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**SURVEY OF THE LABOR MARKET
FOR NEW PH.D.S IN ECONOMICS
2000-2001**



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**SURVEY OF THE LABOR MARKET
FOR NEW PH.D.S IN ECONOMICS
2000-2001**

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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SURVEY OF THE LABOR MARKET FOR NEW PH.D.S IN ECONOMICS 2000-2001

This year, the survey questionnaire was sent to 361 organizations. Questionnaires were returned by 174 (48.2 percent) for a response rate that was lower than the 1999-00 survey response rate of 52.5 percent. Of this year's responses, 122 (70.1 percent) were from those who responded to last year's survey; 52 (29.9 percent) came from new respondents. Among the academic institutions responding, the highest degree offered was: Ph.D.- 44.3 percent; Master - 13.2 percent; Bachelor - 34.5 percent. The remaining 6.9 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 1999-2000

Seventy-five departments reported 511 new Ph.D.s who sought employment for the 1999-2000 academic year. Of these job seekers, 459 (89.8 percent) were successful. Of the reported supply, 211 (41.3 percent) were from 14 of the Top 30 departments responding to the survey. Of the successful job seekers, 51.4 percent found employment in academic institutions as compared to 54.3 percent in the 1998-99 year.

Of the 174 responding institutions, 86 reported hiring a total of 136 new Ph.D.s for the 1999-2000 academic year. Table 1 shows the number hired by each of the 86 hiring institutions.

As seen in Table 2, of the new hires, 30 (22.1 percent) had specialties in macro/monetary economics. The next greatest concentration of hires occurred in labor and demographic economics 12 (8.8 percent) and microeconomic theory with 12 (8.8 percent); followed by international economics 11 (8.1 percent), and industrial organization with 10 (7.4 percent). Table 3 shows the degree-granting institutions of the new Ph.D.s hired for 1999-2000.

Table 1
New Ph.D.s Hired for 1999-2000 By Hiring Institution^H

Freddie Mac	12	Illinois State U.	1
Columbia U	6	U of Wisconsin-Madison	1
U of California-Irvine	6	Purdue U	1
SUNY Binghamton	4	Clarion U of PA	1
U of British Columbia	3	Southeast Mo State U	1
Rand	3	Oakland U	1
U of Toronto	3	Texas A&M	1
Harvard U	3	U of Delaware	1
Princeton U	3	U of Connecticut	1
MIT	3	Iowa State U	1
East Carolina U	2	SUNY Fredonia	1
Eastern Illinois U	2	U of Texas-Austin	1
Syracuse U	2	U of South Carolina	1
U of Wisconsin-Lacrosse	2	Brown U	1
Boston College	2	U of Montana	1
Purdue U-Calumet	2	Wayne State U	1
U of Illinois-Chicago	2	Louisiana State U	1
Claremont McKenna College	2	U of California Davis	1
Western Washington U	2	U of Cincinnati	1
American U	2	Duke U	1
U of California-Santa Cruz	2	U of Minnesota-Morris	1
Indiana U Purdue U-Indianapolis	2	Bluffton College	1
Pennsylvania State U	2	U of Western Ontario	1
U of Michigan	2	Indiana U	1
U of Northern Colorado	1	Amherst College	1
Manchester College	1	VPI State University	1

Table 2
New Ph.D.s Hired for 1999-2000
By Type of Hiring Institution and Field of Specialization^H

	Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions	Top 30^I	Bachelor & Master Degree-Granting	Other	Total
General Economics	0	0	1	0	1
Method & History of Thought	0	0	0	0	0
Math. & Quant. Methods	4	1	3	0	7
Microeconomics	12	2	0	0	12
Macro/Monetary	19	3	9	2	30
International	6	1	5	0	11
Financial Economics	2	1	3	0	5
Public Economics	6	1	1	0	7
Health, Education, & Welfare	2	0	4	2	8
Labor & Demographic	7	4	3	2	12
Law & Economics	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Organization	8	3	2	0	10
Business Admin.	1	1	0	0	1
Economic History	1	0	1	1	3
Economic Development	7	1	1	0	8
Economic Systems	0	0	1	0	1
Agri. & Natural Resources	0	0	4	0	4
Urban, Rural & Regional	1	0	0	0	1
Not Reported	4	1	0	11	15
Totals	80	19	38	18	136

^HNumber of institutions responding, 174; number of institutions hiring, 86; number of hires, 136.

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

Table 3
Degree-Granting Institution of New Ph.D.s Hired for 1999-2000

MIT	8	Fordham	1
Northwestern	7	Hebrew U-Jerusalem	1
Harvard	6	Johns Hopkins U	1
Stanford	6	Kentucky State U	1

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 4.9 percent above what was expected and the actual offer of Master and Bachelor degree-granting schools was 3.4 percent more than expected.

Table 4
Expected and Actual Offers for the 1999-2000 Academic Year

	All Ph.D. Degree Granting	N	Top 30	N	Bachelor & Master Degree Granting	N	All Respondents	N
Panel A: Complete results of Fall 1999 survey compared with complete results of Fall 1998 survey. (Expected Hires = 175; Actual Hires = 136)								
Mean Actual Offer (1999 Survey)	59,855	52	65,500	12	47,713	26	55,682	82
Mean Expected Offer (1998 Survey)	57,984	62	62,765	17	46,300	25	54,882	89
Actual Less Expected	1,871		2,735		1,094		800	
Percent Difference	3.2%		4.4%		2.4%		1.5%	
Panel B: 50 Respondents to the Fall 1998 survey who also gave complete responses to the Fall 1999 survey. (Expected Hires = 96; Actual Hires = 28)								
Mean Actual Offer (1999 Survey)	59,375	38	64,444	9	49,140	11	57,139	50
Mean Expected Offer (1998 Survey)	56,935	38	61,444	9	47,546	11	54,911	50
Actual Less Expected	2,440		3,000		1,594		2,228	
Percent Difference	4.3%		4.9%		3.4%		4.1%	

For all 50 respondents, the actual offer was 4.1 percent above the expected offer. The median difference between the actual and expected offers was 4.2 percent, while the range was from -7.1 percent to 36.4 percent. (See Figure 2 for salary distributions.)

