

Careers of Mason Graduates:  
Results from 2010-2013 Career Plans Survey  
and the 2010-2013 One-Year-Out Survey

May 2014

Office of Institutional Assessment

George Mason University

May 2014

**Suggested Citation**

Office of Institutional Assessment, George Mason University (2014). *Careers of Mason Graduates: Results from the 2010-2013 Career Plans Survey and the 2010-2013 One-Year-Out Survey*. Fairfax, VA: Office of Institutional Assessment, George Mason University.

**Contact Information**

Office of Institutional Assessment  
3600 University Hall  
4400 University Drive, MS 3D2  
Fairfax, VA 22030  
Phone: (703) 993-8834  
Fax: (703) 993-8835  
Web: <https://assessment.gmu.edu>  
Email: [assessment@gmu.edu](mailto:assessment@gmu.edu)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES .....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
Career Plans Survey .....	1
One-Year-Out Survey .....	1
Major Findings from the 2010-2013 Career Plans Survey .....	1
<i>Undergraduate</i> .....	1
<i>Graduate</i> .....	2
Major Findings from the One-Year-Out Survey .....	2
Important Notes .....	2
CAREER PLANS SURVEY .....	3
Methodology .....	3
Undergraduate Student Findings .....	4
<i>Job Placement</i> .....	4
<i>Senior Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College</i> .....	4
<i>Location of Employment</i> .....	5
<i>Employment Status</i> .....	6
<i>Salary</i> .....	6
<i>Job Search Strategies</i> .....	7
<i>Career Related Experiences</i> .....	8
<i>Further Education</i> .....	8
Graduate Student Findings .....	10
<i>Job Placement</i> .....	10
<i>Graduate Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College</i> .....	11
<i>Location of Employment</i> .....	11
<i>Employment Status</i> .....	12
<i>Salary</i> .....	12
<i>Job Search Strategies</i> .....	13
<i>Career Related Experiences</i> .....	14
ONE-YEAR-OUT SURVEY .....	15
Undergraduate Alumni .....	15
<i>Employment Status</i> .....	15
<i>Salary</i> .....	16
<i>Time of Acceptance of First Position Related to Academic Major or Career Goals</i> .....	17
<i>Further Education of Undergraduate Alumni</i> .....	17
Graduate Alumni .....	18
<i>Employment Status</i> .....	18
<i>Salary</i> .....	19
<i>Time of Acceptance of First Position Related to Academic Major or Career Goals</i> .....	19

APPENDIX A: Career Plans Survey Senior Population Demographics .....	21
APPENDIX B: Career Plans Survey Senior Respondent Demographics.....	22
APPENDIX C: Career Plans Survey Graduate Student Population Demographics.....	23
APPENDIX D: Career Plans Survey Graduate Student Respondent Demographics .....	24
APPENDIX E: One-Year-Out Survey Senior Population Demographics.....	25
APPENDIX G: One-Year-Out Survey Graduate Population Demographics .....	27
APPENDIX H: One-Year-Out Survey Graduate Respondent Demographics .....	28

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Career Plans Survey Populations by Year and Degree Level.....	3
Table 2. Employed Senior Respondents' Location of Employment.....	5
Table 3. Full-Time Employed Senior Respondent Salaries.....	6
Table 4. Part-Time Employed Senior Respondent Salaries.....	7
Table 5. Job Search Strategies to Gain Current Employment among Undergraduates.....	7
Table 6. Undergraduate Career Related Experiences While in College.....	8
Table 7. Degree Type Pursued by Undergraduate Respondents Who Were Pursuing Further Education.....	10
Table 8. Employed Graduate Respondents' Location of Employment.....	11
Table 9. Full-Time Employed Graduate Respondent Salaries.....	12
Table 10. Part-Time Employed Graduate Respondent Salaries.....	13
Table 11. Job Search Strategies to Gain Current Employment among Graduates.....	13
Table 12. Graduate Career Related Experiences While in College.....	14
Table 13. Employment of 2010-2013 Undergraduate Alumni One Year Out.....	16
Table 14. Undergraduate Alumni Salaries One Year Out.....	16
Table 15. Plans for Future Education among Undergraduate Alumni One Year Out.....	17
Table 16. Employment of 2010-2013 Graduate Alumni One Year Out.....	18
Table 17. Salaries of Graduate Alumni One Year Out.....	19

