

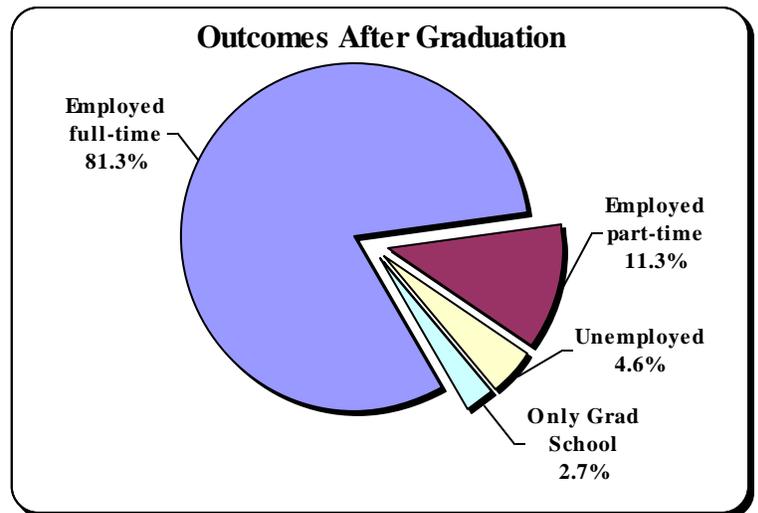
**Introduction**

The Office of Institutional Studies recently completed a survey of the 1,201 individuals receiving UMaine baccalaureate degrees in December, 2000, and in May and August, 2001. A total of 563 degree recipients returned the survey. This report summarizes the employment and educational status of those UMaine graduates (at the time of the survey six to fifteen months had elapsed, depending on graduation date; 27 students with international addresses were not mailed surveys; there were an additional 38 graduates for whom no address could be obtained).

**Employment After Graduation**

81.3% reported that they were employed full-time, 11.3% said that they were employed part-time, 4.6% reported being unemployed and 2.7% reported that they were involved only in graduate school (see Figure 1). Outcomes of this group of baccalaureate degree recipients are nearly identical to the outcomes of last year's graduates. Only 15.8% of those reporting full-time employment indicated that their job was not related to their degree. [In addition, 10.5% of those working full-time and 43.1% of those working part-time were also attending graduate school, for a total graduate school attendance rate of 18.5% (n = 104) of all respondents.

**Figure 1.**

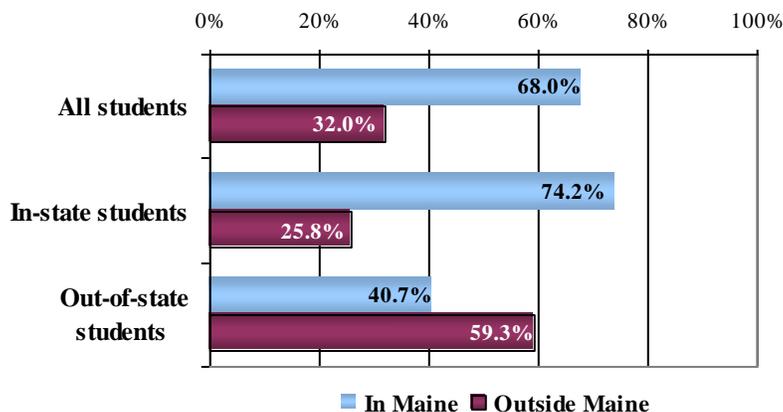


**Where are the jobs?**

More than two-thirds (68.0%) of UMaine graduates in 2000-2001 who reported working full-time remained in Maine. This is a substantive increase from the 59.3% of last year's graduates who remained in Maine for employment. Not surprisingly, the location of graduates' work differed

**Figure 2.**

**Where They Found Jobs**

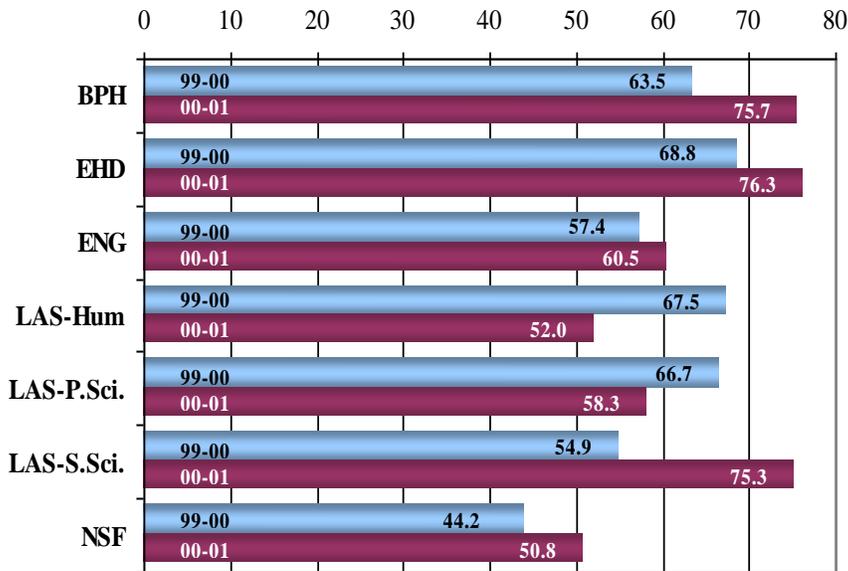


between graduates originally from Maine and those not from Maine. Among the graduates from Maine, 74.2% remained in Maine (representing an increase of 7.7% from last year) and 25.8% left Maine for work. Of those graduates not from Maine, 40.7% remained in Maine to work after graduation (up from 33% last year) while 59.3% left Maine to work (see Figure 2). There were also differences in the location of full-time jobs for