II. Demand and Supply of New Ph.D.s for 1999-2000

Ninety-two of the institutions responding to the current survey are expecting to hire a total of 162.5 new Ph.D.s for the 2000-2001 academic year. The greatest demand is for macro/monetary economics 25 (15.4 percent) followed by international economics 17 (10.5 percent), microeconomics 15 (9.2 percent), and financial economics 9 (5.5 percent). (See Tables 5 and 6.)

The most common reason reported for not hiring for the 2000-2001 academic year was the lack of a vacancy (80.1 percent).

Table 5
Supply of and Demand for New Ph.D.s by Respondents
for the 2000-2001 Academic Year

Field of Specialization	Demand for 2000- 2001	Percent of Demand	Supply for 2000- 2001	Percent of Supply
1. General Economics	8	5.0%	3	0.6%
2. Method & History of Thought	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	1	0.6%	2	0.4%
4. Microeconomics	15	9.2%	33	6.1%
5. Macro/Monetary	25	15.4%	77	14.2%
6. International	17	10.5%	70	12.9%
7. Financial Economics	9	5.5%	30	5.5%
8. Public Economics	0	0.0%	16	3.0%
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	3	1.8%	12	2.2%
10. Labor & Demographic	2	1.2%	63	11.6%
11. Law & Economics	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12. Industrial Organization	6	3.7%	53	9.8%
13. Business Admin.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14. Economic History	2	1.2%	9	1.7%
15. Economic Development	0	0.0%	18	3.3%
16. Economic Systems	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	0	0.0%	15	2.8%
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	2	1.2%	3	0.6%
19. Other Special Topics	34	20.9%	103	19.0%
Not Reported	38.5	23.7%	32	5.9%
Total	162.5*	100.0%	541	100.0%

* Averages were taken for those institutions replying they intend to hire within a range, for example, between 2 and 3 new Ph.Ds implies 2.5 new hires demanded.

Table 6
Expected Hires for 2000-2001 by Type of Institution and Field of Specialization^H

	Ph.D. Degree Granting Institutions	Top 30^I	Bachelor & Master Degree- Granting	Other	Total
1. General Economics	3	0	4	1	8
2. Method & History of Thought	0	0	0	0	0
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	0	0	0	1	1
4. Microeconomics	12	0	2	1	15
5. Macro/Monetary	19	4	6	0	25
6. International	11	3	6	0	17
7. Financial Economics	3	1	6	0	9
8. Public Economics	0	0	0	0	0
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	1	0	1	1	3
10. Labor & Demographic	0	0	1	1	2
11. Law & Economics	0	0	0	0	0
12. Industrial Organization	3	1	3	0	6
13. Business Admin.	0	0	0	0	0
14. Economic History	0	0	2	0	2
15. Economic Development	0	0	0	0	0
16. Economic Systems	0	0	0	0	0
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	0	0	0	0	0
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	0	0	2	0	2
19. Other Special Topics	25	5	7	2	34
Not Reported	23.5	18.5	5	10	38.5
Total	100.5	32.5	45	17	162.5

^HNumber of institutions responding, 174; number of institutions hiring, 92; number of expected hires, 162.5.

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

Seventy-one of the Ph.D. degree-granting institutions responding to the survey report that they will have a total of 541 new Ph.D.s seeking employment for the 2000-2001 academic year. About 10 percent of the job-seekers are holdovers from the 1999-00 market. Top 30 schools account for 38.6 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 (14.2 percent) constitute the greatest share of the supply followed by international economics (12.9 percent), labor and demographic (11.6 percent), and industrial organization (9.8 percent).

Table 7
New Ph.D.s Seeking Employment for 2000-2001
By Type of Degree-Granting Institution and Field of Specialization^H

	Top 30	Other Ph.D. Granting	Total	Percent of Supply
1. General Economics	3	0	3	0.6%
2. Method & History of Thought	2	0	2	0.4%
3. Math. & Quant. Methods	2	0	2	0.4%
4. Microeconomics	7	26	33	6.1%
5. Macro/Monetary	23	54	77	14.2%
6. International	28	42	70	12.9%
7. Financial Economics	15	15	30	5.5%
8. Public Economics	8	8	16	3.0%
9. Health, Education, & Welfare	2	10	12	2.2%
10. Labor & Demographic	20	43	63	11.6%
11. Law & Economics	0	0	0	0.0%
12. Industrial Organization	18	35	53	9.8%
13. Business Admin.	0	0	0	0.0%
14. Economic History	3	6	9	1.7%
15. Economic Development	5	13	18	3.3%
16. Economic Systems	0	0	0	0.0%
17. Agri. & Natural Resource	3	12	15	2.8%
18. Urban, Rural. & Regional	0	3	3	0.6%
19. Other Special Topics	38	65	103	19.0%
Not Reported	32	0	32	5.9%
Total	209	332	541	100.0%

^H Number of institutions responding, 71; number of Top 30 institutions responding, 14.

