Business; Ext., Cooperative Extension (Respondents checking Cooperative Extension were counted only in that category. Any other responses by them were ignored.); Edu., Educational Institution or System; Gov., Government; Ind., Industry; Non-Profit, Non-Profit Organization; Self, Self-Employed.

TABLE XLIV
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
 WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND NATURE
 OF PRIMARY EMPLOYER^a
 (n = 93)

Income	Nature of Primary Employer ^b							Unusable Response
	Bus.	Ext.	Edu.	Gov.	Ind.	Non- Profit	Self	
\$4,999 or under								
5,000 - 9,999								1
10,000 - 14,999			1					
15,000 - 19,999			8					1
20,000 - 24,999		2	24					1
25,000 - 29,999		2	12					
30,000 - 39,999		3	18	1				
40,000 - 49,999	1	1	7					1
50,000 - 59,999			2		1			1
60,000 - 69,999			1					
70,000 or over								
Unusable response			3			1		
Total	1	8	76	1	1	1		5
Percent	1.1	8.6	81.2	1.1	1.1	1.1		5.4

^aRespondents were instructed to mark all categories that applied.

^bThe following codes are used: Bus., Business; Ext., Cooperative Extension (Respondents checking Cooperative Extension were counted only in that category. Any other responses by them were ignored.); Edu., Educational Institution or System; Gov., Government; Ind., Industry; Non-Profit, Non-Profit Organization; Self, Self-Employed.

lowest range. Cooperative extension respondents had a higher median income range than those in most other employer groups and none were in the lowest range.

At the master's degree level, distribution patterns for females also differed among types of employers. Business and educational institutions or systems were employer categories for which complete ranges of annual income were represented while the \$50,000-59,999 range was the only missing category for those self-employed. There were no respondents earning \$40,000 or above who were employed by government, industry, or non-profit organizations. A higher proportion of respondents were employed in cooperative extension and education with master's degrees than was true for bachelor's degrees: lower proportions were in business and industry.

Females at the doctor's degree level were primarily in education (81.5%) and this category is the only one for which the complete ranges of income were represented. Very few were employed by business (0.8%), government (2.1%), industry (0.1%), non-profit organizations (0.9%), and 0.3 percent were self-employed. Females with doctor's degrees in government and in non-profit organizations had equal median annual incomes of \$31,499; in educational institutions or systems they had a median income of \$23,422; extension median income was \$24,806.

Males at the doctor's degree level were primarily in educational institutions or systems (81.2%) and had a median annual income of \$26,457; males in extension (8.6%) had a median annual income of \$30,832. There were too few respondents among all other types of employers for comparisons.

Among all degree categories and both sexes, those indicating an

annual income range of \$70,000 or above were in business (n=2), cooperative extension (n=1), educational institutions or systems (n=5), and self-employed (n=2); thus a total of 10 full-time employed AHEA respondents with a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree earned \$70,000 or above.

Classification of Current Position as a Career Opportunity for Persons Prepared in Home Economics Related Areas. After examination of Tables XLV, XLVI, XLVII, and XLVIII it was determined that there was an association between annual income and classification of current position as career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics related areas. This portion of H_5 was rejected.

Within degree categories for females there was marginal association between income level and classification of position as a career opportunity. Within each degree level for female respondents, there was a slightly lower median annual income for those who indicated their current position as not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation). The highest median income for females was in the category of long-time career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics area(s).

For females the proportions in positions categorized as long-time and continuing career opportunity increased as degree level increased. The opposite was true for positions of new career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation with proportions decreasing as degree level increased. Proportions of persons in positions not recommended as a career opportunity were for bachelor's degree, 13.1 percent; for master's degree, 5.4 percent; and for doctor's degree, 1.3 percent.

TABLE XLV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT POSITION AS CAREER OPPORTUNITY
FOR PERSONS PREPARED IN HOME ECONOMICS AREA(S)
(n = 5,457)

Income	Career Opportunity				Unusable Response
	Long Time ^a	New Career With H.E. ^b	New Career Without H.E. ^c	Not Recommended ^d	
\$4,999 or under	35	10	6	47	4
5,000 - 9,999	411	121	35	262	10
10,000 - 14,999	1,948	274	59	210	43
15,000 - 19,999	928	121	34	113	34
20,000 - 24,999	287	46	14	41	12
25,000 - 29,999	96	22	5	11	4
30,000 - 39,999	45	12	3	11	2
40,000 - 49,999	22	5		3	1
50,000 - 59,999	5		1	2	
60,000 - 69,999	4	2			
70,000 or over	2				
Unusable response	64	14	2	17	6
Total	3,847	618	159	717	116
Percent	71.0	11.3	2.9	13.1	2.1

^aLong-time and continuing career opportunity.

^bNew career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation.

^cNew career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation.

^dNot recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation).

TABLE XLVI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT POSITION AS CAREER OPPORTUNITY
FOR PERSONS PREPARED IN HOME ECONOMICS AREA(S)
(n = 4,602)

Income	Career Opportunity				Unusable Response
	Long Time ^a	New Career With H.E. ^b	New Career Without H.E. ^c	Not Recommended ^d	
\$4,999 or under	12	3	1	7	1
5,000 - 9,999	59	17	6	29	3
10,000 - 14,999	1,036	90	13	65	25
15,000 - 19,999	1,497	98	12	67	35
20,000 - 24,999	802	67	15	36	31
25,000 - 29,999	228	18	6	17	7
30,000 - 39,999	115	13	1	9	5
40,000 - 49,999	22	5		2	
50,000 - 59,999	6	1	1		
60,000 - 69,999	2	3			
70,000 or over	3	1		1	
Unusable response	78	9	1	13	8
Total	3,860	325	56	246	115
Percent	83.9	7.1	1.2	5.4	2.5

^a Long-time and continuing career opportunity.

^b New career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation.

^c New career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation.

^d Not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation).

TABLE XLVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT POSITION AS CAREER OPPORTUNITY
FOR PERSONS PREPARED IN HOME ECONOMICS AREA(S)
(n = 1,044)

Income	Career Opportunity				Unusable Response
	Long Time ^a	New Career With H.E. ^b	New Career Without H.E. ^c	Not Recommended ^d	
\$4,999 or under	1	1		1	
5,000 - 9,999				1	
10,000 - 14,999	26	4	1		1
15,000 - 19,999	232	10	4	2	2
20,000 - 24,999	286	7	2	7	7
25,000 - 29,999	157	4	4	1	2
30,000 - 39,999	188	10	3	1	2
40,000 - 49,999	37	2		1	
50,000 - 59,999	4				1
60,000 - 69,999	3				
70,000 or over	2		1		
Unusable response	22	1	1		2
Total	958	39	16	14	17
Percent	91.8	3.7	1.5	1.3	1.7

^a Long-time and continuing career opportunity.

^b New career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation.

^c New career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation.

^d Not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation).

TABLE XLVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT POSITION AS CAREER OPPORTUNITY
FOR PERSONS PREPARED IN HOME ECONOMICS AREA(S)
(n = 93)

Income	Career Opportunity				Unusable Response
	Long Time ^a	New Career ^b With H.E.	New Career ^c Without H.E.	Not Recommended ^d	
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					1
10,000 - 14,999	1				
15,000 - 19,999	7	1			1
20,000 - 24,999	24	2			1
25,000 - 29,999	14				
30,000 - 39,999	19	1	1		1
40,000 - 49,999	10				
50,000 - 59,999	2			2	
60,000 - 69,999	1				
70,000 or over					
Unusable response	4				
Total	82	4	1	2	4
Percent	88.2	4.3	1.1	2.2	4.3

^aLong-time and continuing career opportunity.

^bNew career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation.

^cNew career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation.

^dNot recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation).

Major Functions Performed in the Job. There was an association between annual income and major functions performed in current job of respondents; therefore, this portion of H_5 was rejected. See Tables XLIX, L, LI, and LII. No more than three functions were to be marked by each respondent.

The median income range fluctuates for females within the bachelor's level. Higher ranges were seen for administration, marketing, product development/testing, and technical delivery.

Within the master's degree level, the median income range for females was constant for every major function performed in the job. The five respondents who earned \$70,000 or above had combined functions that included administration, information dissemination, instruction, management, marketing, and technical delivery.

Females with doctor's degrees had a \$5,000 higher median income range when administration, management, marketing, and technical delivery were included as major job functions. Only in the area of instruction (either formal or informal) was there one or more respondents in every income category.

When administration or management was a job function, males with doctor's degrees had a median annual income about \$5,000 higher than those not having these functions.

Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment. After examination of Tables LIII, LIV, LV, and LVI an association was identified between annual income and plans for seeking or changing employment. This portion of H_5 was rejected.

Within the bachelor's and doctor's degree levels, the median annual income range for females was constant. However, for females

TABLE XLIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH
BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND MAJOR FUNCTIONS
PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB^a

Income	Major Functions ^b											Unusable Response
	Adm.	Coun.	Food	Health	Info. Diss.	Inst.	Mtg.	Mktg.	P.D.T.	Res.	Tech. Del.	
\$4,999 or under	13	20	15	10	15	41	18	10	1	1	1	4
5,000 - 9,999	67	163	80	31	166	437	139	61	15	14	5	34
10,000 - 14,999	262	586	171	88	859	1,887	298	168	150	71	27	33
15,000 - 19,999	216	290	63	35	546	839	185	157	121	49	30	13
20,000 - 24,999	108	78	19	7	184	221	106	70	42	10	7	5
25,000 - 29,999	56	24	5	4	55	62	56	32	23	6	3	3
30,000 - 39,999	30	9	5	2	26	21	31	18	8	3	1	1
40,000 - 49,999	8	6	1		13	10	12	3	4	1		3
50,000 - 59,999	5	3	1		2	3	4	3				
60,000 - 69,999	3	2			2	1	2	4				
70,000 or over					1		2	1	1			
Unusable response	16	22	6	5	37	54	13	8	8	3		4
Total	784	1,203	366	182	1,906	3,576	866	535	373	158	74	100

^aRespondents were instructed to mark no more than three categories.

^bThe following codes are used: Adm., Administration; Coun., Counseling or Advising; Food, Food Service Delivery; Health, Health Care Delivery; Info. Diss., Information Dissemination; Inst., Instruction (either formal or informal); Mtg., Management; Mktg., Marketing; P.D.T., Product Development/Testing; Res., Research; Tech. Del., Technical Delivery.

