

# **Behavioral Sciences Department**



**On the Campus of Beautiful  
Andrews University**

**Areas of Study Include**

**Anthropology**

**Archaeology**

**Behavioral Sciences**

**Behavioral Neuroscience**

**Community & International Development**

**Family Studies**

**Psychology**

**Public Health**

**Sociology**

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## **Minors:**

Anthropology  
Behavioral Sciences  
Family Studies  
Geography and International Development  
Psychology  
Sociology

## Directory of Information

### Behavioral Sciences Department

Andrews University

123 Nethery Hall

Berrien Springs, MI 49103

269-471-3152 - *Beverly Peck, Administrative Assistant*

<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Area of Specialty</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Email</u>
Duane McBride, Ph.D. Department Chair	Research Professor of Sociology	471-3576	<a href="mailto:mcbride@andrews.edu">mcbride@andrews.edu</a>
Karl Bailey, Ph.D.	Behavioral Neuroscience	471-3577	<a href="mailto:kgbailey@andrews.edu">kgbailey@andrews.edu</a>
Dana Kendall, PhD	Psychology	471-6881	<a href="mailto:dana@andrews.edu">dana@andrews.edu</a>
Herbert Helm, Ph.D. Vice Chair of Dept.	Psychology	471-3157	<a href="mailto:helmh@andrews.edu">helmh@andrews.edu</a>
Oystein LaBianca, Ph.D. Coordinator of MSA Programs	Archaeology/Anthropology	471-3515	<a href="mailto:labianca@andrews.edu">labianca@andrews.edu</a>
Lionel Matthews, Ph.D.	Sociology	471-3159	<a href="mailto:matthews@andrews.edu">matthews@andrews.edu</a>
Sue Murray, MA Director of GENESIS	Family Studies	471-3498	<a href="mailto:murrays@andrews.edu">murrays@andrews.edu</a>
Mioara Diaconu, PhD CIDP Associate Director	Community & International Development (on-campus)	471-6675	<a href="mailto:mioarad@andrews.edu">mioarad@andrews.edu</a>
Dulhunty, Dawn CIDP & IDP Director	International Development	471-3668	<a href="mailto:dulhunty@andrews.edu">dulhunty@andrews.edu</a>
Derrick Proctor, Ph.D.	Psychology	471-3154	<a href="mailto:proctord@andrews.edu">proctord@andrews.edu</a>
Larry Ulery, MSA	Community Services	471-3296	<a href="mailto:ulery@andrews.edu">ulery@andrews.edu</a>
<b><u>Contract Teachers</u></b>			
Harold James, Ph.D.	Geography	471-9591	<a href="mailto:hejames@andrews.edu">hejames@andrews.edu</a>

# Anthropologist

## A Day in the Life

Anthropologists examine, analyze, report on, and compare different cultures and how they grow, develop and interact. How people live and what their cultures are and were like offer insights into modern life and how significantly (or, more often, how little) 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 in other sciences where significant funding and sizable research teams are usually necessary. Most anthropologists are employed by universities; they teach and review other's work to earn their daily bread. 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 serious about pursuing a long-term career.

## Paying Your Dues

Many aspiring anthropologists work as assistants doing ground-level research and writing surveys before they have advanced degrees. College coursework should include anthropology, cultural linguistics, sociology, biology, and language (for those considering anthropology in foreign locations). Specialization happens very early on. Anthropologists must have Ph.Ds. Graduate students choose between linguistics, sociocultural anthropology, biological-physical anthropology, or archaeological anthropology. Many associate themselves with an undergraduate or graduate professor for their first 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. 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 the assimilation of data, transcribing tapes, and proofreading papers. The experience beginning anthropologists get in learning how to study, review and value data becomes invaluable in the next five years. Over 20 percent 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. The 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 3 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.

<b>Career Profile</b>	# of people in profession	7,000
	% male	60
	% female	40
	Average hours per week	40
	Average starting salary	\$27,000
	Average salary after 5 years	\$36,700
	Average salary after 10-15 years	\$57,500

### **Major Employers**

Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605  
Tel: 312-922-9410 Fax: 312-427-7269

Smithsonian Museum, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Suite 2100, Washington, DC 20560  
Tele: 202-287-3100 Fax: 202-287-3088

### **Major Associations**

American Anthropological Association  
4350 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 640  
Arlington, VA 22203  
Tel: : 703-528-1902  
Fax: 703-528-3456

# 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. The 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 of the world's great archaeological sites are located in the Earth's temperate zone, archaeologists often spend long hours working in the hot sun. Some archaeologists work under the aegis of a major research institution, such as a university or a museum. A handful are employed by 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 a master's degree, and most archaeologists 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. 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 Pompei'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. Later in the twentieth century, discoveries made 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 manager to their many duties. Full professors must publish regularly and make discoveries that justify the expenses that their 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
% male	80
% female	20
average hours per week	45
average starting salary	\$20,000
average salary after 5 yrs.	\$29,500
average salary after 10-15 yrs.	\$60,000

## **Major Employers**

Smithsonian Museum, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Suite 2100, Washington, DC 20560  
Tel: 202-287-3100 Fax: 202-287-3088

