

**SURVEY OF THE LABOR MARKET  
FOR NEW PH.D.S IN ECONOMICS  
1999-2000**



**Department of Economics  
and  
Center for Business and Economic Research  
Sam M. Walton College of Business Administration  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701**

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FOR NEW PH.D.S IN ECONOMICS  
1999-2000**

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

**William P. Curington  
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs  
and Professor of Economics  
University of Arkansas**

**and**

**Craig T. Schulman  
Director, Center for Business and Economic Research  
and Associate Professor of Economics  
University of Arkansas**

**Sam M. Walton College of Business Administration  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701  
December 21, 1998**

Questions and comments are welcome and may be addressed to:

Craig T. Schulman

Center for Business and Economic Research (RCED-217)

Donald W. Reynolds Center for Enterprise Development

Sam M. Walton College of Business Administration

University of Arkansas

Fayetteville, AR 72701

E-mail: [schulma@comp.uark.edu](mailto:schulma@comp.uark.edu)

(501) 575-4151 voice

(501) 575-7687 fax

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This year, the survey questionnaire was sent to 362 organizations. Questionnaires were returned by 190 (52.5 percent) for a response rate that was slightly higher than the 1998-99 survey response rate of 51.7 percent. Of this year's responses, 139 (73.2 percent) were from those who responded to last year's survey; 51 (26.8 percent) came from new respondents. Among the academic institutions responding, the highest degree offered was: Ph.D.- 46.3 percent; Master - 17.9 percent; Bachelor - 28.9 percent. The remaining 5.3 percent did not indicate their highest degree offered. Two of the responders were non-academic organizations.

The responses are reported for all respondents (including non-academic institutions and schools that did not report "highest degree offered"), and separately for Ph.D. degree-granting institutions and for schools whose highest degree offered is the Bachelor or Master degree. Data for institutions in the National Research Council's *Research Doctorate Report*, 1995, are reported as a subset of Ph.D. degree-granting schools. They are referred to as the Top 30.

**I. Outcomes of the Labor Market for New Ph.D.s in 1998-99**

Eighty-three departments reported 644 new Ph.D.s who sought employment for the 1998-1999 academic year. Of these job seekers, 551 (85.6 percent) were successful. Of the reported supply, 291 (45.2 percent) were from 21 of the Top 30 departments responding to the survey. Of the successful job seekers, 54.3 percent found employment in academic institutions as compared to 55.4 percent in the 1997-98 year.

Of the 190 responding institutions, 82 reported hiring a total of 140 new Ph.D.s for the 1998-99 academic year. Table 1 shows the number hired by each of the 82 hiring institutions. As seen in Table 2, of the new hires, 25 (17.9 percent) had specialities in macro/monetary economics. International economics accounted for 17 (12.1 percent); followed by mathematics and quantitative methods with 16 (11.4 percent), labor and demographic with 14 (10.0 percent) and public economics with 13 (9.3 percent). Table 3 shows the degree-granting institutions of the new Ph.D.s hired for 1997-98.

**Table 1**  
**New Ph.D.s Hired for 1998-1999 By Hiring Institution<sup>†</sup>**

Federal Reserve Board	17	Georgia College State U	1
Princeton U	6	Gettysburg College	1
U of North Carolina-Greensboro	4	Graceland College	1
U of Texas- Austin	4	Holy Cross College	1
U of Toronto	4	Idaho State U	1
College of William and Mary	3	Johns Hopkins U	1
Columbia U	3	Louisiana State U	1
SUNY-Binghamton	3	Miami U	1
Eastern Kentucky U	2	New York U	1
Iowa State U	2	Northwestern U	1
Marshall U	2	Oklahoma State U	1
Mississippi State U	2	Pitzner College	1
Northern Michigan U	2	Queens College	1
Rand	2	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	1
Rice U	2	Southeast Mo State U	1
Southern Illinois U	2	Stern School of Business	1
Stanford U	2	SUNY At Albany	1
SUNY Stony Brook	2	SUNY Brockport	1
U if Colorado-Boulder	2	Tex Lutheran U	1
U of California-LA	2	U of Alabama	1
U of California-Santa Barbara	2	U of Arkansas	1
U of Maryland-College Park	2	U of California-Davis	1
U of Missouri-Columbia	2	U of California-Riverside	1
U of North Carolina -Chapel Hill	2	U of Connecticut	1
U of Rochester	2	U of Delaware	1
U of Washington	2	U of Illinois	1
U of Western Ontario	2	U of Kansas	1
U of Wisconsin-Madison	2	U of Kentucky	1
Union College	2	U of Michigan	1
Vanderbilt U	2	U of Minnesota	1
Agnes Scott College	1	U of Missouri-Kansas City	1
American U	1	U of Montreal	1
Augsburg College	1	U of Nebraska - Lincoln	1
Baylor U	1	U of Nevada-LV	1
Bowling Green State U	1	U of New Mexico	1
Case Western Reserve U	1	U of South Carolina	1
College of Staten Island	1	U of Virginia	1
Colorado School of Mines	1	U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	1
Duke U	1	Virginia Polytechnic Inst. State U	1
Emory U	1	Washington State U	1
George Washington U	1	Williams College	1

<sup>†</sup>Number of institutions responding, 190; number of institutions hiring, 82; number of hires, 140.

**Table 2**  
**New Ph.D.s Hired for 1998-1999**  
**By Type of Hiring Institution and Field of Specialization<sup>†</sup>**

	<b>Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions</b>	<b>Top 30<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>Bachelor &amp; Master Degree-Granting</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
General Economics	0	0	0	0	0
Method & History of Thought	0	0	0	0	0
Math. & Quant. Methods	11	4	2	3	16
Microeconomics	10	5	0	0	10
Macro/Monetary	16	5	2	7	25
International	13	2	1	3	17
Financial Economics	0	0	2	2	4
Public Economics	11	6	2	0	13
Health, Education, & Welfare	1	0	4	1	6
Labor & Demographic	6	3	4	4	14
Law & Economics	0	0	1	0	1
Industrial Organization	5	3	3	1	9
Business Admin.	1	0	0	0	1
Economic History	1	0	2	0	3
Economic Development	4	2	2	0	6
Economic Systems	0	0	1	0	1
Agri. & Natural Resources	3	0	5	0	8
Urban, Rural & Regional	0	0	1	0	1
Not Reported	2	0	3	0	5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>140</b>

<sup>†</sup>Number of institutions responding, 190; number of institutions hiring, 82; number of hires, 140.