TABLE L
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH
 MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND MAJOR FUNCTIONS
 PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB^a

Income	Major Functions ^b											Unusable Response
	Adm.	Coun.	Food	Health	Info. Diss.	Inst.	Mtg.	Mktg.	P.D.T.	Res.	Tech. Del.	
\$4,999 or under	3	2	3		4	15	2	1		3		1
5,000 - 9,999	18	30	8	3	29	61	26	8	4	5	4	6
10,000 - 14,999	189	434	46	32	377	1,017	89	30	25	50	18	8
15,000 - 19,999	395	523	54	50	655	1,407	163	44	22	60	20	12
20,000 - 24,999	326	255	31	21	385	702	105	33	14	26	13	5
25,000 - 29,999	148	76	10	3	93	164	58	18	6	8	7	7
30,000 - 39,999	82	36	6	3	57	77	31	11	6	6	2	3
40,000 - 49,999	14	7	1	1	9	15	7	6	2	1	1	1
50,000 - 59,999	3	2			2	4					1	
60,000 - 69,999	1	2		1	1	3		1	1			
70,000 or over	2				2	1	2	2			1	
Unusable response	29	39	4	3	32	78	16	5	3	1	2	5
Total	1,210	1,406	163	117	1,646	3,544	499	159	83	160	69	48

^aRespondents were instructed to mark no more than three categories.

^bThe following codes are used: Adm., Administration; Coun., Counseling or Advising; Food, Food Service Delivery; Health, Health Care Delivery; Info. Diss., Information Dissemination; Inst., Instruction (either formal or informal); Mtg., Management; Mktg., Marketing; P.D.T., Product Development/Testing; Res., Research; Tech. Del., Technical Delivery.

TABLE LI
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH
 DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND MAJOR FUNCTIONS
 PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB^a

Income	Major Functions ^b											Unusable Response
	Adm.	Coun.	Food	Health	Info. Diss.	Inst.	Mtg.	Mktg.	P.D.T.	Res.	Tech. Del.	
\$4,999 or under	2	3				2				1		
5,000 - 9,999		1				1						
10,000 - 14,999	9	13		1	2	28	1			7		
15,000 - 19,999	56	116	1	4	44	225	3	2		116	2	
20,000 - 24,999	91	106	3	3	64	279	11	1	1	117	3	
25,000 - 29,999	92	59		3	27	129	11	3		72	2	1
30,000 - 39,999	135	50	3	5	29	133	17	2	1	86	4	
40,000 - 49,999	29	12	1		5	21	2			14	1	1
50,000 - 59,999	5	1				1	1			1		
60,000 - 69,999	2				1	1				1		
70,000 or over	1	1				2				2		
Unusable response	12	10	2	1	3	22	5			10	1	1
Total	434	372	10	17	175	844	51	8	2	427	13	3

^aRespondents were instructed to mark no more than three categories.

^bThe following codes are used: Adm., Administration; Coun., Counseling or Advising; Food, Food Service Delivery; Health, Health Care Delivery; Info. Diss., Information Dissemination; Inst., Instruction (either formal or informal); Mtg., Management; Mktg., Marketing; P.D.T., Product Development/Testing; Res., Research; Tech. Del., Technical Delivery.

TABLE LII
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH
 DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND MAJOR FUNCTIONS
 PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB^a

Income	Major Functions											
	Adm.	Coun.	Food	Health	Info. Diss.	Inst.	Mtg.	Mktg.	P.D.T.	Res.	Tech. Del.	Unusable Response
\$4,999 or under												
5,000 - 9,999												
10,000 - 14,999						1				1		
15,000 - 19,999		5				9				8		
20,000 - 24,999	5	9			6	25	1			20	1	
25,000 - 29,999	6	3			1	12				7		
30,000 - 39,999	11	9	1		2	17	2			10		1
40,000 - 49,999	7	4			1	6	2		1	3		1
50,000 - 59,999	2				1	2	2	1				
60,000 - 69,999	1					1						
70,000 or over												
Unusable response	2				1	2	1			2		2
Total	34	30	1		12	75	8	1	1	51	1	4

^aRespondents were instructed to mark no more than three categories.

^bThe following codes are used: Adm., Administration; Coun., Counseling or Advising; Food, Food Service Delivery; Health, Health Care Delivery; Info. Diss., Information Dissemination; Inst., Instruction (either formal or informal); Mtg., Management; Mktg., Marketing; P.D.T., Product Development/Testing; Res., Research; Tech. Del., Technical Delivery.

TABLE LIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR
SEEKING OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT
(n = 5,457)

Income	Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment			Unusable Response
	No Plans ^a	Presently Seeking ^b	Within 2-3 yr. ^c	
\$4,999 or under	25	46	30	1
5,000 - 9,999	316	252	258	4
10,000 - 14,999	1,532	323	662	17
15,000 - 19,999	932	82	202	14
20,000 - 24,999	300	26	67	7
25,000 - 29,999	105	12	19	2
30,000 - 39,999	52	6	15	
40,000 - 49,999	26		5	
50,000 - 59,999	7		1	
60,000 - 69,999	5			1
70,000 or over	2			
Unusable response	64	14	14	11
Total	3,366	761	1,273	57
Percent	61.7	14.0	23.3	1.0

^aNot planning to seek or change employment.

^bPresently seeking employment.

^cPlanning to seek employment within next 2-3 years.

TABLE LIV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR
SEEKING OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT
(n = 4,602)

Income	Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment			Unusable Response
	No Plans ^a	Presently Seeking ^b	Within 2-3 yr. ^c	
\$4,999 or under	13	10	1	
5,000 - 9,999	48	38	26	2
10,000 - 14,999	781	167	267	14
15,000 - 19,999	1,312	102	267	28
20,000 - 24,999	784	48	115	4
25,000 - 29,999	228	12	28	8
30,000 - 39,999	120	6	16	1
40,000 - 49,999	26	1	2	
50,000 - 59,999	6	1	1	
60,000 - 69,999	3	1		1
70,000 or over	5			
Unusable response	75	10	9	15
Total	3,401	396	732	73
Percent	73.9	8.6	15.9	1.6

^aNot planning to seek or change employment.

^bPresently seeking employment.

^cPlanning to seek employment within next 2-3 years.

TABLE LV
 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES
 WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR
 SEEKING OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT
 (n = 1,044)

Income	Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment			Unusable Response
	No Plans ^a	Presently Seeking ^b	Within 2-3 yr. ^c	
\$4,999 or under	3			
5,000 - 9,999		1		
10,000 - 14,999	19	7	5	1
15,000 - 19,999	158	29	58	5
20,000 - 24,999	219	26	61	3
25,000 - 29,999	137	4	24	3
30,000 - 39,999	170	7	24	3
40,000 - 49,999	38	2		
50,000 - 59,999	5			
60,000 - 69,999	2		1	
70,000 or over	2	1		
Unusable response	18	3	1	4
Total	771	80	174	19
Percent	73.9	7.7	16.7	1.8

^aNot planning to seek or change employment.

^bPresently seeking employment.

^cPlanning to seek employment within next 2-3 years.

TABLE LVI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR
SEEKING OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT
(n = 93)

Income	Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment			Unusable Response
	No Plans ^a	Presently Seeking ^b	Within 2-3 yr. ^c	
\$4,999 or under				
5,000 - 9,999			1	
10,000 - 14,999	1			
15,000 - 19,999	1	5	3	
20,000 - 24,999	21	2	4	
25,000 - 29,999	11	1	2	
30,000 - 39,999	18	1	3	
40,000 - 49,999	10			
50,000 - 59,999	4			
60,000 - 69,999	1			
70,000 or over				
Unusable response	3		1	
Total	70	9	14	
Percent	75.3	9.7	15.1	

^aNot planning to seek or change employment.

^bPresently seeking employment.

^cPlanning to seek employment within next 2-3 years.

who had master's degrees and were presently seeking employment, a \$5,000 lower range was reported than those with no plans to seek or change employment or those planning to seek employment within the next 2-3 years.

It is evident that males with doctor's degrees had a median income range \$5,000 higher when they had no plans for seeking or changing employment compared to those planning to seek employment within the next 2-3 years. But those presently seeking employment had even a \$5,000 lower income range than respondents planning to seek employment within the next 2-3 years.

Number of Different Types of Positions Held. After examination of Tables LVII, LVIII, LIX, and LX, analysis determined that there was an association between annual income and the number of different types of positions held since the bachelor's degree. This portion of H_5 was rejected. Respondents considered only those positions involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position.

At the bachelor's degree level, females having held categories of 3-5 and 6-10 types of positions had \$5,000 higher income ranges compared with those having held only 1-2 types.

At the master's degree level, female respondents were represented in every income range when they were in the categories of 1-2 and 3-5 types of positions. The median income range remained constant at the bachelor's degree level across all categories of number of types of positions.

Within the doctor's degree level, females had a \$5,000 higher median income range when they had held 6-10 types of positions.

TABLE LVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE
 BY INCOME AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSITIONS HELD SINCE
 BACHELOR'S DEGREE^a
 (n = 5,457)

Income	Number of Different Positions				Unusable Response
	1-2 Types	3-5 Types	6-10 Types	11 Types or More	
\$4,999 or under	62	23	1		16
5,000 - 9,999	557	110	8		155
10,000 - 14,999	1,630	358	13		533
15,000 - 19,999	713	297	9		211
20,000 - 24,999	191	146	12		51
25,000 - 29,999	58	60	4		16
30,000 - 39,999	28	33	5		7
40,000 - 49,999	14	11	1		5
50,000 - 59,999	2	4	1		1
60,000 - 69,999	2	2	1		1
70,000 or over		2			
Unusable response	47	26			30
Total	3,304	1,072	55		1,026
Percent	60.6	19.6	1.0		18.8

^aRespondents considered only those positions involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position.

TABLE LVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF
POSITIONS HELD SINCE BACHELOR'S DEGREE^a
(n = 4,602)

Income	Number of Different Positions				Unusable Response
	1-2 Types	3-5 Types	6-10 Types	11 Types or more	
\$4,999 or under	8	7			9
5,000 - 9,999	53	40	2		19
10,000 - 14,999	739	285	19		186
15,000 - 19,999	962	442	24		281
20,000 - 24,999	506	279	24		142
25,000 - 29,999	111	119	12		34
30,000 - 39,999	65	60	6	1	11
40,000 - 49,999	11	13	1		4
50,000 - 59,999	2	4			2
60,000 - 69,999	2	1	1		1
70,000 or over	1	2			2
Unusable response	45	28	2		34
Total	2,505	1,280	91	1	725
Percent	54.4	27.8	2.0	0.02	15.8

^aRespondents considered only those positions involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position.