Federal Government (CEHP), 1627 K Street, NW , Washington, DC 20006  
Tel: 202-293-1774 Fax: 202-293-1782

## **Major Associations**

Archaeological Inst. of America, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02215  
Tel: 617-353-9361 Fax: 617-353-6550

Society of American Arch., 900 East 2nd Street NE, Suite 1, Washington, DC 20002  
Tel: 202-789-8200 Fax: 202-789-0284

Center for American Arch P.O. Box 22, Kampsville, IL 62053  
Tel: 618-653-4316 Fax: 618-653-4232

# COMMUNITY & INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## A Day in the Life

Community development workers perform a wide array of tasks that enable communities at the local or international level to change and improve various aspects in the lives of their residents. You may have heard the terms “civic leader” or “activist”; in a broad sense they are all community developers, community builders. 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

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 your 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 the need for skilled professionals who can implement, coordinate, and evaluate sustainable development & relief programs. Our program will help you develop your potential for a life of fulfilling service.

## 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 and 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 which were based on the works of Paulo Freire and Frank Laubach, youth and women’s programs based on works by Serowe Brigades and Patrick van Rensburg , microenterprise ventures development based on examples by José María Arizmendiarieta, nutrition programs (Bill Mollison and David Holmgren), and last but not least, water supply programs.

Today, the work of community developers is even more vital then in the past. You see them in the news wearing different hats: civic leaders, disaster responders, relief workers, etc. The future? 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 thy neighbor across your street or across the world.

### **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	American Near East Refugee Aid
Action Against Hunger (USA)	American Red Cross International Services
ActionAid International USA	American Refugee Committee
Adventist Development and Relief Agency Intl.	America's Development Foundation
African Methodist Episcopal Church Service and Development Agency, Inc.	Amigos de las Americas
Affricare	AmeriCares
Baptist World Alliance	Bread for the World
Direct Relief International	Educational Concerns for Hunger Organization
CARE	Episcopal Relief and Development
Catholic Relief Services	Ethiopian Community Development Council
Center for Health and Gender Equity	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
Children International	Food for the Hungry
Christian Children’s Fund	Freedom from Hunger
Church World Service	Friends of the World Food Program
Citizens Development Corps	Gifts In Kind International
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs	Global Health Council
Communications Consortium Media Center	Global Links
Concern America	Global Operations for Development
CONCERN Worldwide US Inc.	Global Resource Services

Congressional Hunger Center	GOAL USA
Counterpart International, Inc.	Jesuit Refugee Service/USA
Habitat for Humanity International	Latter-day Saint Charities
Heart to Heart International	Life for Relief and Development
Heartland Alliance	Lutheran World Relief
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Management Sciences for Health
Heifer International	MAP International
Helen Keller International	Mercy Corps
Holt International Children's Services	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development, Inc.
Hunger Project	Minnesota International Health Volunteers
INMED Partnerships for Children	International Aid
Institute for Sustainable Communities	National Peace Corps Association
International Catholic Migration Commission	Near East Foundation
International Center for Research on Women	Operation USA
International Crisis Group	Opportunity International
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	Oxfam America
International Orthodox Christian Charities	Pact
International Relief and Development	Pan American Development Foundation
International Relief Teams	Partners for Development
International Rescue Committee	PATH
International Youth Foundation	PCI-Media Impact
Plan USA	United Way International
Population Action International	US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance and Hunger Program	US Fund for UNICEF
Project HOPE	Winrock International
ProLiteracy Worldwide	Women for Women International
Refugees International	Women's Environment and Development Organization
Relief International	World Concern
Salvation Army World Service Office	World Conference of Religions for Peace

Save the Children	World Education
SEVA Foundation	World Emergency Relief
SHARE Foundation	World Hope International
Stop Hunger Now	World Neighbors
Support Group to Democracy	World Rehabilitation Fund
The ONE Campaign	World Relief
Trickle Up Program, The	World Resources Institute
U.S. Association for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	World Society for the Protection of Animals-USA
U.S. Committee for UNDP	World Vision (United States)
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee	World Wildlife Fund-US
United Methodist Committee on Relief	Young Men's Christian Association of the USA

### **Major Professional Association**

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/>

# Employment Opportunities in Emergency Management

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 routine 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 Spring, Maryland, USA, may assist network offices with international recruitment, and the establishment of position criteria ~ the selection of the 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 as "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 2002, there were 10,948 employees listed as Emergency Management Specialists. A 2002 FEMA study done with U.S. Department of Labor statistics, projects that by 2012 there will be 14,040 persons with this title. This is a 28% 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, counties, 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 Manager. Responsible to design, maintain, and dispatch messages and information to the public and to organizations & 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.

If potential employment in the field of Emergency Management interests you, the tracks in Social Work or the MSA in Community Development will prepare you.

