The Behavioral Sciences Department

On The Campus of
Andrews University

Areas of Study Include:

Anthropology
Archaeology
Behavioral Sciences
Behavioral Neuroscience
Community & International Development
Family Studies
Psychology
Public Health
Sociology

Table of Contents

Majors and Minors

Majors	Credits Required
Behavioral Sciences	39
Behavioral Sciences: Anthropology	39
Behavioral Sciences: Anthropological Archaeology	39
Behavioral Sciences: Public Health	38-39
Behavioral Sciences: Student Development	41
Family Studies	39
BA Psychology	31
BS Psychology	40
Pre-Professional Psychology	40
Health Psychology	40-41
Behavioral Neuroscience	68-71
BA Sociology	30
BS Sociology	38-39
Sociology: Community and International Development	45
Sociology: Emergency Preparedness	49
Sociology: Deviant Behavior	38-39
Sociology of the Family	39

Masters

Community and International Development

Minors	Credits Required
Anthropology	20
Behavioral Sciences	20
Family Studies	20
Community & International Development	20
Psychology	20
Sociology	20

Faculty Contact Information

Faculty	Area of Specialty	Telephone	E-mail
Duane McBride, PhD Department Chair	Sociology	471-3576	mcbride@andrews.edu
Karl Bailey, PhD Coordinator BNS	Behavioral Neuroscience	471-3577	kgbailey@andrews.edu
Harvey Burnett, PhD	Psychology, Emergency Preparedness	471-6881	harveyb@andrews.edu
Romulus Chelbegean, PhD	Family Studies	471-3650	chelbegr@andrews.edu
Herbert Helm, PhD Vice Chair of Dept.	Psychology	471-3157	helmh@andrews.edu
Oystein LaBianca, PhD Associate Director of Institute of Archaeology	Archaeology/Anthropology	471-3515	labianca@andrews.edu
Melissa Ponce-Rodas, MA	Psychology	471-3154	ponce@andrews.edu
Joel Raveloharimisy, PhD CIDP Director	Community and International Development	471-6675	raveloha@andrews.edu
Lionel Matthews, PhD	Sociology	471-3159	matthews@andrews.edu
Larry Ulery, MSA Director of Human Services	Community Services	471-3296	ulery@andrews.edu
Adjunct Faculty			
Alina Baltazar	Family Studies	471-3498	baltazar@andrews.edu
Dawn Dulhunty IDP Director	International Development	471-3668	dulhunty@andrews.edu
Gary Hopkins , MD, MPH, PhD Associate Director IPA	Public Health Health Education	--	ghopkins@sandpoint.net
Harold James, PhD	Geography	471-8798	hejames@andrews.edu
Kristen Witzel	Anthropology	471-6538	witzel@andrews.edu

Career Information

Behavioral Sciences

What is Behavioral Science?
The behavioral sciences fall somewhere between social sciences and natural sciences, absorbing some components of each.

The term behavioral sciences encompasses all the disciplines that explore the activities of and interactions among organisms in the natural world. It involves the systematic analysis and investigation of human and animal behavior through controlled and naturalistic observation, and disciplined scientific experimentation. It attempts to accomplish legitimate, objective conclusions through rigorous formulations and observation. Examples of behavioral sciences include psychology, psychobiology, and cognitive science.

Difference between behavioral sciences and social sciences
The term *behavioral sciences* is often confused with the term *social sciences*. Though these two broad areas are interrelated and study systematic processes of behavior, they differ on their level of scientific analysis of various dimensions of behavior. Behavioral sciences abstract empirical data to investigate the decision processes and communication strategies within and between organisms in a social system. This involves fields like psychology and social neuroscience, among others.
In contrast, social sciences provide a perceptive framework to study the processes of a social system through impacts of social organization on structural adjustment of the individual and of groups. They typically include fields like sociology, economics, history, counseling, public health, anthropology, and political science.

Categories of Behavioral Sciences
Behavioral sciences includes two broad categories: neural—*decision sciences*—and social—*communication sciences*. Decision sciences involves those disciplines primarily dealing with the decision processes and individual functioning used in the survival of organisms in a social environment. These include psychology, cognitive science, organization theory, psychobiology, and social neuroscience.
On the other hand, communication sciences include those fields which study the communication strategies used by organisms and its dynamics between organisms in

an environment. Here, communication does not mean 'speech' as seen by rhetoricians, rather communication implies interaction and relationships as seen by sociologists, psychologists and social psychologists. These include fields like anthropology, organizational behavior, organization studies, sociology, and social networks.

What Can You Do With a Behavioral Sciences Degree?
Here are just some of the careers you can choose to pursue and, briefly, what's involved in each:

Anthropology: Anthropologists study the physical, social, cultural development, and behavior of human beings. Within anthropology several specialties exist such as sociocultural, linguistic, or biophysical. A bachelor's degree in the behavioral sciences can be a strong starting point to continue on to a master's degree or PhD in anthropology.

Ethology: A zoological science, ethologists study animal behavior, specifically instinctual rather than learned behavior. Ethology, as a part of behavioral science, instead looks at instinctual behavior in humans.

FBI Behavioral Science Unit: You can work for the FBI with a degree in this field. It typically does involve criminal profiling, made popular by TV and films, but it also has several other components, including studying the behavior of criminals in general and even working to better the operational effectiveness of the FBI itself.

Psychology: Since psychologists study human behavior, it makes sense that this field fits neatly within the behavioral sciences category. To become a practicing psychologist, you almost always need to have a Doctor of Psychology (PsyD) or PhD. All states traditionally require psychologists who see patients to have a license or certification.

Sociology: Sociologists look at society and social behavior. Sociology examines groups and organizations, different cultures, and social institutions. A master's degree or PhD. in sociology is usually necessary, but majoring in behavioral sciences at a university can provide a solid educational beginning.

Interestingly, significant job growth has occurred in surprising areas that either didn't previously exist or weren't traditionally linked with the behavioral sciences:

Neuromarketing: This new field uses neuroscience to study consumer behavior, but it's extremely small in the private sector at this time.

Public-Opinion Research: Behavioral science can better explain influences on public opinion and how it forms.

Health Education/Public Health: Behavioral science comes into play here in helping people make healthier choices for themselves. This can often involve community-wide education initiatives on topics as diverse disease prevention, nutrition, drugs and alcohol abuse, or even the quality of life for senior citizens.

Job Prospects and Salaries for Behavioral Scientists
Salaries vary throughout behavior sciences, however in 2007 these occupations earned the following annual median salaries:

- Sociologists: $61,140
- Anthropologists: $53,080
- Clinical Psychologists: $62,210
- Health Educator: $42,920

With so many career options, you should have plenty of job prospects with a behavioral science degree.

Anthropologist

A Day in the Life

Anthropologists examine, analyze, report on, and compare different cultures and how they grow, develop, and interact. The way that people live and how their cultures have changed offer insights into modern life and how significantly (or, more often, how insignificantly) we have changed as a people and how similar we are in our basic systems of interaction. Anthropologists can travel to exotic lands and spend time in primitive conditions or work in developed countries, such as the United States, comparing regional concerns. Cultural anthropologists might compare the culture of the medical world to that of the world of finance, or the culture of professional athletes to that of the legal profession. Some anthropologists take a cross-disciplinary approach to the field, studying linguistics, chemistry, nutrition, or behavioral science, and applying those disciplines' methodologies to their study of culture.

Qualities that encourage success in this field include a nonjudgmental, inquisitive mind, patience, and the ability to make inferences from incomplete information. An individual can make discoveries working alone, unlike other sciences where significant funding and sizable research teams are usually necessary. Most anthropologists are employed by universities where they teach and review other's work. It is rare for an anthropologist to spend more than 15 percent of his career outside the university setting. An anthropologist spends a lot of time writing, editing, doing field work, teaching, consulting with other professionals, and producing papers for the professional journals. Anthropological research relies on the funding decisions of the federal government, universities, and foundations, the three major and nearly exclusive employers in the field. "Don't go into this profession unless you've got the stomach to play politics," said one professor; "It never gets any easier and it never gets any better." The immediate return on an investment in anthropology is impossible to quantify, and therefore hard to justify as a spending item.

