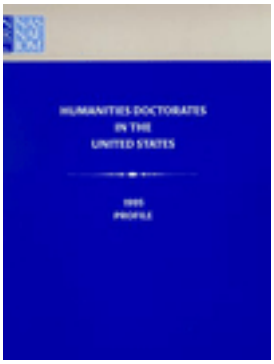


Humanities Doctorates in the United States: 1995 Profile

Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council

ISBN: 0-309-59091-4, 100 pages, 8.5 x 11, (1997)

Humanities Doctorates in the United States

1995 Profile

Linda Ingram
Prudence Brown
Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS
Washington, D.C. 1997

NOTICE: The project that is the subject of this report was approved by the Governing Board of the National Research Council, whose members are drawn from the councils of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine. The survey project is part of the program of the Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel (OSEP).

This report has been reviewed by a group other than the authors according to procedures approved by a Report Review Committee consisting of members of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine.

The National Academy of Sciences is a private, nonprofit, self-perpetuating society of distinguished scholars engaged in scientific and engineering research, dedicated to the furtherance of science and technology and to their use for the general welfare. Upon the authority of the charter granted to it by the Congress in 1863, the Academy has a mandate that requires it to advise the federal government on scientific and technical matters. Dr. Bruce M. Alberts is president of the National Academy of Sciences.

The National Academy of Engineering was established in 1964, under the charter of the National Academy of Sciences, as a parallel organization of outstanding engineers. It is autonomous in its administration and in the selection of its members, sharing with the National Academy of Sciences the responsibility for advising the federal government. The National Academy of Engineering also sponsors engineering programs aimed at meeting national needs, encourages education and research, and recognizes the superior achievements of engineers. Dr. William A. Wulf is president of the National Academy of Engineering.

The Institute of Medicine was established in 1970 by the National Academy of Sciences to secure the services of eminent members of appropriate professions in the examination of policy matters pertaining to the health of the public. The Institute acts under the responsibility given to the National Academy of Sciences by its congressional charter to be an adviser to the federal government and, upon its own initiative, to identify issues of medical care, research, and education. Dr. Kenneth I. Shine is president of the Institute of Medicine.

The National Research Council was organized by the National Academy of Sciences in 1916 to associate the broad community of science and technology with the Academy's purposes of furthering knowledge and advising the federal government. Functioning in accordance with general policies determined by the Academy, the Council has become the principal operating agency of both the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering in providing services to the government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities. The Council is administered jointly by both Academies and the Institute of Medicine. Dr. Bruce M. Alberts and Dr. William A. Wulf are chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the National Research Council.

This report is based on research conducted by OSEP with the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) under National Science Foundation Contract No. SRS-9531746. Opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of OSEP and do not necessarily reflect the views of the NEH.

Recommended citation:

Ingram, L., and P. Brown. 1997. *Humanities Doctorates in the United States: 1995 Profile*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. (The report gives the results of data collected in the 1995 Survey of Humanities Doctorates sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and conducted by the National Research Council.)

Available from

Survey of Humanities Doctorates
National Research Council
Room TJ 2006
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20418
Phone: (202) 334-3152
Fax: (202) 334-2753
E-mail: phdsurvy@nas.edu

Printed in the United States of America

Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel Advisory Committee

M. R. C. Greenwood (Chair), University of California
David Breneman, University of Virginia
Nancy Cantor, University of Michigan
Carlos Gutierrez, California State University
Stephen J. Lukasik, Independent Consultant
Barry Munitz, California State University
Janet Norwood, The Urban Institute
John D. Wiley, University of Wisconsin
Tadataka Yamada, SmithKline Beecham Corporation
A. Thomas Young, Lockheed Martin Corporation (retired)

Acknowledgments

The conduct of the 1995 Survey of Humanities Doctorates, maintenance of the resulting data file, and publication of this report were funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Jeffrey Thomas, who serves as project officer for NEH, assisted the project staff of the Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel (OSEP) with helpful advice about revisions to the draft report.

The 1995 survey was conducted under the administrative supervision of Susan Mitchell. Linda Ingram and Prudence Brown analyzed the survey results and drafted the text. Ramal Moonesinghe, survey statistician, verified the accuracy of the analysis and the technical notes. Dan Pasquini and Martha Bohman prepared the tables and graphics and finalized the manuscript for publication. Peter Henderson conducted a final review of the report.

Special appreciation is expressed to Eileen Milner, who supervised the coding and editing of the data, and to her staff—Kevin Williams, Gedamu Abraha, Kevin Kocur, and Jacinta Kelly—who provided support in the processing of the data. Thanks are also extended to Cindy Woods, senior analyst, and SiuChong Wan, statistical programmer, who were responsible for system design and file generation.

The work of this project was overseen by the Advisory Committee of OSEP, which is concerned with the activities of the National Research Council that contribute to the effective development and utilization of the nation's scholars and research personnel. During the development of this report, Charlotte V. Kuh, Executive Director of OSEP, provided helpful guidance, as did Marilyn Baker, Associate Executive Director.

Finally, thanks go to all of the doctorate recipients who have completed the survey over the years. Without their continuing cooperation, this survey project would not be possible.

M. R. C. GREENWOOD, CHAIR

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL

Contents

List of Figures

Introduction

The present report presents information collected from the 1995 Survey of Humanities Doctorates. This survey is the tenth in a series initiated in 1977 by the National Research Council (NRC) in response to the needs of the federal government for demographic and employment information on humanists trained to the doctoral level. This series—called the Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR) project—originally included only doctoral scientists and engineers but was expanded in 1977 to include humanities doctorates.[1] The purpose of the SDR has been, since its inception, to estimate the number of holders of U.S. research doctorates in science, engineering, and humanities who reside in the United States and to characterize their employment patterns.

The sampling frame for the SDR is the Doctorate Records File (DRF),[2] a census of all research doctorates earned in the United States since 1920. The sample for 1995 included 8,829 humanities doctorates, drawn from a DRF population of 115,043. Data were collected through a self-administered mall survey conducted between May 1995 and August 1995.

This report focuses on those doctorates who earned their degrees in a humanities field from a U.S. institution between January 1942 and June 1994 and who were age 75 or younger and residing in the United States in 1995. The estimated size of this population was 113,700. Chapter 1 describes the size and composition of this population, including such characteristics as gender, race/ethnicity, age, and citizenship. Chapters 2 through 4 profile the employment of humanities doctorates. Special attention is given to the academic sector. Chapter 5 presents changes in employment since 1993. Finally, data on publications, professional society membership, and committee work are presented in Chapter 6. For ease of reference the tables from which the narrative descriptions and figures were drawn are presented together following the chapters.

Appendix A discusses survey methods and outcomes, including response rates, sampling and nonsampling errors, and weighting procedures. Appendix B contains a copy of the survey cover letter and questionnaire.

[1] The doctoral degree categories that define the humanities include history (American history, European history, history of other countries, history of science, and unspecified history); art history; music; philosophy; English and American languages and literature; modern languages and literature (including comparative literature); classical languages and literature; and "other humanities" (American studies, archeology, linguistics, religious studies, speech, theater, and unspecified other humanities).

[2] The DRF is maintained by the NRC under contract to the National Science Foundation.

1

Doctoral Population in the Humanities

DISTRIBUTION BY FIELD

The estimated population of humanities doctorates in 1995 was 113,700. For this project the population was defined to include Ph.D.s who earned their degrees in a humanities field from a U.S. institution between January 1942 and June 1994 and who were age 75 or younger and residing in the United States in April 1995.

- One-fourth of the humanities population was composed of doctorates in English and American languages and literature (see Table 1). Doctorates in history or art history accounted for another one-fourth of the population.
- The next largest field was modern languages and literature at 16 percent. Also at 16 percent were the disciplines combined under the label "other humanities." The smallest distinct fields were art history (3 percent) and classics (2 percent).

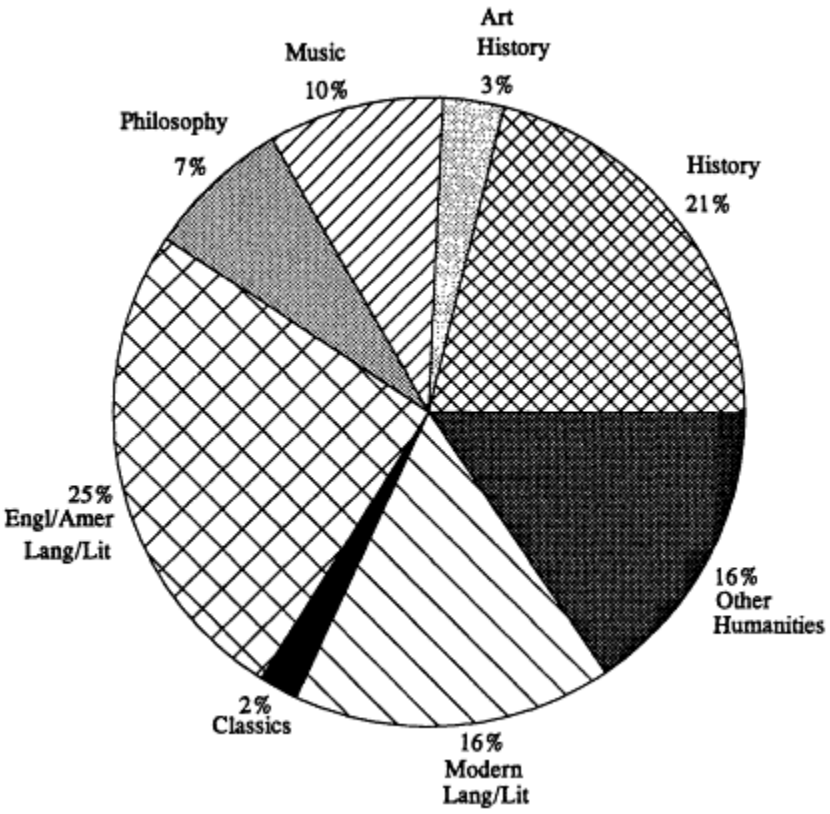


Figure 1.
Humanities Ph.D. population, by field of doctorate, 1995.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In this section, humanities doctorates are described by such characteristics as gender, race, age, and citizenship (see Table 2).

Gender

- Women comprised 35 percent of the U.S. population of humanities doctorates in 1995.
- The fields of art history and modern languages/literature had the highest representation of women (59 and 50 percent, respectively); only 17 percent of the doctorates in philosophy were women.
- The proportion of female humanities Ph.D.s grew from 17 percent of the group who earned their degrees more than 25 years earlier to nearly half of the doctorates from the most recent 5-year cohort (see Table 3).

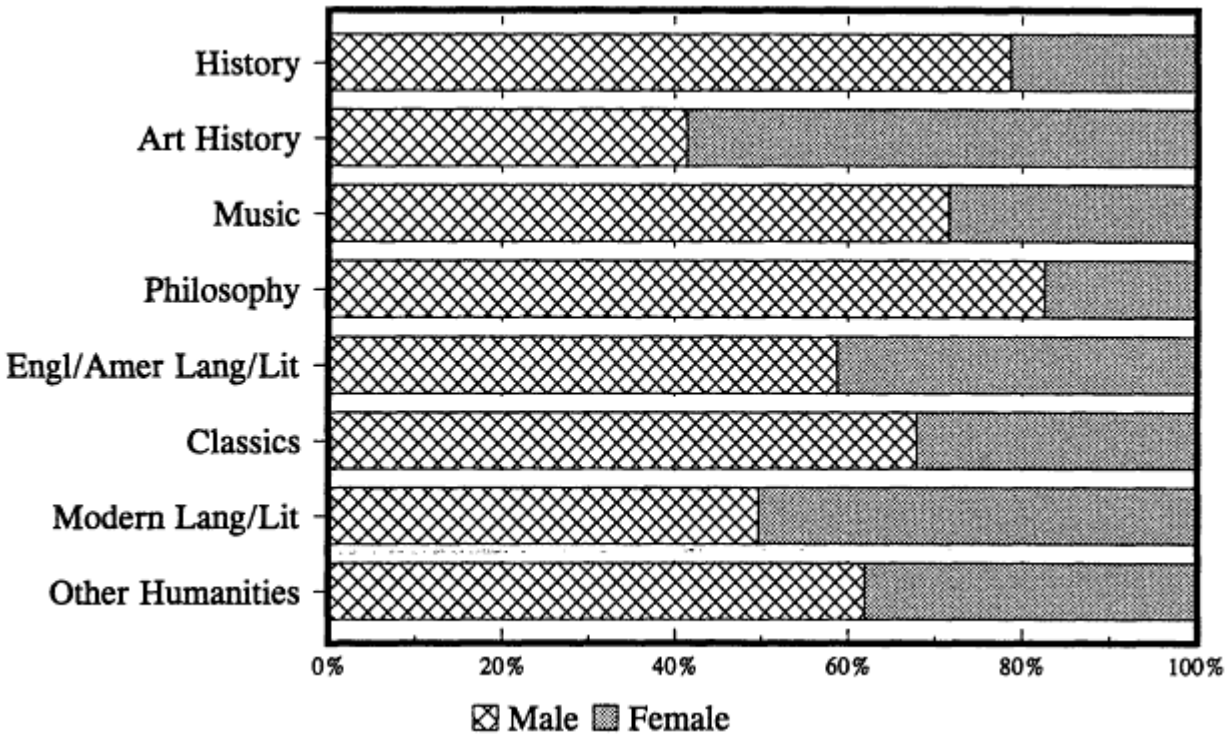


Figure 2.
Field composition of humanities Ph.D.s, by gender, 1995.

Race/Ethnicity

- The population of humanities doctorates was 94 percent white, 3 percent Hispanic, 2 percent black, and 2 percent Asian.
- As might be expected, modern languages/literature had the highest ethnic composition of the humanities fields. Hispanics constituted 11 percent of the doctorates in this field.
- The proportion of humanities Ph.D.s who were minorities grew from 3 percent of those who earned degrees more than 25 years earlier to 11 percent of the doctorates earned in the past 5 years.

Age in 1995

- Of all humanities doctorates, 28 percent were age 44 or under in 1995. Doctorates age 55 or older accounted for 35 percent.
- The youngest doctorates were in music: 43 percent were age 44 or under. History had the highest proportion of older doctorates: 41 percent were age 55 or older. Those with doctorates in classics and English were the second oldest, both at 38 percent age 55 or older.

Year of Doctorate

- About 5 percent of all humanities doctorates received their degrees before 1960. Just over half received their degrees between 1960 and 1979, and 43 percent received their degrees since 1980.
- Music doctorates were most likely to have recent degrees, in keeping with their younger age distribution: only 2 percent received their degrees before 1960, whereas 62 percent received their degrees since 1980.
- Classicists were least likely to have recent degrees, in keeping with their older age distribution: 8 percent of classicists received their degrees before 1960, whereas only 35 percent received their degrees since 1980.

Citizenship Status

- Only 3 percent of humanities doctorates were foreign citizens in 1995.
- Modem languages and literature had the highest proportion of foreign citizens (9 percent). Music, English, and philosophy had the smallest proportions (slightly less than 2 percent each).
- Ten percent of the doctorates earned in the past 5 years were awarded to foreign citizens, up from only 1 percent of those earning their degrees more than 25 years earlier.

2

Employment and Unemployment

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

This chapter presents the employment status of humanities doctorates in 1995, describing the proportions who were employed full-time, employed part-tune, or not employed (including those seeking employment, those retired, and all others not working).

- In 1995, 79 percent of all humanities doctorates were employed full-time. Field rates ranged from a high of 85 percent in classics to a low of 77 percent in English (see Table 4).
- Almost 8 percent of humanities doctorates were working part-time. By field, this ranged from 13 percent in music to 5 percent in classics.
- Another 13 percent were not employed, the majority of whom (9 percent of the total population) were retired. English, modern languages/literature, and history had the highest retirement rates (10 to 11 percent); music and art history had the lowest rates (both about 6 percent).

Figure 3.
Humanities Ph.D.s, by field and employment status, 1995.

Reasons for Not Working

- Of those not working (13 percent of the total population), the large majority (70 percent) named retirement as their reason. History doctorates were most likely to cite this reason for not working (74 percent) (see Table 5).
- Next to retirement, the reason most frequently given for not working was "suitable job not available" (12 percent). "Other humanities" doctorates were most likely to cite this reason (14 percent), whereas history doctorates were least likely to cite it (9 percent).
- The third most frequently cited reason was "did not need or want to work" (11 percent).

Reasons for Part-Time Employment

- Overall, more than two-fifths (43 percent) of humanities doctorates who were working part-time indicated that this was because a suitable full-time job was not available. Nearly one-half of modern language and "other humanities" doctorates cited this reason for being employed part-time (see Table 6).
- The second most frequent reason, "did not need or want to work full-time," was cited by 29 percent of the humanists who held part-time employment.
- Retirement was the third most frequent reason (24 percent) given for working part-time. One-third of English doctorates working part-time gave this reason compared with 18 percent of music doctorates so employed.

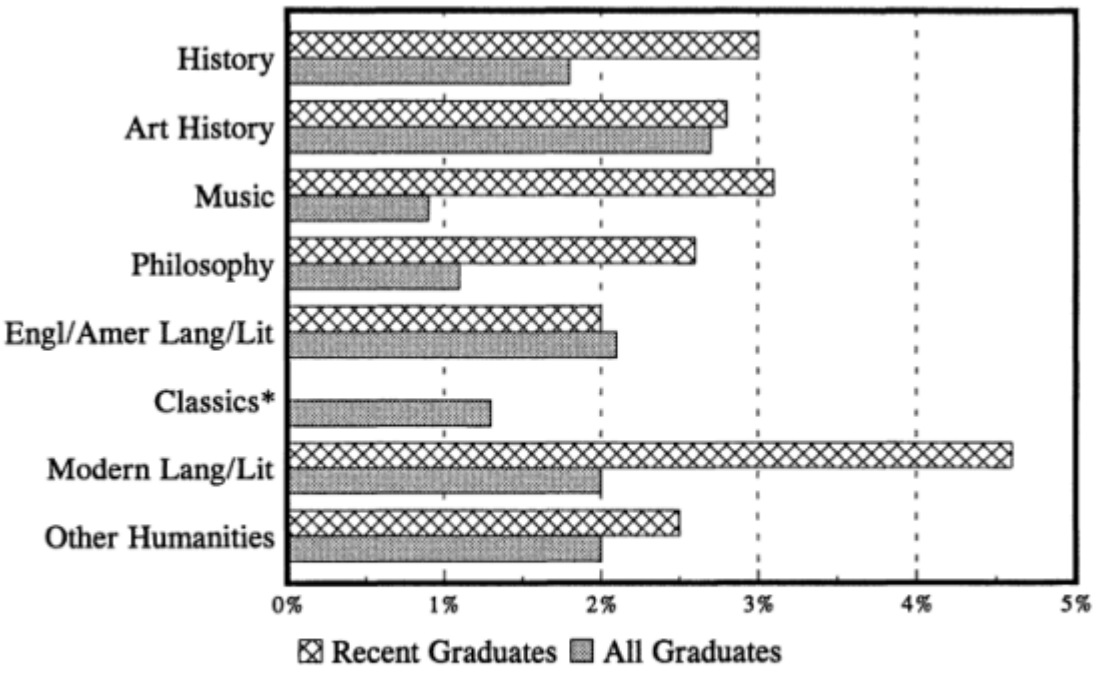
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

When those who were retired and those who were not employed and not seeking work are removed from the data set, the residual is the labor force. In 1995 the size of the humanities labor force was 100,800 (compared with 113,700 in the total humanities population). The labor force is used as the base in unemployment rate calculations because it excludes those who are voluntarily not employed.

