

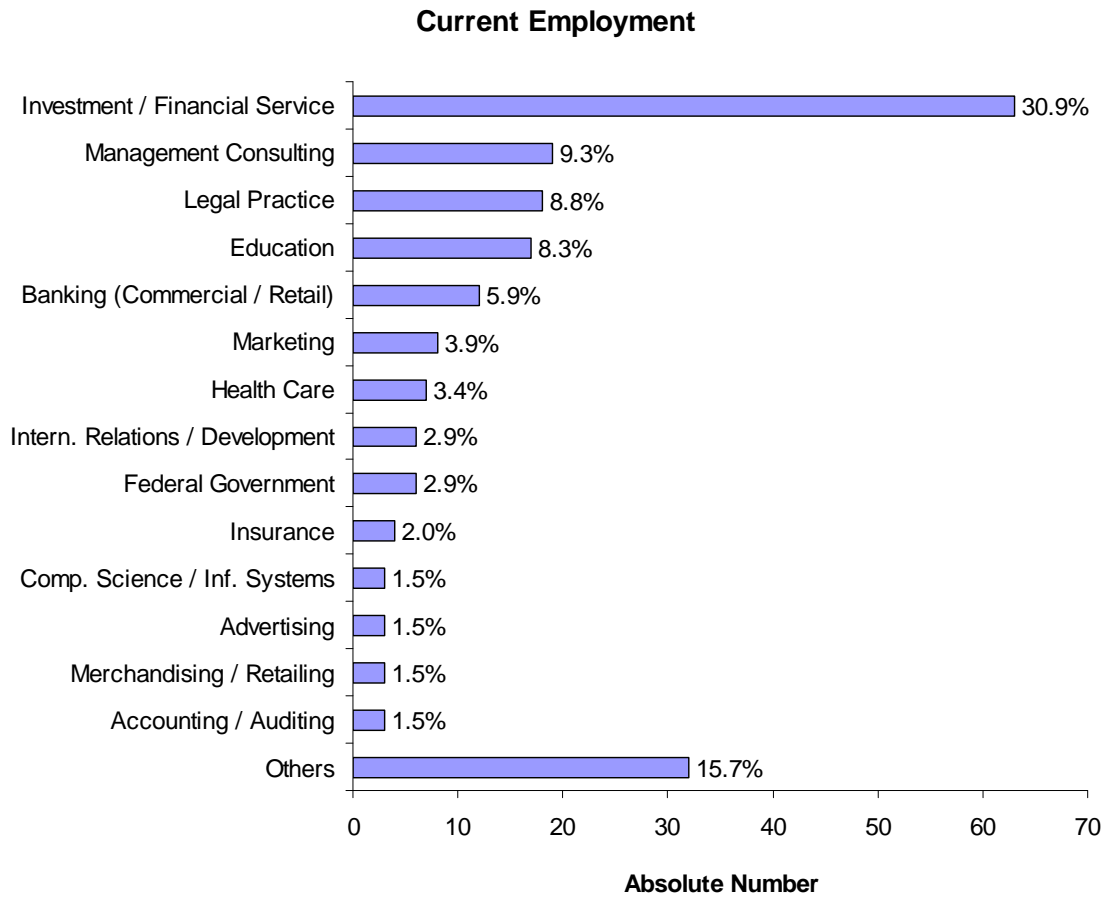
## WHAT OUR GRADUATES ARE DOING...

The following tables and graphs make use of the information collected through a survey set up by AAVC and sent in early 2011 to all Economics majors who graduated between 2001 and 2010. 193 responses were received, which represents a response rate of 41.6%.

**TABLE 1.** *Number of Majors and Response Rates*

Year	Number of Majors	Number of Responses	Response Rate
2001	38	16	42.1%
2002	47	12	25.5%
2003	49	17	34.7%
2004	38	17	44.7%
2005	43	19	44.2%
2006	46	20	43.5%
2007	53	29	54.7%
2008	52	20	38.5%
2009	60	27	45%
2010	38	16	42.1%