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Response Rate Trend by Student Level.....	3
Figure 2. Senior Respondent Job Placement Rates at the Time of Graduation.....	4
Figure 3. Senior Rates of Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College.....	5
Figure 4. Percent of Employed Undergraduate Respondents Working Full-Time At the Time of Graduation.....	6
Figure 5. Senior Respondents' Future Educational Plans.....	9
Figure 6. Percent of Senior Respondents Who Planned to Pursue Further Education at Mason.....	9
Figure 7. Graduate Respondent Job Placement Rates at the Time of Graduation.....	10
Figure 8. Graduate Rates of Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College.....	11
Figure 9. Percentage of Employed Graduate Respondents Who Worked Full-Time at the Time of Graduation.....	12
Figure 10. Employment Rates of Undergraduate Alumni One Year Out.....	15
Figure 11. Acceptance by Undergraduate Alumni of First Position Related to Academic Major/Career Goals.....	17
Figure 12. Employment Rates of Graduate Alumni One Year Out.....	18
Figure 13. Acceptance by Graduate Alumni of First Position Related to Academic Major/Career Goals.....	20



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Careers of Mason Graduates Report (2014)* contains longitudinal results from the Career Plans Survey (2010-2013) and One-Year-Out Survey (2010-2013). The Career Plans and One-Year-Out Surveys are collaborative efforts among University Career Services, the Office of Alumni Relations, and the Office of Institutional Assessment.

### Career Plans Survey

Formerly known as the Career Census, the Career Plans Survey collects data about Mason graduates' (undergraduate and graduate) employment status, salary, job search resources, and plans for further education. The Career Plans Survey is a locally developed instrument that is administered online at the end of each semester to graduates. Since the first administration of the survey in 2007, approximately 45,148 undergraduate and graduate students have been invited to participate and 21,095 completed the survey, yielding a longitudinal response rate of 47%. Among the total number of respondents, 11,455 were undergraduate students (overall response rate = 43%) and 9,640 were graduate students (overall response rate = 51%).

### One-Year-Out Survey

The One-Year-Out Survey is a locally developed survey designed to complement the Career Plans Survey. This survey hosted by the Office of Institutional Assessment is administered once a year in the summer to Mason alumni (undergraduate and graduate) who graduated during the previous academic year. For example, the 2013 survey administration obtained data from 2011-2012 graduates. The One-Year-Out Survey gathers data about alumni's employment status and further education. Since the initial 2010 administration of the survey, 24,101 alumni have been invited to participate. A total of 3,482 alumni have completed the survey, yielding an overall response rate of 14%.

### Major Findings from the 2010-2013 Career Plans Survey

#### *Undergraduate*

- At the time of graduation, approximately two-thirds of seniors were working or had accepted a position.
- Among respondents reporting being employed at the time of graduation:
  - Almost one-third of seniors working at the time of graduation were working in jobs related to their academic major or career goals.
  - Of the majority of undergraduates who were working, approximately two-thirds (63%-68%) reported working full-time across the survey years.
  - Most undergraduate respondents reporting working in the region (Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Maryland), with the majority reporting work in Virginia.
  - More than two out of five full-time employed undergraduate respondents reported salaries between \$30,001-\$50,000 in their current position.
  - Undergraduate respondents were most likely (20%-23%) to report *networking with a friend, relative, or professor* to gain their current employment at the time of graduation as opposed to other strategies.
- The percentages of undergraduate respondents who had been accepted to graduate school or were continuing as full-time or part-time degree seeking students were between 14% and 18%. Consistently across survey years, a little more than half of undergraduate respondents who were likely to pursue further education planned to enroll at Mason.

## Graduate

- Over three-fourths of graduate respondents were working or had accepted a position at the time of graduation.
- Among employed graduate students:
  - There was a slight decline in respondents who reported working in a job related to their career goals or academic major (66% in 2010, 64% in 2013).
  - The majority of graduate students reported working full-time; however, the rate of full-time employment declined from 92% to 88% in 2013.
  - About a third of full-time employed graduate students reported earning \$50,001-\$70,000 in their current position.
  - About one-third of graduate respondents (34%-35%) reported previously holding a full-time job with the same company, organization or government agency.