TABLE LIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF
POSITIONS HELD SINCE BACHELOR'S DEGREE^a
(n = 1,044)

Income	Number of Different Positions				Unusable Response
	1-2 Types	3-5 Types	6-10 Types	11 Types or More	
\$4,999 or under	2	1			
5,000 - 9,999	1				
10,000 - 14,999	18	11			3
15,000 - 19,999	124	95	7	2	22
20,000 - 24,999	148	129	13	1	18
25,000 - 29,999	67	82	10		9
30,000 - 39,999	73	103	15		13
40,000 - 49,999	11	25	4		
50,000 - 59,999		4	1		
60,000 - 69,999	1	2			
70,000 or over	1	2			
Unusable response	9	10			7
Total	455	464	50	3	72
Percent	43.6	44.4	4.8	0.3	6.9

^aRespondents considered only those positions involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position.

TABLE LX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF
POSITIONS HELD SINCE BACHELOR'S DEGREE^a
(n = 93)

Income	Number of Different Positions				Unusable Response
	1-2 Types	3-5 Types	6-10 Types	11 Types or More	
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999	1				
10,000 - 14,999	1				
15,000 - 19,999	4	5			
20,000 - 24,999	16	10			1
25,000 - 29,999	10	4			
30,000 - 39,999	8	13			1
40,000 - 49,999	4	5			1
50,000 - 59,999	2	1	1		
60,000 - 69,999	1				
70,000 or over					
Unusable response	1	2			1
Total	48	40	1		4
Percent	51.6	43.0	1.1		4.3

^aRespondents considered only those positions involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position.

There was only one male respondent within the category of 6-10 types of positions compared with 50 females. Males with doctor's degrees had a higher income range when they held 3-5 types of positions.

Regardless of degree, only four respondents held 11 or more positions since the bachelor's degree. A rather high overall percentage (11.5%) of unusable responses could be interpreted to mean the question was misunderstood.

Total Number of Years of Professional Employment. Visual inspection of the frequency distributions of Tables LXI, LXII, LXIII, and LXIV revealed an association between annual income and total number of years of professional employment, counting part- and full-time employment since receiving the bachelor's degree; this portion of H_5 was rejected. There was a high correlation between age and the number of years of professional employment.

Female respondents within the bachelor's degree level had a \$5,000 higher median annual income range after 11-15 years of professional employment and again after 36 years or more. Two respondents within the bachelor's degree level earned \$70,000 or over; they had 16-20 years and 36 years or more of professional employment.

At the master's degree level, median annual income range for females rose \$5,000 after 6-10 years and again after 21-25 years of professional employment.

The pattern for higher income with more years of professional employment continued at the doctor's degree level. Females had \$5,000 median income range increases in the categories of 11-15 years, 26-30 years, and again after 36 years or more of professional employment. The frequency distributions for males with doctor's degrees were rather

TABLE LXI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA FEMALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
 TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT, COUNTING PART- AND
 FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SINCE RECEIVING BACHELOR'S DEGREE
 (n = 5,457)

Income	Years of Professional Employment									Unusable Response
	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36 Years or More	
\$4,999 or under	37	12	13	1	5				1	33
5,000 - 9,999	434	163	36	18	3	4		1		171
10,000 - 14,999	677	745	569	162	96	63	38	15	9	160
15,000 - 19,999	36	137	297	270	202	114	81	67	11	15
20,000 - 24,999	10	28	77	67	66	55	52	30	8	7
25,000 - 29,999	2	8	24	21	23	15	21	11	8	5
30,000 - 39,999	5	6	10	21	8	7	5	8	3	
40,000 - 49,999	2	1	5	6	6	4	1	4	1	1
50,000 - 59,999			3	1	3				1	
60,000 - 69,999			1	1	1			1	1	1
70,000 or over					1				1	
Unusable response	16	15	15	9	10	5	9	3	3	18
Total	1,219	1,115	1,050	577	424	267	207	140	47	411
Percent	22.3	20.4	19.2	10.6	7.8	4.9	3.8	2.6	0.9	7.5

TABLE LXII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AEA FEMALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT, COUNTING PART-
AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SINCE RECEIVING BACHELOR'S DEGREE
(n = 4,602)

Income	Years of Professional Employment									Unusable Response
	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36 Years or More	
\$4,999 or under	7	2	1	2	1	4	2	2		3
5,000 - 9,999	33	29	24	10	7	3	3	2		3
10,000 - 14,999	98	302	442	191	68	37	29	14	10	38
15,000 - 19,999	14	121	417	390	301	188	133	59	58	28
20,000 - 24,999	2	11	105	184	194	152	117	109	57	20
25,000 - 29,999		3	13	49	56	55	41	23	30	6
30,000 - 39,999		7	13	25	23	22	23	8	19	3
40,000 - 49,999		1	4	4	8	5	3	1	1	2
50,000 - 59,999			2	2	2				1	1
60,000 - 69,999			1	1	1					2
70,000 or over				3	1		1			
Unusable response	4	6	21	9	18	9	9	7	6	20
Total	158	482	1,043	870	680	475	361	225	182	126
Percent	3.4	10.5	22.7	18.9	14.8	10.3	7.8	4.9	4.0	2.7

TABLE LXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME AHEA FEMALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
 TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT, COUNTING PART-
 AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SINCE RECEIVING BACHELOR'S DEGREE
 (n = 1,044)

Income	Years of Professional Employment									Unusable Response
	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36 Years or More	
\$4,999 or under						1	2			
5,000 - 9,999			1							
10,000 - 14,999	1	4	9	10	4	2			2	
15,000 - 19,999	1	23	48	85	37	22	18	11	2	3
20,000 - 24,999		11	37	62	67	48	39	24	14	7
25,000 - 29,999	1	1	7	23	35	27	28	32	13	1
30,000 - 39,999		1	4	20	28	36	42	45	25	3
40,000 - 49,999			1	3	4	6	4	12	9	1
50,000 - 59,999				1	1		1	1	1	
60,000 - 69,999			1			1	1			
70,000 or over			1	1		1				
Unusable response		1	1	1	3	9			3	7
Total	3	41	110	206	179	153	136	125	69	22
Percent	0.3	3.9	10.5	19.7	17.2	14.7	13.0	12.0	6.6	2.1

TABLE LXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME AHEA MALES WITH DOCTOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
 TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT, COUNTING PART-
 AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SINCE RECEIVING BACHELOR'S DEGREE
 (n = 93)

Income	Years of Professional Employment									Unusable Response	
	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36 Years or More		
\$4,999 or under											
5,000 - 9,999				1							
10,000 - 14,999			1								
15,000 - 19,999		3	5								1
20,000 - 24,999		1	10	4	4	5	1	2			
25,000 - 29,999			2	1	3	2	4	2			
30,000 - 39,999			2	1	4	2	8	2	3		
40,000 - 49,999				1	2	1	2	3	1		
50,000 - 59,999							1	1	2		
60,000 - 69,999							1				
70,000 or over											
Unusable response				1	1			1			1
Total		4	20	9	14	10	17	11	6		2
Percent		4.3	21.5	9.7	15.1	10.8	18.3	11.8	6.5		2.2

scattered; however, a positive association between years of professional employment and annual income was evident.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify selected variables descriptive of personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment that are associated with annual income of full-time employed AHEA members. This information could be helpful in recruiting for the profession, counseling those interested in the profession, and comparing incomes with other professions. The descriptive characteristics of this income analysis will be a valuable tool for use by professional home economists, placement offices, schools, institutions, employers, and career counselors.

Objectives and Hypotheses

Specific objectives guided the study. They were the following: (1) develop a profile of full-time employed professional home economists that includes annual income, selected personal characteristics, and highest degree held; (2) determine if there is an income difference between groups categorized according to selected personal characteristics; (3) determine if there is an income difference between groups categorized according to selected educational-preparation variables; and (4) determine if there is an income difference between groups categorized according to selected employment variables.

Hypotheses of no association between estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment and selected variables categorized as personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment characteristics were tested.

Selection of Population

A population of 34,562 professional home economists were invited to participate and complete the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (see Appendix A, AHEA 1978). Of the 16,894 members (48.9%) whose survey response forms arrived at AHEA headquarters in usable condition, 11,229 (32.5%) were determined to be full-time employed who had a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree.

Selection of Variables From the Instrument

Variables dealing with personal characteristics, educational characteristics, and employment characteristics were selected from the instrument to determine associations with annual personal incomes of professional home economists. Permission was obtained from AHEA to use the data from the instrument for this study.

Statistical Procedure

Data from all eligible respondents were used in this study. This procedure eliminated the problem of sampling error. The size of the sample (11,229) precluded use of typical statistical tests for significance because inconsequential differences from the standpoint of meaning would be statistically significant. A study concerning the problem of

nonresponse provided evidence of little or no bias associated with nonresponse.

Statistical analyses were reported as frequencies and percentages in multiple classification tables. Modes and medians were sometimes used to highlight findings. Associations between annual income and selected variables were determined on the basis of visual inspection of frequency distributions.

Findings and Discussion

Findings of the study met the four objectives of the research. Five null hypotheses were related to the objectives. Data from six groups: namely, females with bachelor's degrees, females with master's degrees, females with doctor's degrees, males with bachelor's degrees, males with master's degrees, and males with doctor's degrees were used in developing a profile.

In subsequent analyses, tables of data were organized by sex and highest degree for four groups: females with bachelor's degrees, females with master's degrees, females with doctor's degrees, and males with doctor's degrees. Due to extremely small numbers, males with bachelor's degrees (n=9) and males with master's degrees (n=24) were included only in the analyses dealing with the first objective.

(Tables concerning these groups are in Appendix C.)