<sup>‡</sup>The Top 30 represent a subset of the Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions.

**Table 3**  
**Degree-Granting Institution of New Ph.D.s Hired for 1998-1999**

Stanford	9	Duke	1
U of Chicago	9	Florida State	1
Harvard	8	George Mason	1
U of California-Berkeley	8	Iowa State	1
U of Michigan	7	Kansas State	1
Northwestern U	6	Maastricht U - Netherlands	1
Yale	6	McGill	1
Cornell	5	Princeton	1
U of Maryland	5	Purdue U	1
U of Wisconsin-Madison	5	Rutgers	1
MIT	4	U of Arizona	1
U of California-San Diego	4	U of Barcelona	1
U of Pennsylvania	4	U of California-Santa Barbara	1
U of Virginia	4	U of California-Davis	1
Johns Hopkins	3	U of Cincinnati	1
U of Kentucky	3	U of Indiana-Bloomington	1
Boston U	2	U of Kansas	1
London School of Econ	2	U of Minnesota	1
Michigan State	2	U of NC	1
Pennsylvania State U	2	U of Nebraska-Lincoln	1
Queen's U	2	U of New Mexico	1
U of Illinois	2	U of Oklahoma	1
U of Pittsburgh	2	U of Oregon	1
U of Rochester	2	U of Texas-Austin	1
American U	1	Vanderbilt	1
Auburn	1	Virginia Tech	1
Claremont	1	Washington State U	1
Columbia	1	Washington U	1
CUNY	1	Not Reported	1

**1998-1999 Salary Offers - Expected vs. Actual.** Respondents to the survey conducted in Fall 1997 reported a mean *expected* salary offer of \$51,373 for academic year 1998-1999. Respondents to the current survey report a mean *actual* salary for the 1998-1999 academic year of \$53,282, or 3.7 percent above what was expected. As seen in Panel A of Table 4, the difference between actual and expected salary offers ranged from an under-estimation of 0.6 percent for schools offering Bachelor and Master degrees to an excess of actual over expected of 7.1 percent for the Top 30. These differences may, to some degree, be the result of compositional differences between the two samples. (See Figure 1 for salary distributions.)

Panel B shows the mean expected offer for 1998-1999 (as reported in the survey conducted in Fall 1997) and the actual offer (as reported in the current survey) for 47 institutions that responded to both surveys. All doctoral degree-granting institutions made actual offers 4.3 percent above what was expected, Top 30 institutions made actual offers of 5.8 percent above what was expected and the actual offer of Master and Bachelor degree-granting schools was 2.2 percent more than expected.

**Table 4**  
**Expected and Actual Offers for the 1998-1999 Academic Year**

	All Ph.D. Degree Granting	N	Top 30	N	Bachelor & Master Degree Granting	N	All Respondents	N
<b>Panel A:</b> Complete results of Fall 1998 survey compared with complete results of Fall 1997 survey. (Expected Hires = 168; Actual Hires = 140)								
Mean Actual Offer (1998 Survey)	56,201	51	62,198	15	46,142	22	53,282	77
Mean Expected Offer (1997 Survey)	53,941	58	58,071	14	46,424	31	51,373	91
Actual Less Expected	2,260		4,127		(282)		1,909	
Percent Difference	4.2%		7.1%		-0.6%		3.7%	
<b>Panel B:</b> 47 Respondents to the Fall 1997 survey who also gave complete responses to the Fall 1998 survey. (Expected Hires = 98; Actual Hires = 96)								
Mean Actual Offer (1998 Survey)	56,357	32	62,218	9	49,912	12	54,971	47
Mean Expected Offer (1997 Survey)	54,013	34	58,833	9	48,818	11	52,780	47
Actual Less Expected	2,344		3,385		1,094		2,191	
Percent Difference	4.3%		5.8%		2.2%		4.2%	

For all 47 respondents, the actual offer was 4.2 percent above the expected offer. The median difference between the actual and expected offers was 1.7 percent while the range was from -11.3 percent to 27.1 percent. (See Figure 2 for salary distributions.)

## II. Demand and Supply of New Ph.D.s for 1998-99

Ninety-seven of the institutions responding to the current survey are expecting to hire a total of

175 new Ph.D.s for the 1999-2000 academic year. The greatest demand is for macro/monetary economics (18.9 percent) followed by microeconomics (13.7 percent), international economics (11.4 percent), and mathematical and quantitative methods (6.9 percent). (See Tables 5 and 6.)

The most common reasons reported for not hiring for the 1999-2000 academic year were a lack of vacancies or budget problems.

**Table 5**  
**Supply of and Demand for New Ph.D.s by Respondents**  
**for the 1999-2000 Academic Year**

<b>Field of Specialization</b>	<b>Demand for 1999-2000</b>	<b>Percent of Demand</b>	<b>Supply for 1999-2000</b>	<b>Percent of Supply</b>
1. General Economics	7	4.0%	4	0.6%
2. Method & History of Thought	0	0.0%	4	0.6%
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	12	6.9%	42	6.8%
4. Microeconomics	24	13.7%	44	7.1%
5. Macro/Monetary	33	18.9%	108	17.4%
6. International	20	11.4%	85	13.7%
7. Financial Economics	6	3.4%	33	5.3%
8. Public Economics	3	1.7%	47	7.6%
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	6	3.4%	17	2.7%
10. Labor & Demographic	6	3.4%	51	8.2%
11. Law & Economics	1	0.6%	4	0.6%
12. Industrial Organization	8	4.6%	61	9.8%
13. Business Admin.	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
14. Economic History	0	0.0%	5	0.8%
15. Economic Development	1	0.6%	31	5.0%
16. Economic Systems	1	0.6%	2	0.3%
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	2	1.1%	44	7.1%
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
19. Other Special Topics	3	1.7%	12	1.9%
Not Reported	40	22.9%	27	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 6**  
**Expected Hires for 1999-2000 by Type of Institution and Field of Specialization<sup>†</sup>**

	<b>Ph.D. Degree Granting Institutions</b>	<b>Top 30<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>Bachelor &amp; Master Degree- Granting</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. General Economics	6	1	1	0	7
2. Method & History of Thought	0	0	0	0	0
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	11	2	1	0	12
4. Microeconomics	22	4	2	0	24
5. Macro/Monetary	26	8	7	0	33
6. International	14	1	6	0	20
7. Financial Economics	6	3	0	0	6
8. Public Economics	2	0	1	0	3
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	2	0	3	1	6
10. Labor & Demographic	3	0	2	1	6
11. Law & Economics	1	1	0	0	1
12. Industrial Organization	4	1	3	1	8
13. Business Admin.	1	0	1	0	2
14. Economic History	0	0	0	0	0
15. Economic Development	1	1	0	0	1
16. Economic Systems	1	1	0	0	1
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	0	0	2	0	2
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	0	0	0	0	0
19. Other Special Topics	0	0	3	0	3
Not Reported	25	19	3	12	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>175</b>

<sup>†</sup>Number of institutions responding, 190; number of institutions hiring, 97; number of expected hires, 175.

