

**OHIO UNIVERSITY**

**CAREER AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDY**

**SURVEY OF THE CLASS OF 2006-2007**

**GRADUATE DEGREE RECIPIENTS**

**OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH**

**July 2009**

**(2009-SI-35)**

**CAREER AND FURTHER EDUCATION STUDY OF GRADUATE DEGREE RECIPIENTS**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- The Career and Further Education Study (formerly the Career Placement Study) measures short-term educational outcomes (one year after graduation). The present study identifies outcomes of the Ohio University graduating class of 2006-2007 with some comparisons to the classes of 2000-2001 through 2006-2007. This report considers the responses only from respondents with advanced degrees.
- In 2007, 96 percent of the Ph.D. respondents, 100 percent of the D.O. respondents, and 95 percent of the master's degree respondents reported they were either employed or furthering their education; these rates were steady from 2001 to 2007. 98 percent of the employed Ph.D. respondents, 100 percent of the employed D.O. respondents, and 89 percent of the employed master's degree respondents said they were working full-time in 2007.
- Over the seven-year study most D.O. and Ph.D. respondents reported that they either had a job that continued after graduation or had obtained employment before graduating. The majority of master's degree respondents were employed within two months of graduation.
- In 2007, 100 percent of the D.O. respondents, 100 percent of the Ph.D. respondents, and 98 percent of the master's degree respondents reported satisfaction with their current job after graduating from Ohio University; job satisfaction remained steady during the seven-year study.
- From 2001 to 2007 almost all D.O. respondents (86 percent in 2007) reported they were working in a hospital, most Ph.D. respondents (60 percent in 2007) said they were employed in education, and most master's degree respondents said they were employed in education (43 percent in 2007), business (22 percent in 2007), or health care/social welfare (16 percent in 2007).
- In 2007, master's degree respondents reported an average full-time salary of \$47,868, up 3 percent from 2006, and up 15.4 percent from 2001. The average full-time salary of D.O. respondents in 2007 was \$48,703, down 2.2 percent from 2006, and up 22.2 percent from 2001. In 2007, Ph.D. respondents reported an average full-time salary of \$63,959 up 23.3 percent from 2006, and up 30 percent from 2001.
- In 2007, 71 percent of the D.O. respondents, 66 percent of the master's degree respondents, and 54 percent of the Ph.D. respondents reported working in Ohio. Of master's and Ph.D. respondents, who were nonresidents of the state of Ohio, 73% and 82% respectively reported working out of state, while 74%, 80% and 85% of the D.O., master's and Ph.D. respondents, who were residents of Ohio, reported working in Ohio respectively.
- In 2007, 97 percent of the master's degree respondents, and 100 percent of Ph.D. and D.O. respondents reported satisfaction with preparation received at Ohio University for career goals; these rates were steady from 2001 to 2007.
- In 2007, 12 percent of the master's degree respondents were furthering their education, and 70 percent of these respondents were enrolled full-time in a college or university. From 2001 to 2007 there was an overall increase in master's degree respondents furthering their education in Communication, Engineering and Technology, and Fine Arts while all other programs remained steady or decreased.
- Seven-year individual college and department profiles (graduate and undergraduate) are given to colleges and departments for self-assessment, curricular review, and accreditation purposes.
- College and departmental results are available on the Institutional Research web site at [www.ohio.edu/instres/indexrestrict.html](http://www.ohio.edu/instres/indexrestrict.html).

## **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

The Career and Further Education Study is designed to collect information on Ohio University graduates about one year after graduation. It is one of Ohio University's university-wide assessment program studies. The Career and Further Education Study, the Survey of Alumni (designed to collect information on graduates about five years after graduation), the First-Year Treatment Study, the Student Involvement Study and the National Survey of Student Engagement, the First-year Marketing Study, and the Retention/Graduation Rate Studies, assess the impact of Ohio University's programs on its undergraduates. These studies were implemented in 1981 as a result of suggestions made by the President and the Institutional Impact Committee. They were recommended to be continued in the 1995 Institutional Impact and Assessment Plan, and by subsequent university-wide assessment committees. This report presents results from the survey of 2006-2007 recipients of graduate degrees, with comparisons to the previous six graduating classes. A summary of results on bachelor's degree recipients is presented in a separate report. A copy of the questionnaire is available on the Institutional Research web site at [www.ohio.edu/institres/career/PlacQuest.pdf](http://www.ohio.edu/institres/career/PlacQuest.pdf).

## **DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

The Career and Further Education Study collected information through a questionnaire that was mailed about one year after graduation. Two follow-up mailings were conducted to increase the response rate; an additional follow-up was conducted via electronic mail. The response rate was 29 percent for Doctor of Osteopathy (D.O.) graduates, 46 percent for Ph.D. graduates, and 39 percent for master's graduates. Among the master's, Ph.D., and D.O. degree respondents, results were found to be representative of the respective graduating class in terms of college of graduation and sex. A check for possible non-response bias did not reveal the existence of such bias in the results.