This section examines the unemployment picture of all humanities doctorates and recent graduates. Recent graduates are defined as doctorates who earned their degrees between 1990 and 1994. A 5-year period was chosen to allow sufficient numbers for analysis.

- In 1995, 1.8 percent of all humanities doctorates in the labor force were unemployed and looking for work. Art history, at 2.7 percent, had the highest rate, whereas philosophers and classicists had the lowest rates, 1.1 and 1.3 percent, respectively (see Table 7).

- By gender, the 1995 unemployment rate was 1.3 percent for men and 2.8 percent for women. Among recent graduates, the male/female disparity was similar, but overall rates were higher: 4.4 percent of recent female graduates were unemployed compared with 1.7 percent of recent male graduates.
- Those who graduated between 1990 and 1994 had higher unemployment rates: 3.0 percent were unemployed. Among the recent graduates, modern languages doctorates had the highest unemployment rate, 4.6 percent, while English doctorates had the lowest, 2.0 percent (see Table 8).



NOTE: There are too few recent graduates in classics to estimate the unemployment rate.

Figure 4.
Unemployment rates for all humanities Ph.D.s and recent graduates, by field, 1995.

3

Principal Job

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

In 1995, four-fifths of humanities doctorates were working in educational institutions, primarily 4-year colleges and universities. Another 11 percent were employed in business/industry, which included private for-profit companies and those self-employed. The self-employed comprised approximately one-half of this group. Not-for-profit organizations accounted for 5 percent of the doctorates, and local, state, or federal governments accounted for 4 percent (see Table 9).

- English and modern languages had the highest proportions employed in educational institutions (between 82 and 83 percent), whereas art history had the lowest (72 percent).
- Art history and English had the highest proportions of Ph.D.s employed in business/industry (both about 13 percent), whereas history had the lowest (7 percent).
- Art history and music doctorates were most likely to work in not-for-profit organizations (between 9 and 10 percent). Modern languages doctorates were least likely, at about 2 percent.
- History had the highest proportion of doctorates employed in government, nearly 8 percent.

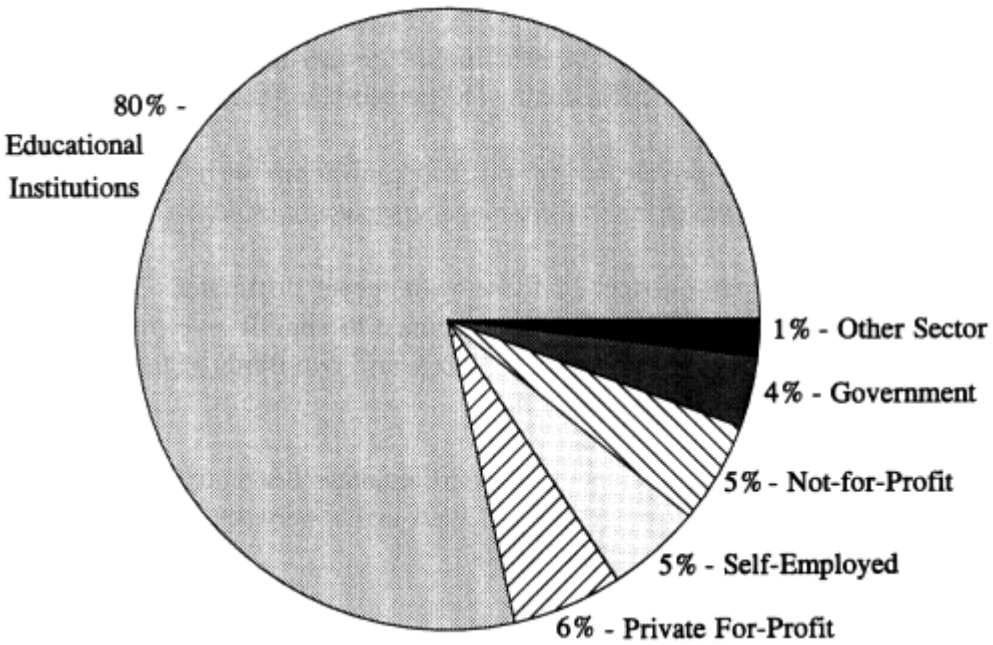


Figure 5.
Employed humanities Ph.D.s, by sector of employment, 1995.

OCCUPATION

In 1995 nearly two-thirds of humanities doctorates were employed as teachers—primarily at the postsecondary level. The second most frequent occupation was manager/executive/ administrator (13 percent). Writer/artist/media jobs were held by 5 percent of humanities doctorates. The remainder was spread over many disparate occupational categories (see Table 10).

- Modern languages and philosophy had the highest proportion of postsecondary teachers (between 64 and 65 percent). Art history doctorates had the lowest proportion (56 percent).
- Historians had the highest proportion of managers/executives/administrators (16 percent), whereas classics had the smallest proportion (7 percent).
- Music doctorates had over twice the average proportion of writer/artist/media jobs (11 percent). Fifteen percent of art history doctorates were curators.

Major occupations varied by employment sector and by number of years since receiving the Ph.D. (see Tables 11 and 12).

- Predictably, most of those working in educational institutions were teachers (80 percent), but 11 percent were managers, including deans, administrators, and department chairs.
- The occupations most frequently listed by those in private for-profit companies were artists/ writers/ media specialists (20 percent); managers/executives/administrators (19 percent); and computer occupations (17 percent).
- The occupation most frequently listed by those who were self-employed was writer/artist/ media specialist (36 percent). The next highest proportions were in management-related occupations (14 percent), sales/marketing (12 percent), and management (9 percent).
- One-fourth of those in private not-for-profit organizations were clergy/religious workers; one-fourth of those in government were managers/executives/administrators.
- Slightly less than three-quarters of those with recent doctorates (5 years or less) were postsecondary teachers. This proportion declined to slightly over half of those who held doctorates for 16 to 25 years and then rose to nearly two-thirds of those with more than 25 years since they received their doctorates.
- About 4 percent of new doctorates were managers/executives/administrators. This proportion increased to 11 percent after 15 years and to between 16 and 17 percent for those who held doctorates for more than 16 years.

FOCUS ON ACADEME

The following is a more detailed look at the 76 percent of employed humanities Ph.D.s who were working in academe in 1995. (Academe includes two-year and four-year colleges, universities, medical schools, and university-affiliated research institutes.) This section examines the rank and tenure status of humanists, how quickly they moved through the ranks, and whether this path differed by field or gender.

Academic Rank

In 1995 about 38 percent of humanists employed in academe were full professors. One-quarter (26 percent) were associate professors. Over 18 percent were assistant professors, and 9 percent were instructors, lecturers, or adjunct faculty members (see Table 13).

- History (47 percent) and classics (43 percent) had the highest proportions of full professors. These fields also had the oldest doctorates. Art history, with a younger-than-average age distribution, had the smallest proportion of full professors (28 percent). Modern languages, which falls just on the mean in age distribution, had the next lowest proportion of full professors (31 percent).
- These proportions were nearly reversed with regard to associate and assistant professors. History and classics had the lowest proportions of associate professors (22 and 18 percent, respectively) and low proportions of assistant professors (between 15 and 16 percent each). Modern languages had the highest proportions, with 31 percent ranked as associate professors and 24 percent as assistant professors. Art history was also above the norm in these proportions.
- One can trace, in cross-section, the career path of those academically employed after receiving the doctorate. Of those with 5 years or less since the Ph.D., only 3 percent were full professors and 61 percent were assistant professors. Between 6 and 15 years since the doctorate, 16 percent were full professors and 47 percent were associate professors. After 16 to 25 years 57 percent were full professors, and after 25 years 75 percent were full professors (see Table 14).
- Women, however, did not achieve the rank of full professor in the same proportions as men. At 5 years or less since the Ph.D., the rank profiles for men and women were very similar: the proportions of men at full professor, associate professor, and assistant professor levels were only about 1 percent greater than those of women. However, the rank profiles diverged with age. After 6 to 15 years, 21 percent of men and 10 percent of women were full professors; after 16 to 25 years, the comparable figures were 62 and 47 percent. After 25 years, 77 percent of men and 63 percent of women were full professors.

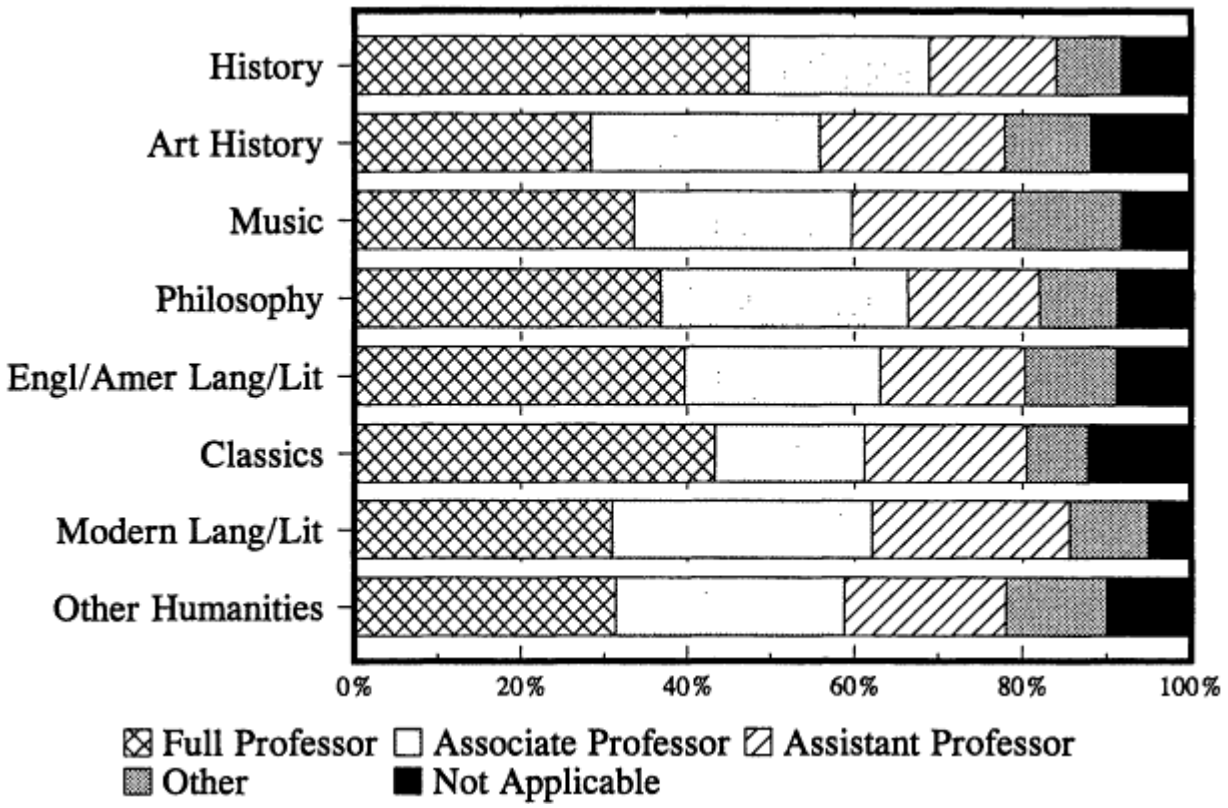


Figure 6.
Faculty status of academically employed humanities Ph.D.s, by field, 1995.

Tenure

In 1995, 61 percent of humanities doctorates employed in academe were tenured, 16 percent were on a tenure track, and 7 percent were not on a tenure track. Of the rest, 5 percent were at institutions without a tenure system, and 11 percent were in positions to which tenure did not apply (see Table 15).

- History and philosophy had the highest proportions with tenure (both at approximately two-thirds). Art history and "other humanities" had the lowest proportions (about 55 percent).

- The proportions not tenured but on a tenure track ranged from 11 percent of philosophers to 21 percent of modern language doctorates.
- Again, one can trace in cross-section how tenure is gained over the career. At 5 years or less since the Ph.D., only 12 percent of academically employed humanists had tenure. At 6 to 15 years since the doctorate, 59 percent had tenure. By the time 16 to 25 years had passed, 77 percent had tenure. This proportion increased substantially, to 89 percent, for those with more than 25 years since the doctorate (see Table 16).
- After 5 years since the Ph.D., women fell behind men in achieving tenure. Until that time, about 12 percent of both men and women had tenure. At 6 to 15 years, however, 65 percent of men and only 51 percent of women had tenure. At 16 to 25 years, 81 percent of men and 69 percent of women had tenure. After 25 years the disparity had continued to increase: 92 percent of men and 75 percent of women had tenure. It should be noted that these comparisons are made by years since doctorate, rather than years in the work force. Women are likely to have more career interruptions than men, which could account for some of the observed disparities.

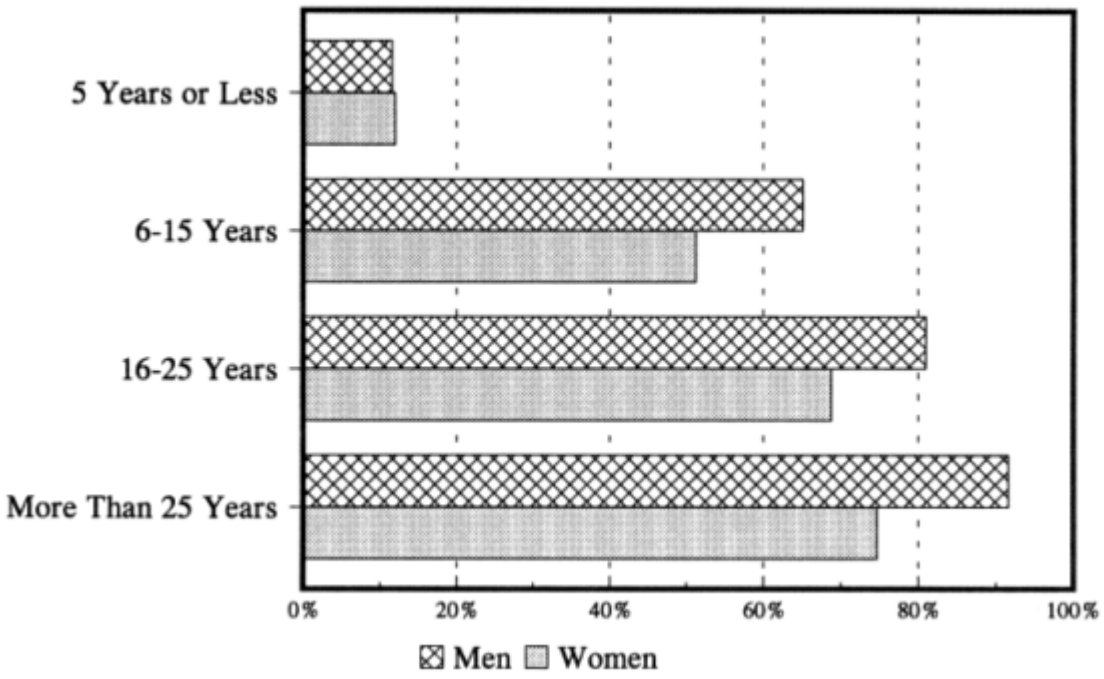


Figure 7.
Proportion of academically employed humanities Ph.D.s with tenure, by time since Ph.D. and gender, 1995.

PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY

In 1995, 56 percent of humanists listed teaching as their primary work activity or the activity on which they spent the most hours during a typical week on the job. This corresponds with the high proportion who were academically employed. The next most frequently mentioned primary work activity was management/administration (15 percent). Research and writing/editing each were named by between 7 and 8 percent (see Table 17).

- Music, modern languages, English, and classics had the highest proportions of those with teaching as their primary work activity (all at 59 percent).
- History and art history had the lowest proportions of doctorates who indicated that their primary work activity was teaching (52 percent).

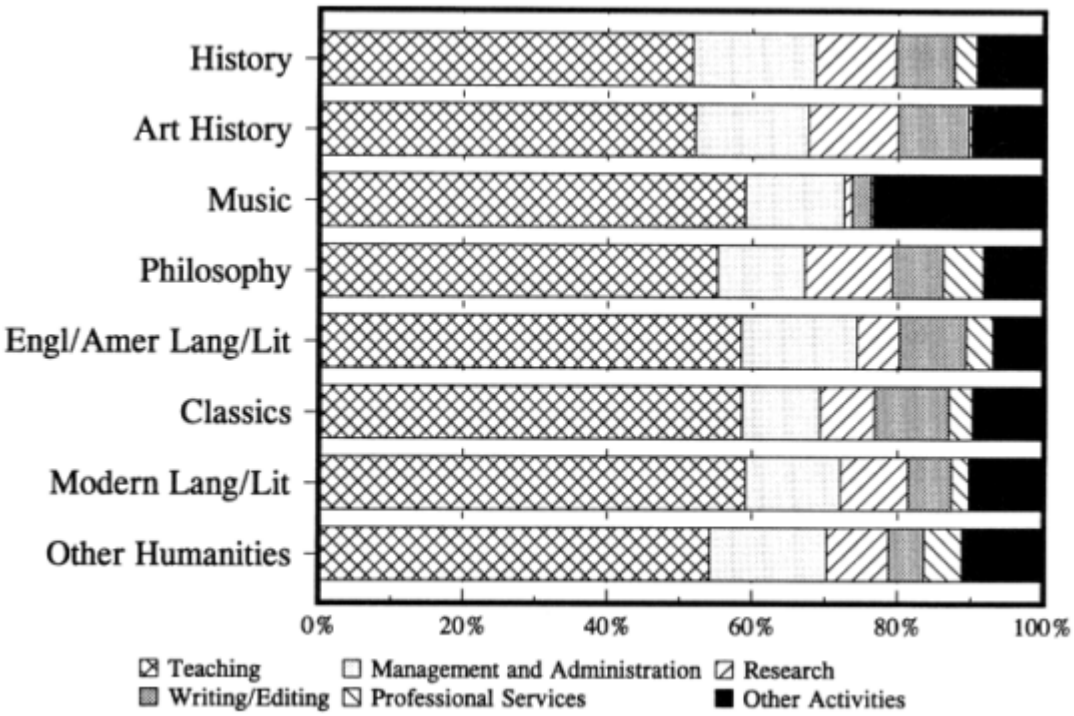


Figure 8.
Employed humanities Ph.D.s, by primary work activity and field, 1995.