<sup>‡</sup>The Top 30 represent a subset of the Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions.

Eighty-four of the Ph.D. degree-granting institutions responding to the survey report that they will have a total of 622 new Ph.D.s seeking employment for the 1999-2000 academic year. About 15 percent of the job-seekers are holdovers from the 1998-99 market. Top 30 schools account for 45.5 percent of the total reported supply. Table 7 shows the supply of new Ph.D.s by field of specialization and type of degree-granting institution. Job-seekers with specialties in macro/monetary economics (17.4 percent) constitute the greatest share of the supply followed by international economics (13.7 percent), industrial organization (9.8 percent), and labor and demographic (8.2 percent).



**Table 7**  
**New Ph.D.s Seeking Employment for 1999-2000**  
 By Type of Degree-Granting Institution and Field of Specialization<sup>†</sup>

	<b>Top 30</b>	<b>Other Ph.D. Granting</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Supply</b>
1. General Economics	1	3	4	0.6%
2. Method & History of Thought	1	3	4	0.6%
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	24	18	42	6.8%
4. Microeconomics	28	16	44	7.1%
5. Macro/Monetary	56	52	108	17.4%
6. International	31	54	85	13.7%
7. Financial Economics	17	16	33	5.3%
8. Public Economics	22	25	47	7.6%
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	9	8	17	2.7%
10. Labor & Demographic	18	33	51	8.2%
11. Law & Economics	1	3	4	0.6%
12. Industrial Organization	31	30	61	9.8%
13. Business Admin.	0	0	0	0.0%
14. Economic History	1	4	5	0.8%
15. Economic Development	13	18	31	5.0%
16. Economic Systems	0	2	2	0.3%
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	8	36	44	7.1%
18. Urban, Rural, & Regional	0	1	1	0.2%
19. Other Special Topics	4	8	12	1.9%
Not Reported	20	7	27	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>†</sup>Number of institutions responding, 84; number if Top 30 institutions responding, 21.

### III. Salary, Research, and Other Financial Support

**Expected Salary Offer for 1999-2000.** Responses from 87 of the 97 hiring institutions indicate that the average expected salary offer for the 1999-2000 academic year will be \$54,882, a 3.0 percent increase over the average actual offer for the 1998-1999 academic year for the same sample of institutions. The average expected offer by Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, \$57,984, is 2.6 percent above the 1998-1999 offer. The Top 30 institutions in the sample report an average expected offer of \$62,764, which is 1.0 percent above the 1998-1999 offer. Bachelor and Master degree-granting institutions report an expected offer of \$47,304, a 2.5 percent increase over the 1998-1999 offer.

For Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, the majority (66.1 percent) of expected offers are in the \$50,000 to \$60,000 range; while for institutions offering the Bachelor and Master degrees, the majority (68.0 percent) will be in the \$40,000 to \$50,000 range.

Figures 3 through 6 present salary data for both 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 for Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, Top 30 institutions, Bachelor and Master degree-granting institutions, and all hiring institutions, respectively.

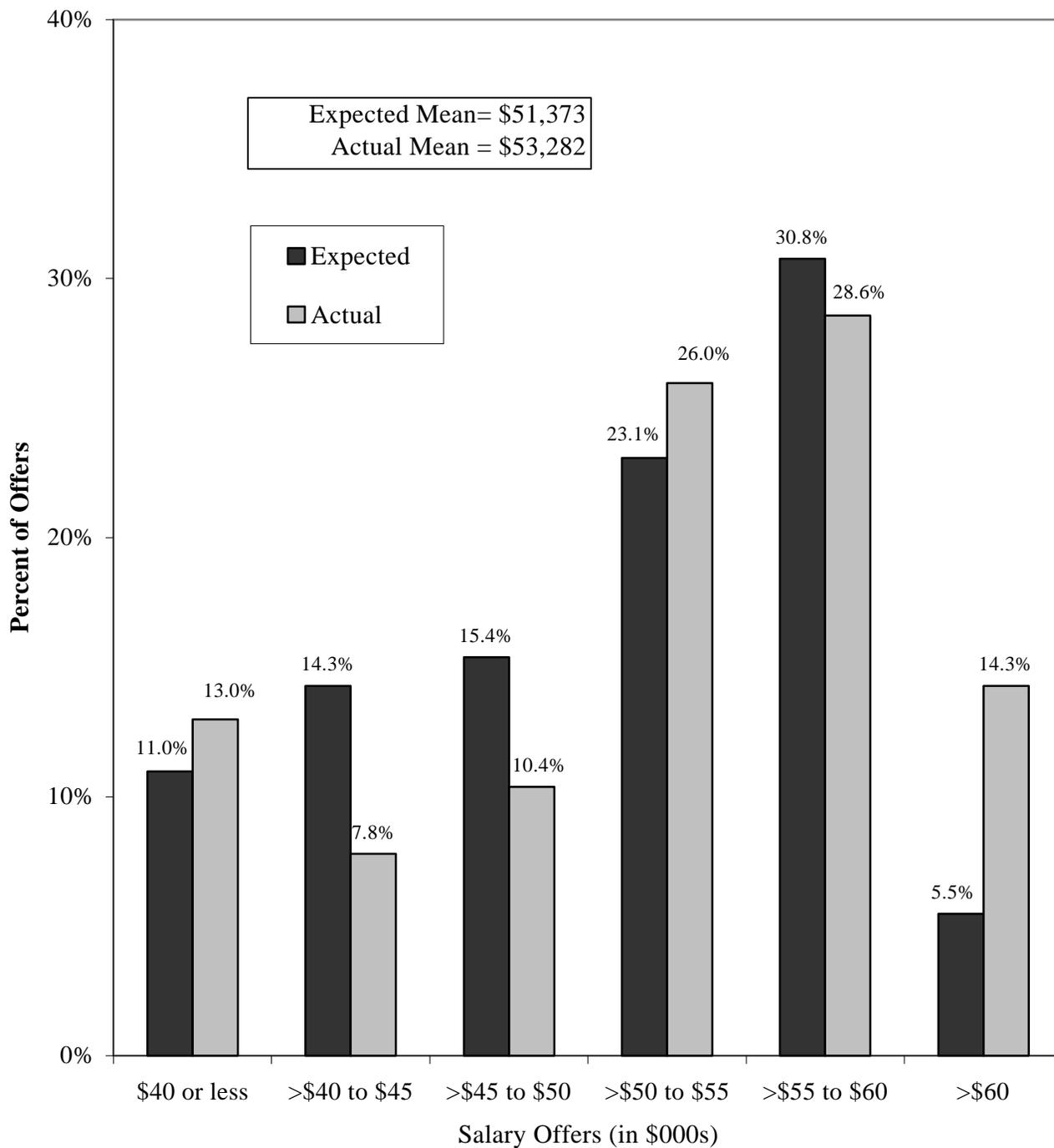
**Research Support.** For instructors or assistant professors hired for the 1998-1999 academic year, summer support was available more often from Ph.D. degree-granting departments than from others (51.0 percent vs. 9.6 percent). The average number of summers supported (2.0 vs. 2.1) and the average percentage of nine-month salary offers (19.2 percent vs. 14.1 percent) are also higher in Ph.D. degree-granting departments. The purchase of a personal computer is offered by 88.5 percent of Ph.D. degree-granting departments, and is offered by 68.6 percent of other departments. The average teaching load is lower in Ph.D. degree-granting departments compared to non-Ph.D. degree-granting departments (3.56 vs. 5.49 semester courses per year). New faculty are more likely to get a teaching load reduction in Ph.D. degree-granting departments compared to non-Ph.D. degree-granting departments (61.4 percent vs. 36.1 percent).