Objective One--Profile

The first objective was to develop a profile of full-time employed professional home economists that included annual income, selected personal characteristics, and highest degree held. This profile is

as follows. The majority of all of the respondents were:

1. Earning \$10,000-24,999 (77.6%) annual personal income from all sources of employment.
2. Female (98.9%); however, the majority of the males (92.8%) had higher degrees.
3. Quite young, 59.5 percent were 40 years of age or younger.
4. White (93.6%), but 60.1 percent of the black respondents (all females) had higher degrees.
5. Married (57%).
6. Without children (57.2%).
7. Contributing approximately 40 percent or more to the household's income (80.2%).
8. Living in community sizes that were 25,000 or over (59.1%).
9. Holding higher degrees; 51.3 percent had master's and/or doctor's degrees.

Objective Two--Personal Characteristics

The second objective of the study was to determine if there is an annual income difference between groups categorized according to selected personal characteristics. Two null hypotheses guided analyses related to objective two. They were (H_1) there will be no association between the annual income and sex of full-time employed AHEA respondents; and (H_2) there will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following personal variables: racial or ethnic group, marital status, proportion of contribution to household income, and size of community in which they reside.

Most analyses for H_1 included only males with doctor's degrees (n=93) and females with doctor's degrees (n=1,044). Hypothesis One was rejected. Associations were found between annual income and sex with males earning higher incomes than females in analyses controlling for the following 14 variables.

Racial or Ethnic Group. White males within the doctor's degree level had an annual income of \$27,678; white females, \$23,726.

Marital Status. Married males with doctor's degrees were in the \$25,000-29,999 median annual income range; females, \$20,000-24,999.

Proportion of Contribution to Household's Income. There were 20.0 percent of the males with doctor's degrees and 5.2 percent of the females with doctor's degrees who were sole source of the household's money income and who had an annual income of \$40,000 or above.

Size of Community in Which Respondents Reside. Males with doctor's degrees who lived in an urban area of 25,000-49,999 had a median annual income of \$25,832; females, \$23,912. Males with doctor's degrees who lived in metropolitan areas of 50,000-499,999 had a median annual income of \$26,249; females, \$23,832.

Emphasis of Highest Degree. In the major of general home economics, home economics communication, home economics community services, and home economics education, males had a median annual income of \$31,249; females, \$23,855. In the major of family relations and child development, males had a median annual income of \$25,000; females, \$22,669. In the major of foods and nutrition and institutional management, males had a median annual income of \$30,000; females, \$24,489.

Type of Institution. Males with a doctor's degree that attended a land-grant institution at the bachelor's degree level had a median annual income of \$27,082; females, \$23,964. Males with a doctor's degree that attended a private institution at the bachelor's degree level had a median annual income of \$25,999; females, \$22,818.

Employment Period. Males employed for 12 months (including paid vacations) had a median annual income of \$30,879; females, \$27,290. Males employed for nine months had a median annual income of \$23,124; females, \$20,859.

Nature of Primary Employer. Males with a doctor's degree employed by educational institutions or systems had a median annual income of \$26,457; females, \$23,422. Males employed in cooperative extension had a median annual income of \$30,832; females, \$24,806.

Classification of Current Position as a Career Opportunity for Persons Prepared in Home Economics Related Areas. The median annual income range for males in long-time and continuing careers was \$30,000-39,999; females, \$20,000-24,999.

Major Functions Performed in the Job. Males who identified administration and management as a major job function were in the median income range of \$30,000-39,999; females, \$25,000-29,999. When instruction (either formal or informal) was identified as a job function by males, the median income range was \$25,000-29,999; females, \$20,000-24,999.

Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment. When males with doctor's degrees had no plans for seeking or changing employment

their median income range was \$30,000-39,999; females, \$20,000-24,999.

Number of Different Types of Positions Held. Those males who indicated they had held 1-2 types of positions since the bachelor's degree had a median annual income range of \$25,000-29,999; females, \$20,000-24,999.

Years of Professional Employment. Males professionally employed (counting part- and full-time employment since receiving bachelor's degree) for 6-10 years had a median annual income of \$22,249; females, \$19,687. Males professionally employed for 26-30 years had a median annual income of \$34,999; females, \$26,696.

Highest Degree. For this particular analysis all six groups categorized by sex and highest degree were used (see Figure 1). At the bachelor's degree level, males had a median annual income of \$20,832; females, \$13,547. At the master's degree level, males had a median annual income of \$20,000; females, \$17,574. At the doctor's degree level, males had a median annual income of \$27,321; females, \$23,614. Males earn 53.7 percent more than females at the bachelor's level, 13.8 percent more at the master's level, and 15.7 percent more at the doctor's level. Overall, the annual income for males was 58.3 percent more than females.

Hypothesis Three was rejected. Associations were found between annual income and selected personal characteristics. Race or ethnic group of respondents revealed that minority females at every degree level had higher median incomes than white females. This might seem surprising in view of traditional beliefs; however, minorities were

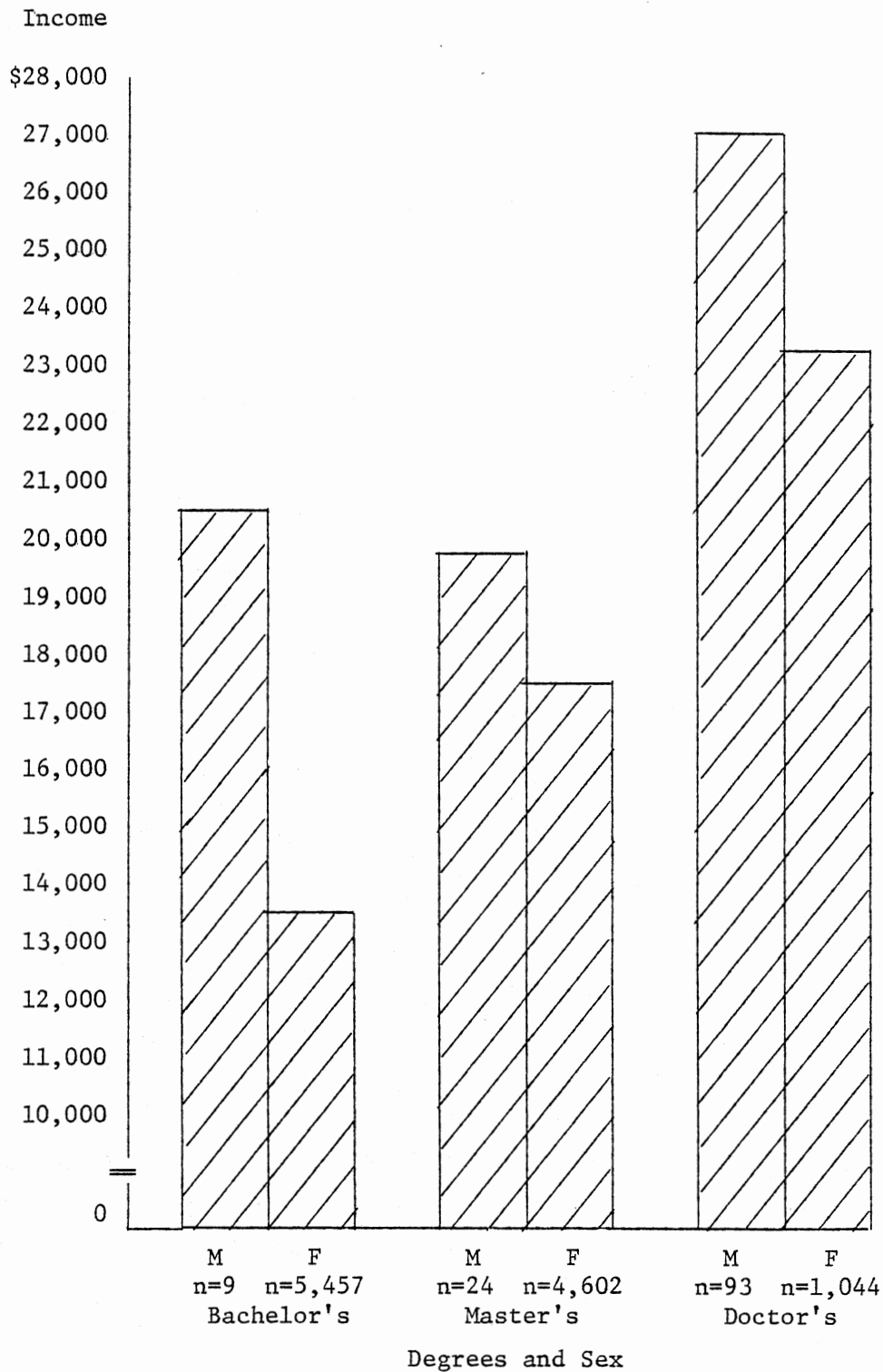


Figure 1. Distribution of All Respondents by Highest Degree, Sex, and Median Income

rather scattered, few in number, and more held higher degrees than was true for whites. There could be other intervening variables related to the high incomes of minorities.

Among females categorized by marital status, widowed females earned highest incomes among those with bachelor's degrees while single, never married and widowed females had the highest income median range among those with doctor's degrees. The median annual income range was constant across all categories at the master's degree level. The greater the contribution to the immediate household's money income, the higher the annual income of the respondents. Size of community in which respondents resided had only a limited association with annual income.

Objective Three--Educational Variables

The third objective of the study was to determine if there was an annual income difference between groups categorized according to selected educational-preparation variables. Two null hypotheses guided analyses related to objective three. They were (H_2) there will be no association between annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the highest degree held; and (H_3) there will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following educational-preparation variables: major emphasis of the highest degree, type of institution from which bachelor's degree was received, and plans for an advanced degree. Both of the hypotheses were rejected.

Analyses concerning Hypothesis Two revealed that the most critical overall variable associated with annual income was highest degree.

Inspection of the median annual income ranges for the total population revealed that for every increase in educational degree there was a \$5,000 range increase. At the bachelor's degree level, the median range was \$10,000-14,999; at the master's degree level, the range was \$15,000-19,999; and at the doctor's degree level, the range was \$20,000-24,999.

Results related to Hypothesis Three included associations with annual income and the following educational variables.

Major Emphasis of the Highest Degree. Female respondents with bachelor's degrees had the highest median income (\$14,547) when their major emphasis was in the area of household equipment and housing and design. Master's degree respondents that were female had the highest median income (\$17,980) when their major emphasis area was foods and nutrition and institutional management and the females with doctor's degrees also had the highest median income (\$24,489) in the same area. The major area of general home economics, home economics communication, home economics community services, and home economics education for males with doctor's degrees yielded the highest median income (\$31,249).

Type of Institution From Which Bachelor's Degree Was Received.