## Major Findings from the One-Year-Out Survey

- Undergraduate employment rates one year after graduation *increased* from 84% in 2010 to 88% in 2013, while 84% of alumni at the graduate level reported being employed.
- Full-time employment rates among undergraduates who were working *increased* from 86% to 92% over the four survey years. Among graduate alumni, full-time employment rates among those working ranged from 90% to 94%.
- The *highest* rates of undergraduate alumni working in a job related to their major or career goals were in 2012 and 2013. Meanwhile, there has been a *slight decline* in graduate alumni working in a job related to their major or career goals.

## Important Notes

- Detailed and customizable results from the Career Plans Survey are available online at <https://assessment.gmu.edu>.
- For simplicity, reporting years were abbreviated using the year of the spring term, as this term denotes the end of an academic year. For example, 2009-2010 is referred to as “2010” within figures and tables.
- Students who earned dual degrees were counted once per degree in data at the college level.
- Percentages in tables may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
- In 2011’s *Careers of Mason Graduates* report, all respondents in the spring 2010 semester administration of the Career Plans Survey were retained in all analyses because the graduation file was not finalized at the time of publication for the report. Subsequently, students who did not graduate during the spring 2010 semester were removed from the data file and not included in any analyses in this current report.
- Those alumni who indicated that they did not want to be contacted by Mason after graduation were excluded from the population file and were not invited to participate in the One-Year-Out Survey.
- The reader should use caution when interpreting results from the One-Year-Out Survey due to the very low response rates.
- The One-Year-Out Survey was piloted in 2010. Only those who graduated at the end of the spring 2009 semester are included in the 2010 results.



## CAREER PLANS SURVEY

The Career Plans Survey has been administered at the end of each academic term to undergraduate and graduate students completing degree programs at Mason since 2007. This survey is a collaborative project between the Office of Institutional Assessment, University Career Services, and the Office of Alumni Relations in order to obtain information about graduates' employment upon graduation, job search strategies, and future education plans.

### Methodology

The Career Plans Survey was administered online using Campus Labs. Mason students were invited via e-mail to complete the survey during their graduating academic term. Students who do not graduate within one semester of applying for graduation were removed from the population prior to analysis. Additionally, students who earned dual degrees were counted once per degree awarded. Although data from the 2009-2010 academic year were previously reported in 2011's *Careers of Mason Graduates* report, they are included in this report as a comparative reference point for trend analyses. Thus this report includes data from the 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 academic years. These academic years will be abbreviated to their spring semester term (e.g., 2009-2010 academic year will be referred to as "2010").

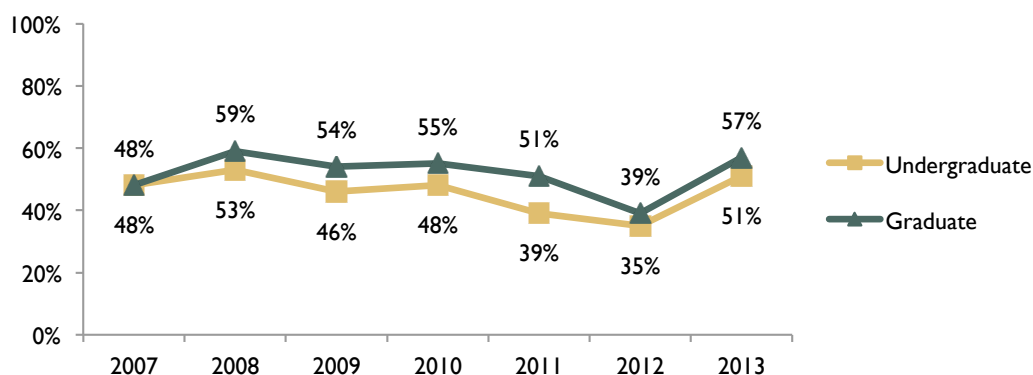
The following table (Table 1) shows the number of eligible respondents at the undergraduate and graduate levels for each survey year. More detailed information about demographic characteristics for each academic year is contained in Appendix A (senior) and Appendix B (graduate). For the past four academic years, the number of graduating students at the undergraduate level has increased every year.