**Other Support.** Moving expenses are paid by 79.5 percent of the respondents, but housing allowances are offered by only 11.3 percent of the respondents.

Of the institutions responding, 80.9 percent offer the TIAA-CREF retirement plan, with the average contribution (as a percent of the faculty member's salary) of 11.5 percent by the employer and 3.8 percent by the individual. Full vesting at the time of hire occurs 50.1 percent of the time. When vesting does not occur at the time of hire, full vesting occurs after an average wait of 3.8

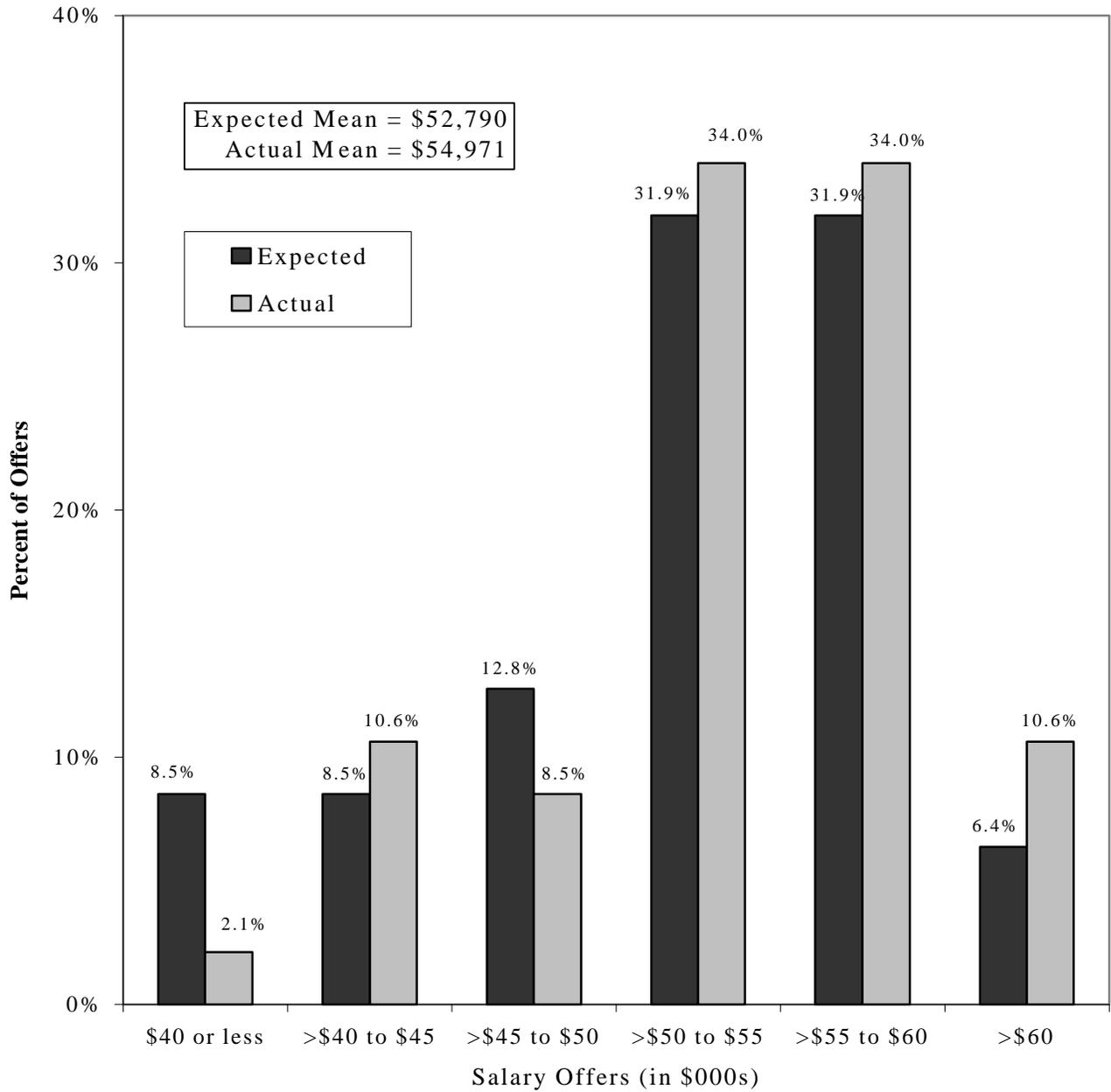
Figure 1

**Expected and Actual Salary Offers for 1998-1999**  
Complete Results of the Fall 1997 Survey Compared With the Complete Results of Fall 1998



**Figure 2**

**Expected and Actual Salary Offers for 1998-1999\***



\*N=Forty-seven institutions that reported expected offers for 1998-1999 in the Fall 1997 Survey and also reported actual offers in the Fall 1998 Survey. Expected Hires=68. Actual Hires=66.