The median annual income range for females with bachelor's degrees (n=15) who received their bachelor's degree from institutions outside the U.S.A. was \$5,000 higher than every other category of institution. There was a \$5,000 higher income range received by females with doctor's degrees when they received their bachelor's degree from land-grant and state institutions than was true for those who received their bachelor's degree from private institutions and from institutions outside the U.S.A.

Plans for Advanced Degree. Females with bachelor's degrees with no plans for an advanced degree had approximately \$3,000 higher median annual incomes compared with other females within the degree.

Objective Four--Employment Variables

The fourth objective of the study was to determine if there is an annual income difference between groups categorized according to selected employment variables. One null hypothesis guided analyses related to objective four: (H_5) there will be no association between the annual income of full-time employed AHEA respondents and the following employment variables: employment period, nature of primary employer, classification of current position as a career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics related areas, major functions performed in current job, plans for seeking or changing employment, number of different types of positions held, and total number of years of professional employment. Hypothesis Five was rejected. Associations were found between annual income and employment variables.

Employment Period. The overall modal pattern revealed that the higher the annual income the longer the employment period. Females with doctor's degrees employed 12 months had a median annual income of \$27,290 compared to \$20,859 for nine months employment.

Nature of Primary Employer. At the doctor's degree level, females employed in government and in non-profit organizations had the highest median annual income (\$31,499) of all categorized groups. This was followed by business (\$30,624), cooperative extension (\$24,806), educational institutions or systems (\$23,422), self-employment (\$17,499),

and industry (\$12,499).

The pattern of median incomes for males at the doctor's degree level was industry (\$52,499), business (\$42,499), government (\$32,499), cooperative extension (\$30,832), and educational institutions or systems (\$26,457). Business, government, and industry had only one respondent within this degree level.

A total of 10 full-time employed AHEA respondents with a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree earned \$70,000 or above.

Classification of Current Position as a Career Opportunity for Persons Prepared in Home Economics Related Areas. The highest median income for females occurred in the category of long-time career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics area(s). Within each degree level for female respondents, there was a slightly lower median annual income for those who indicated their current position as not recommended as a career opportunity.

Major Functions Performed in the Job. At all degree levels the highest median annual income range was seen when administration was identified as a job function compared to all other functions. At the bachelor's degree level, females also received higher median incomes when marketing, product delivery/testing, and technical delivery were identified. Females at the doctor's degree level also identified management, marketing, and technical delivery as job functions when the median annual income range was higher than other categories. Males with doctor's degrees had annual median incomes about \$5,000 higher when management was a job function in addition to administration as compared with all other categories.

Seeking or Changing Employment. At the master's degree level, median annual income ranges for females were \$5,000 lower when they identified presently seeking employment than when respondents identified no plans to seek or change employment within the next 2-3 years.

Males with doctor's degrees presently seeking employment had the lower income range, those male respondents planning to seek employment within the next 2-3 years were in the middle, and those who indicated they had no plans to seek or change employment had the highest income.

Number of Different Types of Positions Held. At the bachelor's degree level, females had a \$5,000 higher annual income range after 3-5 types and 6-10 types of positions compared with those holding only 1-2 types. At the doctor's degree level, females had a \$5,000 higher income range when they had held 6-10 types of positions.

Total Number of Years of Professional Employment. After 11-15 and 36 years or more of professional employment female respondents within the bachelor's degree level had a \$5,000 higher median income. After 6-10 years and 21-25 years of professional employment, female respondents within the master's degree level had a \$5,000 higher median income. Increases of \$5,000 annual income were seen after 11-15 years, 26-30 years, and again after 36 years or more of professional employment for females with doctor's degrees. A positive association also existed for males with doctor's degrees between years of professional employment and annual income.

Conclusions and Interpretations

Based on the purpose of this study, which was to identify selected

variables descriptive of personal characteristics, educational preparation, and employment that are associated with annual income of full-time employed AHEA members, some general conclusions may be drawn. The population of this study included all full-time employed AHEA members who had a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree who responded with a usable 1979 AHEA Membership Survey form.

It is concluded that the following variables were associated with annual incomes of professional home economists in 1979. The variables most strongly associated with annual income were (1) highest degree, and (2) sex. To some extent, the following variables were associated with income: (1) race or ethnic group, (2) marital status, (3) proportion of contribution to the household's income, (4) emphasis of highest degree, (5) type of institution from which the bachelor's degree was received, (6) plans for advanced degree, (7) employment period, (8) nature of primary employer, (9) major functions performed in the job, (10) plans for seeking or changing employment (11) number of different types of positions held, and (12) number of years of professional employment. The variables associated with annual income to a lesser extent were (1) size of community in which professional home economists reside, and (2) classification of job as a career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics related areas.

It is important for professions to analyze and document what is associated with annual income. The findings and data of this study should be useful in recruiting for the profession, counseling those interested in the profession, and in comparing incomes with other professions.

It is concluded that professional home economists are interested in intrinsic as well as extrinsic factors as they select employment positions. Income is an important variable that is considered when a final career choice is made. This researcher believes that one will never be able to completely identify all of the pertinent factors related to variables associated with incomes of full-time employed professional home economists; but, at this time of inflation and increasing cost of living, it is more crucial than ever before that individuals make wise choices related to income to maximize their income from sources of employment.

It is concluded that individuals must examine all of the variables analyzed in this study to make final choices that would be appropriate for them to maximize their earnings potential.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study and the review of literature, the following recommendations are made to provide data for professional home economists, placement officers, schools, institutions, employers, and career counselors to use in structuring perceptions of the roles of home economists.

1. Study the respondents with a specialist degree as a separate group since they were eliminated from this study to understand their characteristics in relation to income.
2. Study the respondents in each major emphasis area to determine what is affecting the choice of majors and what is affecting annual income of the majors.
3. Utilize findings of this study to encourage more males to

enter the profession.

4. Analyze what the new career opportunities include.
5. Compare results of this study with results of similar research conducted in other disciplines.
6. Determine the processes used by students in home economics programs of study to establish career goals and the relationship that may exist with the amount of income received.
7. Analyze minority race or ethnic group respondents using variables selected from the instrument to develop a profile of their characteristics.
8. Develop a profile of respondents who identified administration and management as a job function because of the higher annual income range of these respondents.
9. Encourage graduate schools to utilize the findings of the study to encourage students to work toward higher degrees.
10. In the future encourage the American Home Economics Association to continue to assume leadership for studies and periodically to conduct surveys to update the characteristics of the organization and professional home economists.

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APPENDIX A

1979 AHEA MEMBERSHIP SURVEY

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AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

2016 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/682-6300



January 1979

Dear AHEA Member:

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

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

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

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

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

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

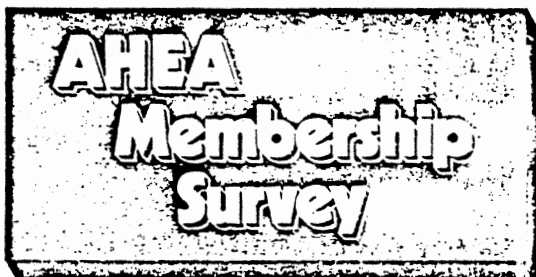
Your response to the 1978 AHEA Membership Survey can help AHEA and home economics have greater impact than ever before. Please return your survey in the enclosed envelope. May we receive it by **February 26, 1979?**

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Parthum
AHEA President

Beverly Crabtree
AHEA Immediate Past President

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



1978 AHEA Membership Survey Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART I: General Information

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

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

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

Please respond to every item.

1

2

Personal Data

*1. Sex:	1
a. Male	a
b. Female	b
*2. Age range:	2
a. 25 years or under	a
b. 26-30 years	b
c. 31-35 years	c
d. 36-40 years	d
e. 41-45 years	e
f. 46-50 years	f
g. 51-55 years	g
h. 56-60 years	h
i. 61-65 years	i
j. 66-70 years	j
k. 71-75 years	k
l. 76 years or over	l
*3. Birthplace:	3
a. In USA	a
b. In USA Territories	b
c. Outside USA or Territories	c
*4. Racial or ethnic group:	4
a. Alaskan Native	a
b. American Indian	b
c. Asian or Pacific Islander	c
d. Black	d
e. Spanish or Mexican heritage	e
f. White (Other than of Spanish heritage)	f
5. Current marital status:	5
a. Single, never married	a
b. Married	b
c. Divorced	c
d. Widowed	d
e. Separated	e
6. Number of children (adoption, biological and/or guardianship):	6
a. None	a
b. 1-2	b
c. 3-4	c
d. 5-6	d
e. 7 or more	e
7. Age ranges of children, regardless of residence (mark all that apply):	7
a. 5 years or under	a
b. 6-12 years	b
c. 13-17 years	c
d. 18-24 years	d
e. 25-30 years	e
f. 31 years or over	f
g. does not apply	g

8. Your individual contribution to your immediate household's money income:	8
a. Sole source of income	a
b. Major source of income (more than 60%)	b
c. Co-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%)	c
d. Contributing source of income (10-40%)	d
e. Minor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%)	e
9. Provided major financial support from your individual income during the past year to person(s) outside your immediate household:	9
a. Yes	a
b. No	b
10. Type of residence:	10
a. Detached, single family dwelling	a
b. Detached, multiple family dwelling (e.g., duplex, townhouse)	b
c. Apartment or multiple unit building (e.g., condominium, row house, garden apartment)	c
d. Mobile home	d
e. Rented room	e
f. Other	f
*11. Size of community in which you reside:	11
a. In metropolitan area of 500,000 or more	a
b. In metropolitan area of 50,000-499,999	b
c. In urban area of 25,000-49,999	c
d. In or near city of 10,000-24,999	d
e. In or near town of 2,500-9,999	e
f. In rural area with no population center as large as 2,500	f
*12. Ability to read or speak foreign language(s) (mark all that apply):	12
a. None	a
b. Arabic	b
c. Chinese	c
d. French	d
e. German	e
f. Japanese	f
g. Portuguese	g
h. Russian	h
i. Spanish	i
j. Other	j

Education Data

*13. Degrees earned (mark all that apply):	13
a. Bachelor's degree	a
b. Master's degree	b
c. Education specialist's degree or professional diploma based on at least six years of college	c
d. Doctoral degree (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.)	d
e. Other professional degree; please specify (#13, page 4 of response form)	e