**Table 1.** Career Plans Survey Populations by Year and Degree Level

Academic Year	Senior	Graduate	Total
2009-2010	3,893	2,928	6,821
2010-2011	4,193	3,134	7,327
2011-2012	4,671	3,106	7,777
2012-2013	4,833	3,219	8,052

Response rates for undergraduate and graduate students saw a downward trend between 2008 and 2012. However, there was a sizeable increase in responses rates among graduates (+16% undergraduate, +18% graduate) between the 2012 and 2013 academic years. This increase is likely attributed to a time-sensitive incentive drawing for students who completed the survey within the first 48 hours of survey administration. Consistently over the years, graduate students have responded to the survey at a higher rate than undergraduate students.

**Figure 1.** Response Rate Trend by Student Level



## Undergraduate Student Findings

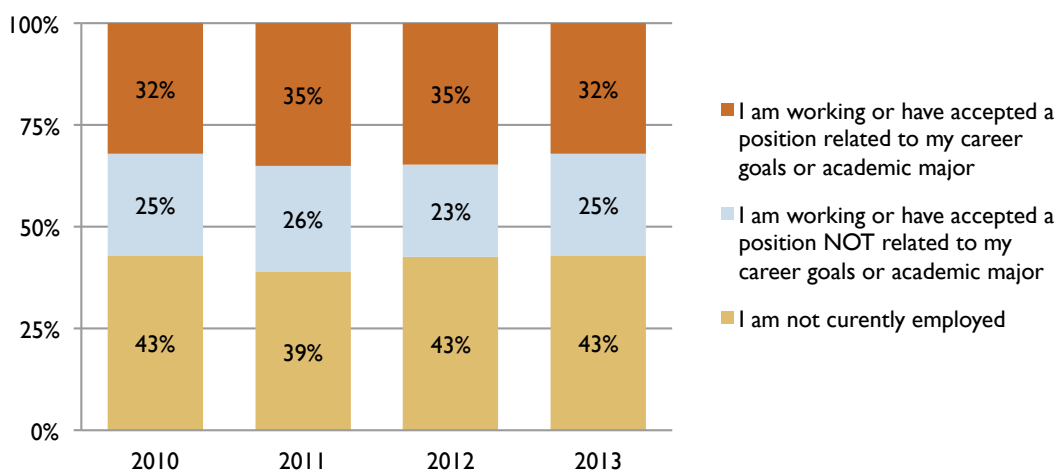
A look at the senior population and respondents over the survey years is provided in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively. For all of the survey years in this report, undergraduate respondents tended to be female, White American, and between 22 and 24 years in age. The cumulative GPA for 2010 through 2013 respondents ranged from 3.24 to 3.28. Undergraduate respondents were most likely to complete their degree programs in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, followed by the School of Management. Compared to the 2010-2013 senior populations, female students were consistently overrepresented among respondents by up to 6 percentage points. Between 2010 and 2012, respondents who were 35 years of age or older tended to be overrepresented by as much as 9 percentage points compared to their respective senior populations.

### Job Placement

The Career Plans Survey obtained data from students about their job placement near the time of graduation. Figure 2 shows job placement trends from 2010 to 2013. (Note: During the 2010 data collection year there were two categories for unemployed respondents: “I am not working and not seeking employment” and “I am not working and seeking employment.” These two categories were combined for 2010 data in order to compare data across subsequent reporting years.) The following can be gleaned from the most recent data:

- More seniors were employed at the time of graduation than not across all data collection years, with the greatest employment rate of 61% occurring in 2011.
- Among employed senior graduates, more were working in a position related to their career goals or academic major.

**Figure 2.** Senior Respondent Job Placement Rates at the Time of Graduation



Note: Results exclude missing data. The response choice “I am not currently employed” replaced choices “I am not working and not seeking employment” and “I am not working and seeking employment” starting in 2011.