Figure 3

Actual Salary Offers for 1998-1999 and Expected Offers for 1999-2000  
All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions

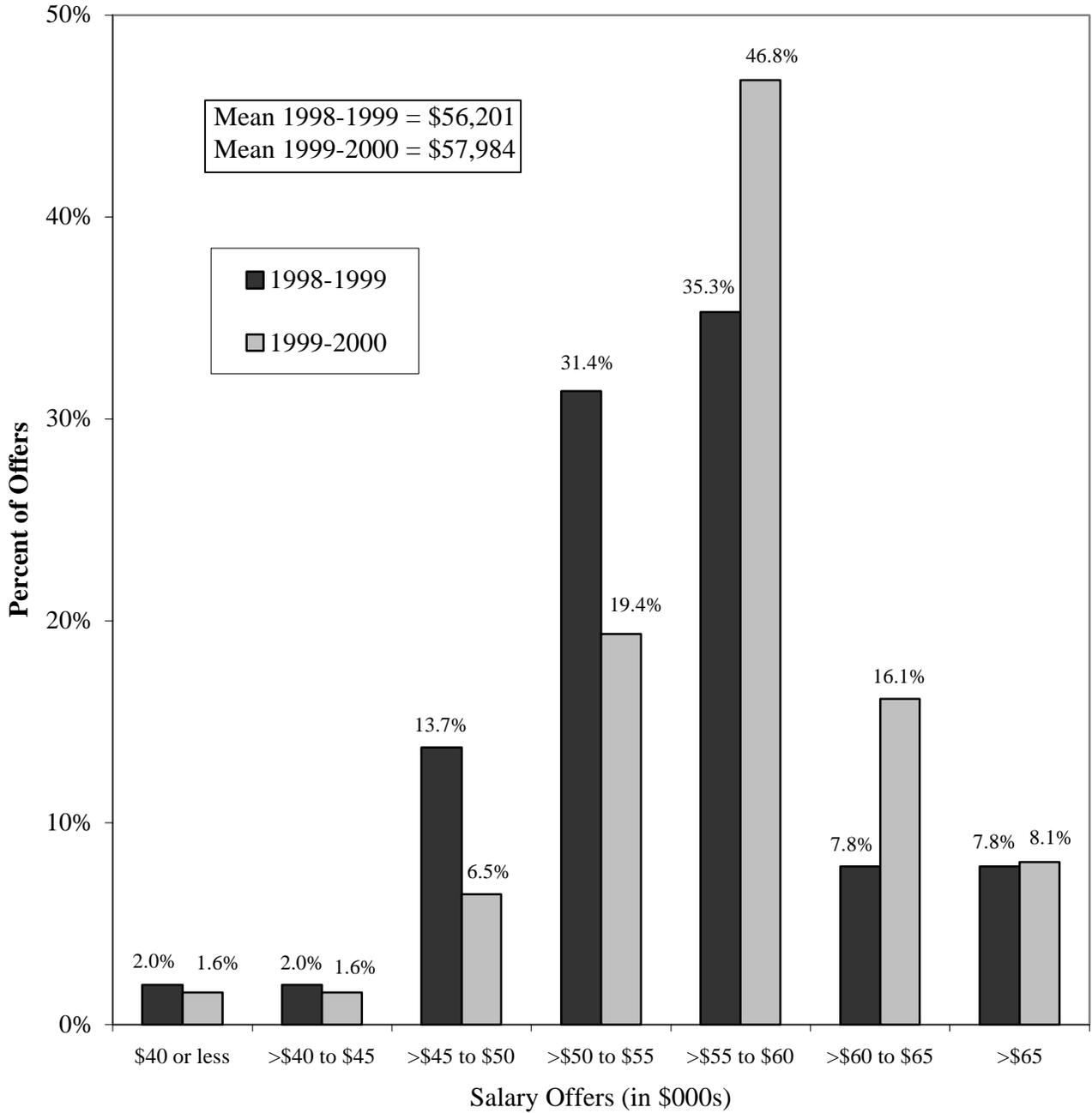


Figure 4

Actual Salary Offers for 1998-1999 and Expected Salary Offers for 1999-2000  
Top 30 Institutions