- Historians (17 percent) were most likely to be in management and administration, while classicists (11 percent) were least likely. Art historians were most likely to be engaged in research (12 percent, along with philosophers) and writing/editing (10 percent, along with classicists), while musicians were least likely to be engaged in either of these primary activities (under 3 percent).
- Recent Ph.D.s (those with 5 years or less since the doctorate) were more likely than other doctorates to name teaching as their primary work activity—69 percent, which declined to 52 percent after 16 to 25 years. While only 6 percent of new Ph.D.s reported management/ administration as their primary activity, this increased to 19 percent after 15 years. Writing/ editing grew slightly, from 5 to 7 percent, throughout the career (see Table 18).

SALARY

In 1995 the median salary for humanities Ph.D.s was $45,000. (Median annual salaries were based on full-time employed individuals, excluding those self-employed.)

- For those with 5 years or less since the doctorate, the median salary was $34,000. This progressed to $60,400 for those with the doctorate over 25 years. For men the progression was from $33,600 to $61,800; for women, $34,000 to $55,000. Thus, in terms of career age, younger women earned about the same as younger men, but older women earned less than older men (see Table 19).
- By field, history doctorates had the highest median salaries, at $50,000. Both male and female history doctorates had higher median salaries than other doctorates, $51,000 and $43,000, respectively (although female classicists were at about the same level as female historians). Overall, music doctorates earned the lowest salaries—$40,000. Salaries for different fields tended to diverge slightly over the years, with larger field differentials as years since the doctorate increased.
- Those working in the private for-profit sector and in government earned more than those working in academe, about $56,000 compared with $45,000. The lowest median salary was in the private not-for-profit sector, $40,000. Salary differences between men and women ranged from $1,000 in the private for-profit sector ($57,000 for men and $56,000 for women) to an $8,000 difference at educational institutions—$48,000 versus $40,000 (see Table 20).

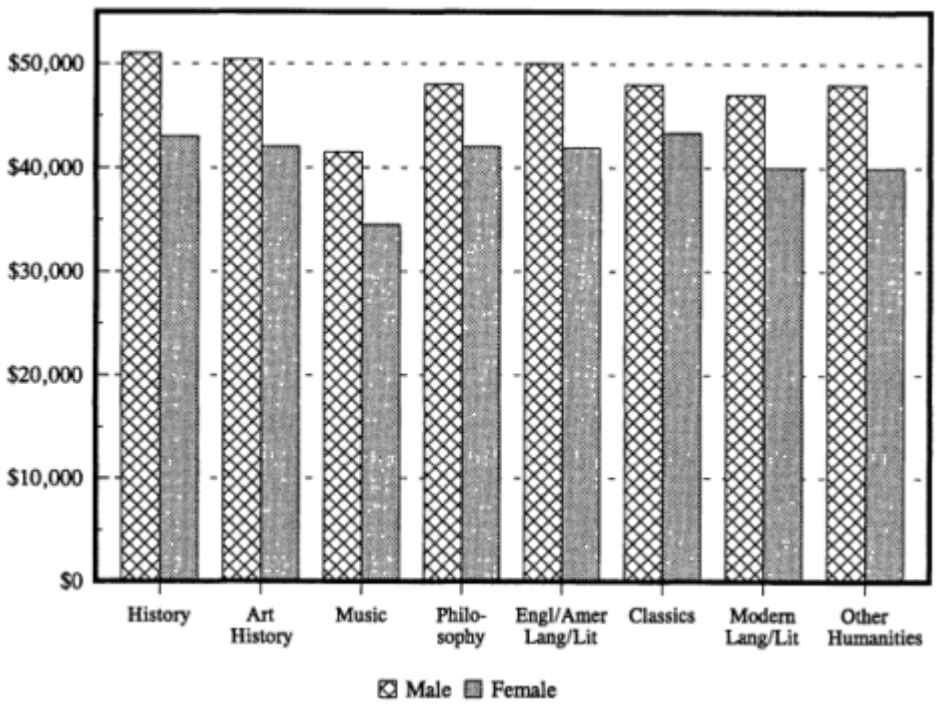


Figure 9.
Median annual salaries of humanities Ph.D.s, by field and gender, 1995.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT STATUS

In 1995, 6 percent of humanities doctorates received support from the federal government in the form of contracts or grants. What fields were most likely to receive grants and what agencies were most likely to award them?

- Twelve percent of those in art history received grants or contracts, whereas only 4 percent of those in music and English received federal support (see Table 21).
- Those working in the private not-for-profit sector were more likely than those in other sectors to receive grants or contracts: 20 percent received support compared with only 4 percent in academe (see Table 22).
- One-quarter of those receiving grants or contracts received them from the National Endowment for the Humanities, whereas one-fifth received support from the U.S. Department of Education.

RELATIONSHIP OF PRINCIPAL JOB TO DOCTORAL DEGREE

The questionnaire asked humanities doctorates about the relationship between their principal job and their doctoral field as one measure of the link between education and careers. Overall, 67 percent of humanities doctorates indicated that their jobs were closely related to their doctoral degrees, 19 percent said their jobs were somewhat related, and 14 percent said their jobs were not related to their degrees (see Table 23).

- Art historians were ahead of other fields in this respect: 79 percent indicated that their job was closely related to their doctoral field (music was second at 71 percent). Classics and English doctorates had the lowest score for closely related jobs, 65 percent, and almost one-quarter of classicists had jobs that were not related to their degree (compared to under 10 percent of art historians).
- When "closely related" and "related" are combined, "other humanities" joined art history and music with the highest scores, all around 90 percent. Just over three-quarters of classicists had "closely related" or "related" jobs.

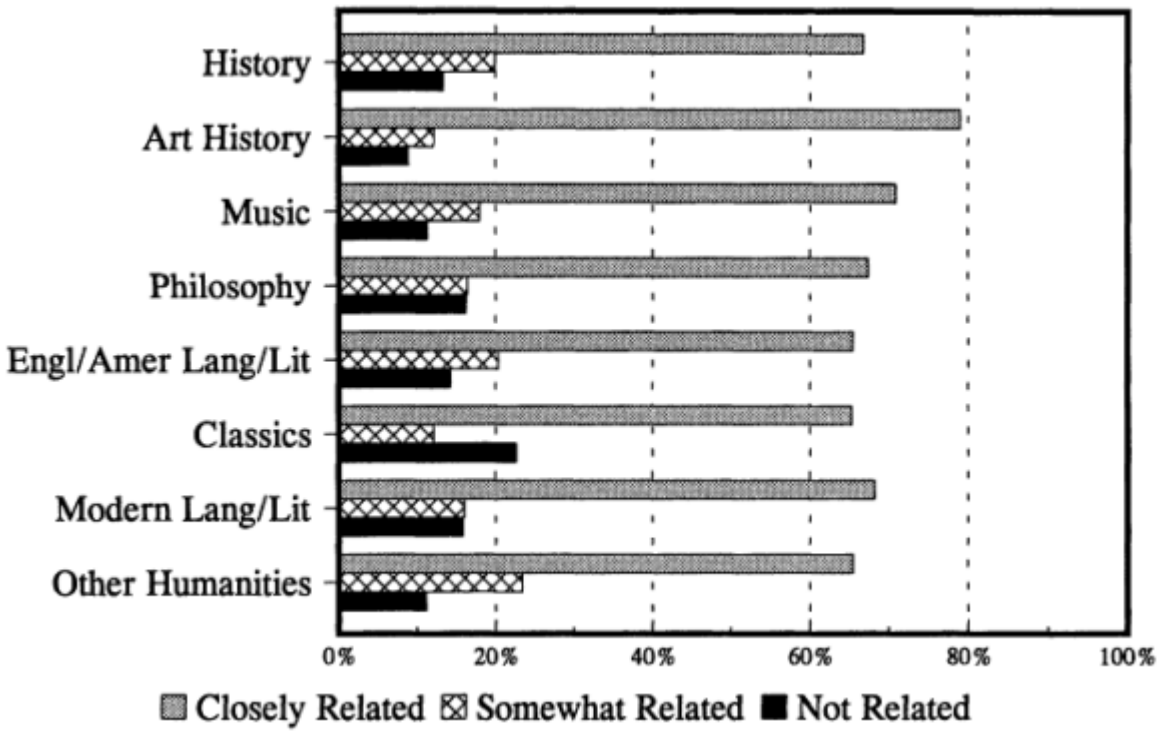


Figure 10.
Humanities Ph.D.s, by relationship of job to doctoral field, 1995.

- Of those humanists whose jobs were not related to their doctoral degrees, over two-fifths (44 percent) said the most important reason was a lack of jobs in their doctoral field. Another fifth (22 percent) said they were working outside their degree field because of a change in career or professional interests, and 17 percent said the pay and promotion opportunities were better in another field (see Table 24).

4

Second Job

In 1995, 20 percent of humanities doctorates held a second job. What were those jobs and who was likely to hold one?

- Half of music doctorates held second jobs. (As shown earlier, music doctorates also earned the lowest salaries in their principal jobs and were the youngest doctorates.) In contrast, the other fields were all clustered between 14 and 18 percent (see Table 25). ("Other humanities" were at 22 percent.)
- Over one-third (37 percent) of the second jobs were in postsecondary teaching. More than one-half of the second jobs among philosophy doctorates were in this occupation, compared with only 26 percent of second jobs of music doctorates.
- One-third (32 percent) of the second jobs were artists/writers/media specialists. Over half (56 percent) of the second jobs of music doctorates were in this area (mostly in the musician/composer category), whereas 11 to 12 percent of the second jobs of historians and philosophers were in this category.

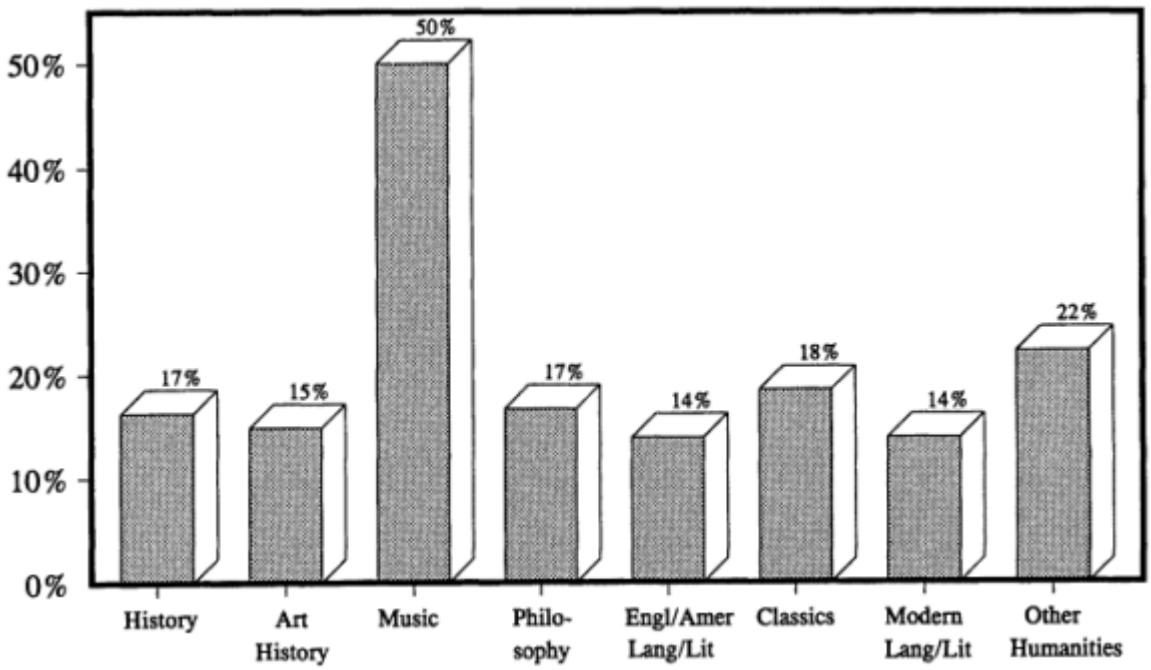


Figure 11.
Humanities Ph.D.s with second jobs, by field, 1995.

- The more time that had passed since receiving the Ph.D., the less likely humanities doctorates were to hold second jobs. Approximately one-quarter of the Ph.D.s who had their doctorates for 5 years or less held second jobs, compared with only 17 percent of those who held doctorates for more than 25 years (see Table 26).
- Over half (57 percent) of those with second jobs indicated that those jobs were closely related to their degree field. This ranged from 72 percent of music doctorates to 41 percent of English and modern language doctorates (see Table 27).

5

Changes in Employment Since 1993

This chapter examines changes in the employment situation of humanities doctorates, including changes in status, employer, and occupation. Under examination here are those humanities doctorates employed in April 1995. Of these, four-fifths (81 percent) were employed in 1993 and did not change either employer or occupation in the interim. Seven percent changed both employer and occupation, while 4 percent changed employer only and another 4 percent changed occupation only. Four percent reported that they were not employed in April 1993; it should be noted that approximately 40 percent of this category consisted of those still working on their Ph.D. requirements at that time (see Table 28).

- Doctorates in "other humanities" (18 percent), followed by music and modern languages doctorates (15 percent), were most likely to have made any type of employer and/or occupational change, while philosophers were least likely to have made a change (11 percent).

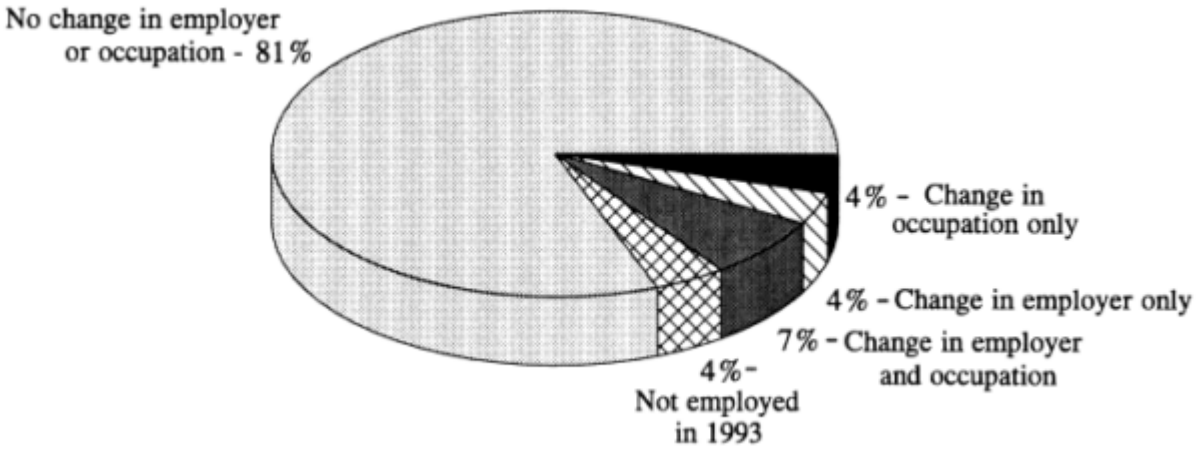


Figure 12.
Changes in employment of humanities Ph.D.s, from 1993 to 1995.

- Art historians, musicians, and "other humanities" doctorates were more likely than average to have changed both employer and occupation (between 8 and 9 percent). Philosophers were least likely to have changed both employer and occupation (4 percent).
- Across fields, changes in occupation ranged from 9 percent (philosophy) to between 12 and 14 percent (art history and "other humanities"). (Occupation changes include those doctorates who changed both occupation and employer and those who changed occupation only.)
- Changes in employer ranged from 6 percent (philosophy) to between 12 and 13 percent (music and "other humanities"). (Employer changes include those doctorates who changed both employer and occupation and those who changed employer only.)
- Art historians were most likely to have gone from not being employed in 1993 to working in 1995 (9 percent), while classicists were least likely (2 percent) to have made this change.
- The reason cited most frequently by humanists for changing occupation or employer was pay and promotion opportunities (53 percent). Music, "other humanities," and English doctorates were slightly more likely than those in other fields to give this reason (about 56 percent), whereas Ph.D.s in history were least likely (47 percent). The second most popular reason was working conditions (33 percent overall), and the third was job location (24 percent) (see Table 29).

6

Publications and Other Activities

Other activities in which humanities Ph.D.s participated included publishing, membership in professional societies, work-related training, and committee service. What was the extent of this participation and what fields were more heavily represented in these activities?

- Over half (57 percent) of humanities doctorates had a publication between April 1994 and April 1995. ("Publication" includes articles in refereed journals, creative works in juried media, book/article reviews, chapters in edited volumes, textbooks, and other types of books.) Historians and art historians were more likely than other doctorates to publish (between 67 and 69 percent), whereas music doctorates were least likely (33 percent). In fact, 39 percent of all historians had three or more publications. This compares with 30 percent for all Ph.D.s and 14 percent for music doctorates. The mean number of publications for all humanities doctorates was 2.5 (see Table 30).
- By sector, over three-fifths (62 percent) of academically employed doctorates published between April 1994 and April 1995, compared with only 27 percent of those in private for-profit companies. One-third (34 percent) of all academics had three or more publications, compared with only 9 percent of those in private for-profit companies.
- Looking at academe, assistant professors were most likely to have published (73 percent), with full professors and associate professors slightly behind (68 and 66 percent, respectively). In contrast, only 40 percent of adjunct professors published. Those on a tenure track were more likely to have published than those with tenure (75 versus 67 percent). The mean number of publications for those in academe was 2.8, slightly higher than the overall mean (see Table 31).
- In 1995, 83 percent of all humanities Ph.D.s belonged to at least one professional organization. This ranged from a high of 88 percent of music doctorates to a low of 78 percent of English doctorates (see Table 32).
- Over two-fifths (44 percent) of humanities doctorates had attended work-related training activities in the year preceding the survey. By field, participation in work-related training ranged from 28 percent for art history doctorates to 48 percent for music and "other humanities" doctorates. These activities included technical training (69 percent of those who attended training activities); professional training, such as public speaking or business writing (23 percent); management or supervisory training (21 percent); and other work-related training (18 percent). Nearly 90 percent of those attending work-related training activities indicated that the purpose of the training was to increase skills in their occupational field (see Table 33). Musicians were most likely to have indicated this purpose (95 percent), while philosophers were least likely (82 percent). The second most

frequent reason given for work-related training was that it was required or expected by one's employer (36 percent).