graduates from different colleges. For example, 75.3% of all the graduates from the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences - Social Sciences, 76.3% of the College of Education & Human Development, and 75.7% of the College of Business, Public Policy, and Health remained in Maine. By contrast, 52.0% of all the graduates from the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences – Humanities and 52.5% from the College of Natural Sciences, Forestry, & Agriculture reported staying in Maine to work (see Figure 3).

Figure 3.

Grads Working In Maine: A Comparison of AY 99-00 & AY 00-01



### How well did UMaine prepare its graduates?

Of those employed full-time in a job that was related to their area of study 84.7% believed that their UMaine experience prepared them “Very Well” or “Moderately Well” and only 15.3% reported being “Minimally Prepared” or “Uncertain”. Of those graduates enrolled in graduate school (regardless of their employment status, n = 104, or 18.5% of all respondents), 90.8% felt UMaine had prepared

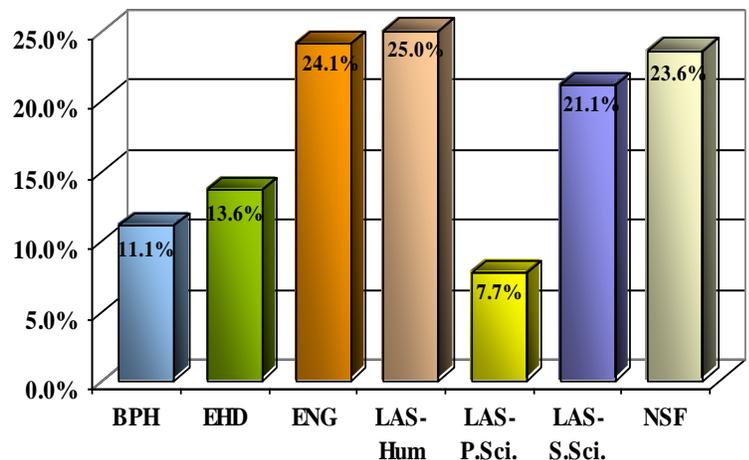
them “Very Well” or “Moderately Well”, and 9.2% reported feeling “Minimally Prepared” or “Uncertain”.

### Who is attending graduate school?

18.5% (n = 104) of the 563 respondents to the survey reported being enrolled in graduate studies (regardless of their employment status). The colleges of these graduates that had the highest rate of graduate school attendance were the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences – Humanities (25.0%), the College of Natural Sciences, Forestry, & Agriculture (23.6%), and the College of Engineering (24.1%). The colleges that had the lowest proportion of graduates attending graduate school were the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences: Physical Sciences (7.7%) and College of Business, Public Policy, and Health (11.1%) (see Figure 4).

Figure 4.

Who's in Graduate School



## What do they earn?

The median salary of the 380 graduates who reported being employed full-time (and who reported their annual income) was \$30,000. The median salary for those employed in Maine full-time was \$28,000 and for those that worked outside the state it was \$34,000.

Median salaries of those working full-time varied by college. For example, among all respondents the median salary of graduates from the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences: Physical Sciences was highest at \$50,000 and the median salary of those receiving degrees from the College of Education & Human Development was the lowest at \$23,750 (see Table 1).

Table 1.

College	Median Salary		Median Salary (In Maine)		Median Salary (Outside Maine)	
	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N
Business, Public Policy, & Health	36,000	95	35,000	71	40,000	24
Education & Human Development	23,750	68	23,000	52	30,000	16
Engineering	47,000	62	47,000	40	47,250	22
LAS- Humanities	25,000	22	23,500	12	27,500	10
LAS- Physical Sciences	50,000	11	45,500	6	50,000	5
LAS- Social Sciences	25,000	60	25,000	44	30,000	16
Natural Sciences, Forestry, & Agriculture	26,000	55	25,000	26	28,000	29

Note: cell sizes should be considered when comparing medians in the table above

### Method

The survey was mailed to 1,201 baccalaureate degree recipients, who graduated in December, 2000, May, 2001, and August, 2001. Follow-up surveys were mailed approximately four and eight weeks after the initial mailing to those who had not yet responded. A total of 563 graduates provided usable responses to the survey, yielding a return rate of 50% (27 graduates with international addresses were excluded from the mailings; there were an additional 38 graduates for which addresses could not be obtained). At the time of the survey six to fifteen months had elapsed, depending on graduation date. The proportion of respondents by college did not vary from the proportions in the population of all graduates by college by more than three percent.