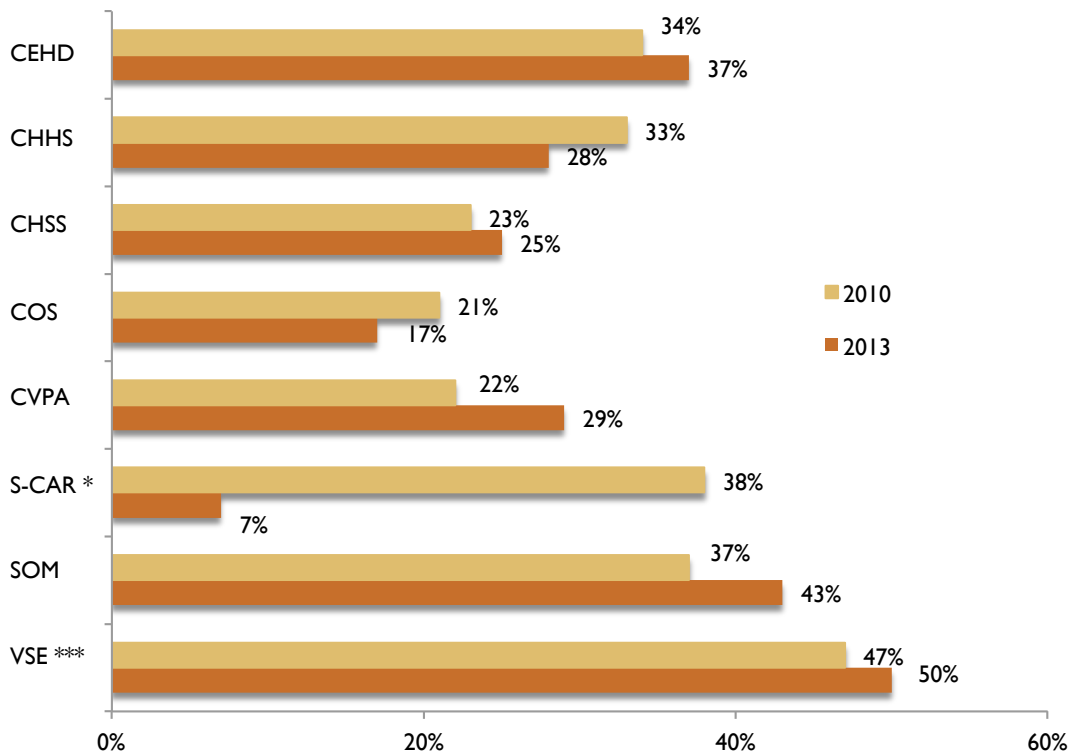
Although well over a third of undergraduates reported not being employed at the time of graduation, 14%-21% of unemployed respondents reported being accepted to or continuing in a degree program.

### Senior Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College

In Figure 3, the 2010 and 2013 rates at which graduating seniors reported obtaining employment related to the academic major or career goals within each college are presented. The percentages reported in this figure exclude graduates who reported starting or continuing in a degree-seeking program. The percentages of seniors reporting employment related to the academic major or career goals were statistically different within S-CAR and VSE. More VSE seniors than other college/school seniors reported being employed in a job related to the academic major or

career goals. (Note: The difference in S-CAR percentages should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of respondents; 2010 n=8 and 2013 n=30.)

**Figure 3.** Senior Rates of Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College



Note: Data excludes respondents who reported starting or continuing in a degree-seeking program upon completion of their current degree program.

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .00$ , proportion test (two-tailed)

### Location of Employment

According to results in Table 2, an overwhelming number of employed undergraduates worked in Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia metropolitan region (90-95%). Among these respondents, the vast majority works in Virginia upon completing their degrees.

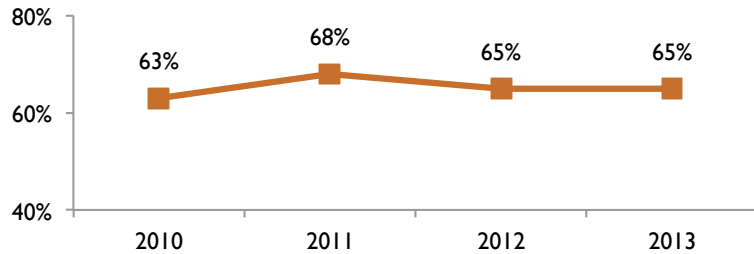
**Table 2.** Employed Senior Respondents' Location of Employment

Location of Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013
Virginia	81%	82%	83%	84%
Washington, D.C.	9%	9%	9%	9%
Maryland	4%	4%	3%	2%
Other	6%	5%	5%	5%

### Employment Status

Despite a peak in 2011, the data in Figure 4 show that the percentages of employed undergraduate students who were working in full-time positions at the time of graduation has remained relatively consistent over the past four years. Rates of full-time employment ranged from 63% (in 2010) to 68% (in 2011).