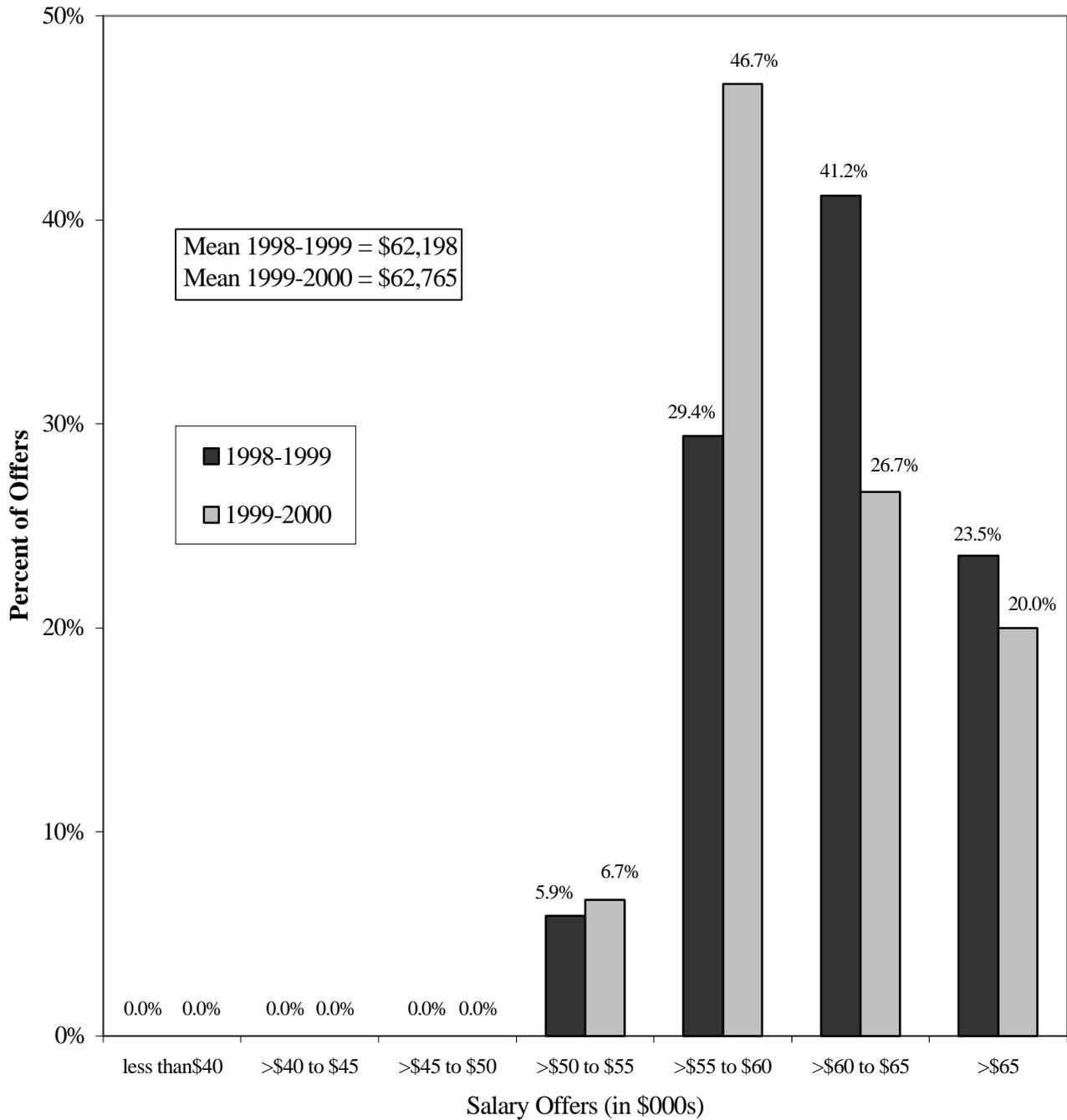
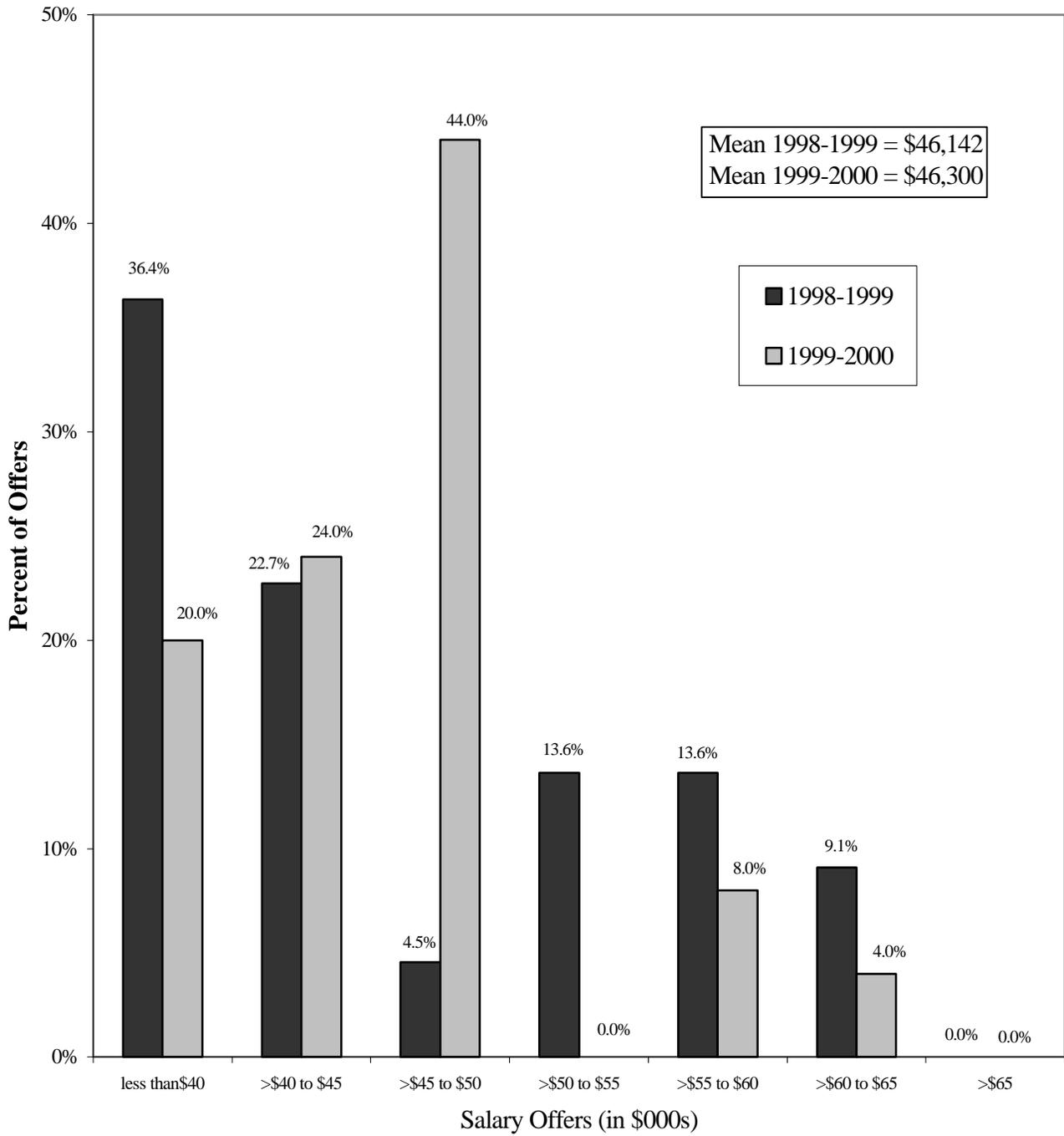