The questionnaire collects information in two major sections. In the first section graduates were asked 11 questions about their employment. The questions asked for descriptive information about the graduate's first job, current employment status, income, occupational area, time required to find the first job, how the employment was found, satisfaction with the job, major course work, and career preparation at Ohio University.

Graduates were also asked to indicate professional certification they had completed or were planning to complete within a year. In the second section, graduates were asked if they enrolled in a college or university after receiving their degree from Ohio University. If their response was "yes," they were asked to provide descriptive information about degree sought, program of study, name and location of the institution they were attending, whether or not they receive financial assistance, and the kind and amount of assistance received. They were also asked to judge how well Ohio University prepared them for additional education. A copy of the questionnaire is included at the end of this report. The focus of this report is on the class of 2006-2007. Some comparisons are made with results from classes that graduated in 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2006-2007. The report is divided into three sections: D.O. degree graduates, Ph.D. graduates, and master's degree graduates.

**DOCTOR OF OSTEOPATHY RESULTS**

In 2007, 96 percent of the respondents from the 2006-2007 D.O. graduating class reported they were employed (Table 1); this was a decrease of four percent from 2006. Full-time employment in 2007 was 100 percent. In 2007, 18 percent of the D.O. respondents reported that they were both employed and enrolled in further education. In 2007, 100 percent of the respondents reported being either extremely (54 percent), very (39 percent), or somewhat (7 percent) satisfied with their current position.

**TABLE 1: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY YEAR**

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Employed	90%	92%	95%	93%	97%	100%	96%
Full-time (% of Total Employed)	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%
Part-time (% of Total Employed)	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Unemployed and in School	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Unemployed and Not in School	6%	5%	3%	7%	3%	0%	0%

As shown in Table 2, the largest occupational area in each of the seven years for D.O. respondents was "hospital" (86 percent in 2007); down one percent from 2006.

**TABLE 2: OVERALL OCCUPATIONAL AREAS BY YEAR**

<u>Occupational Area</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Hospital	90%	95%	92%	97%	95%	87%	86%
Government	7%	3%	3%	0%	3%	5%	7%
Education	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	7%
Social Welfare	0%	3%	0%	4%	3%	5%	0%
Business	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Self-Employed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

When D.O. graduates were asked to indicate the state in which they worked, eight states were reported in 2007; 71 percent of the respondents named Ohio as their place of employment. In 2007, the other states reported were Washington (7 percent), and California, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Texas (all at 4 percent). Of the D.O. respondents, who were residents of Ohio, 74% reported working in Ohio while 29% reported working out of the state.

As shown in Table 3, in 2007 the annual average full-time salary of D.O. respondents was \$48,703 down by \$-1,071 (2.2 percent) from \$49,774 in 2006, and down by \$-1,860 (3.7 percent) from \$50,563 in 2005. From 2001 to 2007 the annual average full-time D.O. salary increased \$8,857 (up 22.2 percent). From 2001 to 2007 male salaries increased about 27.8 percent (\$11,388), and female salaries increased about 20.6 percent (\$7,777). The average male salary was higher than the average female salary in all of the seven years except 2005. The salary differential fluctuated between 1.8 percent and 15 percent during the seven-year study: 8.5 percent (2001), 1.8 percent (2002), 10.1 percent (2003), 3.3 percent (2004), 9.6 percent (2005), 4.2 percent (2006) and 15 percent (2007).

**TABLE 3: MEAN REPORTED ANNUAL FULL-TIME SALARY BY SEX AND YEAR**

<u>Sex</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Males	\$41,021	\$39,540	\$45,438	\$45,313	\$47,458	\$51,083	\$52,409
Females	\$37,790	\$38,833	\$41,233	\$43,856	\$52,021	\$48,947	\$45,567
UNIVERSITY-WIDE	\$39,846	\$39,215	\$43,211	\$44,788	\$50,563	\$49,774	\$48,703

D.O. graduates were asked how long it took to find their first job after graduating (Table 4). In 2007, 93 percent of D.O. respondents reported obtaining employment within two months of graduation;

this rate was 100 percent in 2001, 97 percent in 2002, 93 percent in 2003, 89 percent in 2004, 92 percent in 2005, and was 100 percent in 2006.