**Figure 4.** Percent of Employed Undergraduate Respondents Working Full-Time At the Time of Graduation



### Salary

Tables 3 and 4 contain data about the salaries of seniors who reported being employed or having accepted a position after graduation. Salary data are reported separately for full-time and part-time employment. The largest proportion of students with full-time employment reported an annual salary between \$30,001 and \$50,000. This finding is consistent with data from the most recent *2013 Salary Survey* from the National Association of Colleges and Employers (2013), which states that the average salary for bachelor's degree graduates is \$45,327. The proportion of students within this salary range declined from 47% in 2010 to 43% in 2013. Although there is a 4 percentage point difference in the rate of students with salaries in the \$30,001-\$50,000 range from 2010 to 2013, the difference is not statistically significant.

**Table 3.** Full-Time Employed Senior Respondent Salaries

Salary Range	2010 (n=578)	2011 (n=557)	2012 (n=522)	2013 (n=799)
Below \$30,000	19%	19%	16%	19%
\$30,001-\$50,000	47%	43%	41%	43%
\$50,001-\$70,000	24%	27%	31%	28%
\$70,001-\$90,000	5%	7%	5%	6%
\$90,001-\$125,000	4%	4%	6%	3%
Above \$125,000	1%	1%	1%	1%
<i>Missing Data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond	11%	10%	14%	12%

*Note:* Includes all undergraduate respondents who reported that they were employed or had accepted employment in a full-time position. Results exclude respondents who reported that they “preferred not to respond.” Results do not include information about signing bonuses.

As might be expected, undergraduates employed on a part-time basis were more likely to earn an annual salary below \$30,000. This result was consistent across all reporting years.

**Table 4.** Part-Time Employed Senior Respondent Salaries

<b>Salary Range</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=334)	<b>2011</b> (n=262)	<b>2012</b> (n=285)	<b>2013</b> (n=424)
Below \$30,000	<b>89%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>88%</b>
\$30,001-\$50,000	10%	10%	13%	9%
\$50,001-\$70,000	1%	0%	1%	1%
\$70,001-\$90,000	0%	<1%	0%	1%
\$90,001-\$125,000	0%	0%	<1%	0%
Above \$125,000	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
<i>Missing Data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond	14%	12%	7%	13%

*Note:* Includes all undergraduate respondents who reported that they were employed or had accepted employment in a part-time position. Results exclude respondents who reported that they “preferred not to respond.” Results do not include information about signing bonuses.

### **Job Search Strategies**

The Career Plans Survey asked students to select from a list of job search strategies they used to obtain their current employment position (Table 5). At rates from 20% to 23%, the most common method used among respondents across all survey years was *networking with a friend, relative, professor, or colleague*. The least commonly used strategy among employed undergraduate students was *through a job ad from their academic department*.

**Table 5.** Job Search Strategies to Gain Current Employment among Undergraduates

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=1,061)	<b>2011</b> (n=975)	<b>2012</b> (n=924)	<b>2013</b> (n=1,405)
HireMason (formerly PatriotJobWeb) listing	7%	8%	2%	9%
Mason job/internship fairs	4%	4%	2%	4%
On-campus interview program	3%	3%	1%	3%
Other services offered by Mason Career Services	1%	--	--	--
Academic department	2%	1%	1%	1%
Internship or co-op led to full-time job	12%	9%	9%	11%
Networking with friend, relative, professor, colleague, etc.	<b>20%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>23%</b>
Social networking	2%	--	--	--
Employer website	11%	--	--	10%
Career websites	9%	10%	10%	10%
Newspaper ad	--	1%	1%	1%
Other	18%	18%	14%	17%

*Note:* Cells containing a “--” denote that the question was not asked during the respective survey administration year.

### ***Career Related Experiences***

Participation in career related experiences while enrolled at Mason was another area of interest within the Career Plans Survey. As seen in Table 6, undergraduate respondents were more likely to cite having participated in *internships, practica, field experiences or field studies* than other experiences, with rates ranging from 39% to 42%. The 2013 cohort was significantly more likely to identify these experiences than the 2010 group. Another significant increase from 2010 to 2013 was the *part-time job related to field of study* category. Despite the increased participation in several of the career-related experiences offered as response choices, approximately one-third of respondents from 2010 to 2013 reported that they did not participate in any of these career-related experiences.

