

**SURVEY OF THE LABOR MARKET
FOR NEW PH.D. HIRES IN ECONOMICS
2001-02**



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SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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This year, the survey questionnaire was sent to **361** organizations. Questionnaires were returned by 135 (37.4 percent) for a response rate that was lower than the 2000-01 survey response rate of 48.2 percent. Twenty-two responses for this year's survey were received significantly after the deadline and not included in the results. However, an updated version will include the late responses and will be posted on our web site at <http://www.uark.edu/depts/cberinfo/aea/>. Of this year's responses, 93 (68.9 percent) were from those who responded to last year's survey; 42 (31.1 percent) came from new respondents. Among the academic institutions responding, the highest degree offered was: Ph.D.- 51.8 percent; Master - 11.8 percent; Bachelor - 28.2 percent. The remaining 11.1 percent did not indicate their highest degree offered. One of the responders was a non-academic organization.

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 2000-01

Sixty-nine departments reported 504 new Ph.D.s who sought employment for the 2000-01 academic year. Of these job seekers, 457 (90.1 percent) were successful. Of the reported supply, 224 (44.4 percent) were from 18 of the Top 30 departments responding to the survey. Of the successful job seekers, 56.0 percent found employment in academic institutions as compared to 51.4 percent in the 1999-2000 year.

Of the 135 responding institutions, 71 reported hiring a total of 130 new Ph.D.s for the 2000-01 academic year. Table 1 shows the number hired by each of the 71 hiring institutions. As seen in Table 2, of the new hires, 26 (20 percent) had specialties in macro/monetary economics. The next greatest concentration of hires occurred in international economics 13 (10 percent); followed by labor and demographic economics and mathematical & quantitative methods with each 11(8.5 percent). Table 3 shows the degree-granting institutions of the new Ph.D.s hired for 2000-01.

Table 1
New Ph.D.s Hired for 2000-01 By Hiring Institution^H

Federal Reserve Board	16	University of Wisc. Lacrosse	1
Princeton University	4	Boston College	1
University of California-Berkeley	3	Kean University	1
William Paterson University	3	Fort Hays State University	1
University of Virginia	3	Clarion University of PA	1
Louisiana State University	3	Ursinus College	1
Texas A & M University	3	Kansas State University	1
University of Pittsburg	3	Washington State Unviersity	1
New York University	3	University of Colorado	1
Michigan State University	3	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	1
University of Toronto	3	Stanford University	1
University of Houston	2	Washington University	1
Syracuse University	2	University of Kansas	1
University of Wisconsin	2	University of Illinois-Chicago	1
Western Kentucky University	2	University of Rochester	1
Eastern Illinois University	2	Queens College	1
Depauw University	2	University of Southern California	1
University of Montreal	2	Assumption College	1
Fraklin and marshall College	2	Brown University	1
University of British Columbia	2	Bowdoin College	1
Case Western Reserve University	2	University of Vermont	1
Eastern Washington University	2	Northeastern University	1
Florida State Unviersity	2	Georgetown University	1
Wellesley College	2	University of Kentucky	1
Ohio State University	2	University of California-San Diego	1
Colorado School of Mines	2	University of Cal-Irving	1
University of Illinois-Urbana	2	Indiana University	1
Binghamton University	2	University of Missouri-Kansas City	1
Union College	2	Baylor University	1
University of Maryland	2	University of Albany-Suny	1
Carnegie Mellon University	2	Southern Illinois University	1
University of Western Ontario	2	New York University	1
MIT	2	John Hopkins University	1
Williams College	2	Mount Holyole College	1
West Texas A&M University	1	West Virginia State Collge	1
Miami University	1		

^HNumber of institutions responding, 135; number of institutions hiring, 71; number of hires, 130.

Table 2
New Ph.D.s Hired for 2000-01
By Type of Hiring Institution and Field of Specialization¹

	Ph.D. Degree- Granting Institutions	Top 30 ²	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Other	Total
General Economics	7	3	0	0	7
Math. & Quant. Methods	11	3	0	0	11
Microeconomics	7	2	2	0	9
Macro/Monetary	17	5	5	4	26
International	10	3	3	0	13
Financial Economics	3	3	2	3	8
Public Economics	3	0	1	0	4
Health, Education, & Welfare	1	0	2	0	3
Labor & Demographic	5	2	3	3	11
Game theory	1	1	0	0	1
Industrial Organization	7	4	0	0	7
Management	0	0	1	0	1
Economic Development	2	1	0	0	2
Environmental Econ.	0	0	5	0	5
Not Reported	6	0	10	6	22
Total	80	27	34	16	130

¹Number of institutions responding, 135; number of institutions hiring, 71; number of hires, 130.

²The Top 30 represent a subset of the Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions.

Table 3
Degree-Granting Institution of New Ph.D.s Hired for 2000-01

Chicago	6	Boston College	1
Northwestern	6	California-Davis	1
Yale	6	Carnegie mellon	1
University of Pennsylvania	5	Clark	1
Stanford	5	Colorado	1
Wisc.-Madison	5	California-Santa Barbra	1
MIT	4	Illinois	1
Ohio State	4	Indiana	1
Rochester	4	LSE	1
Brown	3	Michigan	1
Maryland	3	Nebraska	1
Minnesota	3	New Mexico State	1
Princeton	3	New School for Social Resources	1
Tennessee-Knoxville	3	North Carolina	1
California-Santa Cruz	3	North Carolina State	1
California-Berkeley	2	Oklahoma State	1
California-San Diego	2	California-Riverside	1
Duke	2	South Carolina	1
Harvard	2	Southern California	1
Johns Hopkins	2	Stanford	1
Massachusetts	2	Stokholm	1
South Dakota	2	Temple	1
UCLA	2	Texas A&M	1
Washington	2	Texas-Austin	1
Washington State	2	Vanderbilt	1
West Virginia	2	Virginia Polytechnic Inst	1
American University	1		