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

# 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 shows, 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. 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 she notices a health related trend or event, she must write a report on what she believes its effect on the community will be. The public health administrator must be prepared to delicately balance limited budgets with the compassion needed to provide basic care. Since she is often faced with contradictory information and demands, she must be able to make decisions. She also needs self-confidence when called on to defend her decisions to public officials or the press. The administrator attends community events frequently. Usually she devotes five and a half days a week to her 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 twenty-six 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 skills, with some extra training, to these other fields if he 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 office and effectively advising the community about preventative health care. 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.

## **Major Employers:**

Rockefeller Foundation, 420 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018-2702  
Tel: 212-865-8500 Fax: 212-764-3468

### Population Council

1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017  
Tel: 212-339-0500 Fax: 212-755-6052

### Sexuality and Info. Education Council of U.S.

130 West 42nd Street, Suite 350, New York, NY 10036

# Human Development/Family Studies



## Description of Major

Human Development/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, foreign languages (especially Spanish), psychology, sociology, public health education, human sexuality, gerontology, fund raising, business, communication and culture.

## 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

The starting salary range is \$25,00-\$30,000. With a master's degree, they range from \$28,000 to \$35,000.

## 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 counseling 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 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. Wrote one psychologist, "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

Plan on spending many years in school if you want to embark on a career in psychology. A Ph.D. 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 Ph.D. The difference is the emphasis on counseling, while the Ph.D. candidate also does research. Thus, employment options for those with a Psy.D. are less flexible than for those with a Ph.D. 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 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 mental health professionals. Graduate schools tend to look favorably on undergraduate degrees in psychology. Other good majors for future psychologists are biological, physical, and social sciences, statistics, and mathematics.

## **Associated Careers**

A Ph.D. 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 the 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 the 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 in 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	144,000
% male	70%
% female	30%
Average hours per week	40
Average starting salary	\$ 28,500
Average salary after 5 years	\$ 55,000
Average salary after 10-15 years	\$ 75,000

## **Major Employers**

Payne Whitney Clinic, 525 E. 68<sup>th</sup> Street, NY, NY 10021

Hazelden Treatment Center, PO Box 11, Center City, MN 55012

Schools and Hospitals

## **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 East West Highway, Suite 402, Bethesda, MD 20814

Tel: 301-657-0270

# 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 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 will be involved in hands-on laboratory experiences using the latest equipment as well as class work which will emphasize neuronal function, processing by the brain 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 mentor is an integral part of the program and is supported by student scholarships provided by the National Science Foundation grant. Students who enter this 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

Marketing coordinator	Volunteer coordinator	Teacher
Psychiatrist Child development specialist	Labor relations specialist	Rape crisis counselor
Criminologist	Fundraiser	Primary care physician
Clinical social worker	Retail buyer	Research assistant
Vocational counselor	Drug abuse educator	College admissions counselor
Psychologist Public Relations Manager	Corporate trainer	Editorial assistant
Medical technician	Nurse	Organizational psychologist
Human resources manager	Media buyer	Customer service rep.
Advertising assistant	Merchandising assistant	Copywriter
Lawyer	Technical writer	Pharmacologist
Affirmative action rep.	Occupational therapist	Guidance counselor
Police officer	Victims' advocate	
Market research analyst	Neuropsychologist	
Manager	Scientific journalist	
Speech pathologist		

## **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 & 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](http://www.bls.gov/oco)**

## **WEBSITES** (For job listings and career information)

Great Jobs for Psychology Majors [www.socialpsychology.org/career.htm](http://www.socialpsychology.org/career.htm)  
Career Path in Psychology [www.neuroguide.com](http://www.neuroguide.com)  
Careers in Publishing [www.careers-in-marketing.com](http://www.careers-in-marketing.com)  
Careers in Counseling and Human Services [www.tvandradijobs.com](http://www.tvandradijobs.com)  
Careers in Advertising and Public Relations [www.idealists.org](http://www.idealists.org)



## 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, manage 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 pathophysiological 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 (Ph.D. 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 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 undergraduate and graduate levels. Here are some specifics of 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 Psychological 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:

Division Services  
American Psychological Association  
750 First Street NE  
Washington, DC 20002-4242  
(phone: 202-336-6022)

Visit the Division 38 Health Psychology Home Page at [www.health-psych.org](http://www.health-psych.org)

# Sociologist

## A Day in the Life

Sociologists study human society and social behavior through the prism of group formations and social, political, religious, 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, turns 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 one 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 Ph.D. 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 herself reading, researching, and writing reports, articles, and books. At any level of the educational 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 Ph.D. and is a college professor, then he should be seeking tenure.

#### **Ten Years Out**

At the ten-year level, the sociologist has made remarkable progress in her 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
% male	69%
% female	40%
average hours per week	40
average starting salary	\$27,000
average salary after 5 yrs.	\$50,000
average salary after 10-15 yrs.	\$65,000

## **Major Employers**

Chicago Board of Education, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, IL 60609

Colorado Department of Education, 201 E. Colfax Avenue, Denver, CO 80203

National Center for Juvenile Justice, 710 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

## **Major Associations**

American Sociological Association

1722 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

Tele: 202-833-3410 Fax: 202-785-0146

Rural Sociological Society

Western Washington University

Bellingham, WA 98225

Tele: 360-650-7571 Fax: 360-650-6295