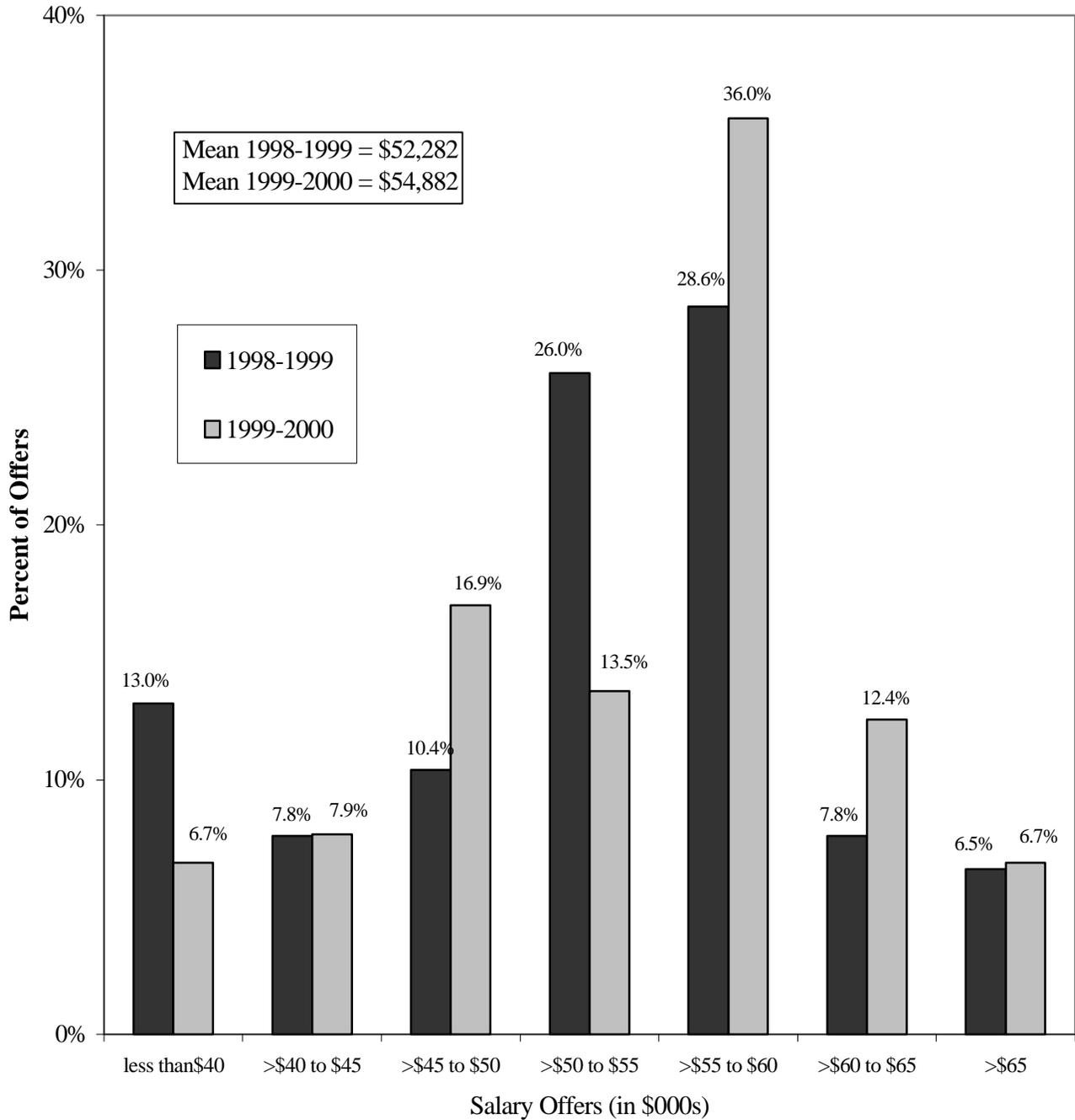
Figure 5

**Actual Salary Offers for 1998-1999 and Expected Salary Offers for 1999-2000  
Bachelor and Master Degree-Granting Institutions**



**Figure 6**

**Actual Salary Offers for 1998-1999 and Expected Salary Offers for 1999-2000  
All Hiring Institutions**



## Summary of Findings

### Explanatory Notes

1. The response rate varies by question. The number responding to a given question is reported, where appropriate as “Number Responding” or “N =”.
2. Twelve-month salary data were converted to nine-month equivalents. Non-USA salaries are expressed in U.S. dollars at the mid-November exchange rate for the relevant country.
3. The *Journal of Economic Literature* subject index was used to classify areas of specialization. When combined fields of specializations were cited (e.g., micro/industrial organization/labor), only the first specified field was counted.

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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### Distribution of Respondent Institutions by Highest Degree Offered:

Number of Questionnaires Returned	88	21	89	190
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### I. Hiring and Compensation in the Market for New Ph.D.s in the Labor Market for 1998-1999

Q1. How many Ph.D. candidates did you hire for appointment in the 1998-1999 academic year?

New Hires for 1998-1999	84	30	35	140
N Hiring =	52	16	26	82
N Not Hiring =	36	5	63	108

See Table 1 for distribution of hires by hiring institutions.

Q2. Breakdown by institution of origin and **primary** field of specialization.

See Table 2 for distribution of new hires by primary field of specialization. See Table 3 for distribution of degree-granting institutions of new hires.

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\*Includes two non-academic institutions and thirteen academic institutions that did not report their highest degree offered.

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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Q3. For a **new Ph.D. with degree-in-hand**, what DID you offer as a 9-month salary for appointment **in the 1998-1999 academic year**? If this varied across people, please give an average.

No Response	2	1	4	7
Not Hiring	36	5	63	108
\$35,000 or less	1	0	4	5
> \$35,000 to \$40,000	0	0	4	5
>\$40,000 to \$45,000	1	0	5	6
>\$45,000 to \$50,000	7	0	1	8
>\$50,000 to \$55,000	16	1	3	20
>\$55,000 to \$60,000	18	7	3	22
>\$60,000	8	7	2	11
N	54	15	22	77
MEAN	\$56,665	\$62,198	\$46,142	\$53,382
STD DEV	\$6,640	\$5,911	\$10,269	\$9,588
MIN	\$33,000	\$55,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
MAX	\$76,000	\$76,000	\$65,000	\$76,000

Also see Figures 1 through 6.

Q4. For new instructors or assistant professors hired **for the 1998-1999 academic year**, did you offer summer research support?

a. Yes [ ] No [ ]

Percent offering support	82.7%	100.0%	26.9%	63.4%
N =	52	16	26	82

b. If YES, for how many summers was support offered?

Average No. of Summers	2.01	1.94	2.67	2.03
N =	43	16	7	52

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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d. For any summer research support, what percentage of the academic year salary was offered?

As a percent of 9 mos.	16.3%	19.9%	13.2%	16.0%
N =	47	15	7	52

Q5. For new instructors or assistant professors hired **for the 1998-1999 academic year**, did you offer:

a. Moving expenses to your university?