Anthropology is a competitive field, and those who wish to rise must find creative ways of getting their skills recognized. Successful anthropologists quickly learn successful grant-writing skills, find areas of unexplored anthropological concern, and publish articles, essays, and books as early and as often as they can. The ability to network and self-promote are important for those serous about pursuing a long-term career.

Paying Your Dues
Many aspiring anthropologists work as assistants performing ground-level research and writing surveys before getting advanced degrees. College coursework should include anthropology, cultural linguistics, sociology, biology, and foreign language (for those considering anthropology in foreign locations). Specialization happens very early on. Anthropologists must have PhD's. Graduate students choose between linguistics, sociocultural anthropology, biological-physical anthropology, or archaeological anthropology. Many associate themselves with an undergraduate or graduate professor for their fist field job, while others work with museums, research groups, or government programs in order to begin their careers. Candidates must bring an open mind, an ability to put others at ease, and strong communication skills.

Associated Careers
Anthropology is associated with archaeology, writing, sociology, history and even geology. Many ex-anthropologists choose to specialize in one of these other scientific fields. Linguistics and ethnology (reviewing methods of communication and cultural histories) are major fields of choice for the anthropologist who finds physical anthropology less exciting. In the end, few anthropologists leave the profession because of the amount of time, resources, and intellectual energy invested in becoming an anthropologist – usually, those dissatisfied with their choice of career leave during graduate school, before their careers have truly started.

Past and Future
Anthropology has existed since Greek times, although it only began to flourish with the rise of mercantilism and the age of exploration. Contact with other cultures and histories led to the growth of archaeology and social sciences. The growth of anthropology has also been linked to its attendant sciences such as geology, biology, and sociology, as each tends to inform the others. As time passes anthropology is becoming smaller and more specialized. Those with strong ethnic studies and science backgrounds are being asked to gain language skills; those with language and cultural skills are asked to learn scientific and statistical skills. These additional responsibilities, while at first seeming like a broadening of one's area of responsibility, actually create small sub-specializations. Subcategories of study, particularly those with applications in current issues of the day, such as race relations or economic structure, often follow current trends and gain popularity for brief periods of overexposure, then wane. Funding uncertainties make any venture into this field a calculated risk – but one whose reward can be personally significant.

Quality of Life

Two Years Out
Many aspiring anthropologists make initial connections with professors in college or graduate school to work as administrative assistants on research projects. Typical duties include reading and digesting publications for the anthropologist's review, handing out surveys and coordinating data assimilation, transcribing tapes, and

proofreading papers. This process of learning how to study, review and value data becomes invaluable in the next five years. Over 20 percent of anthropologist hopefuls leave the profession in the first two years, frustrated by these severely proscribed duties; however, the community is said to be "intensely understanding and supportive."

Five Years Out

Five-year survivors focus on getting published in academic journals or writing successful grant proposals. Many move to secondary collaboration positions with more established, high profile anthropologists. Duties include interviewing, writing, reviewing, and analyzing data. Many serve as mentors to entry-level assistants, giving them daily direction on duties. The majority of field work is done in these beginning years, where hours are dawn-to-dusk. Salaries rise. Life gets more trying, but the potential rewards and interest level are sky-high.

Ten Years Out

A select few remain in the field, their anthropological achievements well-documented and well-publicized. The majority return to university settings, teaching anthropology, working through government research grants, or working as adjunct professors under foundation grants. Many publish regularly and review the work of their peers; a notable few are named to editorial boards on industry-prestigious magazines. Some ten-year veterans act as consultants to government outreach programs and international industrial concerns. Under three percent leave the profession after ten years; this career satisfies those who can see through the long hours, the academic-level pay, and the initial indignities to the fulfilling interaction beyond.

Career Profile

# of people in profession	7000
Average hours per week	40
Average starting salary	$27,000
Average salary after 5 years	$36,700
Average salary after 10-15 years	$59,040

Major Employers

Museums	Government	Health and Human
Refugee Aid	Universities	services
Conservation	Research	Media
Criminal Justice	Businesses	Consulting

Major Associations

American Anthropological Association
2200 Wilson Blvd., Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22201
www.aaanet.org
Tel: (703) 528-1902
Fax: (703) 528-3546

Archaeologist

A Day in the Life

Archaeologists excavate, preserve, study, and classify artifacts of the near and distant past in order to develop a picture of how people lived in earlier cultures and societies. This profession combines a broad understanding of history with sophisticated digging procedures and plain old hard work, making it one of the most demanding and competitive branches of the social sciences. An archaeologist's natural curiosity about the past and the secrets it holds make the profession a fascinating one. However, the work is slow and exacting. Archaeologists may carefully dust a fragment of a Mayan temple with a toothbrush or measure and examine thousands of tiny, nearly identical chipped stone axes, Since most to the world's great archaeological sites are located in the Earth's temperate zone, archaeologists often spend long hours working in the hot sun. Archaeologist may work under the aegis of a major research institution, such as a university or a museum, or in major corporations whose work may lead to the destruction or displacement of rare historical artifacts. Most archaeologists are at major universities, teaching in the history, anthropology, or archaeology departments, as this is how they earn a living between research grants and excavations. When they are not teaching, many archaeologists are working on digs far from home.

Paying Your Dues

The average archaeologist has at least a master's degree, and most have a doctorate. Course work valuable to a career as an archaeologist includes ancient history, anthropology, ancient languages, German, geology, geography, English composition, and human physiology. Sign up to work on your professors' archaeological digs during your vacations but expect to perform menial tasks on these digs. With a master's degree, you may be offered an instructor's position or work on a university-sponsored dig. You'll be expected to pursue a doctorate before you can be considered for an assistant professor's job. Only the most distinguished (or lucky) archaeologists become prominent in the field, and there are fewer full

professorships available than there are archaeologists to fill them. One way to draw attention to your work is by publishing articles in academic journals.

Associated Careers
Archaeology is often paired with anthropology. Archaeology is the study of entire cultures and societies while anthropology is the study of the development of people within societies. In drawing their conclusions, anthropologists rely heavily on the work of archaeologists. Individuals who no longer wish to be archaeologists may join any of the various disciplines that the archaeologist must be familiar with; they may, for example, become historians, linguists, or surveyors. Corporate archaeologists may find work writing environmental impact statements.

Past and Future
Since the eighteenth century, with the chance rediscovery of Pompeii's well-preserved ruins, the systematic study of lost communities has gripped our imaginations. Napoleon's invasion of Egypt was inspired in part by a desire to explore the remnants of the remarkable culture that once thrived there, and it led directly to the discovery of the Rosetta stone. In the nineteenth century, Heinrich Schliemann fixed the location of Troy's ancient ruins as well as the ruins of Mycenae. Although it has come to light that many of Schliemann's "discoveries" had been made by others and that his excavations often destroyed as much as they unearthed, his work reminded historians that the mythology of the distant past had more than a grain of truth to it. Hoping to avoid Schliemann's errors, Howard Carter approached his work with a careful eye for procedure and detail. Not only did his discovery of King Tut's Tomb cause a worldwide sensation, but it also involved one of the first uses of modern archaeological techniques. Discoveries in the twentieth century in Mexico led to a complete reappraisal of ancient Mayan culture, dispelling many long-standing myths. Today's broad interest in the history of disparate and distant regions has opened up new avenues of opportunity for archaeologists everywhere. Contemporary archaeologists pursue these avenues eagerly, in an effort to outpace the encroachment of modern industrial society and prevent the secrets of the past from being lost forever.