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
 - v. Other, please specify (#16, page 4 of response form) v
 - w. Not applicable w
- *16. Major emphasis of master's degree (mark two if co-majors): 16
 - a. Consumer studies a
 - b. Family economics/management b
 - c. Family relations & child development c
 - d. Foods & nutrition d
 - e. General home economics e
 - f. Home economics communications f
 - g. Home economics community services g
 - h. Home economics education h
 - i. Household equipment i
 - j. Housing and design j
 - k. Institutional management k
 - l. Textiles, clothing, merchandising l
 - m. Agriculture m
 - n. Art and design n
 - o. Biological sciences o
 - p. Business p
 - q. Education q
 - r. Humanities r
 - s. Physical sciences s
 - t. Social sciences t
 - u. Urban studies u
 - v. Other, please specify (#16, page 4 of response form) v
 - w. Not applicable w

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

- *21. Plans for an advanced degree: 21
 - a. None; completed highest degree available in my field a
 - b. No plans for another degree b
 - c. Presently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months. c
 - d. Presently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months. d
 - e. Planning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years e
 - f. Planning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future f

- *22. Current student status: 22
 - a. Not enrolled as student a
 - b. Student without assistantship b
 - c. Student with assistantship c

Employment Information

- *23. Current employment status: 23
 - a. Employed a
 - b. Non-employed b
 - c. Retired c

- *24. Employment period of current position(s) including paid vacations: 24
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. 12 months. b
 - c. 11 months. c
 - d. 10 months. d
 - e. 9 months. e
 - f. 7-8 months f
 - g. 6 months or fewer g

- *25. Hours worked per week in current position(s) (mark response most descriptive of your situation): 25
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. full-time (36 hours or more per week). b
 - c. three-fourths time c
 - d. half-time. d
 - e. quarter-time. e
 - f. less than quarter-time. f

- *26. Nature of primary employer (mark all that apply): 26
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Business b
 - c. Cooperative Extension c
 - d. Educational institution or system d
 - e. Government e
 - f. Industry f
 - g. Non-profit organization g
 - h. Self-employed. h
 - i. Other; please specify (#26, page 4 of response form) i

- *27. Classification of current position as career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics area(s): 27
 - a. Long-time and continuing career opportunity. a
 - b. New career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation b
 - c. New career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation c
 - d. Not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., 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

7

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

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.

- *37. Current content area proficiencies (mark no more than 3): 37
- a. Adult education a
 - b. Art and design b
 - c. Child development c
 - d. Clothing d
 - e. Communications e
 - f. Community services f
 - g. Consumer services g
 - h. Family economics/ family resource management h
 - i. Family relationships i
 - j. Food science j
 - k. General home economics k
 - l. Home economics teacher education l
 - m. Household equipment m
 - n. Housing n
 - o. Human nutrition/dietetics o
 - p. Institutional administration p
 - q. Interior design q
 - r. Merchandising r
 - s. Professional development s
 - t. Rehabilitation t
 - u. Textiles u
 - v. Other; please specify (#37, page 4 of response form) v
- *38. Current focus areas in which you feel knowledgeable enough to contribute to national, state, or local projects (mark all that apply): 38
- a. Care and services for elderly a
 - b. Care and services for the handicapped b
 - c. Care and services for youth c
 - d. Career education d
 - e. Community development (rural/urban) e
 - f. Consumer education and/or protection f
 - g. Crime, delinquency, and rehabilitation g
 - h. Displaced homemaker h
 - i. Domestic violence i
 - j. Drug and alcohol use j
 - k. Effect of employment patterns/practices on family k
 - l. Effects of television on families l
 - m. Employment training m
 - n. Environmental protection n
 - o. Equity for women and/or minorities o
 - p. Health services p
 - q. Housing policy q
 - r. International development r
 - s. Management of energy resources s
 - t. Nutrition education t
 - u. Parenting education u
 - v. Services to limited-income families v
 - w. Sex education and family planning w
 - x. Teen-aged pregnancy x
 - y. World food policy y
 - z. Other; please specify (#38, page 4 of response form) z

Research

- *39. Processes in which you have had successful experiences and feel proficient to contribute to professional activities (mark all that apply): 39
 - a. Computer programming/use a
 - b. Data processing b
 - c. Editing publications c
 - d. Fund development d
 - e. Group dynamics e
 - f. Interdisciplinary problem solving f
 - g. Judging or refereeing creative works g
 - h. Media appearances h
 - i. Media production i
 - j. Membership promotion j
 - k. Personnel management k
 - l. Program budgeting/fiscal management l
 - m. Proposal writing and/or review m
 - n. Public policy advocacy n
 - o. Public relations o
 - p. Public speaking p
 - q. Training and/or supervising volunteers q
 - r. Writing for consumer or general audience publication r
 - s. Writing for technical publication s
 - t. Other; please specify (#39, page 4 of response form) t

- *40. Experience in working with minority groups (mark all that apply): 40
 - a. None a
 - b. American Indian b
 - c. Black American c
 - d. Mexican-American d
 - e. Puerto Rican e
 - f. Cuban-American f
 - g. Asian or Pacific Islander g

- *41. Source(s) of formal recognition or awards, exclusive of scholarships or fellowships, received for outstanding achievement or service since bachelor's degree (mark all that apply): 41
 - a. None a
 - b. Church and other religious groups b
 - c. Civic and community groups c
 - d. Colleges, universities, and alumni associations d
 - e. Employer e
 - f. Other professional associations or groups f
 - g. State government officials or agencies g
 - h. State or American Home Economics Association h
 - i. Other; please specify (#41, page 4 of response form) i

- *42. Research involvement in past five years (mark all that apply): 42
 - a. No involvement a
 - b. Subject or respondent in research b
 - c. Supervisor of graduate student research c
 - d. Assistant for research d
 - e. Administrator of research program or unit e
 - f. Director or co-director of research f
 - g. Conductor of thesis or dissertation research g
 - h. Reviewer or administrator for awarding research funds h
 - i. Other; please specify (#42, page 4 of response form) i

- 43. Percentage of current workload allocated to conducting research: 43
 - a. None a
 - b. 10 percent or under b
 - c. 11-24 percent c
 - d. 25-49 percent d
 - e. 50-74 percent e
 - f. 75-100 percent f

- *44. Total number of contracts or grants from a source other than employer for research, demonstration, or training projects received as an individual or member of a team during the last five years: 44
 - a. None a
 - b. 1-3 b
 - c. 4-6 c
 - d. 7-9 d
 - e. 10 or more e

- *45. Source of funding for above contracts and grants (mark all that apply): 45
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Agricultural Experiment Station b
 - c. Business or industry c
 - d. Federal agency d
 - e. Foundation e
 - f. International agency f
 - g. State agency g
 - h. Trade or professional association h
 - i. Other; please specify (#45, page 4 of response form) i

PART III: Professional and Service Involvement

Professional Association Involvement

- *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.

CONSENT FORM

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

Social Security Number

Business Address

Signature

Phone No.

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

Yes No

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

*13. _____

*14. _____

*16. _____

*17. _____

*26. _____

*28. _____

29. _____

*37. _____

*38. _____

*39. _____

*41. _____

*42. _____

*45. _____

*52. _____

*65. _____

*67. _____

APPENDIX B

CORRESPONDENCE

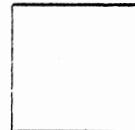
We are awaiting your response to the 1978 AHEA Membership Survey recently sent to you.

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.

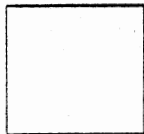
Thank you for your prompt attention.

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

DATA FOR MALES WITH BACHELOR'S
AND MASTER'S DEGREES

TABLE LXV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND RACIAL
OR ETHNIC GROUP
(n = 9)

Income	Racial or Ethnic Group						Unusable Response	Total ^b	Percent ^c
	Alaskan Native	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish or Mexican Heritage	White ^a			
\$4,999 or under									
5,000 - 9,999									
10,000 - 14,999						3	3	33.3	
15,000 - 19,999						1	1	11.1	
20,000 - 24,999						3	3	33.3	
25,000 - 29,999						1	1	11.1	
30,000 - 39,999						1	1	11.1	
40,000 - 49,999									
50,000 - 59,999									
60,000 - 69,999									
70,000 or over									
Unusable response									
Total						9	9	99.9	
Percent						100.0	100.0		

^aOther than of Spanish heritage.

^bTotal will be omitted in subsequent tables.

^cPercentages will be omitted in subsequent tables.

TABLE LXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND RACIAL
OR ETHNIC GROUP
(n = 24)

Income	Racial or Ethnic Group					Unusable Response	Total ^b	Percent ^c
	Alaskan Native	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Spanish or Mexican Heritage			
\$4,999 or under								
5,000 - 9,999								
10,000 - 14,999						5	5	20.8
15,000 - 19,999						7	7	29.2
20,000 - 24,999						4	4	16.7
25,000 - 29,999		1				1	2	8.3
30,000 - 39,999						5	5	20.8
40,000 - 49,999								
50,000 - 59,999								
60,000 - 69,999								
70,000 or over								
Unusable response						1	1	4.2
Total		1				23	24	100.0
Percent		4.2				95.8	100.0	

^aOther than of Spanish heritage.

^bTotal will be omitted in subsequent tables.

^cPercentages will be omitted in subsequent tables.

TABLE LXVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
MARITAL STATUS
(n = 9)

Income	Marital Status					Unusable Response
	Single, Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	
\$4,999 or under						
5,000 - 9,999						
10,000 - 14,999	2	1				
15,000 - 19,999	1					
20,000 - 24,999		2	1			
25,000 - 29,999		1				
30,000 - 39,999		1				
40,000 - 49,999						
50,000 - 59,999						
60,000 - 69,999						
70,000 or over						
Unusable response						
Total	3	5	1			
Percent	33.3	55.6	11.1			

TABLE LXVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
MARITAL STATUS
(n = 24)

Income	Marital Status					Unusable Response
	Single Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	
\$4,999 or under						
5,000 - 9,999						
10,000 - 14,999	3	2				
15,000 - 19,999	4	3				
20,000 - 24,999		2			1	1
25,000 - 29,999	1	1				
30,000 - 39,999		4	1			
40,000 - 49,999						
50,000 - 59,999						
60,000 - 69,999						
70,000 or over						
Unusable response		1				
Total	8	13	1		1	1
Percent	33.3	54.2	4.2		4.2	4.2

TABLE LXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY
 INCOME AND CONTRIBUTION TO IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD'S MONEY INCOME
 (n = 9)

Income	Contribution to Household's Income					Unusable Response
	Minor ^a	10-40% ^b	40-60% ^c	Major ^d	Sole ^e	
\$4,999 or under						
5,000 - 9,999						
10,000 - 14,999			1		2	
15,000 - 19,999					1	
20,000 - 24,999			1	1	1	
25,000 - 29,999					1	
30,000 - 39,999				1		
40,000 - 49,999						
50,000 - 59,999						
60,000 - 69,999						
70,000 or over						
Unusable response						
Total			2	2	5	
Percent			22.2	22.2	56.6	

^aMinor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%).