2000-01 Salary Offers - Expected vs. Actual. Respondents to the survey conducted in Fall 1999 reported a mean *expected* salary offer of \$55,454 for academic year 2000-01. Respondents to the current survey report a mean *actual* salary for the 2000-01 academic year of \$61,096, or 10.2 percent above what was expected. As seen in Panel A of Table 4, the difference between actual and expected salary offers ranged from an over-estimation of 8.6 percent for schools offering Bachelor and Master degrees to an over-estimation of 6.3 percent for schools offering PhD. 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 2000-01 (as reported in the survey conducted in Fall 1999) and the actual offer (as reported in the current survey) for 42 institutions that responded to both surveys. All doctoral degree-granting institutions made actual offers 0.8 percent below what was expected, Top 30 institutions made actual offers of 4.2 percent above what was expected and the actual offer of Master and Bachelor degree-granting schools was 15.5 percent more than

Table 4
Expected and Actual Offers for the 2000-01 Academic Year

	All Ph.D. Degree- Granting Institutions	N	Top 30	N	Bachelor & Master Degree- Granting Institutions	N	All Respondents	N
Panel A: Complete results of Fall 2000 survey compared with complete results of Fall 1999 survey. (Expected Hires = 175; Actual Hires = 136)								
Mean Actual Offer (2000 Survey)	\$66,361	47	\$67,847	12	\$53,634	26	\$61,096	74
Mean Expected Offer (1999 Survey)	\$62,406	48	\$66,091	11	49,370	42	\$55,454	92
Actual Less Expected	3,955		1,756		4,264		2,824	
Percent Difference	6.3%		2.7%		8.6%		5.1%	
Panel B: 42 Respondents to the Fall 1999 survey who also gave complete responses to the Fall 2000 survey. (Expected Hires = 96; Actual Hires = 28)								
Mean Actual Offer (2000 Survey)	\$61,470	30	\$69,533	5	\$59,950	12	\$61,036	42
Mean Expected Offer (1999 Survey)	\$61,983	30	\$66,750	5	\$51,885	12	\$58,857	42
Actual Less Expected	-513		2,783		8,065		2,178	
Percent Difference	-0.8%		4.2%		15.5%		3.7%	

expected. For all 42 respondents, the actual offer was 3.7 percent above the expected offer. The median difference between the actual and expected offers was 3.6 percent, while the range was from -49.6 percent to 45.8 percent. (See Figure 2 for salary distributions.)

II. Demand and Supply of New Ph.D.s for 2000-01

Eighty-two of the institutions responding to the current survey are expecting to hire a total of 170 new Ph.D.s for the 2001-02 academic year. The greatest demand is for macro/monetary economics and microeconomics with each 27 (15.9 percent) followed by international economics and mathematical & quantitative methods with each 10 (5.9 percent), industrial organization 9 (5.3 percent), and financial economics 8 (4.7 percent). (See Tables 5 and 6.)

The most common reason reported for not hiring for the 2000-01 academic year was the lack of a vacancy (63.6 percent).

Table 5
Supply of and Demand for New Ph.D.s by Respondents
for the 2001-02 Academic Year

Field of Specialization	Demand for 2000-01	Percent of Demand	Supply for 2000-01	Percent of Supply
1. General Economics	4	2.4%	3	0.7%
2. Method & History of Thought	2	1.2%	7	1.7%
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	10	5.9%	24	5.7%
4. Microeconomics	27	15.9%	33	7.8%
5. Macro/Monetary	27	15.9%	72	17.0%
6. International	10	5.9%	34	8.0%
7. Financial Economics	8	4.7%	43	10.2%
8. Public Economics	4	2.4%	12	2.8%
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	4	2.4%	10	2.4%
10. Labor & Demographic	3	1.8%	39	9.2%
11. Law & Economics	1	0.6%	1	0.2%
12. Industrial Organization	9	5.3%	38	9.0%
13. Business Admin.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14. Economic History	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
15. Economic Development	1	0.6%	5	1.2%
16. Economic Systems	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	2	1.2%	10	2.4%
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	1	0.6%	2	0.5%
19. Other Special Topics	31	18.2%	66	15.6%
Not Reported	21	12.4%	23	5.4%
Total	170	100.0%	423	100.0%

Table 6
Expected Hires for 2001-02 by Type of Institution and Field of Specialization^H

	Ph.D. Degree- Granting Institutions	Top 30^I	Bachelor & Master Degree- Granting Institutions	Other	Total
1. General Economics	4	2	0	0	4
2. Method & History of Thought	1	0	1	0	2
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	11	4	1	0	12
4. Microeconomics	19	3	7	1	27
5. Macro/Monetary	15	2	6	6	27
6. International	8	2	2	0	10
7. Financial Economics	5	4	0	3	8
8. Public Economics	3	1	1	0	4
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	1	0	3	0	4
10. Labor & Demographic	3	0	0	0	3
11. Law & Economics	1	1	0	0	1
12. Industrial Organization	3	1	4	2	9
13. Business Admin.	0	0	0	0	0
14. Economic History	0	0	0	0	0
15. Economic Development	0	0	1	0	1
16. Economic Systems	0	0	1	0	1
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	2	0	0	0	2
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	0	0	1	0	1
19. Other Special Topics	24	11	7	0	31
Not Reported	23	13	0	0	23
Total	123	44	35	12	170

^HNumber of institutions responding, 135; number of institutions hiring, 82; number of expected hires, 170.

^IThe Top 30 represent a subset of the Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions.

Sixty-four of the Ph.D. degree-granting institutions responding to the survey report that they will have a total of 423 new Ph.D.s seeking employment for the 2001-02 academic year. About 7.3 percent of the job-seekers are holdovers from the 2000-01 market. Top 30 schools account for 37.3 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 specialities in macro/monetary economics (17.0 percent) constitute the greatest share of the supply followed by financial economics (10.2 percent), labor and demographic (9.2 percent), and industrial organization (9.0 percent).