Quality of Life
Two Years Out
Halfway through your undergraduate years, be prepared to plunge into the study of archaeology. Because of the profession's numerous requirements, it will take at least two years of specific and related courses to generate a transcript that will get you into the archaeology department of a well-known graduate school. Since entry into the field is very competitive, your graduate school's reputation and its involvement in current archaeological exploration are important. Obtain as much field experience as you can.

Five Years Out
Master's and doctoral candidates in archaeology pursue their studies and work for their graduate school department. Museums, excavations, and classrooms are all

places where graduate students work to gain experience. Hours are long because students must complete their studies and work at the same time. Remuneration is slight, and graduate students rely on grants and other financial aid.

Ten Years Out

Archaeologists add the role of manger to their many duties. Full professors must publish regularly and make discoveries that justify the expenses that the excavations incur. In addition, archaeologists staff and operate their excavations, which often involves coping with the business practices of distant countries, where customs may be quite different. Respected archaeologists have greater opportunity to select and develop their own projects and follow their own curiosity.

Career Profile

# of people in profession	12,000
Average hours per week	45
Average starting salary	$20,000
Average salary after 5 years	$29,500
Average salary after 10-15 years	$60,000

Major Employers

Museums
Parks
Historic Societies
Government
Research
Universities
Fieldwork

Major Associations

Archaeological Institute of America,
656 Beacon Street, 6th floor, Boston, MA 02215-2006, USA
www.archaeological.org
Tel: (617) 353-9361 Fax: (617) 353-6550

Society of American Archaeology,
900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557
www.saa.org
Tel: (202) 789-8200 Fax: (202) 789-0284
Public_edu@saa.org

Center for American Archaeology,
P.O. Box 366, Kampsville, IL 62053
www.caa-archaeology.org
Tel: (618) 653-4316
caa@caa-archaeology.org

Public Health Administrator

A Day in the Life

Public health administrators focus on community-wide disease prevention and health promotion. As the name of the profession show, there are two parts to their jobs. Public health administrators try to improve the welfare of the community at large and run the organizations that disseminate information about health. The majority are employed by governmental health agencies, while others work for not-for-profit organizations and educational institutions. They assess community health issues and educate members about the prevention or alleviation of health problems. The public health administrator executes community outreach programs to make people aware of dangers such as lead poisoning and to address chronic problems afflicting the community, like sexually transmitted diseases. The administrator's job calls for the management skills of a CEO. He/she creates budgets, hires staff, organizes the office, and obtains any necessary equipment. Writing grant proposals and fund raising take up more and more of the administrator's time as budget cuts flourish. Whenever the administrator notices a health related trend or event, they must write a report on what the believed effect on the community will be. The public health administrator must be prepared to delicately balance limited budgets with the compassion needed to be able to make decisions. They also need self-confidence when called on to defend decisions to public officials or the press. The administrator attends community events frequently. Usually they devote five and a half days a week to a career, but some are on 24-hour call. In an era of shrinking health care budgets, officials are expected to complete projects faster and with less support staff than ever before. This has forced many administrators to exercise their creative juices in designing new ways to handle the issues they face.

Paying Your Dues

There is no one way to become a public health administrator, but most professionals have worked in related fields and acquired advanced degrees. Employers require at least a bachelor's degree in health care administration or a related field, but the field is so competitive that master's degree holders have a significant advantage. While health-related courses, business administration, and finance are important parts of your academic background, make time for communications and English, too. You will need to write and present many reports professionally and confidently. Many administrators receive their degrees after having worked in other areas in the field. They are often former health inspectors, who insure that consumer products

meet federal health and safety standards, or regulatory inspectors, who enforce observation of public welfare laws and regulations. Those with keen entrepreneurial skills and backgrounds are encouraged to enter the field, bringing their efficiency to it. Some people gain their initial training in the Peace Corps before returning to school. Many graduate programs offer specialized joint degrees such as a combined health care management and law degree. While dozens of schools offer graduate and undergraduate degrees in public health administration, only some are accredited. Whether you choose an accredited school or not is largely dependent on your plan of study, career expectations, and financial situation. Public health administrators enjoy a combination of study and work throughout their careers. Most public health administration students enroll in internship programs to gain experience. Once they start working they are expected to take continuing education courses every year to keep up with the latest in health care services. Beginning in school and continuing throughout their careers, public health administrators should read trade papers about health care and the literature supplied by its providers.

Associated Careers

The public health administrator works with a host of people in different professions, and can apply his/her skills, with some extra training, to these other fields if he/she wishes to change careers. Bio-statisticians compile and study vital statistics. They determine the incidence of diseases in different populations and create life expectancy tables. Public health administrators turn to them for advice regarding issues such as which vaccines are better than others. Public health administrators can become health economists, who examine financing and organization of health care facilities, and advise them on running their businesses. The demand for health economists is growing due to the changing organization of the health care industry.

Past and Future

A century ago, health care officials were concerned entirely with preventing and controlling infectious diseases. As the variety of factors affecting health gained recognition, the field of health care administration was born. One professional growth consultant recently commented that "What's happening in health care today is that no one knows what's happening in health care today." Recent budget cuts and government debates are making those in the field very anxious. Should national health care reform legislation be passed, it will further change terms of delivery, provision and payment for health care services. Future public health administrators will have to display creativity and flexibility in finding solutions to health care problems.

Quality of Life

Two Years Out

Approximately 80 percent of recent graduates who enter this field feel prepared for the challenges they face as public health administrators. They are often dedicated and well integrated into the system and are only new to their particular positions, not

the field as a whole. New administrators learn about the problems faced by the community they work in and get their first tastes of running an office.

Five Years Out
Some public health care officials find that they are tired of the long hours and increasing responsibilities. Trying to get people to take basic health precautions can be frustrating when they ignore crucial advice. Administrators sometimes move from working on public health for a public office to working on public health in the private sector, such as in hospitals, where they can continue their satisfying work in a more temperate environment. Others remain with the communities of which they have become a part.

Ten Years Out
The ten-year veteran is skilled at running his/her office and effectively advising the community about preventative health care. He/she has become a critical member of the community, depended on for practical and trustworthy advice. Administrators enjoy the recognition they receive from the community and public officials.

Employment Opportunities:
Health Services Administration
Biostatistics
Epidemiology
Health Education/Behavioral Science
Environmental Health
International Health
Nutrition
Public Health Practice/Program Management
Biomedical Laboratory
Local, State, or Federal Health Departments
Researchers
Health Advocacy, Policy or Research for Non-Profit Organizations
Pharmaceutical Organizations
Health Insurance

Family Studies & Human Development

Description of Major

Human Development and Family Studies explores human behavior from the perspective of lifespan development and within the context of the intimate environment of the family. As an applied field, it is focused on how developmental stages, the effects of divorce, coping with aging, and human sexuality can illuminate relationships and behavior.

Skills & Knowledge Developed in this Field of Study:

Creative thinking
Communication skills
Knowledge of life span development and family relations,
Skills in providing services to clients of all ages and backgrounds

Minors and Second Majors that Expand Career Options with this Major

Criminal justice
Psychology
Public Health Education
Gerontology
Business
Culture Studies
Foreign languages
Sociology
Human Sexuality
Fund Raising
Communication

Job Outlook

Continued growth is expected in this field. However, jobs in government and non-profit agencies are affected by economic conditions. Fields experiencing the most growth are gerontology, addiction, and developmental disabilities.

Salary Information

Salaries can range from $30,000 to $144,000.

Careers Specific to the Bachelor's Degree

Children's services in adoption and foster care, child protection services, and parent/child programs; specialists in family life, human development, and child

development at cooperative extension agencies; gerontology services at community centers and residential care facilities; family life education at child care centers, community health centers, and social service agencies; handicapped services (rehabilitation, residential care, vocational guidance) in community outreach programs, residential facilities, state coordinated rehabilitation services, and sheltered workshops; family violence services in social service agencies, shelters, and residential centers in positions such as substance abuse counselor, resident assistant, women's advocate; financial assistance counseling at credit agencies, public aid offices, welfare offices; marriage and family therapy services in mental health centers and social service agencies; substance abuse services in mental health centers and social service agencies; vocational guidance and counseling; youth services in correctional centers, group homes, mental health centers, community centers.