- Approximately one-third of humanists had performed committee service in the year preceding the survey. Historians and art historians (both around 40 percent) were most likely to have done so; philosophers and classicists (both at 30 percent) were least likely. Two-fifths (39 percent) of those doing committee work served as committee chairs (see Table 34).

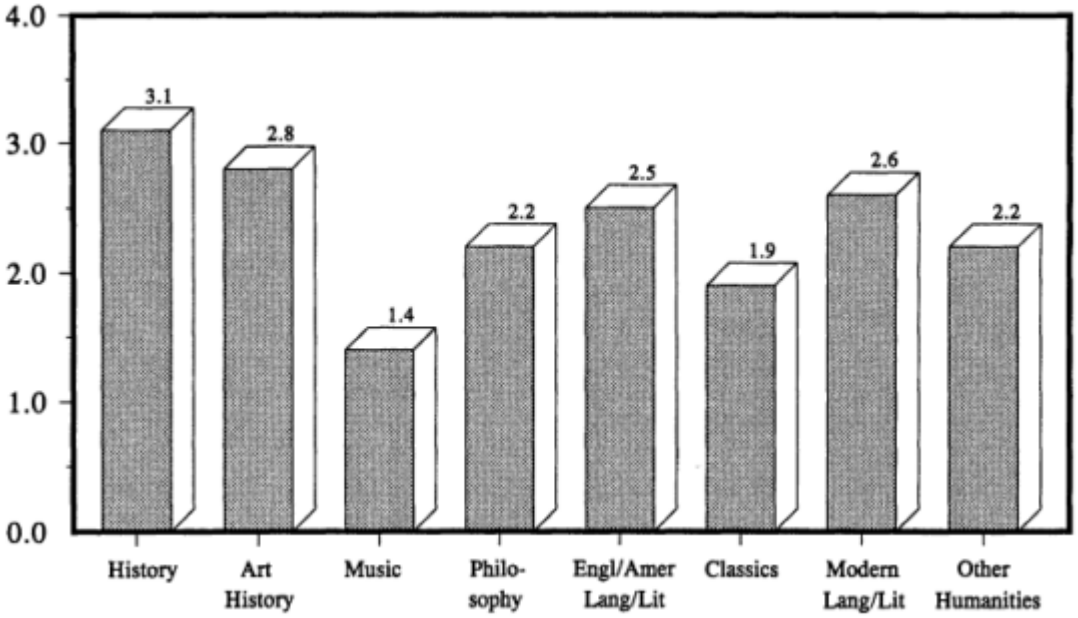


Figure 13.
Mean number of publications by humanities Ph.D.s between April 1994 and April 1995, by field.

Detailed Statistical Tables

TABLE 1 Distribution of Humanities Ph.D.s in the United States, by Field of Doctorate, 1995

Field of Degree	Number	Percent
All Fields	113,700	100.0
History	23,800	20.9
Art History	3,500	3.1
Music	10,800	9.5
Philosophy	8,300	7.3
English/American Language/Literature	28,300	24.9
Classics	2,100	1.9
Modern Language/Literature	18,600	16.3
Other Humanities	18,300	16.1
American Studies	1,600	1.4
Linguistics	3,800	3.3
Religious Studies	3,600	3.1
Speech	4,100	3.6
Theater	1,700	1.5
Unspecified Other Humanities	3,400	3.0

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 2 Demographic Characteristics of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Demographic Characteristics	All Fields	Art History	History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Popula- tion (No.)	113,700	23,800	3,500	10,800	8,300	28,300	2,100	18,600	18,300
Gender									
Male	64.6	78.7	41.4	71.6	82.6	58.8	67.9	49.7	61.9
Female	35.4	21.3	58.6	28.4	17.4	41.2	32.1	50.3	38.1
Race/Ethnic Group									
White	93.5	95.2	97.5	94.6	95.9	95.8	97.5	86.1	91.9
Black	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	2.3
Asian	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.2	3.4
Native Ameri- can	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.2	10.6	2.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Age in 1995									
34 or Younger	5.4	3.9	2.8	9.2	5.7	5.0	7.0	6.3	5.2
35-44	22.9	19.0	27.2	33.9	25.2	19.8	19.8	22.1	25.7
45-54	36.4	36.3	40.0	30.9	37.3	37.4	35.1	36.0	37.4
55-64	23.1	26.4	20.8	18.0	20.3	24.2	25.8	23.1	22.6
65-75	12.2	14.4	9.1	8.0	11.5	13.6	12.2	12.5	10.3
Year of Doc- torate									
1942-49	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.1
1950-59	5.2	7.3	4.7	1.9	7.4	5.5	6.6	4.2	3.9
1960-69	16.1	20.1	9.9	8.9	16.4	18.8	25.0	13.2	14.0
1970-79	35.5	37.9	31.0	27.2	37.1	37.8	31.8	39.8	29.8
1980-89	27.6	22.8	38.0	37.1	26.0	24.0	23.1	26.6	34.0
1990-94	15.4	12.0	16.4	24.9	12.3	13.6	12.3	15.8	18.2
Citizenship									
U.S. Citizen	96.8	98.0	96.6	98.3	98.3	98.5	96.9	91.3	96.5
Non-U.S. Citizen	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	3.1	8.7	3.5

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 3 Demographic Characteristics of Humanities Ph.D.s. by Years Since Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Years Since Doctorate				
Demographic Characteristics	Total	5 Years or Less	6-15 Years	16-25 Years	More Than 25 Years
Total Population (No.)	113,700	19,200	31,300	39,900	23,300
Gender					
Male	64.6	52.0	54.3	67.6	83.4
Female	35.4	48.0	45.7	32.4	16.6
Race/Ethnic Group					
White	93.5	89.1	92.6	94.3	96.8
Black	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.7
Asian	1.5	3.5	1.6	0.8	1.0
Native American	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1
Hispanic	3.0	5.4	3.2	2.5	1.5
Other	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Citizenship					
U.S. Citizen	96.8	89.9	96.9	98.6	99.0
Non-U.S. Citizen	3.2	10.1	3.1	1.4	1.0

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 4 Employment Status of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Employment Status	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Population (No.)	113,700	23,800	3,500	10,800	8,300	28,300	2,100	18,600	18,300
Full-Time Employed	79.3	80.0	79.4	78.6	84.1	77.2	85.0	77.9	80.4
Part-Time Employed	7.8	6.6	9.1	12.6	6.5	7.3	5.4	8.2	7.4
Not Employed*	12.9	13.3	11.5	8.8	9.4	15.6	9.6	14.0	12.2
Seeking Employment	1.6	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.8
Not Seeking Employment	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.7	2.7	2.5
Retired	8.9	9.7	5.7	5.6	7.1	10.9	6.7	9.5	7.9

*Percentages are not unemployment rates because they are based on the total population, which includes those retired and those not seeking employment; none of these is considered part of the labor force in this report. Unemployment rates are shown in Table 7.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 5 Reasons for Not Working as Reported by Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Reasons for Not Working	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Not Working (No.)	14,700	3,200	400	1,000	800	4,400	200	2,600	2,200
Retired	69.8	74.4	*	*	*	70.7	*	69.0	66.0
On Layoff	4.3	6.6	*	*	*	2.9	*	5.3	6.4
Student	0.9	1.7	*	*	*	0.9	*	0.0	0.9
Family Responsibilities	6.8	3.5	*	*	*	4.2	*	11.6	9.1
Ill/Disabled	6.8	2.5	*	*	*	5.8	*	7.5	14.9
Suitable Job Not Available	12.4	8.8	*	*	*	12.4	*	12.1	14.3
No Need or Desire to Work	10.9	8.4	*	*	*	12.2	*	11.0	12.8
Other Reason	6.9	6.3	*	*	*	9.8	*	7.4	4.2

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total. Percentages may total more than 100 because multiple answers were allowed.
* Too few cases to estimate.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 6 Reasons for Working Part-Time as Reported by Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Reasons for Working Part-Time	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Employed Part-Time (No.)	8,800	1,600	300	1,400	500	2,100	100	1,500	1,300
Retired	23.9	24.7	*	17.5	*	33.3	*	18.6	21.0
Student	1.1	0.0	*	1.6	*	0.9	*	0.0	1.5
Family Responsibilities	15.2	14.6	*	22.3	*	12.9	*	14.5	19.2
Ill/Disabled	1.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.2	*	3.0	1.0
Suitable Job Not Available	43.2	42.2	*	41.5	*	38.0	*	48.2	50.0
No Need or Desire for Full-Time Work	29.0	32.1	*	26.6	*	30.5	*	22.4	19.7
Other Reason	15.1	20.1	*	24.6	*	11.8	*	15.9	9.7

NOTE: Percentages may total more than 100 because multiple answers were allowed.
*Too few cases to estimate.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 7 Labor Force Status of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate and Gender, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Labor Force Status and Gender	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Ph.D. Labor Force (No.)	100,800	21,000	3,200	9,900	7,600	24,400	2,000	16,300	16,400
Full-Time Employed	89.4	90.7	87.4	85.4	91.8	89.4	92.8	88.7	89.7
Part-Time Employed	8.8	7.5	10.0	13.7	7.1	8.5	5.9	9.3	8.2
Unem- ployed and Seeking	1.8	1.8	2.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.0	2.0
Male	64,900	16,700	1,200	7,100	6,300	14,100	1,300	8,100	10,100
Full-Time Employed	92.1	91.6	93.0	90.0	94.4	92.1	95.1	92.6	92.3
Part-Time Employed	6.6	6.8	4.8	9.4	4.6	6.4	4.5	6.5	6.2
Unem- ployed and Seeking	1.3	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.4
Female	35,900	4,300	2,000	2,800	1,300	10,300	600	8,300	6,300
Full-Time Employed	84.4	87.1	83.9	73.8	79.4	85.7	87.9	84.9	85.6
Part-Time Employed	12.7	10.2	13.2	24.6	19.2	11.3	9.0	12.0	11.4
Unem- ployed and Seeking	2.8	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 8 Labor Force Status of Recent Humanities Ph.D.s (1990-1994 Graduates), by Field of Doctorate and Gender, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate									Gender	
Labor Force Status	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Huma nities	Male	Female
Total Ph.D. Labor Force (No.)	18,600	3,000	600	2,900	1,100	4,100	300	3,100	3,600	9,900	8,800
Full-Time Employed	84.7	90.9	82.5	76.1	89.4	86.0	*	84.3	84.1	88.3	80.7
Part-Time Employed	12.3	6.0	14.7	20.8	8.1	12.0	*	11.1	13.4	9.9	14.9
Seeking	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.0	*	4.6	2.5	1.7	4.4

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
* Too few cases to report.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 9 Employment Sector of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Employment Sector	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	20,700	3,100	9,800	7,500	23,900	1,900	16,000	16,000
Educational Institution	79.7	79.6	71.5	78.0	79.7	81.9	80.9	83.0	76.5
2-Year College	5.6	6.4	1.3	6.3	4.4	7.4	1.0	4.6	4.7
4-Year College/University	66.5	64.4	64.1	64.0	69.7	68.0	69.4	69.9	63.9
University-Affiliated Research Institute	3.0	3.3	3.7	1.6	3.9	2.7	4.2	3.2	3.2
Elementary or Secondary School	3.4	4.1	0.0	4.1	1.4	3.2	5.6	4.7	2.2
Other Educational Institution	1.2	1.4	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.5
Private For-Profit Company	5.8	3.7	4.8	5.7	6.9	7.2	6.6	6.0	5.9
Self-Employed	5.0	3.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	5.7	3.3	5.6	5.3
Private Not-for-Profit Organization	5.4	5.7	9.6	8.8	4.6	3.6	7.6	2.2	8.1
State/Local Government	1.7	2.4	3.8	1.0	2.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.9
U.S. Government	2.1	5.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.9
Other Employer	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 10 Occupation of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Occupation	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	20,700	3,100	9,800	7,500	23,900	1,900	16,000	16,000
Artists, Writers, Media Specialists	4.9	3.5	5.9	11.3	2.3	5.8	3.0	3.7	3.7
Clerical/ Administrative Support	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	4.6	1.0	0.6
Clergy/Religious Workers	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	3.5	1.3	4.3
Computer Occupations	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.8
Counselors	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Curators	0.6	0.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7
Health Occupations	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Historians	1.6	6.3	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
Lawyers, Judges	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.2
Librarians, Archivists	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.8	1.5
Linguists	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Managers, Executives, Administrators	12.5	15.9	10.0	9.3	9.7	14.1	6.5	10.6	12.5
Management-Related Occupations	4.1	4.7	3.2	2.6	3.3	4.4	4.0	3.6	4.6
Scientists/ Engineers	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Elementary/ Secondary Teachers	2.8	3.0	0.0	4.3	1.1	2.6	4.8	4.2	1.7
Postsecondary Teachers/ Professors	60.9	57.6	55.7	61.8	64.5	62.3	61.2	64.4	58.4
Sales and Marketing Occupations	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	0.7
Service Occupations	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
Social Scientists	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	3.2
Craftsmen, Mechanics, Operators	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other Occupations	2.8	1.4	0.8	2.8	4.7	3.6	5.1	3.6	1.6

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 11 Occupation of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Employment Sector, 1995 (in percent)

	Employment Sector					
Occupation	Total	Educational Institution	Private For-Profit Company	Self-Employed	Private Not-for-Profit Organization	Government
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	79,000	5,700	4,900	5,300	3,800
Artists, Writers, Media Specialists	4.9	0.9	19.6	35.5	17.9	7.2
Clerical/Administrative Support	0.5	0.1	5.2	0.0	1.5	1.2
Clergy/Religious Workers	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	25.8	0.6
Computer Occupations	1.6	0.2	16.7	4.5	1.1	4.3
Counselors	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
Curators	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	4.0	3.8
Health Occupations	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Historians	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.9	2.7	9.2
Lawyers, Judges	1.1	0.0	6.4	4.8	0.4	9.8
Librarians, Archivists	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	3.1	9.1
Linguists	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.8
Managers, Executives, Administrators	12.5	11.4	18.8	3.7	21.4	24.6
Management-Related Occupations	4.1	2.1	13.3	14.4	8.0	12.0
Scientists/ Engineers	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6
Elementary/ Secondary Teachers	2.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Postsecondary Teachers/ Professors	60.9	76.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0
Sales and Marketing Occupations	1.5	0.1	12.3	11.7	1.6	0.4
Service Occupations	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.8
Social Scientists	0.9	0.4	0.8	5.3	2.5	3.9
Craftsmen, Mechanics, Operators	0.2	0.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
Other Occupations	2.8	1.9	1.9	8.3	6.3	9.7

NOTE: Those reporting "other" types of employers are not included in this table; therefore, subcategories do not add to total.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 12 Occupation of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Years Since Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Years Since Doctorate				
Occupation	Total	5 Years or Less	6-15 Years	16-25 Years	More Than 25 Years
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	18,100	29,600	36,200	15,100
Artists, Writers, Media Specialists	4.9	5.7	5.3	4.2	4.7
Clerical/Administrative Support	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Clergy/Religious Workers	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5
Computer Occupations	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.9	0.2
Counselors	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Curators	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2
Health Occupations	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Historians	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.5
Lawyers, Judges	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.0
Librarians, Archivists	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.2
Linguists	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Managers, Executives, Administrators	12.5	3.9	10.7	17.1	15.5
Management-Related Occupations	4.1	1.8	4.4	4.9	4.2
Scientists/Engineers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Elementary/Secondary Teachers	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.5
Postsecondary Teachers/Professors	60.9	73.2	60.9	54.1	62.6
Sales and Marketing Occupations	1.5	0.5	1.3	2.3	1.1
Service Occupations	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Social Scientists	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
Craftsmen, Mechanics, Operators	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Other Occupations	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.3

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 13 Academically Employed Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate and Academic Rank, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Academic Rank	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Employed (No.)	75,600	15,600	2,200	7,200	5,900	18,800	1,500	12,500	11,900
Professor	37.5	47.4	28.4	33.6	36.8	39.7	43.3	31.0	31.4
Associate Professor	25.7	21.5	27.5	26.1	29.6	23.4	17.9	31.1	27.4
Assistant Professor	18.4	15.1	22.0	19.2	15.6	17.2	19.3	23.5	19.2
Instructor	2.7	2.5	0.0	2.4	2.0	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.6
Lecturer	2.7	1.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.5	1.1	3.6	2.7
Adjunct Faculty Member	3.9	3.2	6.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.2	4.8
Other	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.8
Not Applica- ble at Institution	2.2	2.0	2.5	4.1	3.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	3.1
Not Applica- ble for Position	6.3	6.4	9.4	4.3	5.6	7.2	10.2	4.3	7.1

NOTE: Academically employed includes 2-year and 4-year colleges, universities, medical schools, and university-affiliated research institutes.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 14 Academically Employed Humanities Ph.D.s, by Years Since Doctorate, Academic Rank, and Gender, 1995 (in percent)

	Years Since Doctorate				
Academic Rank and Gender	Total	5 Years or Less	6-15 Years	16-25 Years	More Than 25 Years
Total Employed (No.)	75,600	14,900	22,100	26,100	12,500
Professor	37.5	2.7	16.1	57.3	75.1
Associate Professor	25.7	9.4	46.8	23.0	13.5
Assistant Professor	18.4	60.6	17.1	3.1	2.2
Instructor	2.7	5.9	3.0	1.2	1.4
Lecturer	2.7	5.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Adjunct Faculty Member	3.9	6.9	4.1	3.0	2.0
Other	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.8
Not Applicable at Institution	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.8
Not Applicable for Position	6.3	5.4	7.0	7.3	3.9
Male	49,000	7,700	12,300	18,400	10,500
Professor	45.6	3.1	21.3	61.7	77.4
Associate Professor	24.8	10.2	47.3	22.1	13.6
Assistant Professor	14.7	61.1	14.4	2.9	1.8
Instructor	2.2	6.3	2.4	0.8	1.2
Lecturer	1.5	4.7	1.7	0.8	0.2
Adjunct Faculty Member	3.0	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.7
Other	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.9
Not Applicable at Institution	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.2	0.6
Not Applicable for Position	5.4	4.9	6.5	6.5	2.7
Female	26,600	7,200	9,800	7,700	2,000
Professor	22.4	2.2	9.6	46.7	63.0
Associate Professor	27.4	8.6	46.0	25.0	12.9
Assistant Professor	25.1	60.1	20.6	3.7	4.3
Instructor	3.6	5.4	3.8	2.1	2.4
Lecturer	4.9	6.8	4.9	4.2	0.8
Adjunct Faculty Member	5.7	7.3	5.5	4.9	3.6
Other	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.8
Not Applicable at Institution	2.4	2.9	1.7	3.0	2.1
Not Applicable for Position	7.8	6.0	7.6	9.1	10.2