Table 7
New Ph.D.s Seeking Employment for 2001-02
By Type of Degree-Granting Institution and Field of Specialization^H

	Top 30	Other Ph.D. Degree- Granting Institutions	Total	Percent of Supply
1. General Economics	2	1	3	0.7%
2. Method & History of Thought	2	5	7	1.7%
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	13	11	24	5.7%
4. Microeconomics	22	11	33	7.8%
5. Macro/Monetary	33	39	72	17.0%
6. International	11	23	34	8.0%
7. Financial Economics	18	25	43	10.2%
8. Public Economics	2	10	12	2.8%
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	3	7	10	2.4%
10. Labor & Demographic	15	24	39	9.2%
11. Law & Economics	1	0	1	0.2%
12. Industrial Organization	10	28	38	9.0%
13. Business Admin.	0	0	0	0.0%
14. Economic History	1	0	1	0.2%
15. Economic Development	0	5	5	1.2%
16. Economic Systems	0	0	0	0.0%
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	2	8	10	2.4%
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	1	1	2	0.5%
19. Other Special Topics	20	46	66	15.6%
Not Reported	2	21	23	5.4%
Total	158	265	423	100.0%

^H Number of institutions responding, 64; number of Top 30 institutions responding, 16.

III. Salary, Research, and Other Financial Support

Expected Salary Offer for 2001-02. Responses from 71 of the 82 hiring institutions indicate that the average expected salary offer for the 2001-02 academic year will be \$64,246, 5.1 percent over the actual offer for the 2000-01 academic year for the same sample of institutions. The average expected offer by Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, \$67,280, is 1.4 percent above the 2000-01 offer. The Top 30 institutions in the sample report an average expected offer of \$69,733, which is 2.8 percent above the 2000-01 offer. Bachelor and Master degree-granting institutions report an expected offer of \$55,450, 3.4 percent increase over the 2000-01 offer.

For Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, (64.0 percent) of expected offers are in the \$60,001 to \$70,000 range; while for institutions offering the Bachelor and Master degrees, the expected offers are distributed over all the ranges.

Figures 3 through 6 present salary data for both 2000-01 and 2001-02 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 2000-01 academic year, summer support was available more often from Ph.D. degree-granting institutions than from others (84.3 percent vs. 22.2 percent). The average number of summers supported (2.6 vs. 2.1) and the average percentage of nine-month salary offers (17.4 percent vs. 11.7 percent) are also higher in Ph.D. degree-granting institutions. The purchase of a personal computer is offered by 96 percent of Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, and is offered by 61.3 percent of other departments. The average teaching load is lower in Ph.D. degree-granting institutions compared to non-Ph.D. degree-granting institutions (3.6 vs. 5.4 semester courses per year). New faculty are more likely to get a teaching load reduction in Ph.D. degree-granting institutions compared to non-Ph.D. degree-granting institutions (80.9 percent vs. 35.3 percent).

Other Support. Moving expenses are paid by 84.4 percent of the respondents, but housing allowances are offered by only 15.7 percent of the respondents.

Of the institutions responding, 80 percent offer the TIAA-CREF retirement plan, with the average contribution (as a percent of the faculty member's salary) of 8.6 percent by the employer and 4.0 percent by the individual. Full vesting at the time of hire occurs 48.7 percent of the time. When vesting does not occur at the time of hire, full vesting occurs after an average wait of 3.3 years. No-cost life insurance, with an average face value of \$50,778, is offered by 76.1 percent of the employers.

The tenure clock is stopped for maternity by 78.6 percent of the respondents. For 75.0 percent, it is a formal policy. A higher percentage of Ph.D. degree-granting institutions stop the tenure clock than do Bachelor and Master degree-granting institutions (91.7 percent vs. 60.5 percent).

Figure 1
Expected and Actual Salary Offers for 2000-01
Complete Results of the Fall 1999 Survey Compared With the Complete Results of Fall 2000