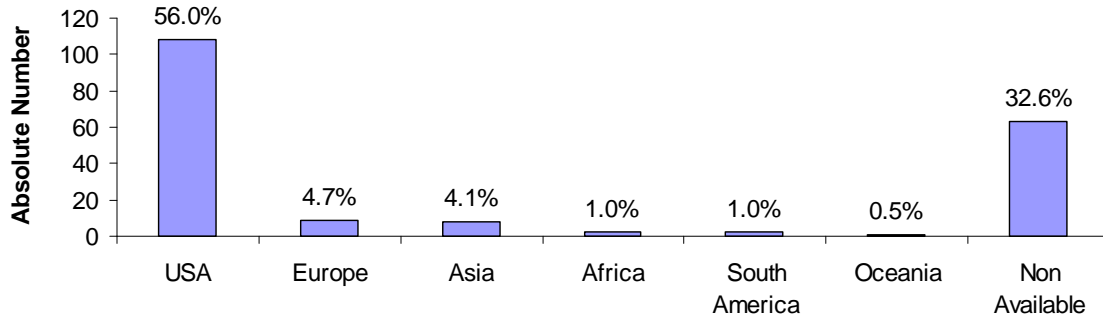
There is a lot of missing information and this problem is compounded by the fact that not all questions were answered. Notwithstanding, this will likely be as close as we can get to characterizing the job market activities of our graduates.



Sample Size: 193

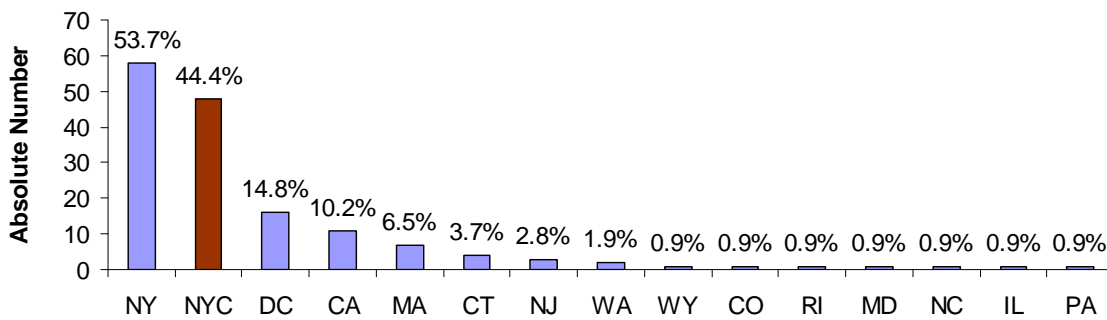
Unsurprisingly, investment banking and financial services denote the larger concentration of economics majors. It is interesting to observe the relative importance of law related careers. Occupations are very diverse, nonetheless, a definite feature of economics and a selling point for our majors. The "Others" category includes 24 more miscellaneous lines of work, with a density of one to two graduates each.

### First Employment Location



Sample Size: 193

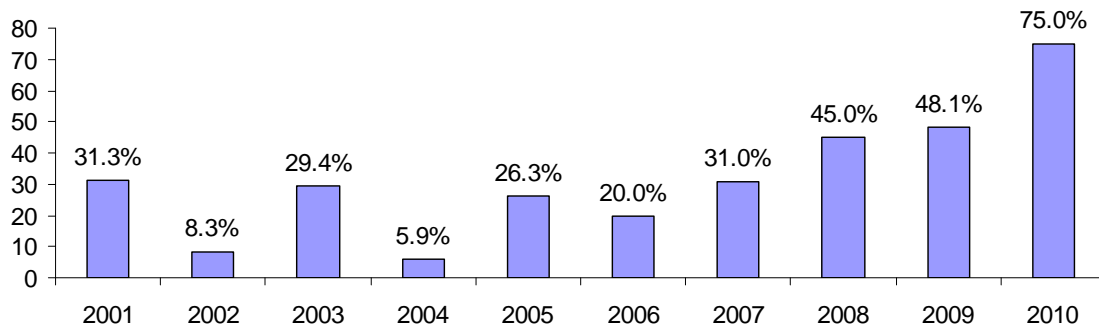
### First Employment Location (USA)



Sample Size: 108

More than 10% of our graduates find their first job abroad. Most of them are likely to be foreign students choosing to return home. This number may be slightly higher given that almost one third of the respondents did not answer this question. Out of those answering and declaring to have found their first job in the United States, more than half remained in New York State and most of them in New York City. Washington, D.C. follows as the second most popular U.S. job destination.

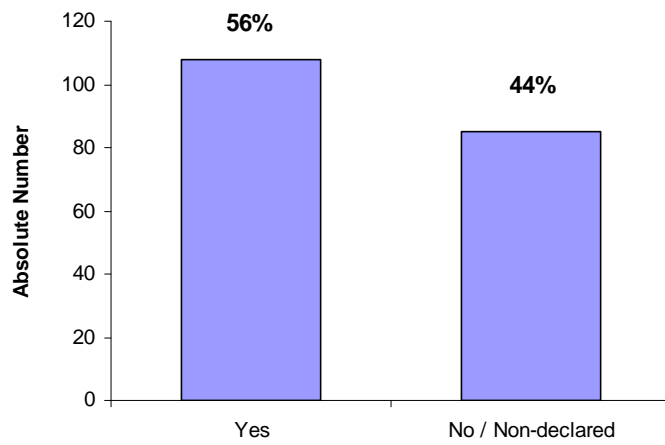
### First Employer Same as Current (%)



Sample Size: 193

There is significant job mobility among our graduates, which is naturally more evident the more distant the graduation year is. In general terms, more than two thirds of our graduates are likely to switch jobs over a five year interval after their graduation.