III. Salary, Research, and Other Financial Support

Expected Salary Offer for 2000-2001. Responses from 91 of the 92 hiring institutions indicate that the average expected salary offer for the 2000-2001 academic year will be \$55,624, a negligible decrease over the average actual offer for the 1999-2000 academic year for the same sample of institutions. The average expected offer by Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, \$61,143, is 2.2 percent above the 1999-2000 offer. The Top 30 institutions in the sample report an average expected offer of \$66,200, which is 1.1 percent above the 1999-2000 offer. Bachelor and Master degree-granting institutions report an expected offer of \$47,897, roughly a half percent increase over the 1999-2000 offer.

For Ph.D. degree-granting institutions, the majority (64.0 percent) of expected offers are in the \$60,000 to \$69,999 range; while for institutions offering the Bachelor and Master degrees, the majority (56.4 percent) will be in the \$39,999 to \$49,999 range.

Figures 3 through 6 present salary data for both 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 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 1999-2000 academic year, summer support was available more often from Ph.D. degree-granting departments than from others (82.5 percent vs. 20.5 percent). The average number of summers supported (1.9 vs. 1.8) and the average percentage of nine-month salary offers (16.3 percent vs. 13.1 percent) are also higher in Ph.D. degree-granting departments. The purchase of a personal computer is offered by 92.5 percent of Ph.D. degree-granting departments, and is offered by 67.6 percent of other departments. The average teaching load is lower in Ph.D. degree-granting departments compared to non-Ph.D. degree-granting departments (3.8 vs. 5.6 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 (72.9 percent vs. 29.7 percent).

Other Support. Moving expenses are paid by 71.4 percent of the respondents, but housing allowances are offered by only 9.8 percent of the respondents.

Of the institutions responding, 84.6 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 3.8 percent by the individual. Full vesting at the time of hire occurs 54.2 percent of the time. When vesting does not occur at the time of hire, full vesting occurs after an average wait of 3.5 years. No-cost life insurance, with an average face value of \$38,461, is offered by 77.3 percent of the employers.

The tenure clock is stopped for maternity by 75.7 percent of the respondents. For 65.3 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 (80.1 percent vs. 72.9 percent).

Figure 1
Expected and Actual Salary Offers for 1999-2000
 Complete Results of the Fall 1998 Survey Compared With the Complete Results of Fall 1999