**TABLE 4: LENGTH OF TIME TO FIRST JOB BY YEAR**

<u>Length of Time</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Job Continued	0%	3%	3%	0%	3%	5%	7%
Prior to Graduation	89%	78%	74%	76%	74%	74%	74%
Within Two Months	11%	16%	16%	14%	16%	18%	11%
Two to Three Months	0%	0%	0%	7%	5%	3%	0%
Four to Eight Months	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
More than Eight Months	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Not Seeking Employment	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Never Had Job/Seeking	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Had Job/Now Seeking	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

D.O. graduates were asked to indicate where they received the first job lead that helped them obtain their current position of employment (Table 5). In 2007, "Other" was most frequently reported as first job lead with "Own Initiative" as the second most frequently reported lead. "Own Initiative" was the most frequently reported first job lead in 2001 and 2002. The high frequency of "Other" reflected the selection process that D.O. graduates go through to obtain their one-year residency after graduation. "Internet" was added as a choice in 2000, and was reported by 7 percent of respondents in 2007.

**TABLE 5: FIRST SOURCE OF JOB LEAD BY YEAR**

<u>First Source</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Other	30%	24%	54%	43%	38%	45%	46%
Own Initiative	41%	42%	32%	29%	30%	27%	32%
Internet	4%	3%	3%	4%	5%	15%	7%
Previous Employment	11%	11%	3%	14%	5%	6%	7%
O.U. Faculty/Staff	11%	5%	5%	7%	5%	3%	7%
Friend or Relative	0%	13%	0%	0%	11%	3%	0%
Employment Agency	4%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Career Services	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Newspaper Advertisement	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Self-Employed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

D.O. graduates were asked to indicate their most important overall source of job search information (Table 6). In 2007, for the first time "Internet" was reported as the most important job lead. In each of the previous years of the study, D.O. respondents most often reported "Own Initiative" as their most important job lead. The next most frequent categories in 2007 were "Own Initiative" and "Other."

**TABLE 6: MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF JOB LEAD BY YEAR**

<u>Most Important Source</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Internet	12%	14%	9%	17%	18%	24%	41%
Own Initiative	52%	49%	37%	41%	41%	39%	33%
Other	16%	16%	29%	21%	21%	21%	11%
Previous Employment	4%	3%	3%	14%	3%	6%	7%
O.U. Faculty/Staff	16%	11%	9%	7%	9%	3%	4%
Career Services	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Friend or Relative	0%	5%	11%	0%	3%	6%	0%
Newspaper Advertisement	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Self-Employed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Employment Agency	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%

Graduates were asked to indicate what professional certifications they had obtained or were planning to obtain within a year. In 2007, 63 percent of the respondents reported that they had obtained or were planning to obtain certification, and 37 percent said they were not pursuing certification. The two largest certification areas specified were D.O. and Board Certified. Of D.O. respondents, more females (71 percent) than males (54 percent) said they had completed or planned to obtain certification.

In each year of the study 100 percent of the respondents reported that their courses were helpful in preparing them with the skills and knowledge needed for their job. In 2007, 100 percent of the D.O. respondents reported that the courses in their major field of study were either extremely (36 percent), very (50 percent), or somewhat (14 percent) helpful in this regard.

In each year of the study 100 percent of the D.O. respondents indicated some degree of satisfaction with the career preparation they received at Ohio University; in 2007 they indicated that they were either extremely (36 percent), very (61 percent), or somewhat (4 percent) satisfied in this regard.

**Ph.D. GRADUATES' RESULTS**

In 2007, 94 percent of the respondents from the 2006-2007 Ph.D. graduating class reported they were employed (Table 7). Ninety-eight percent of the employed Ph.D. respondents reported working full-time in 2007. In 2007, 100 percent of the Ph.D. respondents reported being either extremely (38 percent), very (45 percent), or somewhat (17 percent) satisfied with their current position.

**TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY YEAR**

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Employed	98%	94%	96%	100%	97%	100%	94%
Full-time (% of Total Employed)	91%	95%	93%	89%	94%	91%	98%
Part-time (% of Total Employed)	9%	5%	7%	12%	6%	9%	2%
Unemployed and in School	0%	3%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Unemployed and Not in School	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	6%

As shown in Table 8 "Education" was the most frequently reported employer occupational area in all seven years among Ph.D. recipients. In 2007 "Health Care/Social Welfare" was the second most frequently reported area.

**TABLE 8: OVERALL OCCUPATIONAL AREAS BY YEAR**

<u>Occupational Area</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Education	73%	75%	78%	58%	71%	82%	60%
Health Care/Social Welfare	13%	11%	13%	10%	9%	6%	26%
Business	2%	12%	7%	19%	9%	9%	9%
Government	9%	0%	0%	3%	9%	0%	4%
Communication	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Non-Profit	0%	0%	2%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Self-Employed	0%	2%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%

In 2007, Ph.D. respondents reported working in 18 states and The District of Columbia, 54 percent reporting Ohio as their state of employment. The next most frequently reported states were Texas (6 percent), Pennsylvania and Indiana (4 percent). The following states were all reported by 2 percent of Ph. D. respondents Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Washington D.C., Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Washington. Of the Ph.D. graduates, who were out of state residents, 73 percent reported working outside of Ohio. Of the Ph.D. respondents who were residents of Ohio, 85 percent reported working in Ohio while 15 percent reported working outside of Ohio.