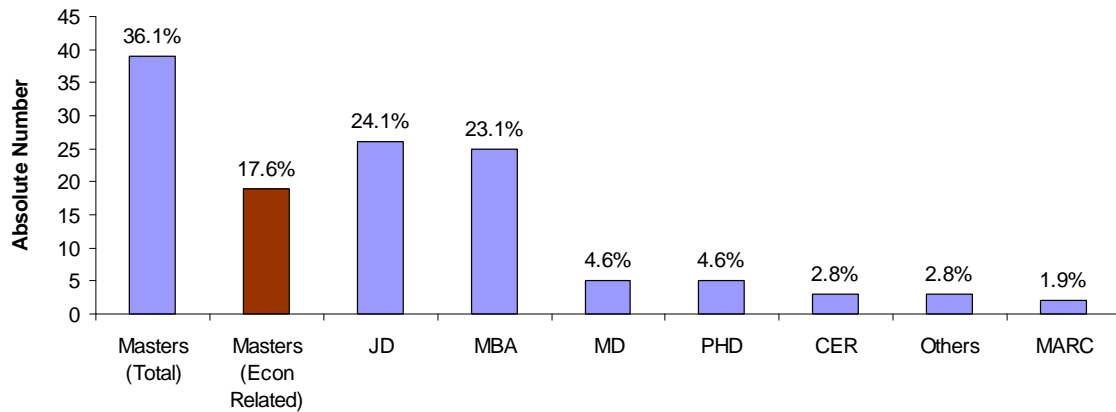
### Graduate Studies



Sample Size: 193

At worst, more than half of our graduates pursue graduate degrees at some point in their careers. See the next page for more details.

**Graduate Degrees**

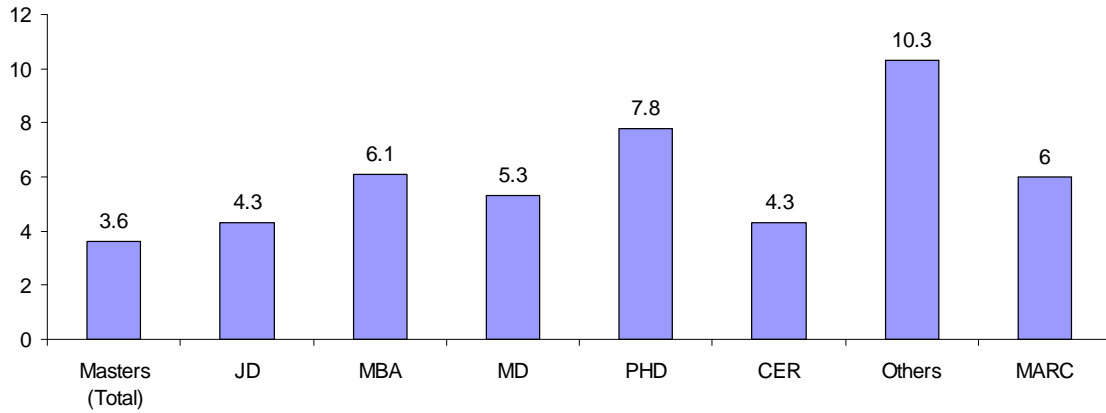


Sample Size: 108

Legend: JD Law  
 MD Medicine  
 CER Post-Graduate Certificates  
 MARC Architecture

The percentages are relative to the number of graduates pursuing graduate degrees. Notice that a large proportion of these degrees are completely unrelated to economics. MBA's are also (marginally) more popular than the combination of economics related Master's and PhD's. Once again, the high relative prevalence of law degrees stands out, consistent with the data on current employment of our graduates. This is not surprising, given that this particular line of activity, unlike others, requires a graduate degree.

**Average Number of Years after Graduation for Receipt of Graduate Degree**



Sample Size: 108

There is no data on the enrollment moment for graduate degrees, just the time of receipt of the degree (anticipated, in some cases). We see that our graduates wait on average four to five years before starting their MBA (which can last one to two years). By the same token, given an expected duration of three years for a JD degree, our graduates have taken an average of one year before starting their law studies.