Other Career Possibilities with a Bachelor's Degree
Human development/family studies graduates may pursue careers in human resources, event planning or philanthropy.

Careers that Normally Require a Graduate Degree
For many of the positions listed as career options, for example counseling or social work, a master's degree is required. Supervisory and director-level positions usually require at least a master's degree. Also, some students choose to pursue law, medicine, or public health with this degree.

Employment Opportunities

Specific audiences that can be assisted by family studies professionals include:
Rehabilitation teams
Socially/culturally deprived people
Preschool children
Those with behavior disorders
Developmentally disabled
Traditional jobs
Child day care centers
Preschool settings
Recreation programs
Public and private social service agencies
Advanced degrees
Family studies
Counseling and guidance
Social work
Education
Special education
Rehabilitation
Law
Elderly

Unwed mothers
Adolescents

Potential Career Growth
With a graduate degree in an area of study such as social work, counseling, or marriage and family therapy, one can move into counseling, supervisory or management positions and can become an executive director of a human services agency.

Association
National Council on Family Relations,
3989 Central Avenue NE #550, Minneapolis, MN 55421

Psychologist

A Day in the Life

By doing research and performing examinations, psychologists study all aspects of the mind. Health facilities employ approximately 30 percent of all working psychologists, while 40 percent work in educational environments, in such positions as counselors, educators, and researchers. Most often, these academically connected psychologists maintain a private practice while teaching or conducting research. Psychologists working in academic settings have flexibility in their schedules, but the demands on their time are high. Private practice is the goal of many psychologists. While seeing private patients means a psychologist is his/her own boss, it also means accommodating patients with evening or weekend hours. A government or corporate psychologist, by contrast, works in a more structured environment. Their hours are fixed and they often work alone. There's some relief and enjoyment in the occasional conference that takes them away from writing reports. Despite potentially grueling schedules and emotional demands, psychologists report great satisfaction in their jobs; the gratification they receive from helping others keeps them in the field. One psychologist wrote, "The best thing about this job is that people open up their lives to you – that's a great responsibility but also an honor."

Paying Your Dues

You can plan on spending many years in school if you want to embark on a career in psychology. A PhD will enable you to work in the widest range of positions, and doing graduate work toward a doctoral degree consumes between five and seven years. Obtaining this distinguished degree hinges on completing a dissertation based on original research. Before you begin this research, you must complete course work in quantitative research methods, statistics, and computers. If you want to work in a clinical or counseling setting, you will begin to work with patients under supervision before the degree is completed, and at least another year of supervised work experience is required afterward. Most academic programs require counseling psychology students to undergo psychoanalysis as part of their training. The newer Psy.D., Doctor of Psychology, will qualify you for clinical positions. The Psy.D. is awarded based not on a dissertation but on clinical experience and exams. The time and effort it takes to get this degree are comparable to the PhD. The difference is the emphasis on counseling, while the PhD candidate also does research. Thus, employment options for those with a Psy.D. are less flexible than for those with a PhD.

Besides the years of study and internships, psychologists offering patient care must be certified and licensed by the state in which they intend to practice. Most of these licensing exams are standardized tests, but some states require applicants to pass essay or oral exams. These tests are designed to ensure that candidates have both knowledge of the field and appropriate personal qualities. Without a doctoral degree you can find job options within psychology, but these positions will always require supervision by doctoral-level psychologists. Candidates holding a master's degrees can work as assistants and may administer tests, conduct research and psychological evaluations and counsel certain patients. The master's degree requires a minimum of two years of full-time study and a one-year internship. The candidate has the choice of obtaining practical experience or completing a research-based thesis. Those with only a bachelor's degree in psychology find their options more limited. They can work as assistants to psychologists and other medical health professionals. Graduate schools tend to look favorably on undergraduate degrees in psychology. Other good majors for future psychologists are biological, physical and social studies, statistics, and mathematics.

Associated Careers

A PhD in psychology creates numerous opportunities to work in fields other than counseling. Teaching and research are the areas most populated by non-practicing psychologists. With master's-level qualifications, teaching in high schools or junior colleges is possible, while doctoral-level qualifications allow you to teach at college and post-graduate levels. Other related fields include psychometrics, a new but burgeoning area that attracts psychologists. Psychometricians invent, refine, and administer tests of competence and aptitude that are usually used in corporate settings. Many advertising agencies also look favorably on applicants with some background in psychology.

Past and Future

In the seventeenth century, the French philosopher Rene Descartes separated human behavior into two classes, involuntary and voluntary; the field of psychology stems from his theory of involuntary behavior. In 1892, Edward Titchener brought this "psychology of introspection" to the United States, at the same time that Sigmund Freud was developing his theory of unconscious. Since then the study of psychology has grown into many disparate areas. As a profession, psychology has enjoyed formal recognition in this country since World War II. As a relatively new science, psychology enjoys wide and varied prospects for the future. In fact, psychology is expected to grow much faster than average for all occupations for at least another decade. The demand for psychologists is expected to be high ion corporate, correctional, educational, and public settings. The old stigma attached to therapy is fading, as more people turn to therapists to help them get through difficult times, and as chronic problems like depression are recognized as treatable disorders rather than personal failures.

Quality of Life

Two Years Out

Very few psychologists leave the field at any time in their careers because of the extensive academic and emotional commitment required to obtain their degree. While those at the onset of their careers are sometimes intimidated by the strict supervision they are subject to, they are usually excited by the long-awaited opportunity to begin practicing their calling.

Five Years Out

After a few years as a psychologist, many are delighted by the results that they are beginning to see in the lives of their patients. The progress they make in their research is another source of intellectual reward.

Ten Years Out

At this point, many psychologists transfer from one area of the field to another, but very few leave entirely. This is the time when many psychologists break away from the university or hospital they are affiliated with and focus on building a full-time practice.

Career Profile

# of people in profession	180,000
Average hours per week	40
Average starting salary	$28,500
Average salary after 5 yrs.	$55,000
Average salary after 10-15 yrs.	$75,000

Employment Opportunities

Clinical Psychology
Counselor
Social Worker
Educational Psychology
Rehabilitation
Social Services
Parole
Psychosocial Specialties

Major Associations

American Psychological Association, 50 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242
Tel: (202) 336-5500 Fax: (202) 336-5568

National Association of School Psychologists, 4340 E/W Highway, Suite 402, Bethesda, MD 20814
Tel: (301) 657-0270

Health Psychology

Health psychologists are concerned with psychology's contributions to the promotion and maintenance of good health and the prevention and treatment of illness. They may design and conduct programs to help individuals stop smoking, lose weight, mange stress, and stay physically fit. They are employed in hospitals, medical schools, rehabilitation centers, public health agencies, academic settings, and private practice.

What a Health Psychologist Does & How to Become One

Psychologists who strive to understand how biological, behavioral, and social factors influence health and illness are called health psychologists. The term "health psychology" is often interchanged with the terms "behavioral medicine" or "medical psychology". In contemporary research and medical settings, health psychologists work with many different health care professionals (e.g. physicians, dentists, nurses, physician's assistants, dietitians, social workers, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists, and chaplains) to conduct research and provide clinical assessment and treatment services. Many health psychologists focus on prevention through research and clinical interventions designed to foster health and reduce the risk of disease. While more than half of health psychologists provide clinical services as part of their duties, many health psychologists function in non-clinical roles primarily involving teaching and research.

The Work Setting of a Health Psychologist

Health psychologists participate in health care in a multitude of settings including primary care programs, inpatient medical units, and specialized health care programs such as pain management, rehabilitation, women's health, oncology, smoking cessation, headache management, and various other programs. They also work in colleges and universities, corporations, and for governmental agencies.