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals. Academically employed includes 2-year and 4-year colleges, universities, medical schools, and university-affiliated research institutions.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 15 Academically Employed Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate and Tenure Status, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Tenure Status	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Employed (No.)	75,600	15,600	2,200	7,200	5,900	18,800	1,500	12,500	11,900
Tenured	61.0	64.7	55.0	58.5	66.4	62.7	57.1	60.2	54.9
On Tenure Track	16.1	13.4	17.3	17.7	11.1	15.0	17.8		17.8
Not on Tenure Track	6.7	6.0	8.4	4.9	7.9	5.7	6.0	6.8	9.3
No Tenure System at Institution	5.0	5.7	6.0	7.0	4.4	5.4	5.0	1.3	6.5
No Tenure for My Position	11.2	10.2	13.4	11.9	10.2	11.2	14.0	11.1	11.6

NOTE: Academically employed includes 2-year and 4-year colleges, universities, medical schools, and university-affiliated research institutes.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 16 Academically Employed Humanities Ph.D.s, by Years Since Doctorate, Tenure Status, and Gender, 1995 (in percent)

	Years Since Doctorate				
Tenure Status and Gender	Total	5 Years or Less	6-15 Years	16-25 Years	More Than 25 Years
Total Employed (No.)	75,600	14,900	22,100	26,100	12,500
Tenured	61.0	11.8	59.0	77.4	88.9
On Tenure Track	16.1	52.9	16.3	2.6	0.2
Not on Tenure Track	6.7	14.8	6.8	4.4	1.5
No Tenure System at Institution	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.3	3.0
No Tenure for My Position	11.2	15.2	12. 1	10.3	6.4
Male	49,000	7,700	12,300	18,400	10,500
Tenured	68.3	11.6	65.1	81.0	91.6
On Tenure Track	12.7	51. 1	14.0	2.7	0.2
Not on Tenure Track	5.1	17.1	5.2	2.5	0.6
No Tenure System at Institution	5.1	6.4	6.2	5.3	2.5
No Tenure for My Position	8.8	13.8	9.5	8.4	5.1
Female	26,600	7,200	9,800	7,700	2,000
Tenured	47.5	12.0	51.2	68.8	74.7
On Tenure Track	22.5	54.8	19.3	2.4	0.0
Not on Tenure Track	9.6	12.4	8.9	8.7	6.3
No Tenure System at Institution	5.0	3.9	5.3	5.3	5.7
No Tenure for My Position	15.4	16.8	15.4	14.8	13.2

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals. Academically employed includes 2-year and 4-year colleges, universities, medical schools, and university-affiliated research institutes.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 17 Primary Work Activity of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Primary Work Activity	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	20,700	3,100	9,800	7,500	23,900	1,900	16,000	16,000
Teaching	56.1	51.7	52.1	59.0	55.2	58.5	58.6	59.1	54.2
Management and Adminis- tration	15.0	16.9	15.6	13.6	12.0	15.9	10.7	13.0	16.1
Research	8.1	11.1	12.3	1.1	12.0	5.8	7.5	9.3	8.5
Writing or Editing	6.9	7.9	9.6	2.5	7.0	9.1	10.2	5.9	4.8
Professional Services	3.3	3.1	0.4	0.4	5.5	3.7	3.2	2.4	5.2
Other Activi- ties	10.6	9.3	10.0	23.5	8.3	7.0	9.8	10.3	11.2

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 18 Primary Work Activity of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Years Since Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Years Since Doctorate				
Primary Work Activity	Total	5 Years or Less	6-15 Years	16-25 Years	More Than 25 Years
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	18,100	29,600	36,200	15,100
Teaching	56.1	68.5	57.4	50.6	51.8
Management and Administration	15.0	6.4	13.8	19.0	18.3
Research	8.1	8.7	7.6	6.7	12.1
Writing or Editing	6.9	5.4	7.4	7.0	7.2
Professional Services	3.3	1.7	3.3	4.2	3.1
Other Activities	10.6	9.3	10.5	12.6	7.4

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 19 Median Annual Salaries of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, Years Since Doctorate, and Gender, 1995

	Field of Doctorate								
Years Since Doctorate and Gender	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total	$45,000	$50,000	$45,000	$40,000	$46,800	$46,000	$44,000	$43,000	$44,000
5 or Less	34,000	34,000	34,300	31,700	32,200	33,000	34,600	35,000	35,000
6-15	41,000	42,000	42,000	*	40,300	41,000	39,000	41,000	41,000
16-25	51,900	53,900	55,900	*	53,000	53,000	51,800	49,600	50,800
Over 25	60,400	63,000	*	*	62,900	60,000	55,000	60,000	63,000
Male, Total	$48,000	$51,000	$50,400	$41,500	$48,000	$50,000	$48,000	$47,000	$48,000
5 or Less	33,600	34,800	34,000	31,800	32,000	33,000	*	35,000	35,000
6-15	42,000	42,000	47,000	*	41,000	41,400	*	42,000	42,000
16-25	52,000	54,000	*	*	52,000	53,300	*	50,000	51,700
Over 25	61,800	63,000	*	58,000	63,000	60,000	*	65,000	68,000
Female, Total	$40,500	$43,000	$42,000	$34,500	$42,000	$41,900	$43,300	$40,000	$40,000
5 or Less	34,000	34,000	34,300	30,000	34,000	33,000	*	34,400	36,000
6-15	40,000	42,000	42,000	36,000	40,000	40,000	*	40,000	39,500
16-25	50,000	51,000	52,000	*	*	51,000	*	48,000	49,000
Over 25	55,000	*	*	*	*	53,000	*	*	*

NOTE: Median salaries were computed only for Ph.D.s employed full-time, excluding those self-employed.
* Too few cases to estimate.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 20 Median Annual Salaries of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Type of Employer and Gender, 1995

Type of Employer	Total	Male	Female
Total	$45,000	$48,000	$40,500
Educational Institution	45,000	48,000	40,000
2-Year College	44,000	47,000	41,900
4-Year College/University/Medical School	44,900	48,000	40,000
Other Educational Institution	45,000	48,000	41,000
Private For-Profit Company	56,000	57,000	56,000
Private Not-for-Profit Organization	40,000	41,000	37,200
Government	53,300	55,000	46,900

NOTE: Median salaries were computed only for Ph.D.s employed full-time, excluding those self-employed.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 21 Government Support Status of Employed Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Government Support Status	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	20,700	3,100	9,800	7,500	23,900	1,900	16,000	16,000
Received Government Support	6.1	7.5	12.3	4.0	6.0	4.2	6.5	5.7	7.4
No Government Support	93.9	92.5	87.7	96.0	94.0	95.8	93.5	94.3	92.6

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 22 Government Support Status of Employed Humanities Ph.D.s, by Employment Sector, 1995 (in percent)

	Employment Sector					
Government Support Status	Total	Educational Institution	Private For-Profit Company	Self-Employed	Private Not-for-Profit Organization	Government*
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	79,000	5,700	4,900	5,300	3,800
Received Government Support	6.1	4.3	10.7	7.4	20.4	12.8
No Government Support	93.9	95.7	89.3	92.6	79.6	87.2

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals. Those reporting "other" types of employers are not included in this table.
* All federal government employees were counted in the "no government support" category. Those in the government category who were receiving support were employed by state or local governments.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 23 Humanities Ph.D.s, by Relationship of Principal Job to Doctoral Degree, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Relationship of Principal Job to Doctoral Degree	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	20,700	3,100	9,800	7,500	23,900	1,900	16,000	16,000
Closely Related	67.3	66.8	79.0	70.9	67.4	65.4	65.3	68.2	65.5
Somewhat Related	19.1	19.9	12.1	17.9	16.4	20.3	12.1	16.0	23.4
Not Related	13.6	13.3	8.9	11.3	16.2	14.2	22.6	15.8	11.1

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 24 Most Important Reason for Humanities Ph.D.s Working Outside Field of Degree, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Most Important Reason	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Working Outside Degree Field (No.)	13,500	2,700	300	1,100	1,200	3,400	400	2,500	1,800
Pay/Promotion Opportunities	17.0	18.4	*	22.3	22.3	15.4	*	12.3	15.8
Working Conditions	3.1	3.6	*	3.8	0.0	4.0	*	3.9	1.4
Job Location	2.9	3.8	*	0.0	2.9	3.3	*	3.3	3.0
Change in Career or Professional Interest	21.5	19.7	*	17.7	17.8	26.9	*	23.7	18.5
Family-Related Reasons	5.2	2.0	*	3.8	6.0	6.7	*	3.1	9.5
No Job in Doctoral Field	43.8	48.1	*	48.5	46.9	36.4	*	43.5	45.2
Other Reason	6.6	4.4	*	3.9	4.2	7.4	*	10.2	6.6

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals.
* Too few cases to estimate.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 25 Second Job Status and Occupation of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Second Job Status and Occupation	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	20,700	3,100	9,800	7,500	23,900	1,900	16,000	16,000
Held Second Job	19.7	16.5	14.8	50.0	16.7	13.9	18.3	14.0	22.4
No Second Job	80.3	83.5	85.2	50.0	83.3	86.1	81.7	86.0	77.6
Total Holding Second Job (No.)	19,500	3,400	500	4,900	1,300	3,300	400	2,200	3,600
Occupation of Second Job									
Artists, Writers, Media Specialists	31.6	11.3	*	56.0	11.8	41.0	*	24.5	21.9
Clerical/ Administrative Support	0.4	0.6	*	0.0	1.5	0.0	*	0.6	0.9
Clergy/Religious Workers	4.1	3.5	*	5.7	5.8	2.3	*	2.0	5.2
Computer Occupations	0.7	0.6	*	0.4	1.8	0.9	*	1.9	0.0
Counselors	0.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	1.5	*	0.8	0.0
Curators	0.3	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Health Occupations	0.5	0.4	*	0.0	3.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.7
Historians	4.3	22.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.7
Lawyers, Judges	0.4	0.0	*	0.5	1.8	0.0	*	1.4	0.0
Librarians, Archivists	0.8	0.8	*	0.4	1.8	0.8	*	1.0	1.1
Linguists	0.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	6.6	0.0
Managers, Executives, Administrators	0.8	0.1	*	0.4	1.8	0.4	*	0.9	2.2
Management-Related Occupations	2.4	6.1	*	0.0	1.8	2.9	*	1.9	3.0
Scientists/ Engineers	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.5
Elementary/ Secondary Teachers	2.3	0.3	*	5.2	1.8	0.7	*	0.9	2.4
Postsecondary Teachers/ Professors	36.9	33.1	*	25.5	51.8	39.3	*	41.3	44.5
Sales and Marketing Occupations	2.7	6.0	*	1.7	0.0	0.0	*	4.7	1.8
Service Occupations	0.9	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	1.2	*	3.0	0.0
Social Scientists	1.5	1.4	*	0.0	2.4	0.0	*	0.0	6.1
Craftsmen, Mechanics, Operators	1.0	0.0	*	0.9	1.8	1.7	*	0.0	2.1
Other Occupations	7.0	11.2	*	3.2	10.6	7.2	*	8.5	7.2

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals.
* Too few cases to estimate.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 26 Second Job Status of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Years Since Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Years Since Doctorate				
Second Job Status	Total	5 Years or Less	6-15 Years	16-25 Years	More Than 25 Years
Employed Population (No.)	99,000	18,100	29,600	36,200	15,100
Held Second Job	19.7	24.0	21.0	17.9	16.7
No Second Job	80.3	76.0	79.0	82.1	83.3

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 27 Relationship of Second Job of Humanities Ph.D.s to Doctoral Degree, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Relationship	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Holding Second Job (No.)	19,500	3,400	500	4,900	1,300	3,300	400	2,200	3,600
Closely Related	57.2	61.7	*	71.6	53.5	41.0	*	41.1	60.3
Somewhat Related	26.6	20.7	*	24.7	22.5	34.9	*	30.4	27.2
Not Related	16.2	17.6	*	3.7	24.0	24.1	*	28.6	12.5

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals.
* Too few cases to estimate.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 28 Changes in Employment of Humanities Ph.D.s Since 1993 by Field of Doctorate 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
1995 Status	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Employed in 1995 (No.)	99,000	20,700	3,100	9,800	7,500	23,900	1,900	16,000	16,000
Not Employed in 1993	4.1	5.2	8.7	3.2	4.8	3.1	3.0	4.1	3.3
No Change Since 1993	81.1	80.6	77.5	81.7	84.5	82.1	82.5	80.9	79.1
Change in Employer and Occu- pation	7.0	6.4	8.0	8.2	4.0	6.7	5.2	6.4	9.2
Change in Employer Only	3.5	3.3	1.8	3.6	2.2	3.6	3.1	4.2	3.9
Change in Occupa- tion Only	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.6	4.5	6.2	4.3	4.5

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore subcategories may not add to total.
SOURCE: National Research Council Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 29 Reasons for Changing Employer or Occupation Between 1993 and 1995 for Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Reasons for Changing*	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Chang- ing (No.)	14,700	2,900	400	1,500	800	3,500	300	2,400	2,800
Pay/Promo- tion Oppor- tunities	52.6	47.3	**	56.6	**	56.2	**	52.4	56.3
Working Conditions	33.1	31.9	**	41.5	**	32.9	**	29.6	38.5
Job Location	23.6	27.8	**	28.9	**	18.5	**	21.3	27.9
Family- Related Reasons	9.9	9.9	**	15.9	**	8.8	**	6.2	11.6
School- Related Reasons	10.6	6.7	**	11.9	**	12.0	**	8.0	14.7
Laid Off/Job Terminated	20.9	23.0	**	22.4	**	21.6	**	15.5	19.2
Retired	4.2	8.9	**	2.5	**	4.4	**	4.2	0.9
Other Reason	14.1	15.8	**	15.2	**	12.7	**	14.9	10.4

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
*Percentages may total more than 100 because multiple answers were allowed.
**Too few cases to estimate.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 30 Number of Publications of Humanities Ph.D.s, Between April 1994 and April 1995, by Field of Doctorate and Employment Sector, 1995 (in percent)

		Total Number of Publications**s				
Field of Doctorate and Employment Sector	Total Number Employed*	None	1-2	3-5	6 or More	Mean
Total	94,700	43.4	26.4	19.0	11.2	2.5
Field of Doctorate						
History	20,200	33.6	27.0	24.3	15.1	3.1
Art History	3,100	31.4	35.0	21.2	12.3	2.8
Music	9,800	67.0	19.4	9.1	4.5	1.4
Philosophy	7,500	42.0	26.8	21.2	9.9	2.2
English/American Language/Literature	23,900	45.8	25.5	17.9	10.9	2.5
Classics	1,900	50.0	24.5	16.6	8.8	1.9
Modern Language/Literature	16,000	39.5	27.8	20.0	2.7	2.6
Other Humanities	12,300	44.0	28.7	17.3	10.0	2.2
Employment Sector						
Educational Institution	76,100	37.9	27.8	21.8	12.4	2.7
Private For-Profit Company	5,300	72.8	18.5	4.2	4.5	1.2
Self-Employed	4,600	66.6	17.4	8.0	8.0	2.0
Private Not-for-Profit Company	5,100	59.4	25.0	10.9	4.6	1.6
Government	3,500	65.0	21.0	6.0	10.2	1.4

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals. Those reporting "other" types of employers are not included in this table.

*Data are missing for Ph.D.s in linguistics, archeology, and history/philosophy of science because those individuals received a different questionnaire.

**Types of publications included are articles in refereed journals, creative works in juried media, book/article reviews, chapters in edited volumes, textbooks, and other books.

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 31 Number of Publications of Humanities Ph.D.s Between April 1994 and April 1995, by Academic Rank and Tenure Status, 1995 (in percent)

		Total Number of Publications**				
Academic Rank and Tenure Status	Total Number Academically Employed*	None	1-2	3-5	6 or More	Mean
Total	72,800	36.4	28.1	22.7	12.8	2.8
Academic Rank						
Professor	27,700	32.0	25.9	24.4	17.7	3.3
Associate Professor	18,400	33.9	30.1	22.9	13.2	2.9
Assistant Professor	13,300	26.6	35.8	28.5	9.1	2.4
Instructor	1,900	55.9	19.0	14.6	10.4	3.2
Lecturer	1,900	55.3	24.0	15.2	5.5	1.9
Adjunct Faculty Member	2,900	60.3	22.1	14.7	2.9	1.1
Other	500	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Not Applicable at Institution	1,600	60.2	24.8	10.6	4.5	1.2
Not Applicable for Position	4,600	59.9	20.7	12.4	7.0	1.8
Tenure Status						
Tenured	44,500	32.8	27.9	23.8	15.5	3.2
On Tenure Track	11,700	24.7	34.8	29.9	10.6	2.6
Not on Tenure Track	4,800	42.5	29.2	19.1	9.2	2.7
No Tenure System at Institution	3,700	53.7	24.1	15.3	6.9	1.6
No Tenure for My Position	8,100	62.0	20.6	11.6	5.8	1.5

*Data are missing for Ph.D.s in linguistics, archeology, and history/philosophy of science because those individuals received a different questionnaire.

**Types of publications included are articles in refereed journals, creative works in juried media, book/article reviews, chapters in edited volumes, textbooks, and other books.

‡Too few cases to estimate.