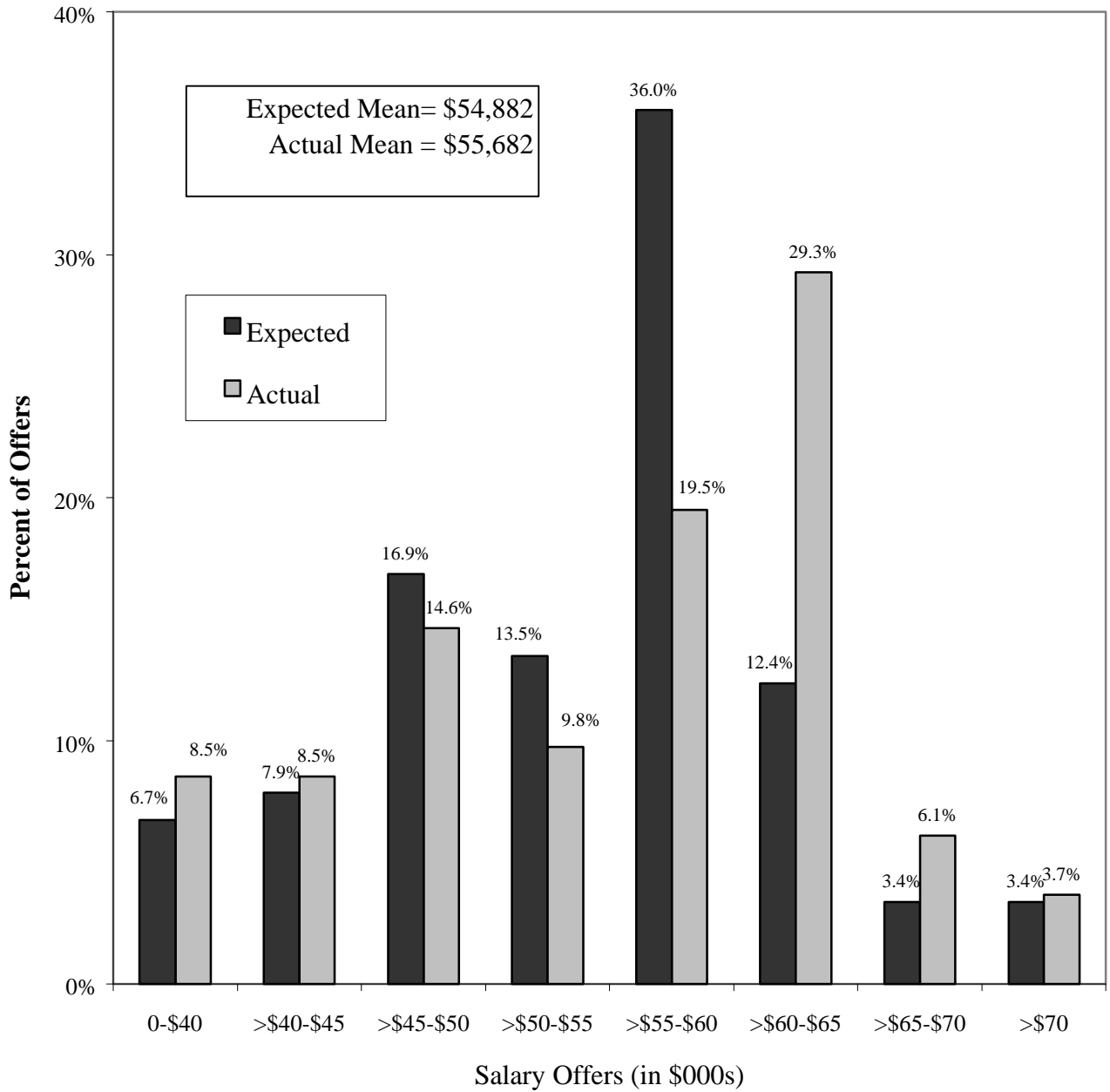
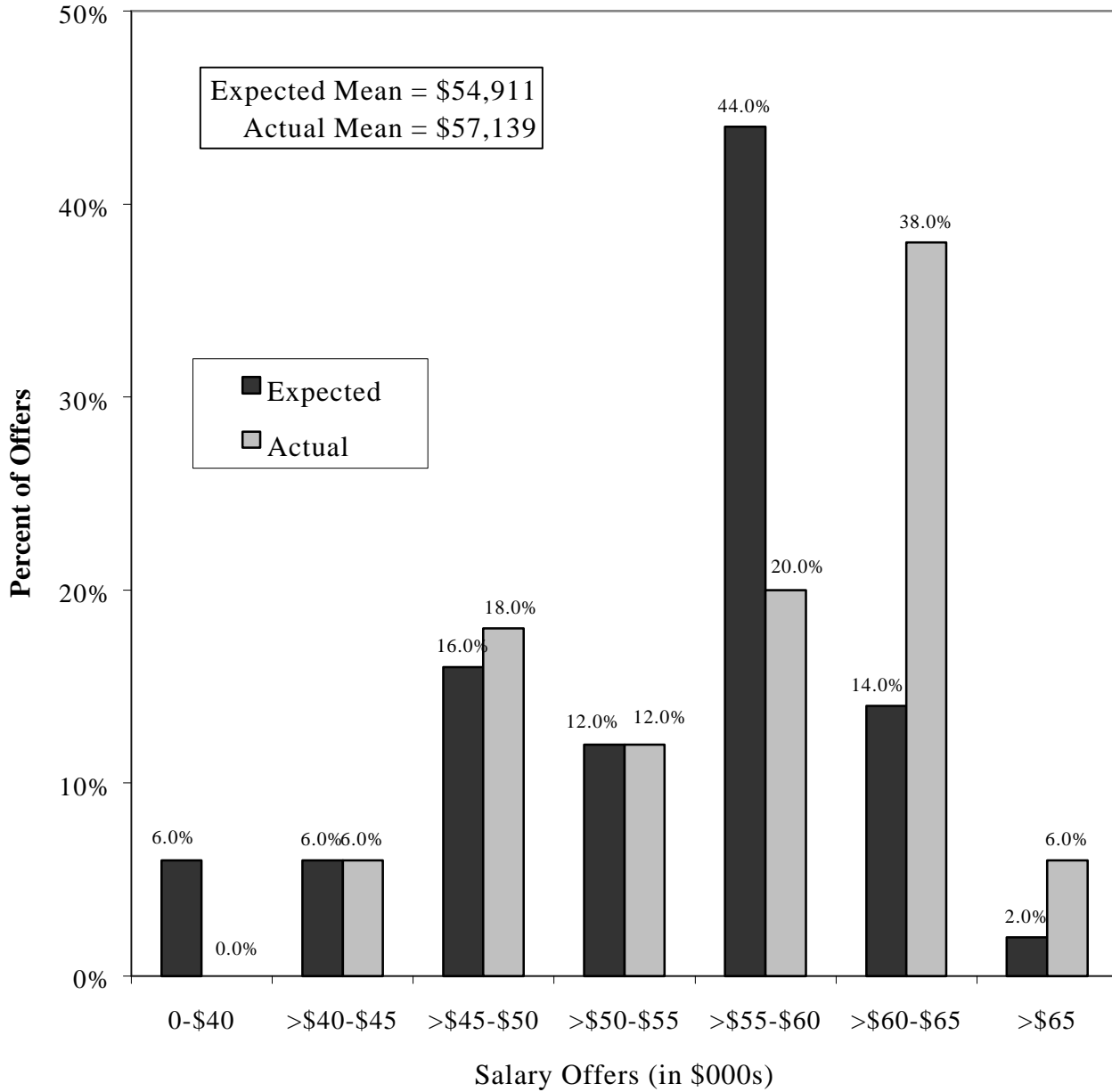


Figure 2
Expected and Actual Salary Offers for 1999-2000*



*N=Fifty 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=96. Actual Hires=28.

Figure 3
Actual Salary Offers for 1999-2000 and Expected Offers for 2000-2001
All Ph.D. Degree-Granting Institutions