Clinical Activities
Assessment approaches often include cognitive and behavioral assessment, psychophysiological assessment, clinical interviews, demographic surveys, objective and projective personality assessment, and various other clinical and research-oriented protocols. Interventions often include stress management, relaxation therapies, biofeedback, psychoeducation about normal and patho-physiological processes, ways to cope with disease, and cognitive-behavioral and other psychotherapeutic interventions. Healthy people are taught preventive health behaviors. Both individual and group interventions are utilized. Frequently, health psychology interventions focus upon buffering the effect of stress on health by promoting enhanced coping or improved social support utilization.

Research
Health psychologists are on the leading edge of research focusing on the biopsychosocial model in areas such as HIV, oncology, psychosomatic illness, compliance with medical regimens, health promotion, and the effect of psychological, social, and cultural factors on numerous specific disease processes (e.g. diabetes, cancer, hypertension and coronary artery disease, chronic pain, and sleep disorders). Research in health psychology examines: the causes and development of illness, methods to help individuals develop healthy lifestyles to promote good health and prevent illness, the treatment people get for their medical problems, the effectiveness with which people cope with and reduce stress and pain, biopsychosocial connections with immune functioning, and factors in the recovery rehabilitation, and psychosocial adjustment of patients with serious health problems.

Career Opportunities
The opportunities for careers in health psychology in the United States are quite good. Medical settings, particularly medical centers, have greatly expanded their employment of psychologists. Aside from medical centers, health psychologists often work in colleges and universities, medical schools, health maintenance organizations, rehabilitation centers, pain management centers, public health agencies, hospitals, and private consultation/practice offices. In addition to the specific content skills which psychologists offer to patients and staff in the medical community, psychologists' unique training often makes the health psychologist an asset to the medical team with regard to quality assurance methods (making certain that health care is helpful and cost-effective), research, writing, grant-writing, statistical, communication, and team development skills.

Training for Health Psychology Careers
Health psychologists typically hold a doctoral degree (PhD or Psy.D.) in psychology. Applied health psychologists are licensed for the independent practice of psychology in areas such as clinical and counseling psychology, and board certification is available in health psychology through the American Board of Professional Psychology.

Often, psychologists preparing for a career in health psychology obtain a general psychology training at the undergraduate and doctoral levels, but then receive specialty training at the postdoctoral or internship level. Some programs have been developed which offer specialized training in health psychology at various levels:

Undergraduate: Health psychology courses are available at about a third of North American colleges and universities. Because of the field's biopsychosocial orientation, students are also encouraged to take courses focusing on abnormal and social psychology, learning processes and behavior therapies, psychophysiology, anatomy and physiology, psychopharmacology, community psychology, and public health.

Graduate: Many doctoral programs in clinical, counseling, social, or experimental psychology have specialized tracks or preceptorships in health psychology. A number of programs now exist in the United States and other countries specifically for doctoral training in health psychology. These programs are quite diverse: some specialize in training students either for research careers or for direct clinical service to patients. Division 38 has a directory of doctoral programs offering training in health psychology, available from the Office of Division Services of the American psychological Association.

Predoctoral Internships: Clinical and counseling psychologists are required to complete a one-year internship/residency before obtaining their doctorates. Many of these programs offer some training in health psychology. A number of internship programs provide specialized training in health psychology in which at least half of the trainee's time is spent in supervised health psychology activities. Division 38 distributes a directory of health psychology internships, which is linked to its web site, including programs offering major rotations (at least half time health psychology) and minor rotations (less than half time) in health psychology.

Postdoctoral Fellowships: Many university medical centers, universities, health centers, and health psychology programs offer specialized research and/or clinical training in different areas of health psychology. Division 38 has a directory of postdoctoral opportunities in health psychology, linked to its web site.

International Health Psychology Training Opportunities: A directory has been developed under the joint auspices of the Division of Health Psychology and the APA office of International Affairs. This directory provides information about opportunities in health psychology outside the U.S. and Canada for students, faculty, and practicing professionals. The directory of international health psychology training opportunities is available through the Division Services Office of the American Psychology Association.

Training programs often vary with regard to specific educational emphases, formats and content of formal instruction, research opportunities, and opportunities to

engage in supervised clinical training. After obtaining the appropriate directory of training opportunities, it is a good idea to contact specific programs to determine if programs match one's training needs.

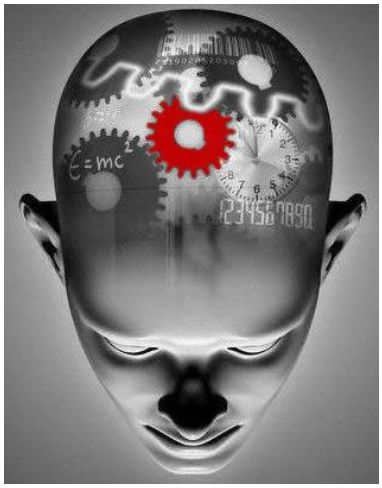
To reach the Division Services Office to request materials, write or call:

American Psychological Association
Division 38: Health Psychology
P.O. Box 1838
Ashland, VA 23005-2544

Tel: (804) 752-4987
Email: info@health-psych.org

Visit the Division 38 Health Psychology Home Page at www.health-psych.org

Behavioral Neuroscience



Behavioral Neuroscience is a new (2004) interdisciplinary program at Andrews University that is based in Behavioral Science, Biology, and Mathematics. It has been established with the support of an approximately one-half million dollar grant from the National Science Foundation.

The purpose of this program is to provide new opportunities for undergraduates to prepare for exciting careers in the fascinating, rapidly growing scientific fields which involve the study of the brain and its control of behavior.

Students in behavioral neuroscience are involved in hands-on laboratory experiences using the latest equipment as well as class work which will emphasize neuronal function, brain processing and the latest understanding of topics such as perception, memory, cognition, sensory input, the basis for mental and emotional disorders, drug addiction and other topics.

Research with a faculty member mentor is an integral part of the program and is supported by student scholarships provided by the National Science Foundation grant. Students who enter the Behavioral Neuroscience program will complete a common core of classes and choose one of three emphases to complete a BS degree in either Biology or Psychology.

Sample Job Titles:

Advertising assistant
Affirmative action rep.
Clinical social worker
College admissions counselor
Copywriter
Corporate trainer
Criminologist
Customer service rep.
Drug abuse educator
Editorial assistant
Fundraiser
Guidance counselor
Human resources manager
Labor relations specialist
Lawyer
Market research analyst manager

Marketing coordinator
Media buyer
Medical technician
Merchandising assistant
Neuropsychologist
Nurse
Occupational therapist
Organizational psychologist
Pharmacologist
Police officer
Primary care physician
Psychiatrist child development specialist
Psychologist public relations manager
Rape crisis counselor
Research assistant
Retail buyer
Scientific journalist
Speech pathologist
Teacher
Technical writer
Victims' advocate
Vocational counselor
Volunteer coordinator

Types of Employers
Government agencies
Nonprofit organizations
Religious organizations
Biotechnology firms
Public relations firms
Advertising/marketing companies
Prisons magazines
Court systems
Colleges and universities
Elementary and secondary schools
Hospitals
Research companies
Major retail firms
Financial firms
Consulting firms
Law firms
Community health centers
Pharmaceutical companies
"Think tanks"
Publishing companies

If you want to learn more about these jobs and industries, check out www.bls.gov/oco

Websites (For job listings and career information)

Great Jobs for Psychology Majors www.socialpsychology.org/career.htm
Careers in Publishing www.careers-in-marketing.com
Careers in Counseling and Human Services www.tvandradiojobs.com
Careers in Advertising and Public Relations www.idealist.org