Percent "Yes"	86.5%	93.8%	64.0%	79.5%
N =	52	16	25	82
Mean Amount	\$2,683	\$3,245	\$1,654	\$2,438
N =	38	10	12	52

b. Purchase of a personal computer?

Percent "Yes"	88.5%	87.5%	84.0%	87.5%
N =	52	16	25	80
Mean Amount	\$4,454	\$5,273	\$2,557	\$3,899
N =	39	11	17	58

c. Housing allowance or any other type of housing or home purchase subsidy?

Percent "Yes"	17.3%	31.3%	0.0%	10.8%
N =	52	16	25	82
Mean Amount	\$12,250	\$12,000	\$0	\$12,250
N =	2	1	0	2

Q6. Does your university or institution offer the TIAA-CREF pension plan?

Percent "Yes"	77.4%	80.9%	87.7%	80.9%
N =	84	21	81	171

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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Q7. What percentage of the new instructor or assistant professor's salary is required as a contribution to your institution's pension plan by:

a. The university or institution:

Percent	8.8%	9.2%	8.7%	8.6%
N =	72	18	69	149

b. The new employee:

Percent	4.5%	3.5%	3.8%	42.0%
N =	74	17	67	149

Q8. When does full vesting occur in this pension plan?

a. At time of hire [ ] or later?

Percent vesting at time of hire	50.0%	57.1%	53.9%	50.6%
N =	84	21	76	168

b. If later, when? \_\_\_\_\_ years.

Mean years when later	3.95	3.06	2.43	3.43
N =	30	8	27	82

Q9. Does your institution offer a term life insurance package *at no cost* to the new instructor or assistant professor?

Percent "Yes"	63.4%	66.7%	78.8%	69.6%
N =	82	21	80	171

If YES, what is its face value?

Mean Face Value	\$47,633	\$54,373	\$50,892	\$51,574
N =	45	12	50	96

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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Q10. Does your University/Department stop the tenure clock for faculty members who want maternity leave for a semester or academic year?  Yes  No

Percent "Yes"	84.8%	95.0%	71.6%	77.8%
N =	79	20	74	158

If YES, is this a  formal policy?  informal policy?

Percent Formal Policy	73.0%	75.0%	54.8%	65.6%
N =	52	16	42	96

Q11. What is the normal teaching load in total courses for the academic year (quarter system course-loads converted to semesters )?

Mean Courses per Year	3.46	3.21	5.46	4.47
N =	86	21	81	172

Semester system  Quarter system  Trimester system

Percent on Semester System	79.5%	76.2%	90.0%	85.1%
Percent on Quarter System	19.3%	23.8%	6.3%	12.5%
Percent on Trimester System	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%	2.4%
N =	83	21	80	168

Q12. Does an incoming junior faculty member typically get any reduction from this normal load?

Percent "Yes"	61.4%	81.0%	36.3%	48.8%
N =	83	21	80	166

Number of Courses Reduced

Mean Courses Reduced	1.16	1.18	1.26	1.20
N =	51	17	27	79

For how many years

Number of Years	2.14	1.71	1.50	1.95
N =	50	17	21	72

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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Q13. Is your economics department lodged within a business school or college of business?

Percent "Yes"	26.1%	14.3%	37.5%	30.2%
N =	88	21	88	190

## II. Demand for New Ph.D.s for 1999-2000

Q14. Please estimate the number of **new Ph.D.s** you expect to hire **for the 1999-2000 academic year**.

a. Total expected new Ph.D. hires.

No. of Expected Hires	125	42	35	175
N Hiring=	62	17	25	89
N Not Hiring =	26	4	64	103

b. Distribution of new Ph.D. hires by **primary** field of specialization.

See Table 6 for the distribution of expected hires by primary field of specialization.

Q15. For a **new Ph.D. with degree-in-hand**, what is the 9-month salary you EXPECT to offer **for the 1999-2000 academic year**?

No Response	0	0	0	0
Not Hiring	26	4	64	103
\$35,000 or less	1	0	2	3
>\$35,000 to \$40,000	0	0	3	3
>\$40,000 to \$45,000	1	0	6	7
>\$45,000 to \$50,000	4	0	11	15
>\$50,000 to \$55,000	12	1	0	12
>\$55,000 to \$60,000	29	5	2	32
>\$60,000 to \$65,000	10	7	1	11
>\$65,000	5	4	0	6
N	62	17	25	89
MEAN	\$57,984	\$62,765	\$46,300	\$54,882
STD DEV	\$7,197	\$5,307	\$6,979	\$8,990
MIN	\$33,000	\$55,000	\$33,000	\$33,000
MAX	\$85,000	\$78,000	\$65,000	\$85,000

Also see Figures 1 through 6.

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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Q16. If you are not hiring **new Ph.D.s for the 1999-2000 academic year**, please indicate the **primary reason** why you are not hiring.

No Vacant Positions	11	1	48	61
Budget Problems	2	0	5	7
Falling Enrollments	2	0	3	5
Seeking to Hire at Sr. Rank	2	0	2	4
Other	2	0	0	2
N	19	1	58	79

Q17. What is the highest degree in economics offered by your institution?  
See **Distribution of Respondent Institutions by Highest Degree Offered**, above.

### III. Results of the 1998-1999 New Ph.D. Market and Expected Supply for 1999-2000

Q18. How many candidates from your department sought employment for the 1998-1999 academic year (or, for the year 1998)?

Number of Job Seekers	629	291		644
From Number of Ph.D. Granting Departments	80	21		83

Q19. Of the Ph.D. candidates from your department who sought employment for the 1998-1999 academic year (or for 1998), how many actually found employment by August 31, 1998?

Number	543	257		551
Percent of All Job Seekers	86.3%	88.3%		85.6%
From Number of Ph.D. Granting Departments	80	21		83

Q20. What was the distribution of employment across academic and non-academic positions?

Academic	54.9%	59.9%		54.3%
Non-academic	44.0%	40.1%		44.1%

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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Q21. Please estimate the number of Ph.D. candidates from your department who will be seeking employment for the 1999-2000 academic year (or for 1999).

Number	614	283		623
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See Table 7 for the distribution of job seekers by primary field of specialization.

Q22. How many of the candidates listed above are holdovers from the 1997-1998 market who could not get a permanent position?

Number of Holdovers	87	29		92
Percent of Job Seekers	14.2%	10.2%		14.8%