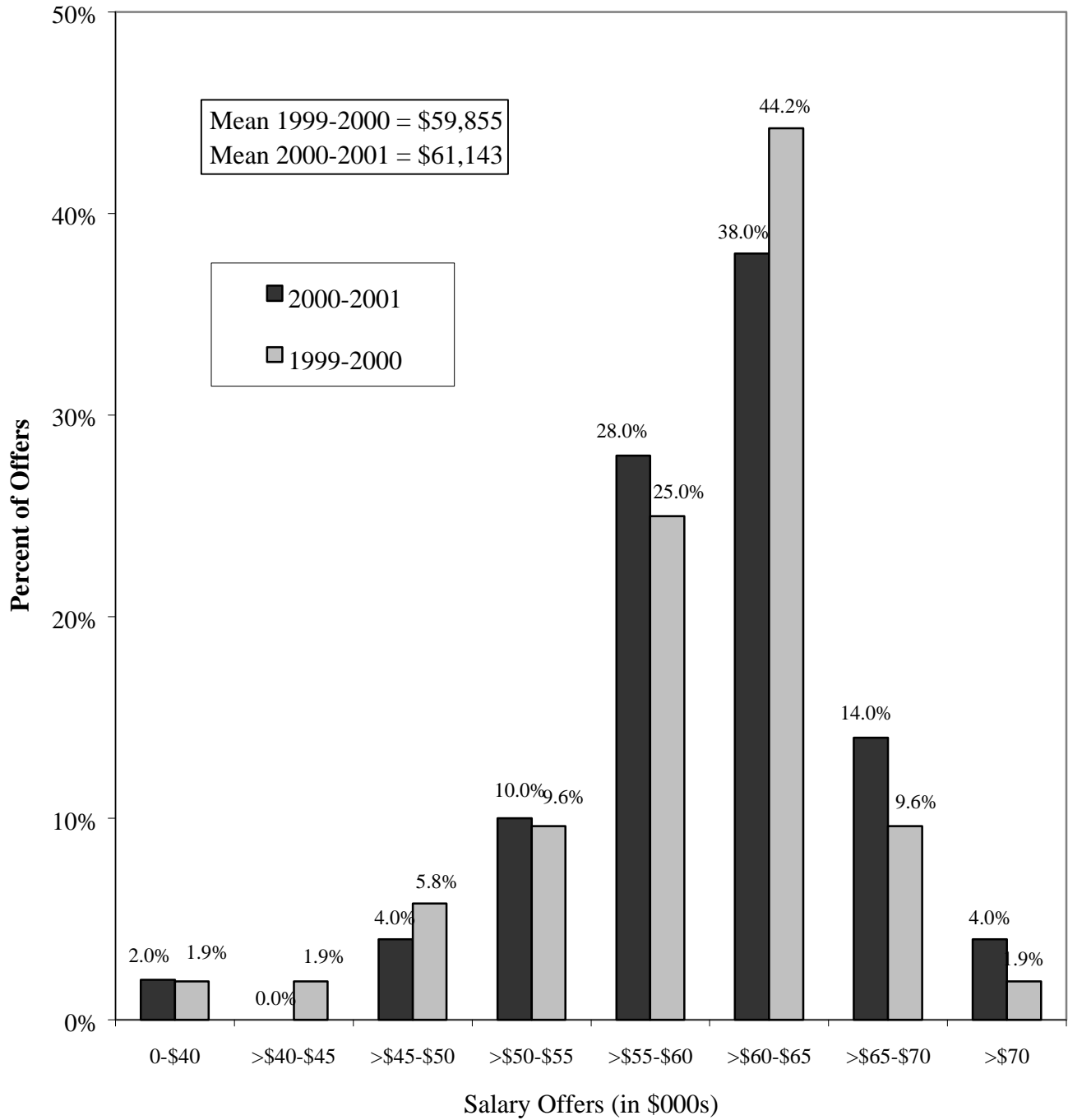


Figure 4
Actual Salary Offers for 1999-2000 and Expected Salary Offers for 2000-2001
Top 30 Institutions