Sociologist

A Day in the Life

Sociologists study human society and social behavior through the prism of group formations and social, political, and economic institutions. How individuals interact with each other within given contexts, the origin and development of social groups are important indices by which the sociologist conducts his research and draws conclusions. Because of the breadth and scope of this field, sociologists usually specialize in one or more of a number of areas. Areas of specialty include education, family, racial and ethnic relations, revolution, war and peace, social psychology, gender roles and relations, and urban, rural, political, and comparative sociology. Sociologists have keen senses of observation and analysis, and abundant and natural curiosity. Because they are engaged in observing, analyzing, defining, testing, and explaining human behavior, there is virtually no area of modern life in which a sociologist's research or conclusions are not valuable. From advertising to industry to criminology to medicine to government, sociologists and the research they conduct can enhance sales, improve productivity, shape social policy, resolve social conflicts, promote political platforms and influence lawmakers. The presidential election of 1996, for example, turned on the tide of voter sentiment regarding the controversial issues of welfare, immigration, and abortion rights. Sociological researchers, with their evaluations of the relevance and effectiveness of social programs, have shaped and will continue to shape the direction and tone of political life as we know it. "Every political action committee, every group or organization with an agenda to introduce, extend, eliminate, or maintain legislative policies have or will at some time employ the services of sociologists," says on professor of sociology. "There are a vast number of social programs which are on the budget cutting block (such as funding for abortion clinics, AIDS research, welfare, and Medicaid). Sociological research is an invaluable tool in determining the impact these cuts will have on its constituents." Sociologists must be meticulous and patient in carefully observing and gathering notes on a particular subject. Some "results" are measurably slow in manifesting themselves and could take months or years. Statistics

and computers are central to a sociologist's work, but so too are qualitative methods such as focus group-based research and social impact evaluations. Preconceived notions must give way to scientific methodology of data collection and objectivity, as they must be open to new ideas and social and cultural situations. Strong analytical skills, statistics, data gathering, and analysis, qualitative methods of research, survey methods, computer techniques, and counseling and interviewing skills are all part of the core of sociology.

Paying Your Dues

To bypass most entry-level positions in social services, marketing, management, or personnel, be prepared to keep studying. At best, a Bachelor's degree in Sociology with the requisite training in survey methods and statistics will get you a junior analyst post with a research company or a government agency. If you like the challenge of child care or juvenile counseling then an undergraduate degree will also get you there. But if you have your sight set on applied research or teaching at community college, then the minimum requirement is a Master's degree in Sociology. But keep studying: A PhD is the only route to most senior-level positions in corporations, research institutes, government agencies, and tenure at colleges and universities. If an extensive educational background is central to success in this career, then choosing the right graduate school is equally important. Applicants should look for schools which offer courses relevant to their areas of interest, adequate research facilities that provide practical experience and placement services that find research and teaching assistantships for students.

Associated Careers

Because the core requirement of sociology is an understanding of social institutions and behavior, the sociologist is not unlike other social scientists such as economists, psychologists, anthropologists, political scientists, and social workers in that their work also involves social impact assessment. Research methods crucial in sociology also form the basis of these other professions and thus ensure an easy transition to an alternate career.

Past and Future

Once, an undergraduate degree in sociology would ensure upward mobility in this profession. Today, advanced degrees and specialization are the norm. As society becomes more sophisticated and fragmented into special interest groups, there are no boundaries limiting the work that sociologists will be called upon to do. The fast-paced growth of technology means that sociologists will have to keep current with computer techniques which make research easier. Sociologists will also need to keep abreast of social institutions and be able to anticipate trends while constantly updating or reviewing research in particular areas.

Quality of Life

Two Years Out

The first two years are the groundbreaking years of this profession. A recent sociology graduate will probably find themselves reading, researching, and writing reports,

articles, and books. At any level of the education ladder, and in any setting, private or public, the sociologist will experience the pressure of deadlines, possibly heavy workloads, and long hours. Those specializing in clinical or applied sociology should be certified by the Sociological Practice Association (SPA).

Five Years Out

At this level, the sociologist has gained significant experience in the core elements of the profession and should be amassing a small bundle of published articles and reports. By this time the professional should have risen up the ranks to a middle management or senior-level position. If the sociologist has a PhD and is a college professor, then he/she should be seeking tenure.

Ten Years Out

At the ten-year level, the sociologist has made remarkable progress in their career. By now he/she should have a few publication titles to their credit, should be abreast of the latest computer techniques and should have returned to school for refresher courses, development seminars, and ad hoc workshops and conferences.

Career Profile

# of people in profession	28,000
Average hours per week	40
Average starting salary	$27,000
Average salary after 5 yrs.	$50,000
Average salary after 10-15 yrs.	$79,460

Employment Opportunities

Admissions Counselor
Adoption Agent
Advertising Manager
Alcohol & Drug Case Worker
Banking/Branch Management
Budget Analyst
Career Services Counselor
Case Aid Worker
Child Welfare Officer
City Planner
Civil Engineer
Clergy
Community Relations Director
Compensation/Benefits Worker
Congressional Aid Consultant
Consumer Advocate
Consumer Survey Advisor
Convention Organizer
Cooperative Extension Agent
Correctional Case Worker
Corrections Officer
Cottage Parent
Criminologist
Customer Relations
Data Analyst
Data Processing
Day Care Worker
Delinquency Counselor
Demographic Analyst
Dietitian
Editor
Family Guidance Clinic Worker
Family Preservation Case Worker
Family Services Specialist
Financial Aid Director
Foster Care Worker
Fund-raiser/Development Officer
Gerontologist
Government Worker
Group Therapist
Health Care Worker
Hospital Administrator
Human Resources Administrator
Human Services Worker
Independent Living Trainer
Industrial Sociologist
Insurance Agent/Broker
Job Analyst
Labor Force & Manpower
Labor Relations Representative
Life Quality Research
Manufacturing Representative
Market Researcher
Marketing Research Analyst
Marriage and Family Therapist
Mass Communications Analyst
Medical Social Worker
Mental Health Agent
Motivational Speaker
News Correspondent
Nutritionist
Parole Officer
Peace Corps/VISTA Worker
Penologist
Personnel Interviewer
Personnel Specialist
Personnel-Training & Development
Policy Analyst

Political Systems Researcher
Population Specialist
Probation Officer
Professor
Program Director
Public Administrator
Public Health Educator
Public Health Statistician
Public Opinion Surveyor
Public Relations Specialist
Public Service Worker
Recreation Director
Recreation Therapist
Rehabilitation Counselor
Reporter
Research Analyst
Research Assistant
Research Director
Sales Campaign Planning
Sales Representative
School Counselor
Secret Service Agent
Social Movements Organizer
Social Science Analyst
Social Scientist
Social Survey Director
Social Welfare Examiner
Social Worker
Statistical Analyst
Statistician
Survey Research Technician
Survey Specialist
Systems and Programming Specialist
Teacher
Technical Writer
Therapy Aid
Urban Planner
Veterans Affairs Specialist
Welfare Counselor
Writer/Author

Major Associations

American Sociological Association, 1722 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 833-3410 Fax: (202) 785-0146

Rural Sociological Society, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225
Tel: (360) 650-7571 Fax: (360) 650-6295

Community & International Development

A Day in the Life

A typical day in your life as a community development worker is very difficult to predict. You may be planning a new program for HIV/AIDS orphans in Africa; or you may be preparing or presenting an educational seminar to unemployed mothers in an inner city agency; or you may be helping displaced populations in Central America, in the wake of a powerful hurricane, in any way you can; or you may be simply planning meetings that would enable local agencies to improve their services. Your day may be as diverse as the number of places of employment in the development world. In a nutshell, you may be performing a wide array of tasks that will enable communities at the local or international level to change and improve various aspects in the lives of their residents.