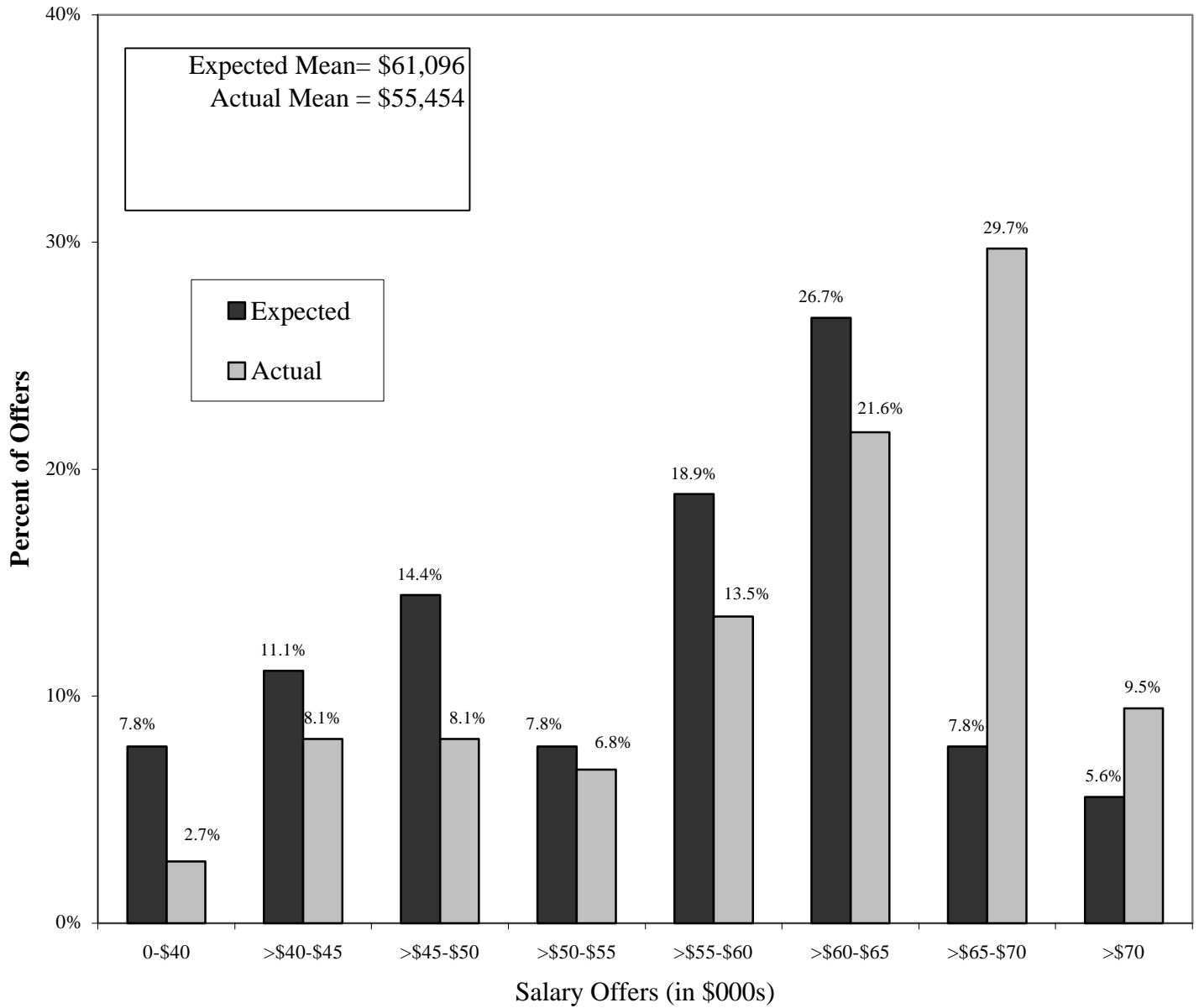
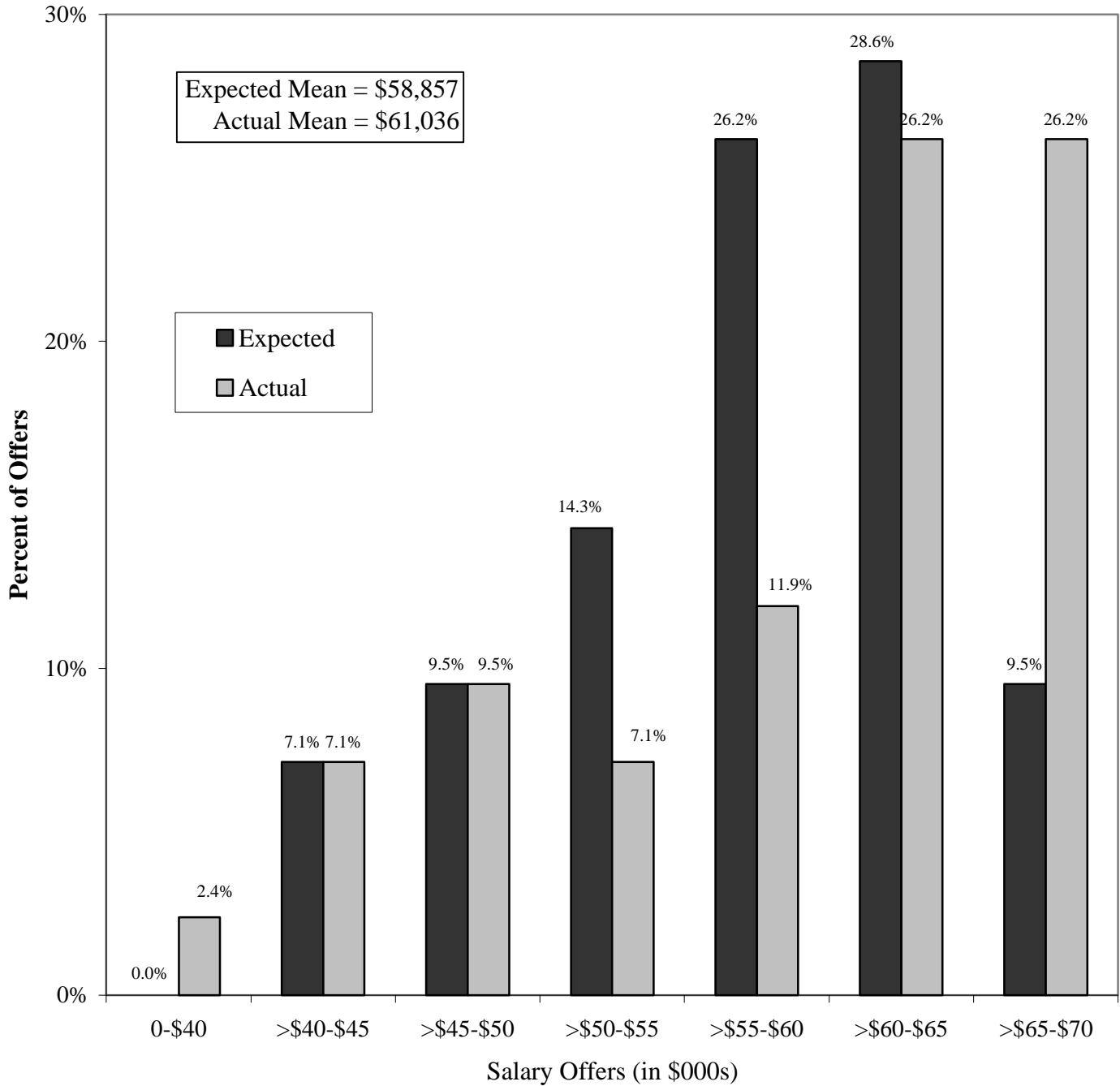


Figure 2
Expected and Actual Salary Offers for 2001*



*N= Forty-two institutions that reported expected offers for 2000-01 in the Fall 1999 Survey and also reported actual offers in the Fall 2000 Survey.