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 32 Membership of Humanities Ph.D.s in Professional Societies, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
Membership	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Mod- ern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Population (No.) *	113,500	23,800	3,500	10,800	8,300	28,200	2,100	18,500	18,200
None	17.4	15.6	13.7	12.3	15.7	22.0	12.7	18.7	16.6
One	13.4	10.9	12.3	13.8	15.1	15.2	20.8	12.3	13.1
Two	19.2	18.9	21.4	23.0	17.1	20.0	20.6	16.0	19.8
Three	18.4	16.8	22.0	24.0	21.6	15.8	19.7	17.3	20.1
Four or More	31.6	37.7	30.6	26.9	30.5	27.0	26.2	35.7	30.5

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to total.
*Those who reported that they had never worked were excluded.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 33 Work-Related Training Activities of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorate								
	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Population (No.)*	113,500	23,800	3,500	10,800	8,300	28,200	2,100	18,500	18,200
Work-Related Training	44.3	44.2	28.3	47.8	41.2	43.9	32.5	45.7	47.6
No Work-Related Training	55.7	55.8	71.7	52.2	58.8	56.1	67.5	54.3	52.4
Total with Training (No.)	50,300	10,500	1,000	5,100	3,400	12,400	700	8,500	8,700
Types of Work-Related Training**									
Management/ Supervisory Training	21.1	24.2	22.5	15.7	16.9	21.0	21.5	15.8	27.5
Technical Training	69.0	64.4	63.6	79.3	66.8	65.9	75.3	70.5	72.3
General Professional Training	23.1	24.7	18.6	19.1	20.6	23.3	4.9	23.7	25.5
Other Work-Related Training	18.2	20.6	28.0	11.2	21.3	16.9	23.3	19.0	17.6
Reasons for Taking Training**									
Change Fields	8.1	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	8.1	0.7	11.6	9.6
Further Skills in Field	89.3	90.3	85.2	95.4	81.9	88.7	90.5	88.3	89.5
Licensure/ Certification	6.4	4.8	1.0	5.6	7.6	5.5	5.5	7.9	9.1
Increase Opportunities for Promotion/ Advancement	26.1	24.6	23.2	30.4	24.2	25.1	22.2	28.4	
Learn Skills for Recently Acquired Position	20.0	19.3	19.7	15.4	18.9	22.5	24.3	18.7	
Required or Expected by Employer	35.6	41.0	22.7	30.2	35.2	36.8	44.3	35.4	31.9
Other Reasons	8.9	8.5	12.0	6.0	9.2	10.0	5.2	9.1	9.2

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals.
*Those who reported that they had never worked were excluded.
**Percentages may total more than 100 because multiple answers were allowed.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE 34 Committee Service and Position Held of Humanities Ph.D.s, by Field of Doctorate, 1995 (in percent)

	Field of Doctorates								
Committee Service and position	All Fields	History	Art History	Music	Philosophy	Engl/ Am Lang/ Lit	Classics	Modern Lang/ Lit	Other Humanities
Total Population (No.)*	108,600	23,300	3,500	10,800	8,300	28,200	2,100	18,500	13,800
Committee Service	34.1	39.8	40.2	32.4	29.2	31.4	30.3	33.3	34.5
No Committee Service	65.9	60.2	59.8	67.6	70.8	68.6	69.7	66.7	65.5
Total with Committee Service (No.)	37,100	9,300	1,400	3,500	2,400	8,800	600	6,200	4,800
Position on Committee**									
Chair	38.7	37.0	32.6	40.2	36.5	40.7	40.0	38.3	40.1
Member	86.1	88.3	86.4	84.4	83.9	84.2	91.2	86.7	86.4
Other Position	5.0	3.9	3.1	3.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	4.4	5.3

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore, subcategories may not add to totals.
*Data are missing for Ph.D.s in linguistics, archeology, and history/philosophy of science because those individuals received a different questionnaire.
**Percentages may not add to 100 because multiple answers were allowed.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

Appendix A

1995 Survey Methodology

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame for the Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR) (including the Survey of Humanities Doctorates) is compiled from the Doctorate Records File (DRF), an ongoing census of all research doctorates earned in the United States since 1920. For the 1995 survey the sampling frame comprised individuals who

- had earned a doctoral degree from a U.S. college or university in a humanities field;
- were U.S. citizens or, if non-U.S. citizens, indicated they had plans to remain in the United States after degree award; and
- were under 76 years of age.

To develop the frame, graduates who had earned their degrees since the 1993 survey and met the conditions listed above were added to the frame; those who were carried over from 1993 but had attained the age of 76 (or died) were deleted. A sample of the incoming graduates was drawn and added to the panel sample that is conveyed from year to year. The total sample size was 8,829.

The basic sample design for the 1995 SDR was a stratified random sample with the goal of proportional sampling across strata. The variables used for stratification were field of degree (11 groups), gender (two groups), and year of degree (two groups, distinguishing recent graduates from all others). This resulted in 44 sampling cells.

In determining sampling rates the goal was to achieve as much homogeneity as possible while allowing for oversampling of certain small populations (e.g., minority women). In practice, however, the goal of proportional sampling was not consistently achieved. A number of sample size adjustments over the years, in combination with changes to the stratification, led to highly variable sampling rates, sometimes within the same sampling cell. The *overall* sampling rate was about 7.7 percent, applied to a population of 115,043. Across strata, however, the rates ranged from 5.3 to 26.5 percent. The range in sampling rates serves to increase the variance of the survey estimates.

DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was conducted through a self-administered mail survey. This consisted of two mailings of the survey questionnaire with a reminder postcard between the mailings. The first mailing was in May 1995 and the second (using Priority Mail) in July 1995. To encourage participation, all survey materials were personalized with the respondent's name and address. The mail survey achieved a response rate of about 65 percent. Because of budget constraints,

the 1995 survey. As a result, the response rate for the 1995 survey was lower than the rates for the two previous surveys.

DATA PREPARATION

As completed mail questionnaires were received, they were logged into a receipt control system that kept track of the status of all cases. Coding staff then carded out a variety of checks and prepared the questionnaires for data entry. Specifically, they resolved incomplete or contradictory answers, reviewed "other, specify" responses for possible backcoding to a listed response, and assigned numeric codes to open-ended questions (e.g., employer name). A coding supervisor validated the coders' work.

Once cases were coded, they were sent to data entry. The data entry program ensured that only values within allowable ranges were entered and that built-in consistency checks were not violated. For example, a case in which a respondent reported unemployment but later gave a salary was flagged for review.

Finally, to correct for item nonresponse, data not reported by the respondent were imputed. Two imputation methods were used: "cold decking," which used historical data provided by the sample member in past surveys to fill in the missing response, and "hot decking," which used a donor with similar characteristics to provide a proxy response for the missing value.

WEIGHTING AND ESTIMATION

The general purpose of weighting survey data is to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection to the sample and to adjust for the effects of nonresponse (see the next section for a discussion of nonresponse). Weights are often calculated in two stages. In the first stage, unadjusted weights are calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection, taking into account all stages of the sampling selection process. In the second stage, these weights are adjusted to compensate for nonresponse; such nonresponse adjustments are typically carried out separately within multiple weighting cells.

The first step in constructing an unadjusted weight for the 1995 SDR sample cases was to develop a basic weight that reflected the selection probabilities for each case. This basic weight was calculated as the inverse of the sampling rate for each case. The next step was to adjust the basic weight for nonresponse. Nonresponse adjustment cells were created using poststratification. Within each nonresponse adjustment cell, a weighted nonresponse rate was calculated. The nonresponse adjustment factor was the inverse of this weighted response rate.[1]

Let f be the final adjustment factor for a given cell and BSCWGT denote the basic weight for the respondents. The final weight (FINWGT) for the respondents is given by

$$\text{FINWGT} = \text{BSCWGT} * (f).$$

[1] The initial set of nonresponse adjustment factors was examined, and under certain conditions some of the cells were collapsed.

Estimates in this report were developed by summing the final weights of the respondents selected for each analysis.

RELIABILITY OF THE 1995 SURVEY ESTIMATES

Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample, they may vary from those that would have been obtained if all members of the target population had been surveyed (using the same questionnaire and data collection methods). Two types of error are possible when population estimates are derived from measures of a sample: nonsampling error and sampling error. By looking at these errors, it is possible to estimate the accuracy and precision of the survey results. Potential sources of nonsampling error in the 1995 SDR are discussed below, followed by a discussion of sampling error—how it is estimated and how it can be used in interpreting the survey results.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

Nonsampling errors in surveys can arise at many points in the survey process, and they take different forms:

- Coverage errors can occur when some members of the target population are not identified and therefore do not have a chance to be selected for the sample.
- Response errors can occur either when the wrong individual completes the survey or when the correct individual cannot accurately recall the events being questioned. Response errors can also arise from deliberate misreporting or poor question wording that leaves room for inconsistent interpretation by respondents.
- Processing errors can occur at the point of data editing, coding, or key entry.
- Nonresponse errors can occur when some or all of the survey data are not collected in a survey year.

In the 1995 survey, coverage errors are likely to be minimal because the DRF (the sampling frame for the SDR) is considered a complete census.[2] Every effort was made to assure that the wrong person did not complete the form and that questions were clear and unambiguous, which keeps response errors to a minimum. Furthermore, careful cross checking and editing reduced processing errors.

However, this leaves the largest potential source of nonsampling error—nonresponse. Nonresponse bias is defined as "the bias or systematic distortion in survey estimates occurring because of the inability to obtain a usable response from some members of the sample."[3]

[2] Henderson, P. H., J. E. Clarke, and M. A. Reynolds, 1996, *Summary Report 1995: Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities* , National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.

[3] Lessler, Judith T. and William D. Kalsbeek, 1992, *Nonsampling Error in Surveys*, Wiley, New York, p. 118.

Nonresponse bias is concerned with the "representativeness" of the respondents, that is, with how respondents' characteristics compare with those of the population from which they were chosen. If the respondents do not accurately represent the population, this would result in inaccurate population estimates.

Table A-1 shows the overall weighted response rate and weighted response rates by subgroups. The overall weighted response rate[4] was 65.1 percent. By field of degree, weighted response rates ranged from 60.8 percent (doctorates in philosophy) to 69.8 percent (doctorates in American history). Subgroups defined by cohort and sex had response rates ranging from 64.0 to 67.1 percent. While the direction and magnitude of bias in the estimates derived from the survey are not known, the response rates obtained suggest that nonresponse bias may exist.

SAMPLING ERROR

Sampling error is the variation that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. The particular sample that was used to estimate the 1993 population of humanities doctorates in the United States was one of a large number of samples that could have been selected using the same sample design and size. Estimates based on each of these samples would have differed.

Standard errors indicate the magnitude of the sampling error that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. Standard errors are used in conjunction with a survey estimate to construct confidence intervals—bounds set around the survey estimate in which, with some prescribed probability, the average estimate from all possible samples would lie. For example, approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors below the estimate to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.[5] With a single survey estimate, the 95 percent confidence limit implies that if the same sample design were used over and over again, with confidence intervals determined each time from each sample, 95 percent of the time the confidence interval would enclose the true population value.

The number of survey estimates in the SDR for which standard errors might have been estimated was extremely large because of the number of variables measured, the number of subpopulations, and the values—totals, percentages, and medians—that were estimated. Direct calculation of standard error estimates from the raw data for each estimate was not possible because of time and cost limitations. Instead, a method was used for generalizing standard error values from a subset of survey estimates that characterize the population, allowing application to a wide variety of survey estimates.

[4] The weighted response rate is defined as the total returns (in-scope and out-of-scope) multiplied by their basic weights divided by those in the survey sample multiplied by their basic weights. Weighted response rates take into account the unequal probabilities of selection to the sample and indicate the potential for nonresponse bias in the survey estimates.

[5] Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.64 standard errors above and below the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples; or, if more precision is required, approximately 99 percent of the intervals from 2.58 standard errors above and below the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

This method computes the variances associated with selected variables and uses these estimates to develop values of a and b parameters (regression coefficients) for use in generalized variance functions that estimate the standard errors associated with a broader range of totals and percentages. Base *a* and *b* parameters are shown in Table A-2. These parameters were used to generate tables of approximate standard errors shown as Tables A-3 through A-6. The use of these tables is described below, together with an alternative method for approximating the standard errors more directly.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED TOTALS

Tables A-3 and A-4 show approximate standard errors for the humanities doctoral population overall, for field groupings used in the report (e.g., history and philosophy), and for females by field. The standard errors shown in the tables were calculated using the appropriate values of *a* and *b*, along with the following formula for standard errors of totals:

$$\sigma_{x'} = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (1)$$

where *x* is the total. Resulting values were rounded to the nearest multiple of 10. The illustration below shows how to use the tables to determine the standard errors of estimates shown in the report.

Illustration. The number of humanities Ph.D.s employed in the private for-profit sector is reported at 5,800. To determine the approximate standard error, one can use the values shown in Table A-3 for the estimated numbers of 5,000 and 10,000 in the "All Fields" column, or 320 and 450, respectively. Then, through linear interpolation, one can calculate 341 as the approximate standard error of the estimate of 5,800 as follows:

$$320 + \frac{5{,}800 - 5{,}000}{10{,}000 - 5{,}000}(450 - 320) = 341 .$$

On the other hand, using the values of *a* and *b* for all humanities Ph.D.s from Table A-2 and Formula 1, one can also calculate the approximate standard error more directly:

$$\sigma_{x'} = \sqrt{[-0.0002(5{,}800)^2] + [22.0334(5{,}800)]} = 348 .$$

To develop a 95 percent confidence interval around this estimate of 5,800, one would add and subtract from the estimate the standard error multiplied by 1.96. This means that the average estimate from all possible samples would be expected 95 times out of 100 to fall within the range of

$$5{,}800 \pm (1.96 \times 348) = 5{,}118 \text{ to } 6{,}482 .$$

This range of 5,118 to 6,482 represents the 95 percent confidence interval for the estimated number of 5,800.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Percentages are another type of estimate given throughout the report. The standard error of a percentage may be approximated using the following formula:

$$\sigma_p = p\sqrt{b\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right)} \qquad (2)$$

where x is the numerator of the percentage, *y* is the denominator of the percentage, *p* is the percentage ($0 << p << 100$), and *b* is from Table A-2. Tables of standard errors of estimated percentages were derived using this formula and are shown in Tables A-5 and A-6. Formula 2 may be used to calculate the standard errors of percentages not shown in the tables.

Illustration. Using the same example mentioned earlier but stated as a proportion, approximately 5.8 percent of all humanities doctorates were employed in the private for-profit sector. That is, of the 99,100 individuals who are employed, 5,800 were working in the private for-profit sector, or about 5.8 percent. Table A-5 shows the approximate standard error of a 5 percent characteristic on a base of 100,000 (the closest values) to be 0.3.

Alternatively, using the appropriate value of b from Table A-2 and Formula 2, the standard error of *p* may be determined as follows:

$$5.8 \pm (1.96 \times .35) = 5.11 \text{ to } 6.49 .$$

To develop a 95 percent confidence interval around this estimate of 5.8 percent, one would add and subtract from the estimate the standard error multiplied by 1.96. That is, the average estimate from all possible samples would be expected 95 times out of 100 to fall within the range of

$$5.8 \pm (1.96 \times .35) = 5.11 \text{ to } 6.49 .$$

The range of 5.11 to 6.49 represents the 95 percent confidence interval for the estimated percent of 5.8.

Limitations of the Standard Error Estimates

As mentioned, the standard error estimates provided in this report were derived from generalized functions on the basis of a limited set of characteristics (or survey estimates). Although this method provides good approximation of standard errors associated with most survey results, it may overstate the error associated with estimates drawn from strata with high sampling fractions. However, the only way to avoid this overstatement is to calculate the standard errors directly from the raw data, forgoing the practical, and more widely applicable, generalized method.

TABLE A-1 Response Rates by Summary Strata (Field, Cohort, and Gender), 1995

	Sampling Frame	Survey Sample	In- Scope Returns	Out-of-Scope Returns	Total Returns	Weighted Response Rate (%)
Field of Doctorate						
Art History	3,826	397	246	19	265	67.1
American History	7,536	569	391	6	397	69.8
Other History	17,043	1,070	639	55	694	65.2
Music	11,234	818	533	24	557	68.6
Speech/Theater	6,070	581	373	16	389	65.6
Philosophy	8,979	763	429	35	464	60.5
English/ American Lang/ Lit	29,624	2,042	1,263	61	1,324	65.6
French/Spanish Lang/Lit	9,295	773	443	24	467	60.9
Other Modern Lang/Lit	8,492	748	435	36	471	63.3
Classics	2,371	315	191	15	206	65.3
Other Humanities	10,573	753	450	30	480	64.2
Cohort						
1985-1994 Doctorates	32,804	2,698	1,715	73	1,788	66.1
Pre-1985 Doctorates	82,239	6,131	3,678	248	3,926	64.7
Gender						
Male/Unknown	73,364	5,521	3,292	203	3,495	64.0
Female	39,679	3,308	2,101	118	2,219	67.1
Total	115,043	8,829	5,393	321	5,714	65.1

NOTE: Out-of-scope sample cases are those learned to be deceased, living outside the United States, or over the age of 75. The weighted response rate is the total returns (in-scope and out-of-scope) multiplied by their basic weights divided by the survey sample multiplied by their basic weights.
SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE A-2 Listing of a and b Parameters (Select Groups in Humanities Fields), 1995

	Gender				Years Since Doctorate			
Field of Doctorate	Parameters	Total	Male	Female	5 or Less	6-15	16-25	Over 25
Total, Humanities	*a*	-0.0002	-0.0003	-0.0005	-0.001	-0.0007	-0.0005	-0.0016
	b	22.0334	24.542	18.7954	19.5561	22.6625	20.9583	38.9508
History	*a*	-0.0011	-0.0016	-0.0024	-0.0031	-0.0035	-0.0017	-0.0137
	b	27.5428	31.4577	12.5688	11.4072	20.1781	23.3711	86.5962
Art History	*a*	-0.0072	-0.0206	-0.0084	-0.0112	-0.0149	-0.0066	-0.0297
	b	25.4867	30.2316	17.3578	7.792	19.7987	6.4701	18.3836
Music	*a*	-0.0013	-0.0011	-0.0092	-0.0041	-0.0025	-0.0018	-0.002
	b	14.5382	8.6691	21.4679	11.9481	9.7411	8.1653	2.5097
Philosophy	*a*	-0.0016	-0.0028	-0.0067	-0.0037	-0.0062	-0.0005	-0.0014
	b	14.448	19.0081	10.6307	4.0905	14.4724	1.5788	4.1062
Engl/Am Lang/Lit	*a*	-0.0007	-0.0011	-0.0008	-0.005	-0.0037	-0.0005	-0.0004
	b	18.9447	18.1487	10.1054	20.8339	25.2734	4.602	2.9169
Classics	*a*	-0.0037	-0.0069	-0.0079	-0.0064	-0.021	-0.0837	-0.0065
	b	8.3628	10.4816	5.4447	1.9178	12.3877	23.8383	3.6465
Modern Lang/Lit	*a*	-0.0007	-0.001	-0.0026	-0.0048	-0.0046	-0.0014	-0.0029
	b	14.7339	11.9273	17.7044	16.2059	25.0407	12.9656	13.7691
Other Humanities	*a*	-0.0008	-0.0014	-0.0017	-0.0042	-0.0026	-0.0026	-0.0026
	b	17.5967	19.0471	12.9988	18.4607	18.5882	17.3912	12.496