Table 9 shows that the overall mean reported full-time salary of Ph.D. respondents was \$63,959 up \$12,098 (23.3 Percent) from \$51,861 in 2006, down \$69, (1.3 percent) from \$51,930 in 2005; down \$1,470, from \$53,331 in 2004; up \$3,904 (8.1 percent) from \$47,957 in 2003; and up \$4,747 (1 percent) from \$47,114 in 2002. The average male salary (\$64,080) exceeded the average female salary (\$63,843). This salary difference between males and females fluctuated from .4 percent to 12.2 percent over the seven-year study: 7.5 percent (2001), 3 percent (2002), 12.2 percent (2003), 10.2 percent (2004), 11 percent (2005) & 2.1 percent (2006), and .4 percent in 2007.

**TABLE 9: MEAN REPORTED ANNUAL FULL-TIME SALARY BY SEX AND YEAR**

<u>Sex</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Female	\$47,494	\$47,889	\$45,118	\$50,303	\$54,278	\$44,827	\$63,843
Males	\$51,038	\$46,399	\$50,639	\$55,413	\$48,277	\$56,730	\$64,080
UNIVERSITY-WIDE	\$49,212	\$47,114	\$47,957	\$53,331	\$51,930	\$51,861	\$63,959

Ph.D. graduates were asked how long it took them to find their first job after graduating from Ohio University (Table 10). In 2007, 86 percent of the Ph.D. respondents reported they were employed within two months of graduation and 94 percent of the Ph.D. graduates were employed within eight months of graduation.

**TABLE 10: LENGTH OF TIME TO FIRST JOB BY YEAR**

<u>Length of Time</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Job Continued	36%	35%	17%	23%	29%	29%	38%
Job Prior to Graduation	51%	41%	71%	54%	45%	41%	44%
Within Two Months	7%	6%	2%	11%	13%	9%	4%
Two to Three Months	4%	3%	0%	9%	3%	12%	6%
Four to Eight Months	2%	6%	0%	3%	5%	3%	2%
More than Eight Months	0%	2%	6%	0%	3%	6%	0%
Not Seeking Employment	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Never Had Job/Seeking	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Had Job/Now Seeking	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%

Ph.D. graduates were asked to indicate where they received the first job lead that helped them obtain their current position of employment. (Table 11)

**TABLE 11: FIRST SOURCE OF JOB LEAD BY YEAR**

<u>First Source</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Own Initiative	33%	17%	18%	20%	17%	21%	28%
Previous Employment	9%	8%	2%	11%	11%	0%	15%
Internet	12%	25%	29%	23%	31%	21%	15%
O.U. Faculty/Staff	0%	14%	7%	9%	6%	21%	11%
Friend or Relative	7%	7%	4%	14%	3%	10%	11%
Newspaper Advertisement	5%	12%	9%	9%	14%	3%	11%
Other	33%	15%	29%	14%	17%	17%	9%
Employment Agency	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Self-Employed	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%
Career Services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

In 2007, Ph.D. respondents most frequently indicated "Own Initiative", "Previous Employment", and "Own Internet" as their first job lead. The "Internet" category was added to the list in the 2000 survey. In 2007, the next most frequently indicated categories were "O.U. Faculty/Staff" (11 percent), "Friend or Relative" (11 percent), and "Newspaper Advertisement" (11 percent). "Employment Agency and "Self-Employed" and "Career Services" were generally the least often reported. The "Other" category includes job sources such as professional journals, job vacancy lists from professional associations.

Ph.D. graduates were asked to indicate their most important overall source of job search information (Table 12). In 2007, Ph.D. respondents most frequently reported "Own Initiative" (45 percent) as the most important job lead. "Internet" (17 percent) and "O.U. Faculty/Staff" (15 percent) were the next most frequent categories.

**TABLE 12: MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF JOB LEAD BY YEAR**

<u>Most Important Source</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Own Initiative	39%	14%	24%	20%	28%	21%	45%
Internet	16%	31%	36%	34%	33%	29%	17%
O.U. Faculty/Staff	7%	20%	13%	14%	11%	32%	15%
Friend or Relative	9%	3%	0%	9%	6%	7%	9%
Newspaper Advertisement	9%	7%	4%	3%	0%	4%	6%
Previous Employment	11%	10%	7%	11%	8%	0%	6%
Other	9%	12%	11%	9%	14%	4%	2%
Self-Employed	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Employment Agency	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Career Services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Ph.D. graduates were asked to indicate what professional certification they had completed or were planning to complete within a year. In 2007, 20 percent of the respondents indicated that they had completed professional certification, 8 percent were planning to complete certification within a year, and 72 percent indicated that they were not pursuing professional certification. More females (29 percent) than males (9 percent) reported that they had completed certification. Seven percent of females and 4 percent of males reported that they planned to complete certification within a year. More males (82 percent) than females (64 percent) were not seeking certification at all.