Figure 3
Actual Salary Offers for 2000-01 and Expected Offers for 2001-02
All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions

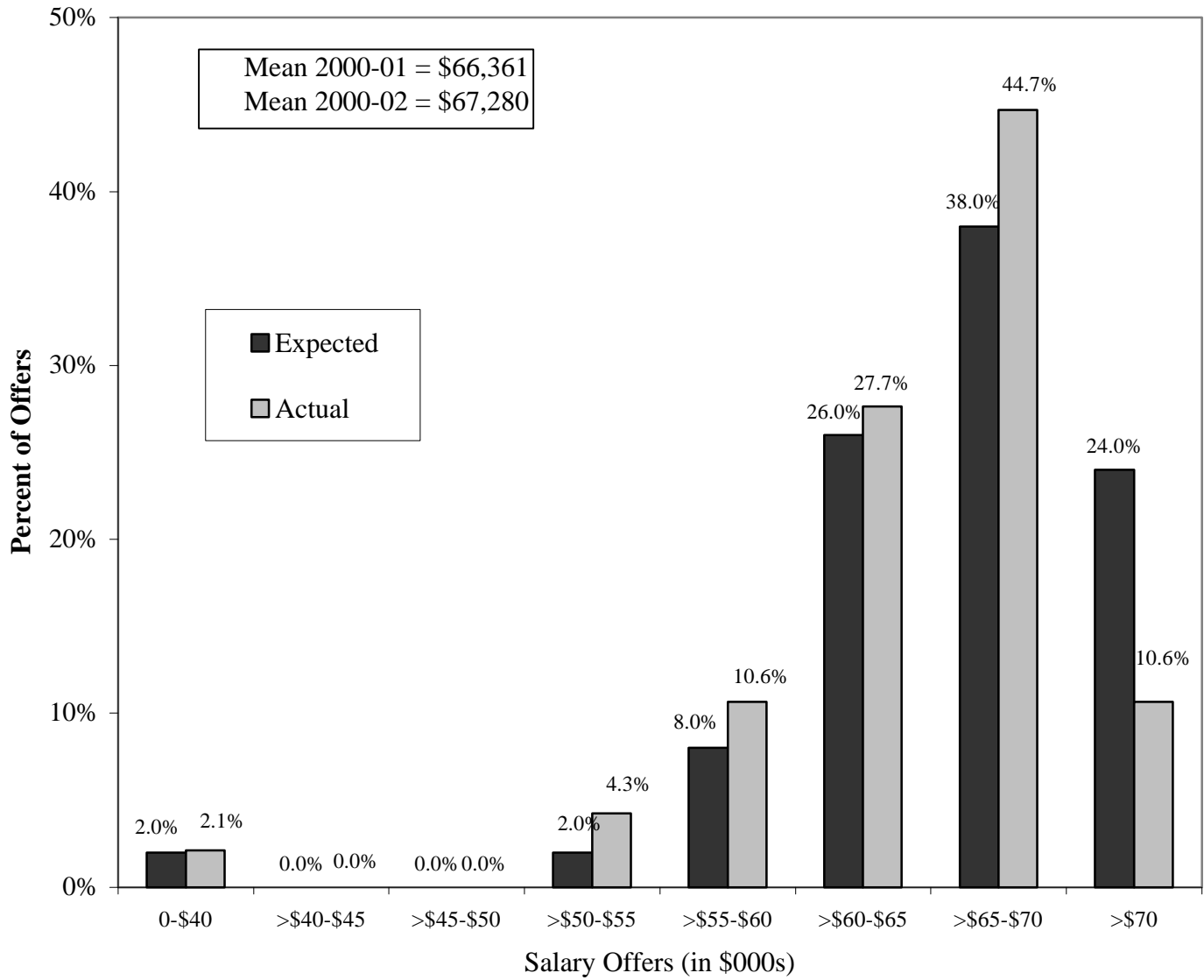


Figure 4
Actual Salary Offers for 2000-01 and Expected Salary Offers for 2001-02
Top 30 Institutions