Community developers have a passion for communities, for people, and for positive change. They work in different settings such as inner city agencies, service-learning organizations, community service organizations, community advocacy groups, public health consulting; additionally, more and more development workers accomplish their mission overseas in international relief and development agencies as well as for church-based mission programs. Those who have found a passion for development are focusing on creating programs with long term vision, programs that will be sustainable in the future: they are building communities. Those who have found a passion for relief work are focusing on the immediate needs of the people by providing safe shelter, food, water, by creating an infrastructure to build upon in natural or man-made disaster zones. Since the work of a community developer is very diverse, traveling to different countries or world zones, meeting people of different cultures, and making a difference in the lives of individuals of all walks of life are just some of the perks of the job.

Paying Your Dues

Being passionate about your work is a must in the field of community development. Many potential employers, especially non-governmental organizations have a religious, ideological, or sometimes political foundation; therefore it is important to know and understand who you intend to work for, and ensure there is a good match of philosophies and expectations. In addition it is very important that you develop an accurate picture of what each potential employer stands for, what their mission is, their activities, their countries, and areas of expertise. The internet had made it possible that you can read annual reports, media releases, newsletters, magazines and publications that profile the organizations you are most interested in working for; take advantage of this research avenue. In addition, it may be very beneficial to you to subscribe to magazines, professional associations that will enable you to network with those who are working in the field. The world of community development is competitive, therefore meeting the right people, doing your research and keeping in touch with stakeholders as well as being knowledgeable about events in the field is of paramount importance. One way to improve your chances to get your dream job is to become involved in your local community. Volunteer in organizations that will give you the experience and expertise beyond the classroom. As someone said: think globally, act locally. If you have the opportunity, do not hesitate to volunteer for short term international projects: it will enhance your resume, therefore your chance to be employed in your chosen job.

Working overseas is very different from working in the United Sates. You may say that this is an obvious statement. However, it is important for you to understand that the living conditions may be tough, and the daily rigors of poor sanitation, inadequate plumbing, limited infrastructure, inadequate medical facilities and reduced access to consumer goods can be demanding. There are a range of social and cultural norms and expectations that make living and working in a developing country challenging. It is possible you may encounter political instability and law enforcement practices very different to which you are accustomed. In addition, working with locals who may have experienced conflict and trauma requires sensitivity and expertise.

As the professional market continues to demand higher knowledge and advanced degrees due to the field's competitiveness, most community workers have a master's degree. As we recognize the importance of skilled Christian community development workers, Andrews University's Behavioral Sciences Department offers you the opportunity to pursue a Bachelor of Science with emphasis in Community and International Development. Furthermore, with a Bachelor of Science with emphasis in Community and International

Development you can complete you Master's degree in Administration - Community and International Development in only one year advanced standing, compared to a regular two year program! Imagine the possibilities… We live in a world that recognizes more and more then need for skilled professionals who can implement, coordinate, and evaluate sustainable development & relief programs. Our program will help you develop your potential to a life of fulfilling service.

Connecting people…

Associated Careers

If you want to broaden your professional and career horizon, you can pursue a dual major degree pairing community and international development with social work, religion, business, psychology, sociology, etc. Therefore, the career of a development worker can take many facets. From civic leaders, to public health consulting and administration; from development and relief program coordinator/director to policy analysis, formulation, and advocacy; from disaster relief to counseling and social work, the world is at your fingertips!

Past in Future

Since the beginning of time, society has relied on individuals with vision, skills and opportunities to improve their communities. The importance of community planning was brought to the public's attention in the 18th Century, through the work of Robert Owen (1771-1851), who sought to create the perfect community. In the 1920s and 1930s concepts of community development were used to help local people in East Africa improve their life with indirect assistance from the colonial government.

Community development strategies became well-known in the 1970s and 1980s, when United Nations Agencies and the World Bank promoted the "*Integrated Rural Development Strategy*". Historically, areas of development included adult literacy programs, youth and women's programs, microenterprise ventures, nutrition programs, and last but not least, water supply programs.

Today, the work of community developers is even more vital than in the past. You see our contemporary community development workers in the news wearing different hats: civic leaders – councilmen, mayors, etc., disaster responders, relief workers, etc. Due to the high levels of poverty in the world and the increasing number of natural and man-made disasters, community developers are in high demand worldwide. Your formal education at Andrews University will give you an edge in a profession where skill is most often paired with spirituality and a desire to help your neighbors, be they across the street or halfway around the world.

…And connecting places…

Prospective Employers

There are hundreds of agencies working in different areas of development with whom you can find employment. Some of them are as follow:

Academy for Educational Development
Action Against Hunger (USA)
ActionAid International (USA)
Adventist Development & Relief Agency Intl.
African Methodist Episcopal Church Service & Developmental Agency, Inc.
Affricare
Baptist World Alliance
Direct Relief International
CARE
Catholic Relief International
Center for Health and Gender Equity
Children International
Christian Children's Fund
Church World Service
Citizens Development Corps
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs
Communicational Consortium Media Center
Concern America
CONCERN Worldwide US Inc.
American Near East Refugee Aid
American Red Cross International Services
American Refugee Committee
America's Development Foundation
Amigos de las Americas
AmeriCares
Bread for the World
Educational concerns for Hunger Organization
Episcopal Relief and Development
Ethiopian Community Development Council
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
Food for the Hungry
Freedom from Hunger
Friends of the World Food Program
Gifts in Kind International
Global Health Council
Global Links
Global Operations for Development
Global Resource Services
Congressional Hunger Center
Counterpart International, Inc.
Habitat for Humanity International
Heart to Heart International
Heartland Alliance
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
Heifer International
Helen Keller International
Holt International Children's Services
Hunger Project
INMED Partnerships for Children
Institute for Sustainable Communities
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Center for Research on Women
International Crisis Group
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
International Orthodox Christian Charities
International Relief and Development
International Relief Teams
International Rescue Committee
International Youth Foundation
Plan USA
Population Action International
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance and Hunger Program
Project HOPE
ProLiteracy Worldwide
Refugees International
Relief International
Salvation Army World Service Office
GOAL USA
Jesuit Refugee Service (USA)
Latter-day Saints Charities
Life for Relief and Development

Lutheran World Relief
Management Sciences for Health
MAP International
Mercy Corps
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development, Inc.
Minnesota International Health Volunteers
International Aid
National Peace Corps Association
Near East Foundation
Operation USA
Opportunity International
Oxfam America
Pact
Pan American Development Foundation
Partners for Development
PATH
PCI-Media Impact
United Way International
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
US Fund for UNICEF
Winrock International
Women for Women International
Women's Environment and Development Org.
World Concern
World Conference of Religions for Peace
Save the Children
SEVA Foundation
SHARE Foundation
Stop Hunger Now
Support Group to Democracy
The ONE Campaign
Trickle Up Program, The
U.S. Association for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
U.S. Committee for UNDP
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Methodist Committee on Relief
World Education
World Emergency Relief
World Hope International
World Neighbors
World Rehabilitation Fund
World Relief
World Resources Institute
World Society for the Protection of Animals (USA)
World Vision (USA)
World Wildlife Fund (USA)
Young Men's Christian Association of the USA

Major Professional Associations

National Community Development Association – http://www.ncdaonline.org/
National Association of Development Organizations – http://www.nado.org/
Council of State Community Development Agencies – http://www.coscda.org/
American Council for Voluntary Action (InterAction) – http://www.interaction.org/
International Association for Community Development – http://www.iacdglobal.org/

Emergency Management

Emergency managers are trained in a wide variety of disciplines that support them throughout the emergency life-cycle. Professional emergency managers can focus on government and community preparedness (Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government Planning), or private business preparedness (Business Continuity Management Planning). Training is provided by local, state, federal and private organizations and ranges from public information and media relations to high-level incident command and tactical skills such as studying a terrorist bombing site or controlling an emergency scene.

Professional certifications such as Certified Emergency Manager (CEM) and Certified Business Continuity Professional (CBCP) are becoming more common as the need for high professional standards is recognized by the emergency management community, especially in the United States. Professional emergency management organizations should also be utilized by professional in this field. These organizations allow for professional networking and the sharing of information related to emergency management. The National Emergency Management Association and the International Association of Emergency Managers are two examples of these professional organizations.