In 2007, 100 percent of the Ph.D. respondents reported that the courses in their major field of study were either extremely (26 percent), very (60 percent), or somewhat (15 percent) helpful in preparing them with the skills and knowledge needed for their current job.

In 2007, 100 percent of the Ph.D. respondents reported being extremely (28 percent), very (53 percent), or somewhat (19 percent) satisfied with the career preparation they received at Ohio University.

### MASTER'S DEGREE GRADUATES' RESULTS

#### EMPLOYMENT

In 2007, 92 percent of the master's degree respondents reported that they were employed (Table 13). Four percent reported they were unemployed but furthering their education and 3 percent reported that they were neither employed nor enrolled in further education.

Of the employed respondents, 89 percent reported working full-time. Ninety-eight percent reported they were either extremely (38 percent), very (40 percent), or somewhat (20 percent) satisfied with their position, and 2 percent reported they were not at all satisfied with their job position; job satisfaction levels were steady over the seven years.

**TABLE 13: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY YEAR**

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Employed	90%	85%	84%	86%	91%	92%	92%
Full-time (% of Total Employed)	90%	90%	91%	89%	89%	88%	89%
Part-time (% of Total Employed)	11%	10%	9%	11%	11%	12%	11%
Unemployed and in School	4%	10%	9%	8%	6%	7%	4%
Unemployed and Not in School	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%

Table 14 shows that the highest employment rates among master's degree respondents was in Engineering and Technology (100 percent), followed by Education (97 percent), followed by Fine Arts (94 percent), followed by Communication and Health and Human Services (both 93 percent), and Business (92 percent). Arts and Sciences had the highest percentage of those unemployed but in school (7 percent). Communication and Health and Human Services had the highest percentage that were neither employed nor in school (both 7 percent).

**TABLE 14: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY COLLEGE**

<u>College</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed In School</u>	<u>Unemployed Not In School</u>
Engineering and Technology	100%	0%	0%
Education	97%	1%	1%
Fine Arts	94%	6%	0%
Communication	93%	0%	7%
Health and Human Services	93%	0%	7%
Business	92%	4%	4%
Arts and Sciences	88%	7%	4%

Table 15 shows that among master's degree respondents "Education" was the most frequently reported employer occupational area from 2001 to 2007; "Business" and "Health Care/Soc Welfare" were the second most frequently reported areas.

**TABLE 15: OVERALL OCCUPATIONAL AREAS BY YEAR**

<u>Occupational Area</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Education	47%	41%	41%	40%	49%	47%	43%
Business	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%	27%	22%
Health Care/Soc Welfare	15%	18%	19%	18%	9%	10%	16%
Government	6%	7%	5%	7%	8%	7%	10%
Communication	8%	5%	6%	4%	6%	6%	5%
Non-Profit	2%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Self-Employed	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%

As shown in Table 16, the largest employment area among master's degree respondents was "Education" for females (50 percent) and "Business" for males (37 percent). The largest male-female difference was in "Business" (26 percent). The second highest area among males was "Education" (34 percent); females reported 50 percent in this area, resulting in a male-female difference of 16 percent. The second highest area among females was in "Health Care/Social Welfare" (22 percent).

**TABLE 16: 2007 OCCUPATIONAL AREA BY SEX**

<u>Occupational Area</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Business	11%	37%
Communication	5%	5%
Education	50%	34%
Government	10%	10%
Health Care/Social Welfare	22%	8%
Non-Profit	1%	4%
Self-Employed	1%	1%

When master's degree graduates were asked to indicate the state in which they worked, 36 states, including the District of Columbia, were reported. Ohio was named by 66 percent of the respondents as their place of employment. In 2007, the next most frequently reported states were Texas, California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania (all about 3 percent). Of the master's graduates who were out of state residents, 82 percent reported working out of the state, while 18 percent reported working in Ohio. Of the master's degree respondents who were residents of Ohio, 80 percent reported working in Ohio,

while 20 percent reported working out of the state.

As shown in Table 17, in 2007 the overall mean full-time salary of master's degree respondents was \$47,868 up 3 percent (\$1,380) in 2006, and up 15.4 percent (\$6,381) from 2001 (\$41,487). In 2007, there was a decrease in the annual salary among Fine Arts (\$4,143), Arts and Sciences (\$1,589), and Engineering and Technology (\$498).