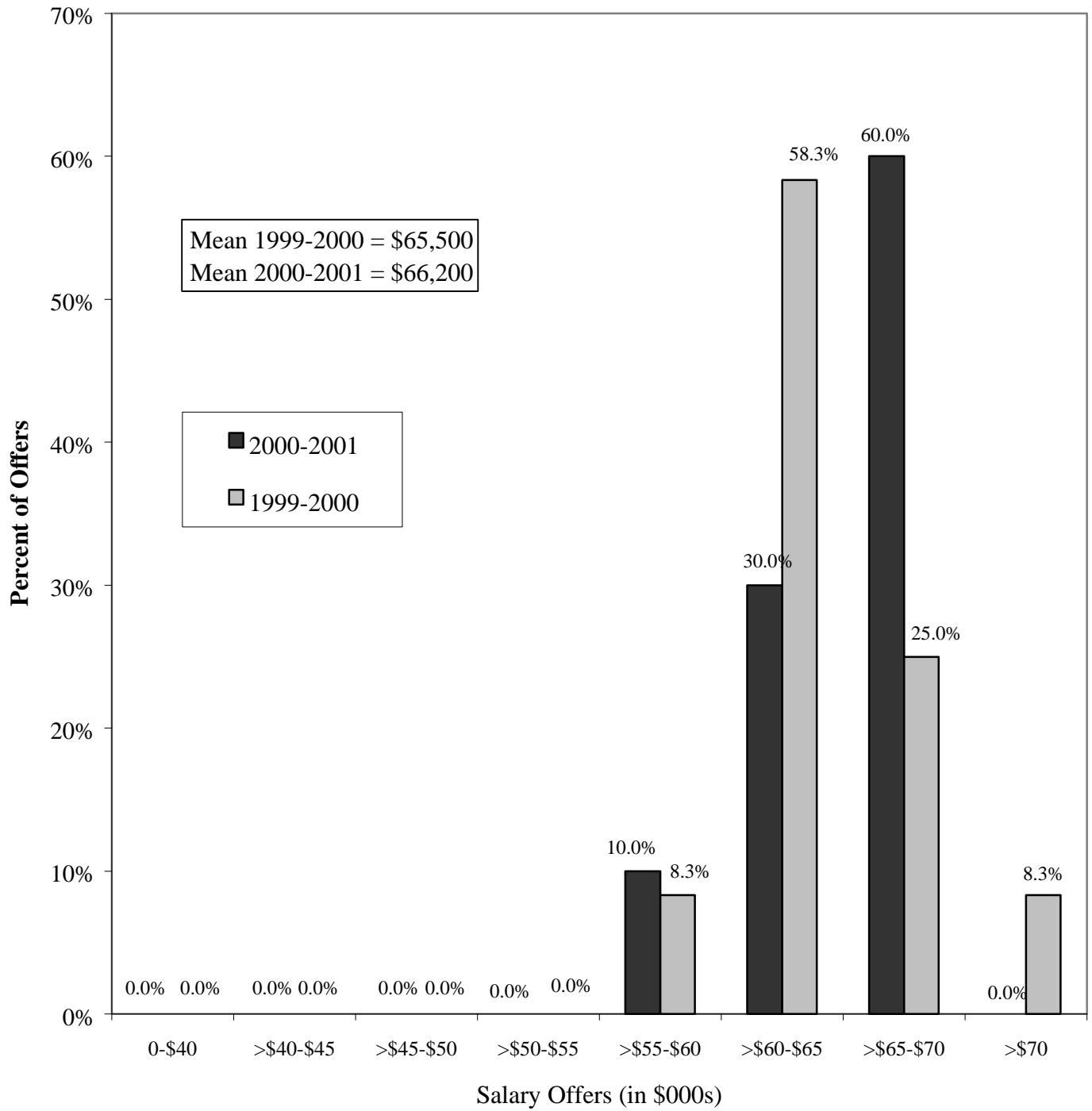


Figure 5
Actual Salary Offers for 1999-2000 and Expected Salary Offers for 2000-2001
Bachelor and Master Degree-Granting Institutions