FEMA is striving to become the employer of choice for high quality individuals looking for an environment that fosters innovation, rewards performance and creativity, and provides challenge on a routing basis. Individuals interested in becoming part of a well skilled, knowledgeable, high performance workforce that reflects the diversity of our nation should review the many employment possibilities on FEMA's website.

You may browse positions available at FEMA by choosing any of the categories on the following website: http://www.fema.gov/career.

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency, International (ADRA) is an independent humanitarian agency established by the Seventh-day Adventist Church with the purpose of individual and community development and disaster relief around the world. Through its network of affiliated ADRA offices, we help people in more than 125 countries without regard to age, ethnicity, politics, or religion.

To fulfill our mission, ADRA and its network of affiliated offices, each of which is independently responsible for its own activities, have a world wide workforce of approximately 5,000 employees and countless volunteers. Because of employment and immigration laws in each country of operation, most staff must be citizens or permanent residents of the country in which the network offices are located. While the ADRA Headquarters office in Silver Springs, Maryland, USA, may assist network offices with international recruitment, and the establishment of position criteria ~ the selection of most overall qualified candidate and completion of specific employment contracts are responsibilities of each network office.

For a limited number of senior management and technical positions, ADRA or network offices may recruit and employ individuals from outside the specific country of operation whom ADRA refers to an "international expatriates." The employment opportunities for international expatriates are categorized as contract and intern. ADRA network offices may also accept individuals who desire to provide volunteer services in specialized areas.

Positions held by international expatriates typically require a Master's Degree, or equivalent, in business administration, international development, public health, or related fields. The positions also require three to five years of experience in international development. In addition to fluency in the English language, knowledge of French, Spanish, or other languages is often necessary, and is always preferred.

Employment Opportunities

An Emerging Field

Prior to 2001, most employment in emergency management was part of responsibilities for another discipline, such as law enforcement, fire management, emergency medicine, or public health. After the World Trade Center disaster in 2001 the need for more attention to preparing professionals was identified by Homeland Security and FEMA. Colleges who would undertake professional education were sought.

In the past, the field of emergency management has been populated mostly by people with a military or first responder background. Currently, the population in the

field has become more diverse, with many experts coming from a variety of backgrounds without military or first responder history. Educational opportunities are increasing for those seeking undergraduate and graduate degrees in emergency management or a related field. There are over 180 schools in the US with emergency management-related programs.

In 2002, there were 10,948 employees listed as emergency Management Specialists. Now, in 2012, that number has grown to 13, 060 employees. This is a 19% increase over 10 years. Since Katrina, the attention of state and county officials on preparing for domestic terrorism and natural crisis has grown, so this may be a conservative estimate.

Types of Career Opportunities

Emergency Management Coordinators – Employed in municipalities, countries, state and tribal governments, and FEMA. Give oversight to emergency preparedness functions including planning, educating, responding, and evaluating emergency operations.
Directors of Business Continuity Management – In corporations and health care.
Regional Sales Representatives – Sell products used in emergency management.
Emergency Communications Management – Responsible to design, maintain, and dispatch messages and information to the public and to organizations and businesses.
Emergency Management Logistics Specialist – Assures, through planning and organization, that resources and infrastructure are available in disasters and other emergency situations.
Specialization in Emergency Management within other professions:

a. Law Enforcement and Security
b. Firefighters and Fire Safety
c. Engineering and Facilities Management
d. Environmental Health
e. Emergency Medical Technology
f. HazMat Technology

Curriculum Information
Andrews is listed with FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) for its graduate courses and tracks in Emergency Preparedness.

Choose a course or a track:
Andrews University can prepare you to respond quickly and effectively to a crisis, regardless of your career interests.

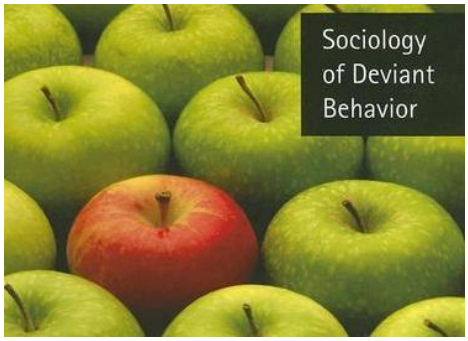
Many students are choosing to take BHSC/SOWK 408 Introduction to Community Preparedness as an elective course. Whatever your major, having this course on your transcript will demonstrate to prospective employers that you have background to offer their organization as well as evidence of a FEMA Certificate of Professional

Development Series Completion. So even as a volunteer, your time and energy can fit immediately into the emergency response.

A Certificate in Emergency Preparedness, given for those students who complete 18-19 credits of coursework provides the greatest readiness for work or volunteer service in this emerging field.

Opportunities to Serve
Adventist Community Services
Practica in Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Response
ADRA

Sociology of Deviant Behavior



Deviance, in a sociological context, describes actions or behaviors that violate social norms, including formally-enacted rules (e.g., crime), as well as informal violations of social norms (e.g., rejecting folkways and mores). It is the purview of sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and criminologists to study how these norms are created, how they change over time and how they are enforced. A sociologist of deviant behavior, then, studies human society within the context of a deviance, or departing from, social norms.

Employment Opportunities

Admissions Counselor
Adoption Agent
Advertising Manager
Alcohol & Drug Case Worker
Banking/Branch Management
Behavioral Disorder Counseling
Budget Analyst
Career Services Counselor
Case Aid Worker
Child Welfare Officer
City Planner
Civil Engineer
Clergy
Clinical Psychology
Community Relations Director
Compensation/Benefits Worker
Congressional Aid
Consultant
Consumer Advocate
Consumer Survey Advisor
Convention Organizer
Cooperative Extension Agent
Correctional Case Worker
Corrections Officer
Cottage Parent
Counseling Psychology
Criminologist
Customer Relations
Data Analyst
Data Processing
Day Care Worker
Delinquency Counselor
Demographic Analyst
Dietitian
Editor
Family Guidance Clinic Worker
Family Preservation Case Worker
Family Services Specialist
Financial Aid Director
Foster Care Worker
Fund-raiser/Development Officer
Gerontologist
Government Worker
Group Therapist
Health Care Worker
Hospital Administrator
Human Resources Administrator
Human Services Worker
Independent Living Trainer
Industrial Sociologist
Insurance Agent/Broker
Job Analyst
Labor Force & Manpower
Labor Relations Representative
Life Quality Research
Manufacturing Representative
Market Researcher
Marketing Research Analyst
Marriage and Family Therapist
Mass Communications Analyst
Medical Social Worker
Mental Health Agent
Motivational Speaker
News Correspondent
Nutritionist
Occupational Therapist
Parole Officer
Peace Corps/VISTA Worker
Penologist
Personnel Interviewer
Personnel Specialist
Personnel-Training & Development
Policy Analyst
Political Systems Researcher
Population Specialist
Probation Officer
Professor

Program Director
Psychiatric Technician
Public Administrator
Public Health Educator
Public Health Statistician
Public Opinion Surveyor
Public Relations Specialist
Public Service Worker
Recreation Director
Recreation Therapist
Rehabilitation Counselor
Reporter
Research Analyst
Research Assistant
Research Director
Sales Campaign Planning
Sales Representative
School Counselor
Secret Service Agent
Social Movements Organizer
Social Science Analyst
Social Scientist
Social Survey Director
Social Welfare Examiner
Social Worker
Statistical Analyst
Statistician
Survey Research Technician
Survey Specialist
Systems and Programming
Special Education Teacher
Specialist
Teacher
Technical Writer
Therapy Aid
Urban Planner
Veterans Affairs Specialist
Welfare Counselor
Writer/Author

Major Associations

American Sociological Association, 1722 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 833-3410 Fax: (202) 785-0146