**TABLE 17: MEAN REPORTED ANNUAL FULL-TIME SALARY BY COLLEGE AND YEAR**

<u>College</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Engineering and Technology	\$57,950	\$66,112	\$57,187	\$56,406	\$75,466	\$63,150	\$62,652
Communication	\$44,554	\$39,400	\$40,700	\$40,471	\$61,000	\$52,116	\$56,625
Business	\$77,304	\$73,965	\$59,983	\$58,209	\$55,306	\$48,700	\$68,900
Arts and Sciences	\$34,368	\$40,232	\$39,543	\$42,624	\$41,411	\$47,205	\$45,616
Fine Arts	\$29,935	\$37,500	\$30,536	\$36,685	\$44,156	\$44,257	\$40,114
Health and Human Services	\$37,853	\$37,612	\$40,910	\$39,428	\$41,921	\$43,463	\$44,114
Education	\$38,264	\$40,171	\$38,298	\$42,511	\$39,204	\$41,659	\$41,924
UNIVERSITY-WIDE	\$41,487	\$46,225	\$42,498	\$44,695	\$46,727	\$46,488	\$47,868

As shown in Table 18, the mean reported salary for master's degree males was \$55,673 in 2007 and \$54,812 in 2006, reflecting an \$861 (1.6 percent) increase. The mean reported full-time salary for master's degree females was \$41,837 in 2007, reflecting a \$152 (.4 percent) increase from 2006 (\$41,685). Over the seven-year study the average male salary decreased 2.6 percent from \$57,130 (in 2005) to \$55,673 (in 2007) and the average female salary increased 10.4 percent from \$37,909 (in 2003) to \$41,837. In 2007 male salaries exceeded female salaries by 33 percent, 2001 (23 percent), 2002 (45 percent), 2003 (30 percent), 2004 (18 percent), 2005 (30 percent) and 2006 (31 percent).

**TABLE 18: MEAN REPORTED ANNUAL SALARY BY SEX AND YEAR**

<u>Sex</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Males	\$46,954	\$55,721	\$49,145	\$46,632	\$57,130	\$54,812	\$55,673
Females	\$38,293	\$38,386	\$37,909	\$39,586	\$39,720	\$41,685	\$41,837

Salary differences between males and females may be partly due to differences in career choices. For example, more males choose engineering, which has relatively higher salaries, and more females choose education, which has relatively lower salaries. When one compares male and female salaries within the same college or field, the differences may be smaller. Compared to the university-wide male-female salary difference (33 percent)

among master's degree respondents, Table 19 shows that the Master's degree male-female salary differences were larger in the colleges of Communication, Arts and Sciences, Health and Human Services and were smaller in the remaining colleges. Male salaries exceeded female salaries in all colleges in 2007. Table 19 also reveals smaller male-female salary differences.

**TABLE 19: 2007 MEAN SALARY BY SEX WITHIN COLLEGE AND EMPLOYER FIELD**

<u>College</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Arts and Sciences	\$39,684	\$53,244
Business	\$64,286	\$71,385
Communication	\$40,000	\$66,600
Education	\$41,445	\$43,180
Engineering and Technology	\$51,250	\$63,602
Fine Arts	\$37,560	\$46,500
Health and Human Services	\$39,369	\$52,250
International Studies	\$36,000	\$37,250
<u>Employer Field</u>		
Business	\$53,438	\$64,542
Communication	\$33,667	\$38,125
Education	\$40,823	\$51,051
Government	\$49,623	\$58,423
Health Care/Social Welfare	\$35,904	\$47,083
Non-Profit	\$---	\$39,655
Self-Employed	\$---	\$40,000

Master's degree graduates were asked to report how long it took them to obtain work after completing their degree at Ohio University (Table 20).

**TABLE 20: LENGTH OF TIME TO FIRST JOB BY YEAR**

<u>Length of Time</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Job Continued	31%	32%	26%	28%	22%	31%	34%
Prior to Graduation	25%	26%	24%	25%	29%	24%	25%
Within Two Months	16%	12%	16%	13%	18%	14%	11%
Two to Three Months	9%	7%	8%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Four to Eight Months	7%	7%	11%	11%	9%	8%	7%
More Than Eight Months	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Not Seeking Employment	3%	7%	6%	6%	5%	8%	5%
Never Had Job/Seeking	4%	2%	4%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Had Job/Now Unemployed	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%

During the seven-year study, the number of respondents obtaining a job within eight months ranged from 88 percent in 2001, to 84 percent in 2002, to 85 percent in 2003, to 77 percent in 2004, to 86 percent in 2005, to 87 percent in 2006 and to 88 percent in 2007.