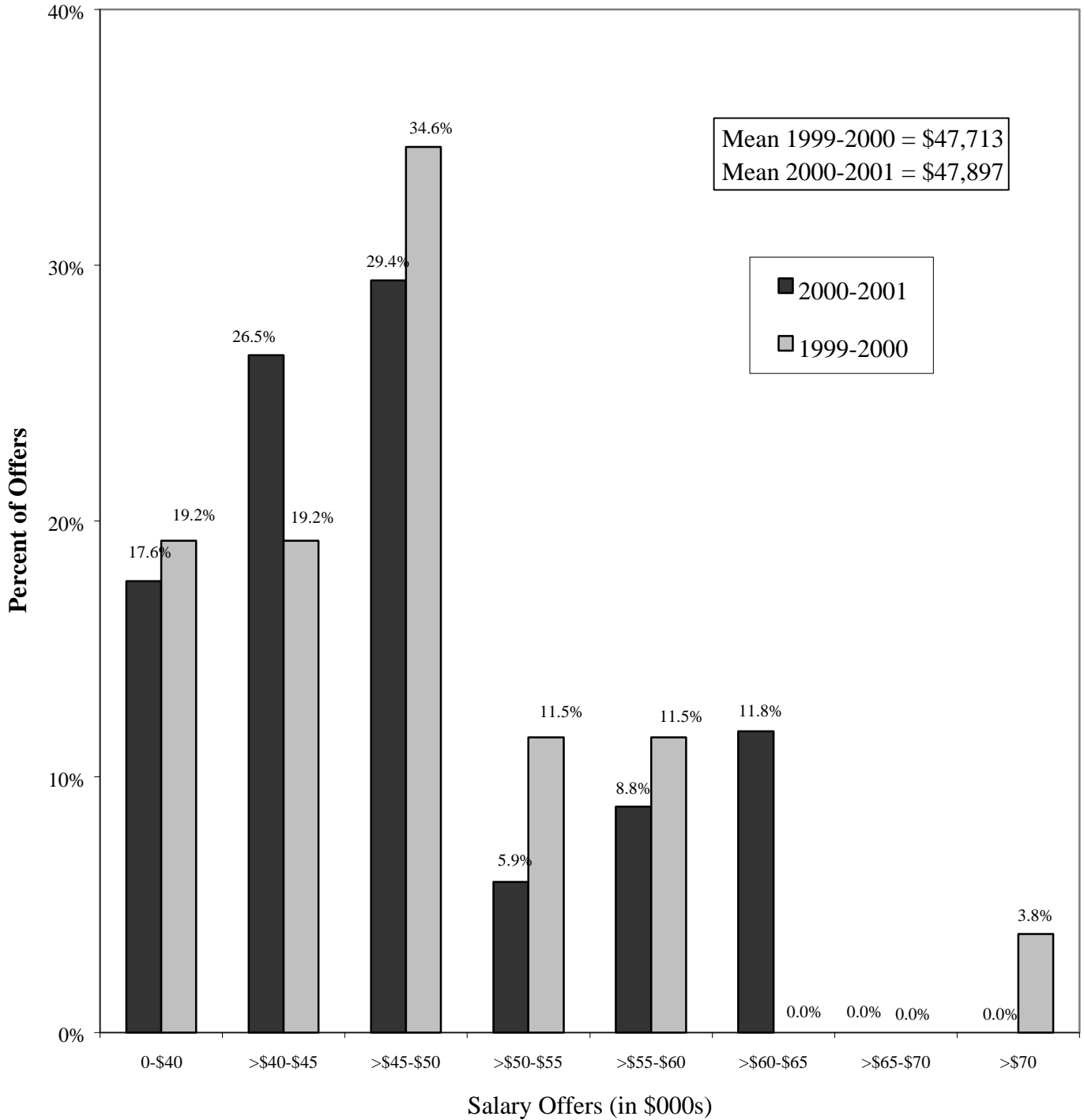
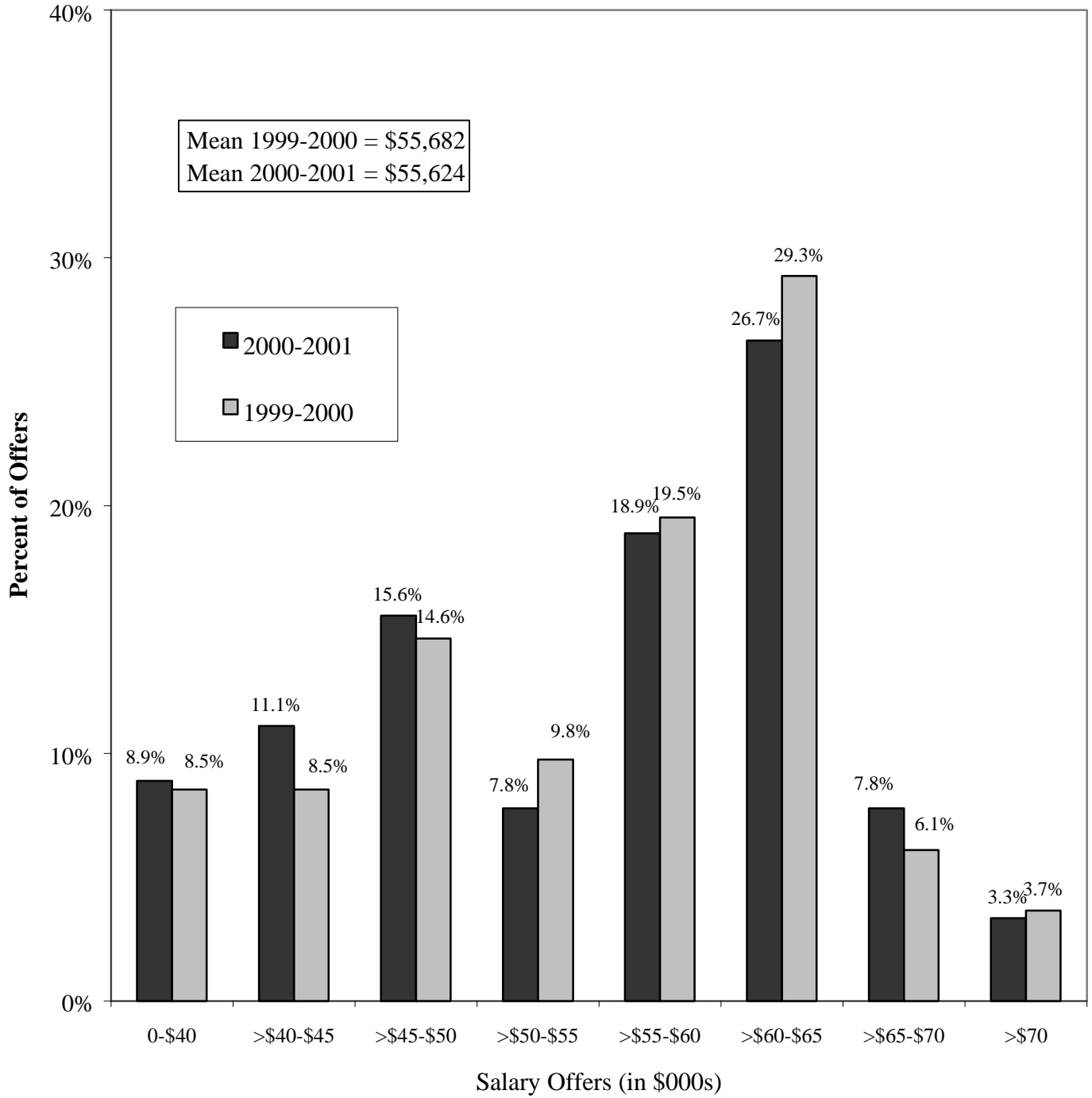


Figure 6
Actual Salary Offers for 1999-2000 and Expected Salary Offers for 2000-2001
All Hiring Institutions



Summary of Findings

Explanatory Notes

1. The response rate varies by question. The number responding to a given question is reported, where appropriate as $\frac{\text{Number Responding}}{N}$ or $\frac{\text{N}}{N}$.
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	77	14	83	174
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I. Hiring and Compensation in the Market for New Ph.D.s in the Labor Market for 1999-2000

- Q1. How many Ph.D. candidates did you hire for appointment in the 1999-2000 academic year?

New Hires for 1999-2000	80	19	38	136
N Hiring =	50	12	32	86
N Not Hiring =	26	2	41	77

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.

*Includes two non-academic institutions and twelve 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 1999-2000 academic year**? If this varied across people, please give an average.

No Response	25	2	59	92
Not Hiring	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 or less	1	0	2	4
> \$35,000 to \$40,000	0	0	3	3
>\$40,000 to \$45,000	1	0	5	7
>\$45,000 to \$50,000	3	0	9	12
>\$50,000 to \$55,000	5	0	3	8
>\$55,000 to \$60,000	13	1	3	16
>\$60,000	29	11	1	32
N	52	12	26	82
MEAN	\$59,855	\$65,500	\$47,713	\$55,682
STD DEV	\$8,617	\$3,988	\$11,130	\$9,922
MIN	\$34,680	\$60,000	\$27,500	\$27,500
MAX	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$80,000

Also see Figures 1 through 6.