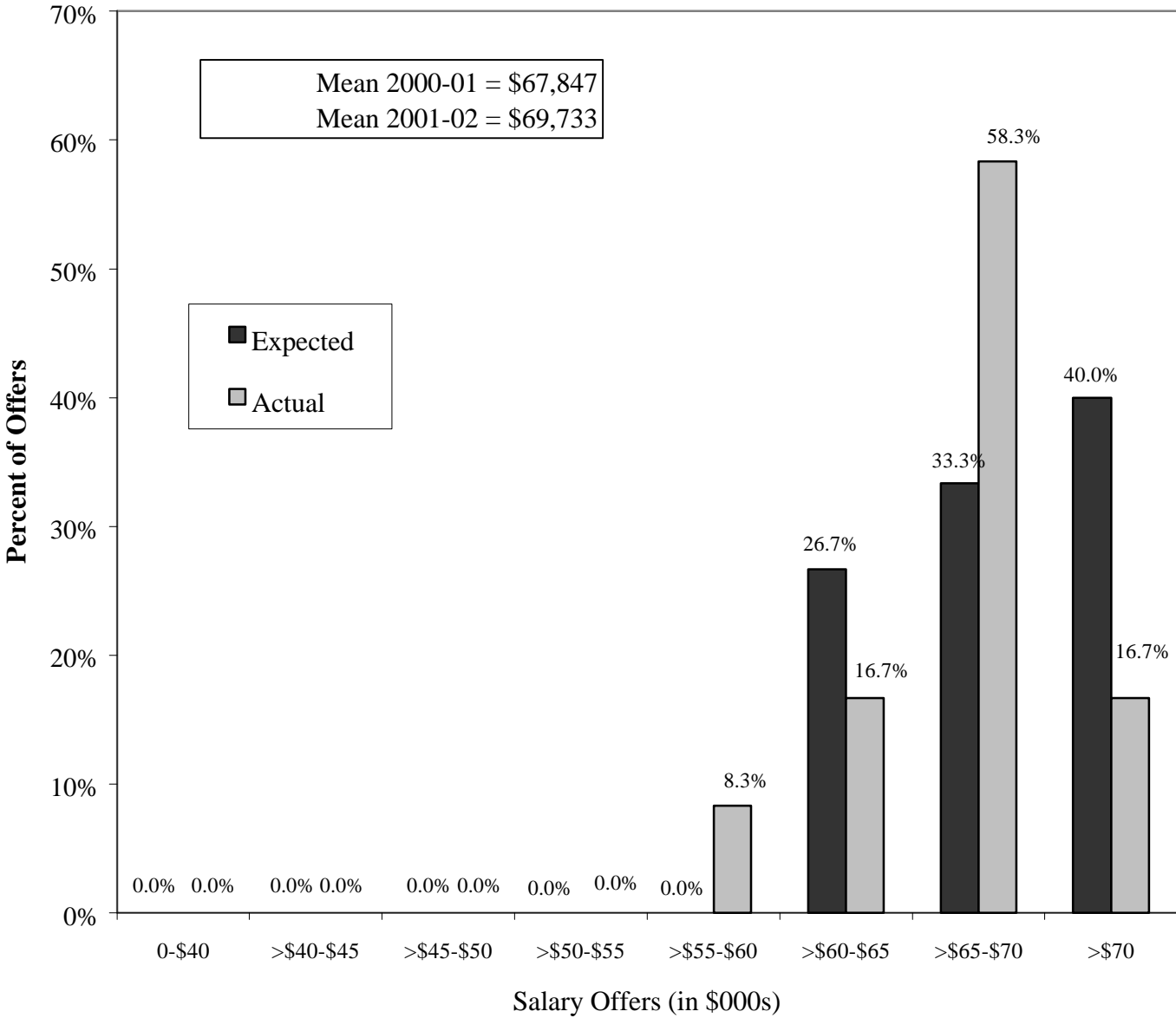


Figure 5
Actual Salary Offers for 2000-01 and Expected Salary Offers for 2001-02
Bachelor and Master Degree-Granting Institutions