^bContributing source of income (10-40%).

^cCo-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%).

^dMajor source of income (more than 60%).

^eSole source of income.

TABLE LXX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY
 INCOME AND CONTRIBUTION TO IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD'S MONEY INCOME
 (n = 24)

Income	Contribution to Household's Income				Unusable Response
	Minor ^a	10-40% ^b	40-60% ^c	Major ^d	
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					
10,000 - 14,999			1	1	3
15,000 - 19,999	1		2	1	3
20,000 - 24,999				3	1
25,000 - 29,999				2	
30,000 - 39,999				3	2
40,000 - 49,999					
50,000 - 59,999					
60,000 - 69,999					
70,000 or over					
Unusable response				1	
Total	1		3	11	9
Percent	4.2		12.5	45.8	37.5

^aMinor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%).

^bContributing source of income (10-40%).

^cCo-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%).

^dMajor source of income (more than 60%).

^eSole source of income.

TABLE LXXI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE
(n = 9)

Income	Rural ^a	Size of Community					Unusable Response
		2,500 - 9,999 ^b	10,000 - 24,999 ^c	25,000 - 49,999 ^d	50,000 - 499,999 ^e	500,000 - or More ^f	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999				2		1	
15,000 - 19,999					1		
20,000 - 24,999					1	2	
25,000 - 29,999			1				
30,000 - 39,999			1				
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response							
Total			2	2	2	3	
Percent			22.2	22.2	22.2	33.3	

^aIn a rural area with no population center as large as 2,500.

^bIn or near a town of 2,500 - 9,999.

^cIn or near a city of 10,000 - 24,999.

^dIn urban area of 25,000 - 49,999.

^eIn metropolitan area of 50,000 - 499,999.

^fIn metropolitan area of 500,000 or more.

TABLE LXXII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE
(n = 24)

Income	Size of Community					Unusable Response	
	Rural ^a	2,500 - 9,999 ^b	10,000 - 24,999 ^c	25,000 - 49,999 ^d	50,000 - 499,999 ^e		500,000 - or More ^f
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999		1	1	2		1	
15,000 - 19,999				4	3		
20,000 - 24,999			1	1		1	
25,000 - 29,999					2		
30,000 - 39,999		1		1	2	1	
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response				1			
Total		2	2	9	7	3	1
Percent		8.3	8.3	37.5	29.2	12.5	4.2

^aIn a rural area with no population center as large as 2,500.

^bIn or near a town of 2,500 - 9,999.

^cIn or near a city of 10,000 - 24,999.

^dIn urban area of 25,000 - 49,999.

^eIn metropolitan area of 50,000 - 499,999.

^fIn metropolitan area of 500,000 or more.

TABLE LXXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND MAJOR EMPHASIS OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE
(n = 9)

Income	Emphasis of Bachelor's Degree					General Home Ec. ^f	Unusable Response
	Consumer Economics ^a	Family Relations ^b	Foods and Nutrition ^c	Housing Equipment ^d	Textiles, Clothing ^e		
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999			3				
15,000 - 19,999			1				
20,000 - 24,999			2		1		
25,000 - 29,999			1				
30,000 - 39,999			1				
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response							
Total			8		1		
Percent			88.9		11.1		

^aConsumer Studies, Family Economics/Management

^bFamily Relations and Child Development

^cFoods and Nutrition, Institutional Management

^dHousehold Equipment, Housing and Design

^eTextiles, Clothing, Merchandising

^fGeneral Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics
Community Services, Home Economics Education

TABLE LXXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY
INCOME AND MAJOR EMPHASIS OF MASTER'S DEGREE
(n = 24)

Income	Emphasis of Master's Degree						Unusable Response
	Consumer Economics ^a	Family Relations ^b	Foods and Nutrition ^c	Housing Equipment ^d	Textiles, Clothing ^e	General Home Ec. ^f	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999		2	1	2			
15,000 - 19,999		3	1	1		1	1
20,000 - 24,999		4					
25,000 - 29,999		1				1	
30,000 - 39,999			3		1	1	
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response			1				
Total		10	6	3	1	3	1
Percent		41.7	25.0	12.5	4.2	12.5	4.2

^aConsumer Studies, Family Economics/Management

^bFamily Relations and Child Development

^cFoods and Nutrition, Institutional Management

^dHousehold Equipment, Housing and Design

^eTextiles, Clothing, Merchandising

^fGeneral Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics
Community Services, Home Economics Education

TABLE LXXV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION FROM WHICH BACHELOR'S DEGREE WAS RECEIVED
(n = 9)

Income	Type of Institution				Unusable Response
	Land- grant ^a	State ^b	Private ^c	Outside USA ^d	
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					
10,000 - 14,999	3				
15,000 - 19,999	1				
20,000 - 24,999	1	2			
25,000 - 29,999		1			
30,000 - 39,999			1		
40,000 - 49,999					
50,000 - 59,999					
60,000 - 69,999					
70,000 or over					
Unusable response					
Total	5	3	1		
Percent	55.6	33.3	11.1		

^aLand-grant institution

^bState college or university (not land-grant)

^cPrivate college or university

^dInstitution outside USA

TABLE LXXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION FROM WHICH BACHELOR'S DEGREE WAS RECEIVED
(n = 24)

Income	Type of Institution				Unusable Response
	Land- grant ^a	State ^b	Private ^c	Outside USA ^d	
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					
10,000 - 14,999	4	1			
15,000 - 19,999	5		2		
20,000 - 24,999	2		1	1	
25,000 - 29,999	1	1			
30,000 - 39,999	2	1	2		
40,000 - 49,999					
50,000 - 59,999					
60,000 - 69,999					
70,000 or over					
Unusable response			1		
Total	14	3	6	1	
Percent	58.3	12.5	25.0	4.2	

^aLand-grant institution

^bState college or university (not land-grant)

^cPrivate college or university

^dInstitution outside USA

TABLE LXXVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR AN ADVANCED DEGREE
(n = 9)

Income	Plans For Advanced Degree					Completed ^f	Unusable Response
	None ^a	Begin		Complete			
		Future ^b	2-3 yr. ^c	Over 12 mo. ^d	Within 9-12 mo. ^e		
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999		2	1				
15,000 - 19,999					1		
20,000 - 24,999	1		1		1		
25,000 - 29,999				1			
30,000 - 39,999							1
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response							
Total	1	2	2	1	2		1
Percent	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.1	22.2		11.1

^aNo plans for another degree.

^bPlanning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future.

^cPlanning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years.

^dPresently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months.

^ePresently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months.

^fNone; completed highest degree available in my field.

TABLE LXXVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS FOR AN ADVANCED DEGREE
(n = 24)

Income	Plans For Advanced Degree					Completed ^f	Unusable Response
	None ^a	Begin		Complete			
		Future ^b	2-3 yr. ^c	Over 12 mo. ^d	Within 9-12 mo. ^e		
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999		2	2	1			
15,000 - 19,999	2	1	1	1	2		
20,000 - 24,999	1	1	1	1			
25,000 - 29,999		1				1	
30,000 - 39,999	1	2		1	1		
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response			1				
Total	4	7	5	4	3	1	
Percent	16.7	29.2	20.8	16.7	12.5	4.2	

^aNo plans for another degree.

^bPlanning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future.

^cPlanning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years.

^dPresently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months.

^ePresently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months.

^fNone; completed highest degree available in my field.

TABLE LXXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT PERIOD OF CURRENT
POSITION(S) INCLUDING PAID VACATIONS
(n = 9)

Income	Employment Period						Unusable Response
	12 Months	11 Months	10 Months	9 Months	7-8 Months	6 Months or Fewer	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999			1			2	
15,000 - 19,999							1
20,000 - 24,999	3						
25,000 - 29,999	1						
30,000 - 39,999	1						
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response							
Total	5		1			2	1
Percent	55.6		11.1			22.2	11.1

TABLE LXXX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT PERIOD OF CURRENT
POSITION(S) INCLUDING PAID VACATIONS
(n = 24)

Income	Employment Period						Unusable Response
	12 Months	11 Months	10 Months	9 Months	7-8 Months	6 Months or Fewer	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999	2			1	1	1	
15,000 - 19,999	3	1	2	1			
20,000 - 24,999	3						1
25,000 - 29,999	1	1					
30,000 - 39,999	4						1
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response	1						
Total	14	2	2	2	1	1	2
Percent	58.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	4.2	4.2	8.3

TABLE LXXXI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
NATURE OF PRIMARY EMPLOYER^a
(n = 9)

Income	Nature of Primary Employer ^b						Unusable Response
	Bus.	Ext.	Edu.	Gov.	Ind.	Non- Profit	
\$4,999 or under							
5,000 - 9,999							
10,000 - 14,999	3						
15,000 - 19,999			1				
20,000 - 24,999	2						1
25,000 - 29,999				1			
30,000 - 39,999	1						
40,000 - 49,999							
50,000 - 59,999							
60,000 - 69,999							
70,000 or over							
Unusable response							
Total	6		1	1			1
Percent	66.7		11.1	11.1			11.1

^aRespondents were instructed to mark all categories that applied.

^bThe following codes are used: Bus., Business; Ext., Cooperative Extension (Respondents checking Cooperative Extension were counted only in that category. Any other responses by them were ignored.); Edu., Educational Institution or System; Gov., Government; Ind., Industry; Non-Profit, Non-Profit Organization; Self, Self-Employed.