Q4. For new instructors or assistant professors hired **for the 1999-2000 academic year**, did you offer summer research support?

a. Yes [] No []

Percent offering support	82.5%	100%	20.5%	55.0%
N =	47	13	39	100

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

Average No. of Summers	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9
N =	44	11	8	53

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.	16.3%	20.3%	13.1%	15.7%
N =	44	12	8	53

Q5. For new instructors or assistant professors hired **for the 1999-2000 academic year**, did you offer:

a. Moving expenses to your university?

Percent "Yes"	87.3%	100.0%	50.0%	71.4%
N =	55	13	38	98
Mean Amount	\$2,866	\$3,083	\$1,753	\$2,559
N =	44	10	19	66

b. Purchase of a personal computer?

Percent "Yes"	92.5%	100.0%	67.6%	78.9%
N =	53	13	37	95
Mean Amount	\$4,223	\$4,688	\$2,343	\$3,572
N =	46	10	23	70

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

Percent "Yes"	12.5%	22.2%	5.9%	9.8%
N =	48	9	34	92
Mean Amount	\$11,833	N/A	\$15,000	\$12,625
N =	5	1	3	8

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

Percent "Yes"	76.8%	71.4%	93.1%	84.6%
N =	69	14	72	149

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	8.5%	9.1%	8.7%	8.6%
N =	66	14	63	137

b. The new employee:

Percent	3.8%	3.2%	3.8%	3.8%
N =	62	14	61	131

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

a. At time of hire [] or later?

Percent vesting at time of hire	60.0%	57.1%	48.5%	54.2%
N =	65	14	68	142

b. If later, when? _____ years.

Mean years when later	4.1	4.9	3.1	3.5
N =	26	6	32	62

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

Percent "Yes"	68.7%	71.4%	83.4%	77.3%
N =	67	14	73	150

If YES, what is its face value?

Mean Face Value	\$38,625	\$60,000	\$35,980	\$38,461
N =	41	8	57	105

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"	80.1%	92.9%	72.9%	75.7%
N =	67	14	70	144

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

Percent Formal Policy	83.7%	100.0%	51.0%	65.3%
N =	43	11	49	95

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	3.8	3.7	5.6	4.8
N =	69	13	74	151

Semester system [] Quarter system [] Trimester system []

Percent on Semester System	87.1%	85.7%	94.5%	91.4%
Percent on Quarter System	11.4%	14.3%	2.7%	6.6%
Percent on Trimester System	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	2.0%
N =	70	14	73	151

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

Percent "Yes"	72.9%	78.6%	29.7%	50.0%
N =	70	14	74	152

Number of Courses Reduced

Mean Courses Reduced	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
N =	52	12	21	75

For how many years

Number of Years	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.9
N =	50	12	21	73

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"	24.3%	21.4%	38.4%	32.2%
N =	70	14	73	152

II. Demand for New Ph.D.s for 2000-2001

Q14. Please estimate the number of **new Ph.D.s** you expect to hire **for the 2000-2001 academic year**.

a. Total expected new Ph.D. hires.

No. of Expected Hires	100.5	32.5	45	162.5
N Hiring=	53	13	34	92
N Not Hiring =	20	1	42	68

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 2000-2001 academic year**?

No Response	27	3	48	84
Not Hiring	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 or less	1	0	2	3
>\$35,000 to \$40,000	0	0	4	5
>\$40,000 to \$45,000	0	0	9	10
>\$45,000 to \$50,000	2	0	10	14
>\$50,000 to \$55,000	5	0	2	7
>\$55,000 to \$60,000	14	1	3	17
>\$60,000 to \$65,000	19	4	4	24
>\$65,000	9	6	0	10
N	50	11	34	90
MEAN	\$61,143	\$66,200	\$47,897	\$55,624
STD DEV	\$7,128	\$2,870	\$8,033	\$10,108
MIN	\$34,680	\$60,000	\$32,500	\$32,500
MAX	\$80,000	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$80,000

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 2000-2001 academic year**, please indicate the **primary reason** why you are not hiring.

No Vacant Positions	11	1	43	58
Budget Problems	2	0	3	5
Falling Enrollments	0	0	0	0
Seeking to Hire at Sr. Rank	5	0	2	7
Other	1	0	1	2
N	19	1	49	72

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 1999-2000 New Ph.D. Market and Expected Supply for 2000-2001

Q18. How many candidates from your department sought employment for the 1999-2000 academic year (or, for the year 1999)?

Number of Job Seekers	511	211		511
From Number of Ph.D. Granting Departments	75	14		75

Q19. Of the Ph.D. candidates from your department who sought employment for the 1999-2000 academic year (or for 1999), how many actually found employment by August 31, 1999?

Number	459	195		459
Percent of All Job Seekers	89.8%	92.4%		89.8%
From Number of Ph.D. Granting Departments	75	14		75

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

Academic	51.4%	56.9%	51.4%
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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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Q21. Please estimate the number of Ph.D. candidates from your department who will be seeking employment **for the 2000-2001 academic year (or for 2000)**.

Number	541	209		541
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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 1998-1999 market who could not get a permanent position?

Number of Holdovers	53	16		53
Percent of Job Seekers	9.8%	7.7%		9.8%

Q23. Would your institution be interested in information concerning the labor market for senior faculty?

Percent Interested	86.3%	78.6%	78.4%	79.9%
Total Respondents	73	14	74	9.8%

Q24. Would your institution be interested in information concerning promotion and tenure requirements at other institutions? (for example, relative weights of teaching, research, and service, number and/or quality of refereed publications, teaching effectiveness and metrics used to evaluate effectiveness, etc.)

Percent Interested	80.8%	85.7%	91.9%	86.2%
Total Respondents	73	14	74	159