Master's degree graduates were asked to indicate where they received their first job lead that helped them obtain their current position of employment (Table 21). "Own Initiative" was the most frequently reported first job lead in each year of the study. "Internet" was added to the list in 2000 and was reported by 17 percent in 2007. In most years "Employment Agency," "Career Services," and "Self-Employed" were the least frequently indicated first job leads.

A comparison among academic colleges revealed that the most frequently reported first job lead source by master's degree respondents in 2007 was "Own Initiative" for the College of Arts and Sciences, Communications, Education, and Fine Arts. Engineering and Technology respondents reported "Previous Employment" as the most frequent first job lead source. The College of Business respondents reported "Friend/Relative" as the most frequent first job source. Health and Human Services reported "Own Initiative" and "Internet" as equally important first job lead sources.

**TABLE 21: FIRST SOURCE OF JOB LEAD BY YEAR**

<u>First Source</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Own Initiative	36%	28%	28%	29%	29%	30%	31%
Internet	10%	14%	16%	14%	22%	20%	17%
Previous Employment	9%	12%	8%	10%	7%	6%	14%
Friend or Relative	16%	14%	15%	16%	16%	13%	11%
O.U. Faculty/Staff	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	11%	9%
Newspaper Advertisement	10%	9%	9%	10%	4%	8%	6%
Other	10%	9%	9%	12%	11%	7%	6%
Self-Employed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Career Services	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Employment Agency	0%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%

Master's degree graduates were asked to indicate their most important overall source of job search information (Table 22). "Own Initiative" was indicated most frequently as their most important job lead source in each year of the seven-year study. "Internet" was added to the list in 2000, and was the second most reported at 24 percent. "Friend or Relative" was the third most reported source at 10 percent, followed by "O.U. Faculty/Staff", "Previous Employment", "Newspaper Advertisement", and "Other".

A comparison among academic colleges revealed that the most important job lead source most frequently reported by master's degree respondents in 2007 was "Internet" for Communications, Engineering and Technology, Health and Human Services, and Fine Arts. "Own Initiative" was reported as the most important job lead source by Arts and Sciences, Business, Education, and International Studies. "Own Initiative" was reported as the second most important job lead source by Communications, Engineering and Technology, Health and Human Services, and Fine Arts. "Internet" was reported as the second most important job lead source by Arts and Sciences, Business, Education, and International Studies.

**TABLE 22: MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF JOB LEAD BY YEAR**

<u>Most Important Source</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Own Initiative	39%	32%	32%	27%	30%	34%	34%
Internet	15%	20%	23%	24%	29%	29%	24%
Friend or Relative	16%	14%	12%	13%	11%	14%	10%
O.U. Faculty/Staff	8%	7%	9%	7%	7%	8%	9%
Previous Employment	6%	8%	7%	6%	7%	4%	8%
Newspaper Advertisement	7%	7%	5%	7%	4%	4%	5%
Other	5%	5%	5%	10%	7%	4%	5%
Career Services	1%	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Employment Agency	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Self-Employed	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%

In 2007, 97 percent of the master's degree respondents indicated that the courses in their major field of study were either extremely (22 percent), very (49 percent), or somewhat (26 percent) helpful in preparing them with the skills and knowledge needed for their job; five percent reported they were "not at all" satisfied. These percentages were steady during the seven years.

In 2007, 98 percent of the master's degree respondents indicated that they were either extremely (22 percent), very (51 percent), or somewhat (24 percent) satisfied with the career preparation they received at Ohio University; 2 percent indicated that they were "not at all" satisfied in this regard. These percentages were steady during the seven years.

#### **FURTHER EDUCATION**

Graduates were asked if they were currently attending or enrolled in an academic program of study since receiving their degree from Ohio University. Prior to 1998, graduates could indicate "Yes" or "I do not plan to continue education at this time." In 1998 the response options were modified to be "Yes-I am attending or enrolled," "No-I don't plan to attend," and "No, but I plan to attend in the future." If their response was "yes" (attending or enrolled), respondents were asked to provide descriptive information about degree sought, program of study, name and location of the institution they were attending, whether or not they were receiving financial assistance, and the kind and amount of assistance, if applicable. They were also asked to judge how well Ohio University had prepared them for further education and to indicate whether they were pursuing any professional certification.