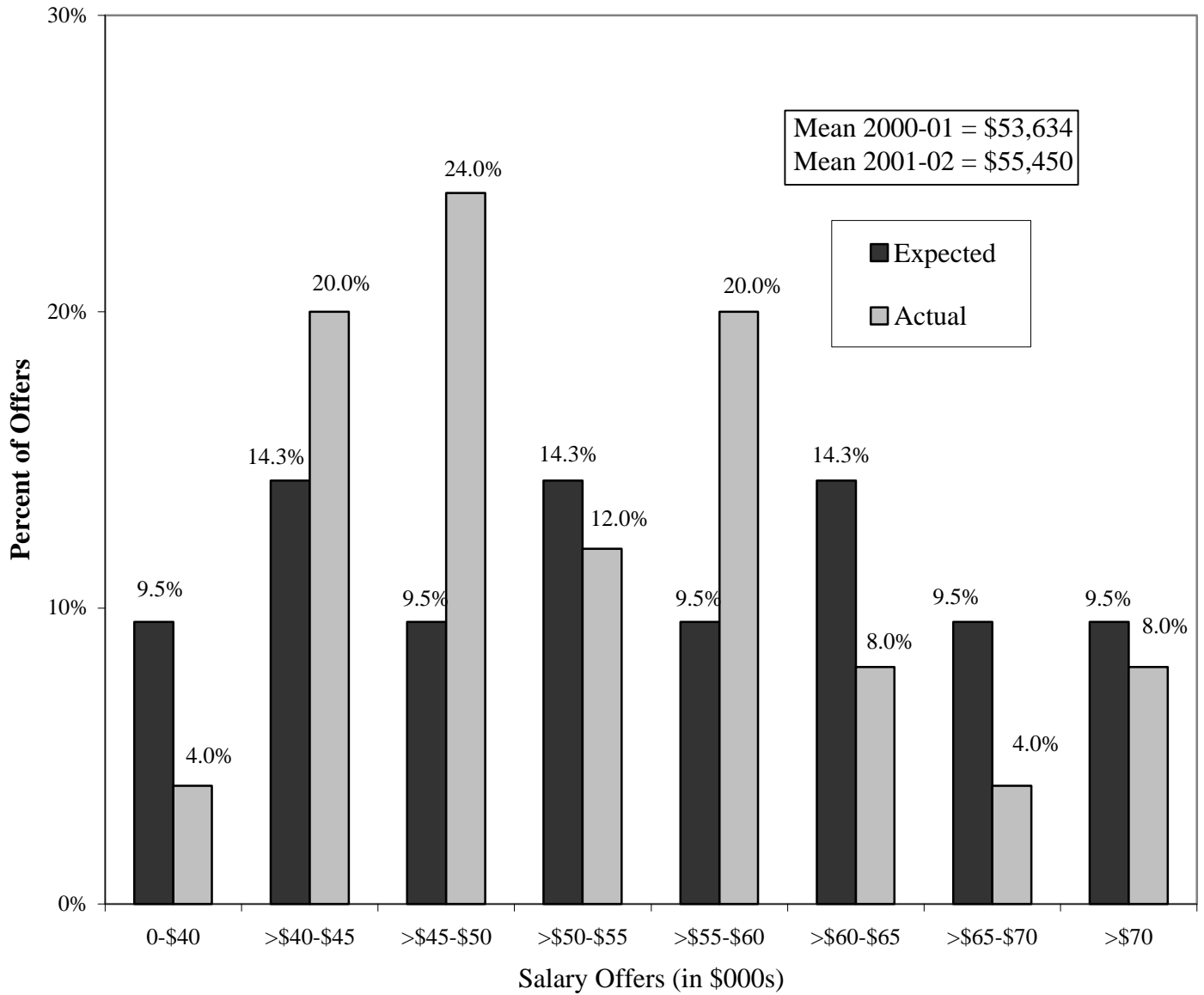
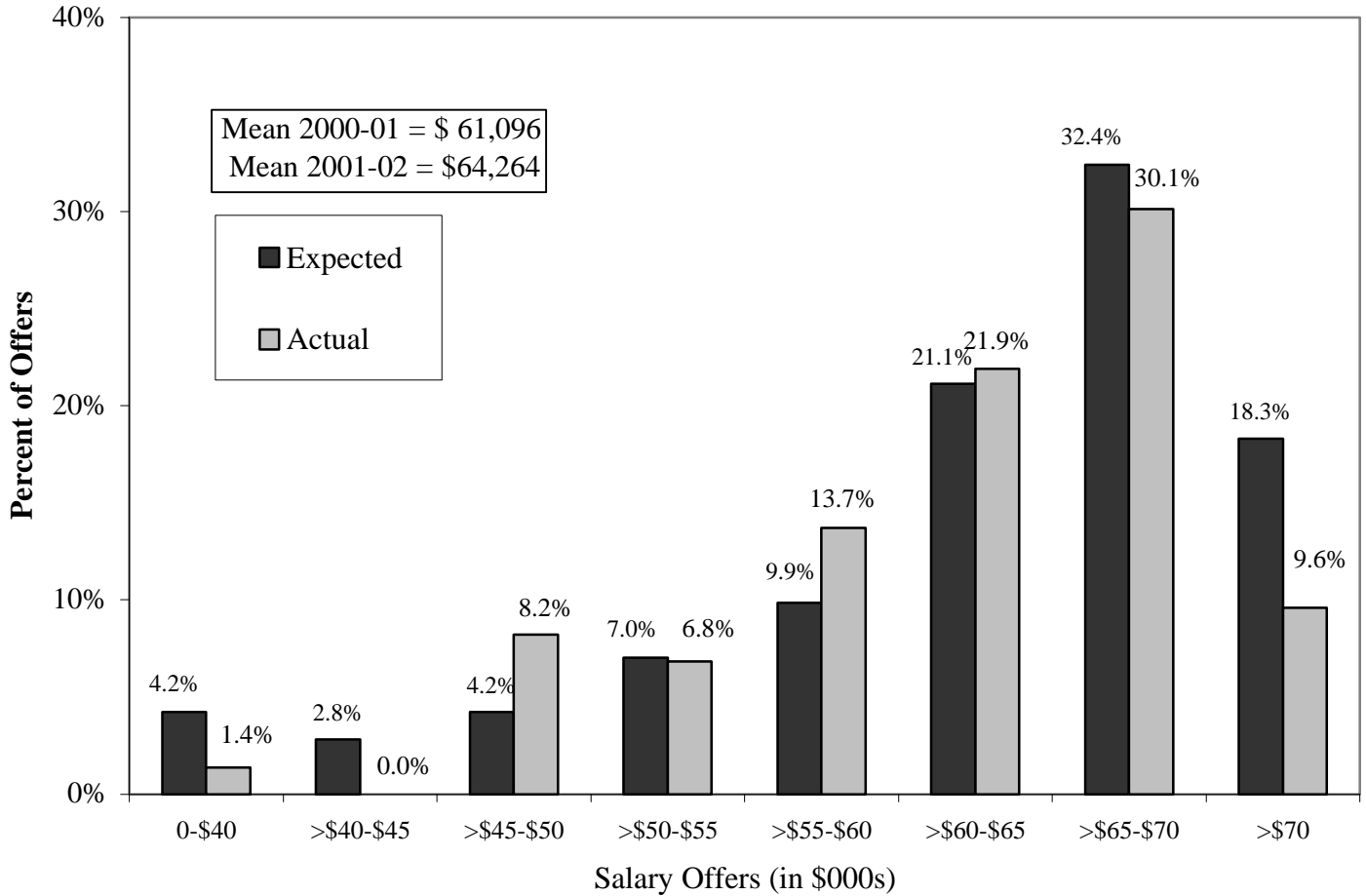


Figure 6
Actual Salary Offers for 2000-01 and Expected Salary Offers for 2001-02
All Hiring Institutions



V. Results of the Senior Economists Market for the 2000-01 Academic Year and the Expected Demand for the 2000-01 Academic Year

This year the survey questionnaire was extended to cover new hires of senior economists. A total of 58 senior economists were hired in the 2000-01 academic year, 21 senior assistant professors, 38 associate and full professors. Of the associate and full professors hired, 86 percent were with tenure. Two of the senior economists were hired for administration positions. Six were hired to fill endowed chairs in Ph.D. degree-granting institutions. The average salary paid for senior assistant professors in the 2000-01 year was \$68,056. For associate and full professors with and without tenure, the average salary offer was \$118,439 and \$103,285, respectively. Ph.D. degree-granting institutions offered, for the 2000-01 year, senior assistant professors \$73,170, associate and full professors with tenure \$126,548, and associate and full professors without tenure \$108,833.

Forty-seven senior economists are expected to be hired by all institutions in the academic year 2001-02. Of this number, 38 are expected to be hired by Ph.D. degree-granting institutions. Most of the expected hires, 83 percent, are to fill endowed chairs. The average expected salary in the 2001-02 academic year for senior assistant professors is \$72,750, for associate and full professors, \$118,909. Ph.D. degree-granting institutions are expecting to pay \$76,500 for senior assistant professors, and \$112,137 for associate and full professors.

Summary of Findings

Explanatory Notes

1.

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 2000-01 academic year**? If this varied across people, please give an average.