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE A-3 Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number of Humanities Doctorates, by Field, 1995

Estimated	All		Art			Engl/Am		Modern	Other
Number	Fields	History	History	Music	Philosophy	Lang/Lit	Classics	Lang/Lit	Humanities
50	30	40	40	30	30	30	20	30	30
100	50	50	50	40	40	40	30	40	40
200	70	70	70	50	50	60	40	50	60
500	100	120	100	80	80	100	60	80	90
700	120	140	120	100	100	110	60	100	110
1,000	150	160	140	120	110	140	70	120	130
2,500	230	250	140	170	160	210	-	180	200
5,000	320	330		200	180	280	-	240	260
10,000	450	410	-	-	-	350	-	280	310
25,000	650	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-
50,000	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75,000	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A-4 Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number of Female Humanities Doctorates, by Field, 1995

Estimated	All		Art			Engl/Am		Modern	Other
Number	Fields	History	History	Music	Philosophy	Lang/Lit	Classics	Lang/Lit	Humanities
50	30	20	30	30	20	20	20	30	30
100	40	40	40	50	30	30	20	40	40
200	60	50	60	60	40	40	30	60	50
500	100	80	80	90	60	70	30	90	80
700	110	90	90	100	60	80	-	110	90
1,000	140	100	90	110	60	100	-	120	110
2,500	210	130	-	-	-	140	-	170	150
5,000	290	-	-	-	-	170	-	150	150
10,000	370	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
25,000	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE A-5 Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Humanities Doctorates, 1995

Base Number	Estimated Percentages						
of Percent	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
50	6.6	9.3	14.5	19.9	23.7	28.7	33.2
100	4.7	6.6	10.2	14.1	16.8	20.3	23.5
200	3.3	4.6	7.2	10.0	11.9	14.4	16.6
500	2.1	2.9	4.6	6.3	7.5	9.1	10.5
700	1.8	2.5	3.9	5.3	6.3	7.7	8.9
1,000	1.5	2.1	3.2	4.5	5.3	6.4	7.4
2,500	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7
5,000	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.3
10,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3
25,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
50,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
75,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
100,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

TABLE A-6 Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Female Humanities Doctorates, 1995

Base Number	Estimated Percentages						
of Percent	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
50	6.1	8.6	13.4	18.4	21.9	26.5	30.7
100	4.3	6.1	9.4	13.0	15.5	18.8	21.7
200	3.1	4.3	6.7	9.2	10.9	13.3	15.3
500	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.8	6.9	8.4	9.7
700	1.6	2.3	3.6	4.9	5.9	7.1	8.2
1,000	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.9
2,500	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.3
5,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1
10,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2
25,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4

SOURCE: National Research Council, Survey of Humanities Doctorates.

Appendix B

1995 Survey Cover Letters and Questionnaire

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL
2101 Constitution Avenue Washington, D.C. 20418
SURVEY OF DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS
Telephone: (202) 334-3152
FAX: (202) 334-2753

May 17, 1995

Dr. John Respondent
132 Elm St. Maplewood, PA 15324

Dear Dr. Respondent

I am writing to ask for your help with the 1995 Survey of Humanities Doctorates. This is an important biennial study of highly educated and trained persons, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and conducted by the National Research Council.

You have been chosen for this study as part of a scientifically selected sample of individuals holding doctorate degrees. Your response is needed whether or not you are employed, living in the United States, or working in your field of degree.

The results of this study will be used by government and academic institutions to make policy decisions; to anticipate surpluses or shortages in personnel; and to study the relationship between graduate education and career outcomes. Results from earlier studies have been used to identify trends in faculty composition, in time spent teaching and doing research, and in characteristics of non-academically employed humanities doctorates.

Please complete the enclosed survey form and return it in the postage-paid envelope as soon as possible. The information you provide is voluntary and will be kept strictly confidential. Findings will be reported only in the form of statistical summaries.

If you have any questions about the survey, please call 1-(800)-248-8649 between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time. We would be happy to talk with you. Thank you for your help. We look forward to receiving your questionnaire.

Sincerely,
Bruce Alberts
Chairman

Enclosure

The National Research Council is the principal operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering to serve government and other organizations.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL
2101 Constitution Avenue Washington, D.C. 20418
SURVEY OF DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS
Telephone: (202) 334-3152
FAX: (202) 334-2752

July 12, 1995

Dr. John Respondent
132 Elm St. Maplewood, PA 15324

Dear Dr. Respondent:

About 6 weeks ago, we asked you to participate in a nationwide survey of doctorate recipients sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

To the best of my knowledge, we have not yet received your completed Survey of Humanities Doctorates questionnaire. In case you did not receive the questionnaire or have misplaced it, we are enclosing a replacement copy. We are writing to you again to stress the significance that your response has for the overall accuracy of the results and the usefulness of the survey.

We know that the experiences of people with doctorate degrees in the humanities vary. To understand these differences, we need your response even if you are retired, not working, or working in a field not related to your doctorate degree.

The survey provides timely information for businesses, government, and educational institutions. It helps these groups understand where and in what fields doctorate recipients work and where we should place priorities in a time of limited resources.

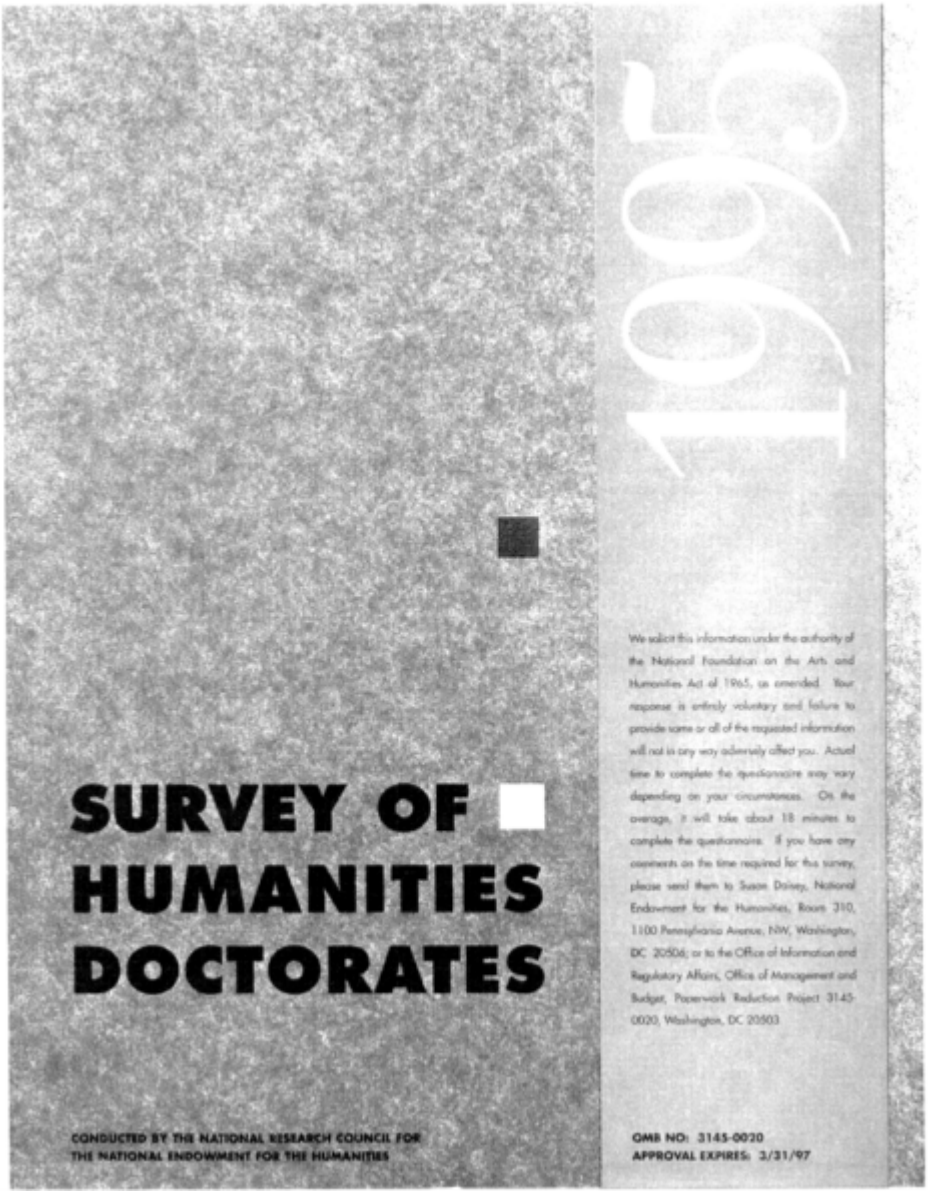
We want to assure you that federal law requires us to keep your answers confidential. We cannot release information that allows identification of any individual's answers.

We would be happy to talk to you about any questions or concerns you might have about the survey. Please feel free to call a member of my staff toll free between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, on 1-(800)-248-8649.

Sincerely,
Susan Mitchell
Project Director

Enclosure

The National Research Council is the principal operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering to serve government and other organizations.



INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for taking the time to complete this important questionnaire. The directions for filling it out are provided with each question. Because not all questions will apply to everyone, you may be asked to skip certain questions.

- In order to get comparable data, we will be asking you to refer to the week of April 15, 1995 (i.e., April 9-15, 1995), when answering most questions.
- Follow all "SKIP" instructions after marking a box. If no "SKIP" instruction is provided, you should continue to the NEXT question.
- Either a pen or pencil may be used.
- When answering questions that require marking a box, please use an [X].
- If you need to change an answer, please make sure that your old answer is either completely erased or clearly crossed out.

Thanks again for your help, we really appreciate it.

PART A - Employment Status During the Week of April 15, 1995

A1. **Were you working for pay (or profit) during the week of April 15, 1995? This includes a postdoctoral appointment, being self-employed or temporarily absent from a job (e.g., illness, sabbatical, vacation, or parental leave), even if unpaid during the absence.**

1 ☐ Yes → *SKIP to A7, page 2*
2 ☐ No

A2. *(IF NO)* **Did you look for work at any time during the four weeks preceding April 15, 1995 (that is, any time between March 19 and April 15, 1995)?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

A3. **What were your reasons for not working during the week of April 15?**

Mark (X) all that apply

1 ☐ Retired → 19 Year Retired ____
2 ☐ On layoff from a job
3 ☐ Student
4 ☐ Family responsibilities
5 ☐ Chronic illness or permanent disability
6 ☐ Suitable job not available
7 ☐ Did not need or want to work
8 ☐ Other - *Specify* →

_____

A4. **Prior to the week of April 15, when did you last work for pay (or profit)?**

If NEVER worked for pay (or profit), MARK (X) THIS BOX → ☐ *AND SKIP TO PART D, page 9*

LAST WORKED: Month ____ 19 Year ____

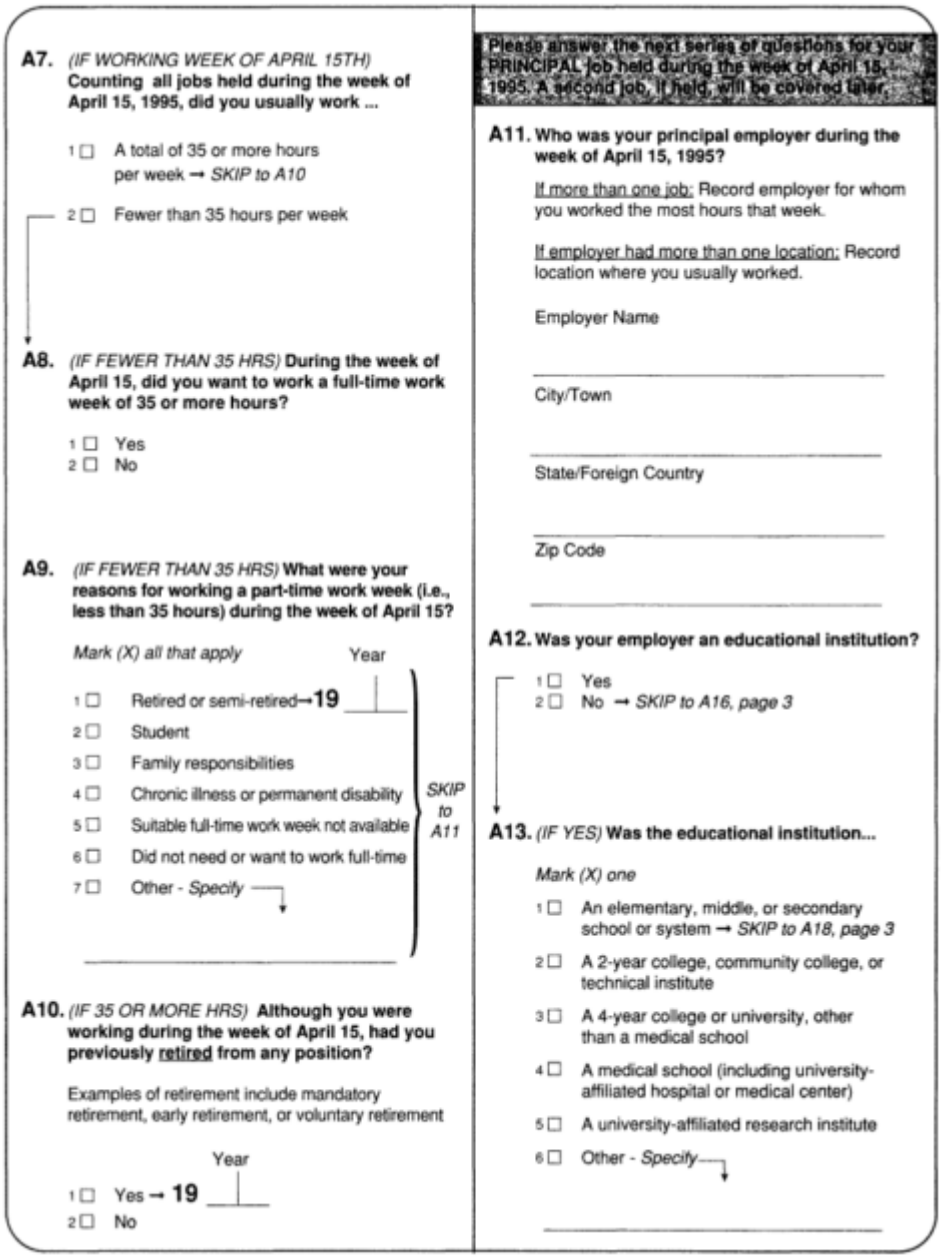
A5. **What kind of work were you doing on this last job--that is, what was your occupation?** *Please be as specific as possible, including any area of specialization.*

Example: College Professor - Art History

_____
_____
_____

A6. **Using the JOB CATEGORIES LIST (pages 12-13), choose the code that BEST describes the work you were doing on this last job.**

CODE ____ → *SKIP to Part A38, page 6*



A7. *(IF WORKING WEEK OF APRIL 15TH)* **Counting all jobs held during the week of April 15, 1995, did you usually work ...**

1 ☐ A total of 35 or more hours per week → *SKIP to A10*

2 ☐ Fewer than 35 hours per week

A8. *(IF FEWER THAN 35 HRS)* **During the week of April 15, did you want to work a full-time work week of 35 or more hours?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

A9. *(IF FEWER THAN 35 HRS)* **What were your reasons for working a part-time work week (i.e., less than 35 hours) during the week of April 15?**

Mark (X) all that apply

Year

1 ☐ Retired or semi-retired → **19** ____
2 ☐ Student
3 ☐ Family responsibilities
4 ☐ Chronic illness or permanent disability
5 ☐ Suitable full-time work week not available
6 ☐ Did not need or want to work full-time
7 ☐ Other - *Specify* ____

SKIP to A11

A10. *(IF 35 OR MORE HRS)* **Although you were working during the week of April 15, had you previously retired from any position?**

Examples of retirement include mandatory retirement, early retirement, or voluntary retirement

Year

1 ☐ Yes → **19** ____
2 ☐ No

Please answer the next series of questions for your PRINCIPAL job held during the week of April 15, 1995. A second job, if held, will be covered later.

A11. Who was your principal employer during the week of April 15, 1995?

If more than one job: Record employer for whom you worked the most hours that week.

If employer had more than one location: Record location where you usually worked.

Employer Name

City/Town

State/Foreign Country

Zip Code

A12. Was your employer an educational institution?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *SKIP to A16, page 3*

A13. *(IF YES)* **Was the educational institution...**

Mark (X) one

1 ☐ An elementary, middle, or secondary school or system → *SKIP to A18, page 3*
2 ☐ A 2-year college, community college, or technical institute
3 ☐ A 4-year college or university, other than a medical school
4 ☐ A medical school (including university-affiliated hospital or medical center)
5 ☐ A university-affiliated research institute
6 ☐ Other - *Specify* ____

A27. **Did you supervise the work of others as part of your principal job during the week of April 15, 1995?**

Answer "Yes" if you assigned duties to workers AND recommended or initiated personnel actions such as hiring, firing or promoting.

TEACHERS: Do NOT count students

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *SKIP to A29*

A28. *(IF YES)* **How many people did you typically -**

IF NONE, enter "0" Number supervised

1. supervise DIRECTLY? ..... _____
2. supervise through subordinate supervisors? ... _____

A29. **Before deductions, what was your basic ANNUAL salary on this job as of the week of April 15, 1995?** *Do NOT include bonuses, overtime, or additional compensation for summertime teaching or research.*

IF NOT SALARIED, please estimate your earned income, excluding business expenses.