Since receiving a master's degree from Ohio University, 12 percent of the master's degree respondents in 2007 said they had enrolled in a college or university for further education; this rate was 17 percent in 2006, 18 percent in 2004 and 2005, 17 percent in 2003, 19 percent in 2002, and 14 percent in 2001. In 2007, 70 percent of those who were furthering their education said they were enrolled full-time; this rate was 73 percent in 2006, 70 percent in 2005, 58 percent in 2004, 77 percent in 2003, 70 percent in 2002, and 59 percent in 2001. In 2007, 30 percent of the respondents indicated that they were not currently enrolled in a college or university for further education but planned to further their education. The percent of female master's degree respondents who were enrolled full-time in 2007 was 73 percent. The percent of male master's degree respondents who were enrolled full-time in 2007 was 67 percent. Except for 2001, and 2006 in each year from 2001 to 2007 more females than males were enrolled full-time. In 2007, the difference between the female and male rates of full-time attendance was 6 percent; this difference was the smallest (two percent) in 2002. In 2007, the percentage of master's degree respondents planning to further their education at some point was 17 percent for females and 13 percent for males.

In 2007, 50 percent of the master's degree respondents who were furthering their education reported attending institutions in the state of Ohio; this rate was 76 percent in 2006, 47 percent in 2005, 59 percent in 2004, 83 percent in 2003, and 55 percent in 2002 and 2001. Of those attending an Ohio institution, the percentage attending Ohio University was 80 percent in 2007, 55 percent in 2006, 35 percent in 2004, 40 percent in 2003, 43 percent in 2002, and 37 percent in 2001.

Table 23 shows that among master's degree respondents who were furthering their education, 67 percent reported working toward a doctorate, 20 percent reported working toward another master's degree, and 10 percent reported working towards a law degree. From 2001 to 2007 the number who reported pursuing law degrees fluctuated between 1 and 10 percent and those pursuing master's degrees fluctuated between 14 percent and 29 percent.

**TABLE 23: DEGREE SOUGHT BY YEAR**

<u>Source</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Master's	20%	29%	14%	15%	20%	20%	20%
Doctorate	44%	59%	68%	64%	49%	62%	67%
Law	4%	5%	3%	1%	6%	7%	10%
Medical	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Other	30%	9%	15%	19%	23%	11%	3%

Master's degree respondents who indicated they were furthering their education were asked to indicate their program of study (Table 24). Responses are categorized according to the types of academic colleges in which the programs resided. In 2007, 39 percent responded that they were in enrolled in an "Arts and Sciences" program. This is a 12 percent decrease from 2006 (51 percent). From 2001 through 2007 "Arts and Sciences" programs had the highest enrollments. Most programs decreased overall in their enrollments, except for Business (7 percent increase), Education (6 percent increase), and Fine Arts (3 percent increase). "Arts and Sciences" enrollment fluctuated from 38 to 54 percent, "Education" fluctuated from 19 to 29 percent, "Communication" fluctuated from 2 to 18 percent, "Business" fluctuated from 3 to 10 percent, "Health and Human Services" fluctuated from zero to 20 percent, "Fine Arts" fluctuated from zero to nine percent, and "Engineering and Technology" fluctuated from zero to 16 percent over the seven-year study.

**TABLE 24: PROGRAM OF STUDY BY COLLEGE AND YEAR**

<u>College</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Arts and Sciences	52%	40%	44%	38%	54%	51%	39%
Education	25%	20%	24%	19%	27%	23%	29%
Communication	6%	10%	10%	7%	2%	10%	10%
Business	8%	10%	5%	7%	6%	3%	10%
Fine Arts	4%	0%	3%	9%	2%	3%	6%
Engineering and Technology	4%	0%	10%	16%	0%	5%	3%
Health and Human Services	0%	20%	4%	5%	8%	5%	3%

Of the respondents who reported they were furthering their education, 25 percent said they received no financial assistance, 21 percent said they received fellowships or scholarships, 43 percent said they received

assistantships or associateships, and 11 percent received some "other" form of financial assistance. The average amount of financial assistance received in 2007 was \$18,157. The average amount of financial aid received, by the type of assistance, was as follows: fellowship or scholarship, \$16,618; assistantship or associateship, \$23,013; and other assistance, \$6,667.

In 2007, master's degree graduates were asked to indicate what professional certifications they had obtained or were planning to obtain within a year. Thirty-one percent of the respondents reported that they had already obtained some form of professional certification, 10 percent indicated they were planning to do so within a year, and 60 percent said they were not pursuing any certification. A greater percentage of females (36 percent) than males (23 percent) said they had completed professional certification, and more males (11 percent) than females (9 percent) reported that they were planning to complete certification within a year. A greater percentage of males (66 percent) than females (55 percent) reported that they were not pursuing professional certification. Among master's degree respondents the single largest certification area was teacher certification; other frequently reported areas were school counseling, professional engineer, LPC, CFA, and licensed social worker.

Respondents who enrolled in further education were asked to report how well Ohio University prepared them for additional academic work. In 2007, 90 percent of the master's degree respondents said they were extremely (28 percent), very (49 percent), or somewhat (13 percent) satisfied with the preparation they received for additional academic work with 10 percent being not at all satisfied. From 2001 to 2007, these overall satisfaction categories were steady.