**Table 6.** Undergraduate Career Related Experiences While in College (Students could choose more than one option.)

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=1,879)	<b>2011</b> (n=1,623)	<b>2012</b> (n=1,654)	<b>2013</b> (n=2,457)
Internship/practicum/field experience/ or field studies *	<b>39%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>42%</b>
Cooperative education (Co-op)	2%	2%	2%	2%
Study abroad	10%	11%	8%	10%
Part-time job related to my field of study *	24%	25%	26%	27%
Full-time job related to my field of study	9%	10%	10%	10%
Did not have any of the above career- related experience/Not applicable	33%	31%	31%	32%

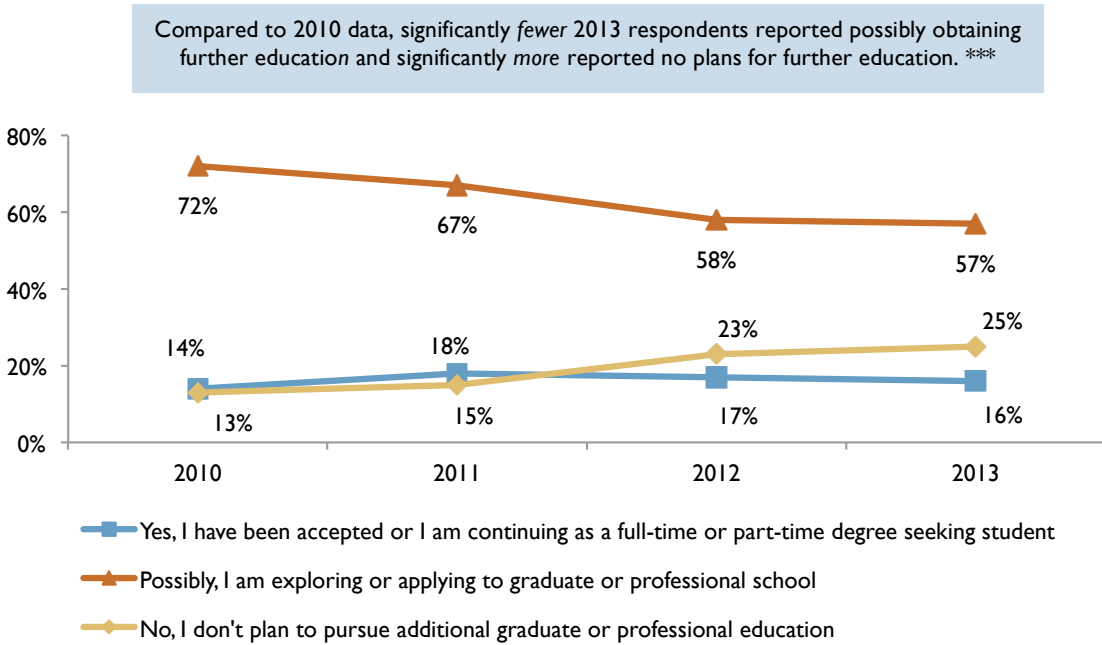
Note: Percentages based on total number of senior respondents. Proportion test (two-tailed) between 2010 and 2013 percentages.

\*  $p < .05$

### ***Further Education***

All graduates were asked about their plans for further education beyond the baccalaureate degree. As shown in Figure 5, the percentages of undergraduates indicating that they were accepted or continuing as full-time or part-time degree seeking students have declined slightly over the last three years. Far more noticeable is the decline in the percentage who are even considering applying to graduate school. Those who have no intention of pursuing a graduate education have increased considerably in that time frame.

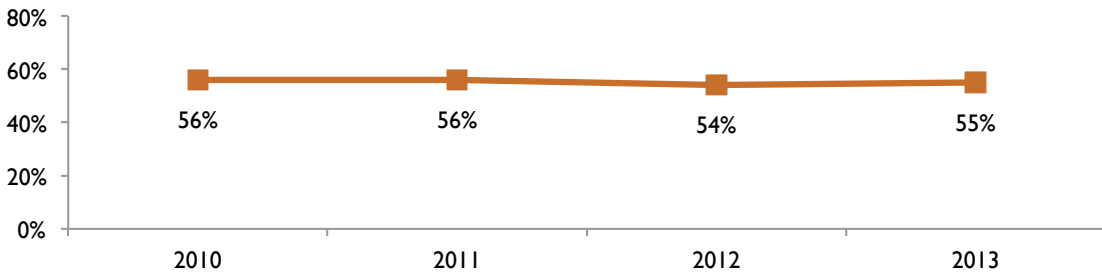
**Figure 5. Senior Respondents' Future Educational Plans**



Note: Proportion test (two-tailed) between 2010 and 2013 data.  
 \*\*\*  $p < .001$

All students who indicated that they had been accepted to a graduate degree or certificate program were asked in which institution were they going to complete their programs (see Figure 6). A little over half of these students reported that they were completing their programs at Mason. This rate has remained steady (54-56%) over the past four reporting years.