TABLE LXXXII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND NATURE
OF PRIMARY EMPLOYER^a
(n = 24)

Income	Nature of Primary Employer ^b							Unusable Response
	Bus.	Ext.	Edu.	Gov.	Ind.	Non- Profit	Self	
\$4,999 or under								
5,000 - 9,999								
10,000 - 14,999	1	1	3					
15,000 - 19,999		2	4	1				
20,000 - 24,999		3				1		
25,000 - 29,999		1	1					
30,000 - 39,999	1	1				1	2	
40,000 - 49,999								
50,000 - 59,999								
60,000 - 69,999								
70,000 or over								
Unusable response	1							
Total	3	8	8	1		2	2	
Percent	12.5	33.3	33.3	4.2		8.3	8.3	

^aRespondents were instructed to mark all categories that applied.

^bThe following codes are used: Bus., Business; Ext., Cooperative Extension (Respondents checking Cooperative Extension were counted only in that category. Any other responses by them were ignored.); Edu., Educational Institution or System; Gov., Government; Ind., Industry; Non-Profit, Non-Profit Organization; Self, Self-Employed.

TABLE LXXXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT POSITION AS CAREER OPPORTUNITY
FOR PERSONS PREPARED IN HOME ECONOMICS AREA(S)
(n = 9)

Income	Career Opportunity			Not Recommended ^d	Unusable Response
	Long Time ^a	New Career With H.E. ^b	New Career Without H.E. ^c		
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					
10,000 - 14,999	3				
15,000 - 19,999	1				
20,000 - 24,999	2			1	
25,000 - 29,999	1				
30,000 - 39,999	1				
40,000 - 49,999					
50,000 - 59,999					
60,000 - 69,999					
70,000 or over					
Unusable response					
Total	8			1	
Percent	88.9			11.1	

^a Long-time and continuing career opportunity.

^b New career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation.

^c New career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation.

^d Not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation).

TABLE LXXXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME
AND CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT POSITION AS CAREER OPPORTUNITY
FOR PERSONS PREPARED IN HOME ECONOMICS AREA(S)
(n = 24)

Income	Career Opportunity				Unusable Response
	Long Time ^a	New Career With H.E. ^b	New Career Without H.E. ^c	Not Recommended ^d	
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					
10,000 - 14,999	5				
15,000 - 19,999	5	1	1		
20,000 - 24,999	4				
25,000 - 29,999	1	1			
30,000 - 39,999	1	1	1	2	
40,000 - 49,999					
50,000 - 59,999					
60,000 - 69,999					
70,000 or over					
Unusable response	1				
Total	17	3	2	2	
Percent	70.8	12.5	8.3	8.3	

^a Long-time and continuing career opportunity.

^b New career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation.

^c New career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation.

^d Not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation).

TABLE LXXXV

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH
BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND MAJOR FUNCTIONS
PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB^a

Income	Major Functions ^b											
	Adm.	Coun.	Food	Health	Info. Diss.	Inst.	Mtg.	Mktg.	P.D.T.	Res.	Tech. Del.	Unusable Response
\$4,999 or under												
5,000 - 9,999												
10,000 - 14,999	2		3					3				
15,000 - 19,999	1		1					1				
20,000 - 24,999	2		2			1		3				
25,000 - 29,999	1		1					1				
30,000 - 39,999					1							
40,000 - 49,999												
50,000 - 59,999												
60,000 - 69,999												
70,000 or over												
Unusable response												
Total	6		7		1	1		8				

^a Respondents were instructed to mark no more than three categories.

^b The following codes are used: Adm., Administration; Coun., Counseling or Advising; Food, Food Service Delivery; Health, Health Care Delivery; Info. Diss., Information Dissemination; Inst., Instruction (either formal or informal); Mtg., Management; Mktg., Marketing; P.D.T., Product Development/Testing; Res., Research; Tech. Del., Technical Delivery.

TABLE LXXXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH
 MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND MAJOR FUNCTIONS
 PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB^a

Income	Major Functions ^b											
	Adm.	Coun.	Food	Health	Info. Diss.	Inst.	Mtg.	Mktg.	P.D.T.	Res.	Tech. Del.	Unusable Response
\$4,999 or under												
5,000 - 9,999												
10,000 - 14,999	1	1	1		1	4	2				1	
15,000 - 19,999	3	4	2		1	3	3				2	
20,000 - 24,999	2				3		1					
25,000 - 29,999	1				1	1						
30,000 - 39,999	2	1		1	2	3	3					
40,000 - 49,999												
50,000 - 59,999												
60,000 - 69,999												
70,000 or over												
Unusable response	1			1			1					
Total	10	6	3	2	8	14	10			3		

^aRespondents were instructed to mark no more than three categories.

^bThe following codes are used: Adm., Administration; Coun., Counseling or Advising; Food, Food Service Delivery; Health, Health Care Delivery; Info. Diss., Information Dissemination; Inst., Instruction (either formal or informal); Mtg., Management; Mktg., Marketing; P.D.T., Product Development/Testing; Res., Research; Tech. Del., Technical Delivery.

TABLE LXXXVII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS
FOR SEEKING OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT
(n = 9)

Income	Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment			Unusable Response
	No Plans ^a	Presently Seeking ^b	Within 2-3 yr. ^c	
\$4,999 or under				
5,000 - 9,999				
10,000 - 14,999	1	2		
15,000 - 19,999	1			
20,000 - 24,999	1	1	1	
25,000 - 29,999	1			
30,000 - 39,999	1			
40,000 - 49,999				
50,000 - 59,999				
60,000 - 69,999				
70,000 or over				
Unusable response				
Total	5	3	1	
Percent	55.6	33.3	11.1	

^aNot planning to seek or change employment.

^bPresently seeking employment.

^cPlanning to seek employment within next 2-3 years.

TABLE LXXXVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES
WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND PLANS
FOR SEEKING OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT
(n = 24)

Income	Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment			Unusable Response
	No Plans ^a	Presently Seeking ^b	Within 2-3 yr. ^c	
\$4,999 or under				
5,000 - 9,999				
10,000 - 14,999	1	2	2	
15,000 - 19,999	3	2	2	
20,000 - 24,999	3		1	
25,000 - 29,999	2			
30,000 - 39,999	2	1	2	
40,000 - 49,999				
50,000 - 59,999				
60,000 - 69,999				
70,000 or over				
Unusable response	1			
Total	12	5	7	
Percent	50.0	20.8	29.2	

^aNot planning to seek or change employment.

^bPresently seeking employment.

^cPlanning to seek employment within next 2-3 years.

TABLE LXXXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF
POSITIONS HELD SINCE BACHELOR'S DEGREE^a
(n = 9)

Income	Number of Different Positions			11 Types or More	Unusable Response
	1-2 Types	3-5 Types	6-10 Types		
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					
10,000 - 14,999	3				
15,000 - 19,999					1
20,000 - 24,999	2	1			
25,000 - 29,999					1
30,000 - 39,999		1			
40,000 - 49,999					
50,000 - 59,999					
60,000 - 69,999					
70,000 or over					
Unusable response					
Total	5	2			2
Percent	55.6	22.2			22.2

^aRespondents considered only those positions involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position.

TABLE XC

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S
DEGREE BY INCOME AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF
POSITIONS HELD SINCE BACHELOR'S DEGREE^a
(n = 24)

Income	Number of Different Positions			11 Types or More	Unusable Response
	1-2 Types	3-5 Types	6-10 Types		
\$4,999 or under					
5,000 - 9,999					
10,000 - 14,999	3	1	1		
15,000 - 19,999	4	3			
20,000 - 24,999	2				2
25,000 - 29,999	2				
30,000 - 39,999		5			
40,000 - 49,999					
50,000 - 59,999					
60,000 - 69,999					
70,000 or over					
Unusable response	1				
Total	12	9	1		2
Percent	50.0	37.5	4.2		8.3

^aRespondents considered only those positions involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position.

TABLE XCI

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH MASTER'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
 TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT, COUNTING PART- AND
 FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SINCE RECEIVING BACHELOR'S DEGREE
 (n = 9)

Income	Years of Professional Employment									Unusable Response
	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36 Years or More	
\$4,999 or under										
5,000 - 9,999										
10,000 - 14,999	1		1							1
15,000 - 19,999		1								
20,000 - 24,999	1	1	1							
25,000 - 29,999	1									
30,000 - 39,999								1		
40,000 - 49,999										
50,000 - 59,999										
60,000 - 69,999										
70,000 or over										
Unusable response										
Total	3	2	2					1		1
Percent	33.3	22.2	22.2					11.1		11.1

TABLE XCII

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED AHEA MALES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE BY INCOME AND
 TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT, COUNTING PART- AND
 FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SINCE RECEIVING BACHELOR'S DEGREE
 (n = 24)

Income	Years of Professional Employment									Unusable Response
	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36 Years or More	
\$4,999 or under										
5,000 - 9,999										
10,000 - 14,999	2	3								
15,000 - 19,999		1	2	3		1				
20,000 - 24,999		1	1	1		1				
25,000 - 29,999			1			1				
30,000 - 39,999			1	1	2				1	
40,000 - 49,999										
50,000 - 59,999										
60,000 - 69,999										
70,000 or over										
Unusable response							1			
Total	2	5	5	5	2	3	1		1	
Percent	8.3	20.8	20.8	20.8	8.3	12.5	4.2		4.2	

VITA²

Carolyn Jean Townsley

Candidate for the Degree of

Doctor of Education

Thesis: INCOME OF EMPLOYED AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
MEMBERS--A 1979 NATIONAL ANALYSIS

Major Field: Home Economics Education

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, October 28, 1940,
the daughter of James T. and Jennie M. Townsley.

Education: Graduated from Mars Hill Bible School, Florence,
Alabama, in May, 1958; attended Freed-Hardeman College,
Henderson, Tennessee, from August, 1958 to May, 1960;
received Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics
Education from University of North Alabama, Florence,
Alabama in May, 1962; received Master of Arts in Teaching
degree in Home Economics from University of Montevallo,
Montevallo, Alabama, in August, 1974; enrolled in doctoral
program at Oklahoma State University, 1978-79; completed
requirements for the Doctor of Education degree at Oklahoma
State University in July, 1981.

Professional Experience: Vocational Home Economics Teacher, Moore
Academy, 1962-63; Slocumb High School, 1963-68; Fort Payne
High School, 1968-76; Teacher and Head of Home Economics
Department, Freed-Hardeman College, 1976-1981.

Professional Organizations: American Home Economics Association,
Oklahoma Home Economics Association, Society of Nutrition
Education, Phi Delta Kappa, Omicron Nu, Delta Kappa Gamma.