$ _____ .00
Basic Annual Salary/Earned Income

A30. **During a typical week on this job, how many hours did you usually work?**

_____ Number of Hours Per Week

A31. **Including paid vacation and paid sick leave, on how many weeks per year was your salary based?**

_____ Number of Weeks Per Year

A32. **During the week of April 15, was any of your work on this job supported by CONTRACTS OR GRANTS from the U.S. government?**

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, please answer "No"

Mark (X) one

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *Skip to A34*
3 ☐ Don't know → *Skip to A34*

A33. *(IF YES)* **Which Federal agencies or departments were supporting your work?**

Mark (X) all that apply

1 ☐ National Endowment for the Humanities
2 ☐ National Endowment for the Arts
3 ☐ Department of Defense
4 ☐ Department of Education (e.g. NCES, OERI, FIPSE, FIRST)
5 ☐ Smithsonian Institution
6 ☐ Other - *Specify*

_____

7 ☐ DON'T KNOW SOURCE AGENCY

A34. **During the week of April 15, were you working for pay (or profit) at a second job (or business), including part-time, evening, or weekend work?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *Skip to A38, page 6*

A35. *(IF YES)* **What kind of work were you doing at your second job during the week of April 15--that is, what was your occupation?** *Please be as specific as possible, including any area of specialization.*

Example: College Professor - Art History

If you had MORE THAN TWO JOBS that week, answer for the job where you worked the second most hours.

_____

_____

A22. **Thinking about the relationship between your work and your education, to what extent was your work on your principal job held during the week of April 15 related to your first doctoral degree awarded in the U.S.? Was it -**

Mark (X) one

1 ☐ Closely related
2 ☐ Somewhat related → *SKIP to A25*
3 ☐ Not related

A23. *(IF NOT RELATED)* **Did these factors influence your decision to work in an area OUTSIDE THE FIELD OF YOUR FIRST U.S. DOCTORAL DEGREE?**

Mark (X) Yes or No for each	Yes	No
1. Pay, promotion opportunities	1 ☐	2 ☐
2. Working conditions (hours, equipment, working environment)	1 ☐	2 ☐
3. Job location	1 ☐	2 ☐
4. Change in career or professional interests	1 ☐	2 ☐
5. Family-related reasons (children, spouse's job moved)	1 ☐	2 ☐
6. Job in doctoral degree field not available	1 ☐	2 ☐
7. Other reason - *Specify*	1 ☐	2 ☐

A24. **Which TWO factors in A23 represent your MOST important reasons for working in an area outside the field of your first U.S. doctoral degree?** *ENTER NUMBER OF APPROPRIATE REASON FROM A23 ABOVE*

1. _____ Most important reason
2. _____ Second most important reason (Enter 0 if no second most)

A25. **The next question is about your work activities on your principal job. Did the following work activities occupy 10 percent or more of your time during a TYPICAL work week on this job?**

Mark (X) Yes or No for each	Yes	No
1. Accounting, finance, contracts	1 ☐	2 ☐
2. Computer applications, programming, systems development	1 ☐	2 ☐
3. Editing	1 ☐	2 ☐
4. Employee relations - including recruiting, personnel development, training	1 ☐	2 ☐
5. Management and administration	1 ☐	2 ☐
6. Performing arts	1 ☐	2 ☐
7. Production, operations, maintenance (e.g., truck driver, machinist or mechanic)	1 ☐	2 ☐
8. Professional services (health care, financial services, legal services, etc.)	1 ☐	2 ☐
9. Research	1 ☐	2 ☐
10. Sales, purchasing, marketing	1 ☐	2 ☐
11. Teaching	1 ☐	2 ☐
12. Writing	1 ☐	2 ☐
13. Other - *Specify*	1 ☐	2 ☐

A26. **On which TWO activities in A25, did you work the MOST hours during a typical week on this job?**
ENTER NUMBER OF APPROPRIATE ACTIVITY FROM A25.

1. ____ Activity MOST hours
2. ____ Activity SECOND MOST hours - *Enter 0 if no second most*

A27. **Did you supervise the work of others as part of your principal job during the week of April 15, 1995?**

Answer "Yes" if you assigned duties to workers AND recommended or initiated personnel actions such as hiring, firing or promoting.

TEACHERS: Do NOT count students

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *SKIP to A29*

A28. *(IF YES)* **How many people did you typically -**

IF NONE, enter "0" Number supervised

1. supervise DIRECTLY? ..... _____
2. supervise through subordinate supervisors? ... _____

A29. **Before deductions, what was your basic ANNUAL salary on this job as of the week of April 15, 1995?** *Do NOT include bonuses, overtime, or additional compensation for summertime teaching or research.*

IF NOT SALARIED, please estimate your earned income, excluding business expenses.

$ _____ .00
Basic Annual Salary/Earned Income

A30. **During a typical week on this job, how many hours did you usually work?**

_____ Number of Hours Per Week

A31. **Including paid vacation and paid sick leave, on how many weeks per year was your salary based?**

_____ Number of Weeks Per Year

A32. **During the week of April 15, was any of your work on this job supported by CONTRACTS OR GRANTS from the U.S. government?**

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, please answer "No"

Mark (X) one

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *Skip to A34*
3 ☐ Don't know → *Skip to A34*

A33. *(IF YES)* **Which Federal agencies or departments were supporting your work?**

Mark (X) all that apply

1 ☐ National Endowment for the Humanities
2 ☐ National Endowment for the Arts
3 ☐ Department of Defense
4 ☐ Department of Education (e.g. NCES, OERI, FIPSE, FIRST)
5 ☐ Smithsonian Institution
6 ☐ Other - *Specify* _____
7 ☐ DON'T KNOW SOURCE AGENCY

A34. **During the week of April 15, were you working for pay (or profit) at a second job (or business), including part-time, evening, or weekend work?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *Skip to A38, page 6*

A35. *(IF YES)* **What kind of work were you doing at your second job during the week of April 15--that is, what was your occupation?** *Please be as specific as possible, including any area of specialization.*

Example: College Professor - Art History

If you had MORE THAN TWO JOBS that week, answer for the job where you worked the second most hours.

_____

_____

A36. **Using the JOB CATEGORIES LIST (pages 12-13), choose the code that BEST describes the work you were doing on your second job during the week of April 15.**

CODE

A37. **To what extent was your work on this second job related to your first doctoral degree awarded in the U.S.? Was it -**

Mark (X) one

1 ☐ Closely related
2 ☐ Somewhat related
3 ☐ Not related

Questions A38-A40 ask about your work for pay (or profit) in 1994

A38. **Turning now to 1994, including paid vacation and paid sick leave, how many weeks did you work in 1994?**

IF NONE, MARK (X) THIS BOX → ☐ *AND SKIP TO B1*

_____ Weeks worked

A39. **During the weeks you worked in 1994, how many hours a week did you usually work?**

_____ Hours Worked

A40. **Counting all jobs held, what was your TOTAL EARNED income, BEFORE deductions for 1994?**

Include all wages, salaries, bonuses, overtime, commissions, consulting fees, net income from business, summertime teaching or research, postdoctoral appt, or other work associated with scholarships.

$ _____ .00
Total 1994 Earned Income

IF YOU HAD NO EARNED INCOME IN 1994, MARK (X) THIS BOX → ☐

PART B - Past Employment

The next few questions will help us better understand how employment changes over time.

B1. **Were you working for pay (or profit) during BOTH the week of April 15, 1993 AND the week of April 15, 1995?**

If you were a STUDENT: Do NOT count financial aid awards with no work requirement.

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *SKIP to Part C, page 7*

B2. *(IF YES)* **During these two time periods—the week of APRIL 15, 1993 and the week of April 15, 1995—were you working for:**

1 ☐ Same employer at same job → *SKIP to C1, page 7*
2 ☐ Same employer at different job
3 ☐ Different employer at same job
4 ☐ Different employer at different job

B3. *(IF DIFFERENT)* **Why did you change your employer or your job?**

Mark (X) Yes or No for each

		Yes	No
1.	Pay, promotion opportunities	1 ☐	2 ☐
2.	Working conditions (hours, equipment, working environment)	1 ☐	2 ☐
3.	Job location	1 ☐	2 ☐
4.	Change in career or professional interests	1 ☐	2 ☐
5.	Family-related reasons (e.g., children, spouse's job moved)	1 ☐	2 ☐
6.	School-related reasons (e.g., returned to school, completed a degree)	1 ☐	2 ☐
7.	Laid off or job terminated (includes company closings, mergers, buyouts)	1 ☐	2 ☐
8.	Retired	1 ☐	2 ☐
9.	Other - *Specify* _____	1 ☐	2 ☐

PART C - Other Work-Related Information

C1. **During the past year, did you attend any professional society or association meetings or conferences?**

Include regional, national, or international meetings

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

C2. **To how many national or international professional societies or associations do you currently belong?**

Number _____

OR ☐ NONE

C3. **During the past year, did you attend any WORK-RELATED workshops, seminars, or other work-related training activities?**

Do NOT include college courses

Do NOT include professional meetings unless you attended a special training session conducted at the meeting/conference.

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → *SKIP to C7, page 8*

C4. *(IF YES)* **During the past year, in which of the following areas did you attend work-related workshops, seminars, or other work-related training activities?**

Mark (X) Yes or No for each

	Yes	No
1. Management or supervisor training	1 ☐	2 ☐
2. Training in your occupational field	1 ☐	2 ☐
3. General professional training (e.g., public speaking, business writing)	1 ☐	2 ☐
4. Other work-related training - *Specify* _____	1 ☐	2 ☐

C5. **For which of the following reasons did you attend training activities during the past year?**

Mark (X) Yes or No for each

	Yes	No
1. To facilitate a change in your occupational field	1 ☐	2 ☐
2. To acquire FURTHER skills or knowledge in your occupational field	1 ☐	2 ☐
3. For licensure/certification	1 ☐	2 ☐
4. To increase opportunities for promotion/advancement/higher salary	1 ☐	2 ☐
5. To learn skills or knowledge needed for a recently acquired position	1 ☐	2 ☐
6. Required or expected by employer	1 ☐	2 ☐
7. Other - *Specify* _____	1 ☐	2 ☐

C6. **What was your most important reason for attending training activities?** ENTER NUMBER OF APPROPRIATE ACTIVITY FROM QUESTION C5 ABOVE

_____ Most IMPORTANT REASON from C5

C7. **How many full-time equivalent (FTE) years of professional work experience have you had since receiving your doctorate?**

If none or less than half a year, enter "0"

____ Number of years

C8. **Have you served on a scholarly committee during the past year?**

Do not include committees at your place of employment

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → *SKIP to C10*

C9. *(IF YES)* **In what capacity did you serve?**

Mark (X) all that apply

1 ☐ Chair
2 ☐ Member
3 ☐ Other - *Specify*

_____

C10. **About how many of each of the following have you presented/published/etc. during the past year?**

For publications, please include only works that have been accepted for publication. Do not count multiple presentations/publications of the same work more than once.

☐ *Mark (X) this box if you had no presentations/publications/etc.* → *SKIP to Part D, page 9*

Number

____ **1.** Articles published in refereed professional or trade journals

____ **2.** Creative works in juried media

____ **3.** Published reviews of books, articles, or creative works

____ **4.** Chapters in edited volumes

____ **5.** Textbooks

____ **6.** Books, other than textbooks

____ **7.** Research or technical reports disseminated internally or to clients

____ **8.** Presentations at conferences, workshops, etc.

____ **9.** Exhibitions or performances in the fine or applied arts

____ **10.** Other - *Specify*

_____

PART D - Background Information

D1. **During the week of April 15 were you -**

Mark (X) one

1 ☐ Married
2 ☐ Living with someone in a marriage-like relationship
3 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Separated
5 ☐ Divorced
6 ☐ Never Married

→ *SKIP to D4*

D2. *(IF MARRIED OR IN A MARRIAGE-LIKE RELATIONSHIP)* **During the week of April 15, was your spouse or partner working for pay (or profit) at a full-time or part-time job?**

1 ☐ Yes, full-time
2 ☐ Yes, part-time
3 ☐ No → *SKIP to D4*

D3. *(IF YES)* **Did your spouse's or partner's duties on this job require the technical expertise of a bachelor's degree or higher in -?**

Mark (X) Yes or No for each	Yes	No
1. The humanities	1 ☐	2 ☐
2. Engineering, computer science, math, or the natural sciences	1 ☐	2 ☐
3. The social sciences	1 ☐	2 ☐
4. Some other field - *Specify* _____	1 ☐	2 ☐

D4. **During the week of April 15, did you have any children living with you as part of your family?**

Only count children who lived with you at least 50 percent of the time.

1 ☐ Yes → *GO TO D5*
2 ☐ No → *SKIP to D6*

D5. *(IF YES)* **How many of these children living with you as part of your family were -**

If no children in a category, enter "0"	Number of children
1. Under 2	_____
2. Aged 2-5	_____
3. Aged 6-11	_____
4. Aged 12-17	_____
5. Aged 18 or older	_____

D6. **During the week of April 15, 1995, were you living in the United States or one of its territories, or were you living in another country?**

1 ☐ United States or one of its territories
2 ☐ Another country

D7. **As of the week of April 15, 1995 were you a -**

Mark (X) one

U.S. Citizen

1 ☐ Native Born
2 ☐ Naturalized

→ *SKIP to D9*

Non-U.S. Citizen

3 ☐ With a Permanent U.S. Resident Visa
4 ☐ With a Temporary U.S. Resident Visa
5 ☐ Living outside the United States

D8. *(IF NON-U.S. CITIZEN)* **Of which country are you a citizen?**

_____
Country

D9. **What is your birthdate?**

Month _____ Day _____ Year 19 _____

D10. **In case we need to clarify some of the information you have provided, please list a phone number (and fax number and Email address if applicable) where you can be reached.**

	Area Code	Number		Area Code	Number
DAYTIME			**EVENING**		
FAX NUMBER			**EMAIL ADDRESS**	_____	

D11. **Since we are interested in how education and employment change over time, we may be recontacting you in 1997. To help us contact you, please provide the name, address, and telephone number of a person who is likely to know where you can be reached. DO NOT INCLUDE SOMEONE WHO LIVES IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD.**

As with all the information provided in this questionnaire, complete confidentiality will be provided. This person will only be contacted if we have trouble contacting you in 1997

First Name MI Last Name

_____

Number and Street

_____

City/town State Zip Code

_____

Country (if outside U.S.)

_____

Area Code Number

D12. **PLEASE TURN TO THE BACK COVER FOR THE LAST QUESTION (D13).**

The following two pages of the questionnaire contain the OCCUPATION codes needed for answering some of the preceding questions.

JOB CATEGORIES LIST

This JOB CATEGORIES list is ordered ALPHABETICALLY. The titles in bold type are broad job categories. To make sure you have found the BEST code, please review ALL broad categories before making your choice. If you cannot find the code that BEST describes your job, use the "OTHER" code under the most appropriate broad category in bold print. If none of the codes fits your job, use Code 500.

Artists, Entertainers, Writers, Public Relations Specialists, & Broadcasters
011 Authors
012 Designers
013 Musicians and composers
014 Actors and directors
015 Painters, sculptors, craft-artists and artists-printmakers
016 Photographers
017 Dancers
018 Editors and reporters
019 Public relations specialists and publicity writers
020 Radio, television and other announcers
021 Translators
022 Other artists, entertainers, writers, etc.

030 **Clerical/Administrative Support** (e.g., accounting clerks, bookkeepers, secretaries, receptionists, telephone operators)

040 **Clergy and Other Religious Workers**

Computer Occupations
050 Computer engineers
051 Computer programmers (business, scientific, process control)
052 Computer system analysts
053 Computer scientists, except system analysts
054 Information systems scientists or analysts
055 OTHER computer, information science occupations

*** **Consultants** *(select the code that comes closest to your usual area of consulting)*

070 **Counselors, Educational and Vocational**

080 **Curators**

100 **Engineers, Architects, Surveyors**

110 **Farmers, Foresters, and Fishermen**

115 **Health Occupations** (e.g., health practitioners, health technologists and aides)

118 **Historians**

120 **Lawyers, Judges**

130 **Librarians, Archivists**

135 **Linguists**

Managers, Executives, Administrators
(Also see 151-154)
141 Top and mid-level managers, executives, administrators (people who manage other managers)
*** All other managers, including the self-employed - Use the code that comes closest to the field you manage

Management-Related Occupations
(Also see 141)
151 Accountants, auditors, and other financial specialists
152 Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists
154 OTHER management related occupations

160 **Mathematical Scientists**

Natural Scientists
170 Biological/Life scientists
180 Physical scientists

JOB CATEGORIES LIST (continued)

Professors/Teachers

201 Pre-Kindergarten and kindergarten
202 Elementary
203 Secondary - computer, math, or sciences
204 Secondary - social sciences
205 Secondary - humanities
206 Secondary - other subjects
207 Special education - primary and secondary
208 OTHER, precollegiate area
*** Postsecondary
211 Art history and criticism
212 American history
213 OTHER history
214 Classics
215 Comparative literature
216 English/American lang & lit
217 Foreign lang & lit
218 Music
219 Philosophy
220 Religious studies
221 Speech and debate
222 Theatre and theatre criticism
223 OTHER humanities

224 Communications
225 Psychology
226 OTHER social sciences

227 Computer sciences
228 Mathematical sciences
229 Medical sciences
230 Natural sciences

231 Education

232 Business, commerce and marketing
233 Home economics
234 Law
235 Social work
236 Theology

237 OTHER postsecondary

*** **Research Associates/Assistants**
(Select the code that comes closest to your field)

Sales and Marketing

241 Insurance, securities, real estate and business services
242 Sales Occupations - Commodities Except Retail (e.g., industrial machinery/equipment/supplies, medical and dental equipment/supplies)
243 Sales Occupations - Retail (e.g., furnishings, clothing, motor vehicles, cosmetics)
244 OTHER marketing and sales occupations

Service Occupations, Except Health
(Also see 115)

251 Food Preparation and service (e.g., cooks, waitresses, bartenders)
252 Protective services (e.g., fire fighters, police, guards)
253 OTHER service occupations, except health

Social Scientists

261 Anthropologists
262 Economists
263 Political scientists
264 Psychologists
265 Sociologists
266 OTHER social scientists

270 **Social Workers**

Other Professions

300 Construction trades, miners and well drillers
301 Mechanics and repairers
302 Precision/production occupations (e.g., metal workers, woodworkers, butchers, bakers, printing occupations, tailors, shoemakers, photographic process)
303 Operators and related occupations (e.g., machine set-up, machine operators and tenders, fabricators, assemblers)
304 Transportation/material moving occupations

500 Other Occupations (Not Listed)

D13. Is the name and address information below the best one for us to use in future mailings?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → *Please make name and address changes as needed below. Please print clearly.*

Title | First Name | Middle Initial | Last Name

Number and Street/Apt. No. | City/Town | State | ZIP CODE Plus 4

Country (If outside U.S.)

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please return the completed form in the envelope provided. If you lose the envelope and want another, call 1-800-248-8649. Our address is:

National Research Council
TJ1021
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20418