No Response	22	7	38	61
Not Hiring	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 or less	1	0	0	1
> \$35,000 to \$40,000	0	0	1	1
>\$40,000 to \$45,000	0	0	6	6
>\$45,000 to \$50,000	0	0	6	6
>\$50,000 to \$55,000	2	0	3	5
>\$55,000 to \$60,000	5	1	5	10
>\$60,000	40	11	5	45
N	48	12	26	74
MEAN	\$65,770	\$67,847	\$52,466	\$61,096
STD DEV	\$6,666	\$3,573	\$8,417	\$10,357
MIN	\$34,000	\$60,000	\$37,800	\$34,000
MAX	\$90,000	\$73,000	\$73,000	\$90,000

Also see Figures 1 through 6.

Q4. For new instructors or assistant professors hired **for the 2000-01 academic year**, did you offer summer research support?

a. Yes [] No []

Percent offering support	84%	63.2%	41.4%	67.5%
N =	50	19	29	80

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

Average No. of Summers	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.5
N =	40	11	11	51

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

As a percent of 9 mos.	17.4%	21.6%	11.7%	16.2%
N =	39	10	11	50

Q5. For new instructors or assistant professors hired **for the 2000-01 academic year**, did you offer:

a. Moving expenses to your university?

Percent "Yes"	89.8%	100%	74.1%	84.4%
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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	9.4%	10.3%	8.1%	8.6%
N =	48	13	48	99

b. The new employee:

Percent	4.7%	3.0%	3.7%	4.0%
N =	48	13	48	99

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

a.

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"	91.7%	87.5%	60.5%	78.6%
N =	60	16	43	103

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

Percent Formal Policy	80.0%	83.3%	63.1%	75.0%
N =	45	16	19	64

Q11.

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"	22.9%	11.1%	49.0%	34.5%
N =	61	18	49	110

II. Demand for New Ph.D.s for 2001-02

Q14. Please estimate the number of **new Ph.D.s** you expect to hire **for the 2001-02 academic year**.

a. Total expected new Ph.D. hires.

No. of Expected Hires	123	44	35	170
N Hiring=	55	16	26	82
N Not Hiring =	15	3	33	48

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 2001-02 academic year**?

No Response	22	6	45	64
Not Hiring	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 or less	1	0		1
>\$35,000 to \$40,000	0	0	2	2
>\$40,000 to \$45,000	0	0	2	2
>\$45,000 to \$50,000	0	0	3	3
>\$50,000 to \$55,000	1	0	4	5
>\$55,000 to \$60,000	4	0	3	7
>\$60,000 to \$65,000	13	4	2	15
>\$65,000	31	11	4	36
N	50	15	20	71
MEAN	\$67,280	\$69,733	\$55,450	\$64,264
STD DEV	\$7,423	\$4,026	\$10,738	\$10,341
MIN	\$34,000	\$63,000	\$38,000	\$34,000
MAX	\$90,000	\$75,000	\$76,000	\$90,000

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 2001-02 academic year**, please indicate the **primary reason** why you are not hiring.

No Vacant Positions	5	2	23	28
Budget Problems	4	1	1	5
Falling Enrollments	1	0	0	1
Seeking to Hire at Sr. Rank	3	0	2	5
Other	1	0	2	3
N	14	3	28	42

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 2000-01 New Ph.D. Market and Expected Supply for 2001-02

Q18. How many candidates from your department sought employment for the 2000-01 academic year (or, for the year 2000)?

Number of Job Seekers	504	224		504
From Number of Ph.D. Granting Departments	69	18		69

Q19. Of the Ph.D. candidates from your department who sought employment for the 2000-01 academic year (or for 2000), how many actually found employment by August 31, 2000?

Number	457	221		457
Percent of All Job Seekers	90.1%	98.6%		90.1%
From Number of Ph.D. Granting Departments	69	18		69

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

Academic	56.0%	53.3%		56.0%
Non-academic	44.0%	46.7%		44.0%

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 2001-02 academic year** .

Number	423	158		423
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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 1999-2000 market who could not get a permanent position?

Number of Holdovers	31	6		31
Percent of Job Seekers	7.3%	3.8%		7.3%

V. Results of the Senior Economists Market for the 2000-01 Academic Year and the Expected Demand for the 2001-02 Academic Year

Q23. How many and what level senior economists did you hire for appointment in 2000-01 academic year?

Senior Assistant Professor	11	4	10	21
Associate and/ or Full Professor w/Tenure	30	12	3	33
Associate and/ or Full Professor w/ oTenure	4	0	1	5
Total	44	16	14	58

Q24. How many of these hires filled administrative positions?

Q25. How many of these hires filled endowed chairs?

Administrative Positions	1	0	1	2
Endowed Chairs	6	1	0	6

Item	All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30 Institutions	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting Institutions	Total (Including Non-Academic)*
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Q26. What DID you offer as a 9-month salary for appointment **in the 2000-01 academic year?**

Senior Assistant Professor	\$73,170	\$73,500	\$59,533	\$68,056
N=	10	4	6	16
Associate and/ or Full Professor w/Tenure	\$126,548	\$123,142	79,750	\$118,439
N=	19	7	4	23
Associate and/ or Full Professor w/ oTenure	\$108,833	0	\$70,000	\$103,285
N=	7	0	1	7

Q27. Please estimate the number of senior assistant, associate, and full professors you expect to hire for the **2001-02 academic year?**

Senior Assistant Professor	6	1	2	13
N=	4	1	2	7
Associate and/ or Full Professor	64	26	9	73
N=	38	12	9	47

Q28. How many of these hires are intended to fill administrative positions?

Q29. How many of these hires are intended to fill endowed chairs?

Administrative Positions	4	0	0	4
Endowed Chairs	18	4	2	20

Q30. What do you expect to offer as an average 9-month salary for appointment in **the 2001-02 academic year?**

Senior Assistant Professor	\$76,500	\$78,000	\$61,660	\$72,750
N=	4	1	3	8
Associate and/ or Full Professor	\$112,137	\$124,285	86,600	\$118,909
N=	29	7	5	34