**Figure 6. Percent of Senior Respondents Who Planned to Pursue Further Education at Mason (among those who had been accepted to a graduate/certificate program)**



Note: Includes all undergraduate respondents who reported they were accepted or continuing as full-time or part-time degree-seeking students in a graduate program or in a certificate program.

Respondents who were pursuing further education also provided information about the type of degree program they were intending to complete (see Table 7). Most senior respondents who had been accepted or were continuing as a degree-seeking student planned to complete a master's degree. The rate of students pursuing master's degrees increased by five percentage points from 2010 to 2013.

**Table 7.** Degree Type Pursued by Undergraduate Respondents Who Were Pursuing Further Education

<b>Degree Type</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Professional Certificate	4%	3%	4%	4%
Master's Degree	<b>72%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>77%</b>
Doctoral Degree	11%	8%	9%	9%
Law Degree	8%	6%	6%	5%
Medical Degree	2%	3%	2%	3%
Other	4%	6%	4%	3%

*Note: Percentages among senior respondents who had been accepted or continuing as a full-time or part-time degree-seeking student in a graduate program or in a certificate program.*

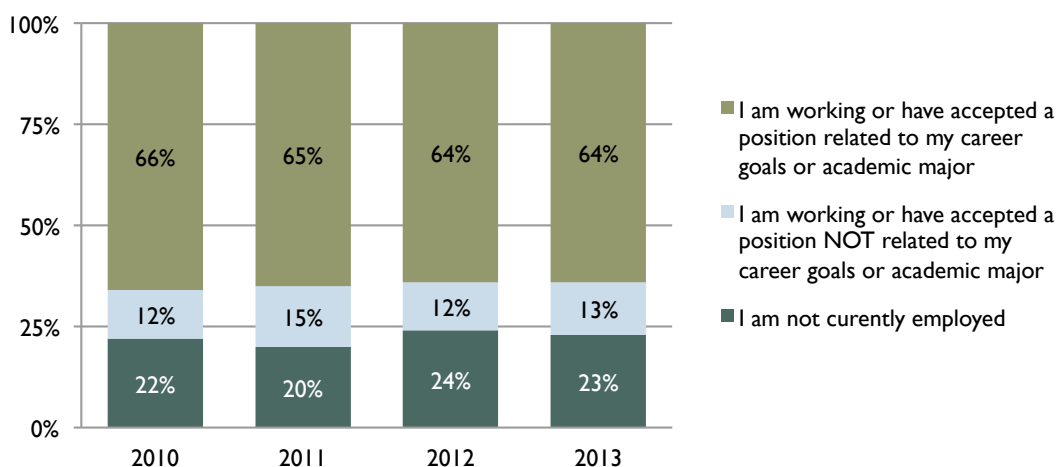
### Graduate Student Findings

More detailed information about demographic characteristics of the graduate population and respondents for the 2010-2013 Career Plans Survey is contained in Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively. According to these data, respondents were more likely to be female, white, between the ages of 25 and 27, U.S. citizens or permanent residents, and in-state students. Additionally, respondents were most likely to complete their studies in CEHD, followed closely by CHSS. Respondents to the 2010 and 2013 surveys were mostly representative of their respective graduate student populations. However, in the 2011 and 2012, CEHD graduates and students 24 or younger were underrepresented among respondents.

### Job Placement

As shown in Figure 7, graduate respondent job placement rates at the time of graduation have remained relatively consistent between 2010 and 2013. Approximately two-thirds of graduate respondents reported working or having accepted a position related to their career goals or academic major. Over the four survey years, 12-15% of graduate respondents reported working or accepting a position not related to their career or academic major, while 20-24% of respondents reported not having employment at the time of the survey. Among the unemployed respondents, 9-11% reported continuing in or starting a degree program.

**Figure 7.** Graduate Respondent Job Placement Rates at the Time of Graduation



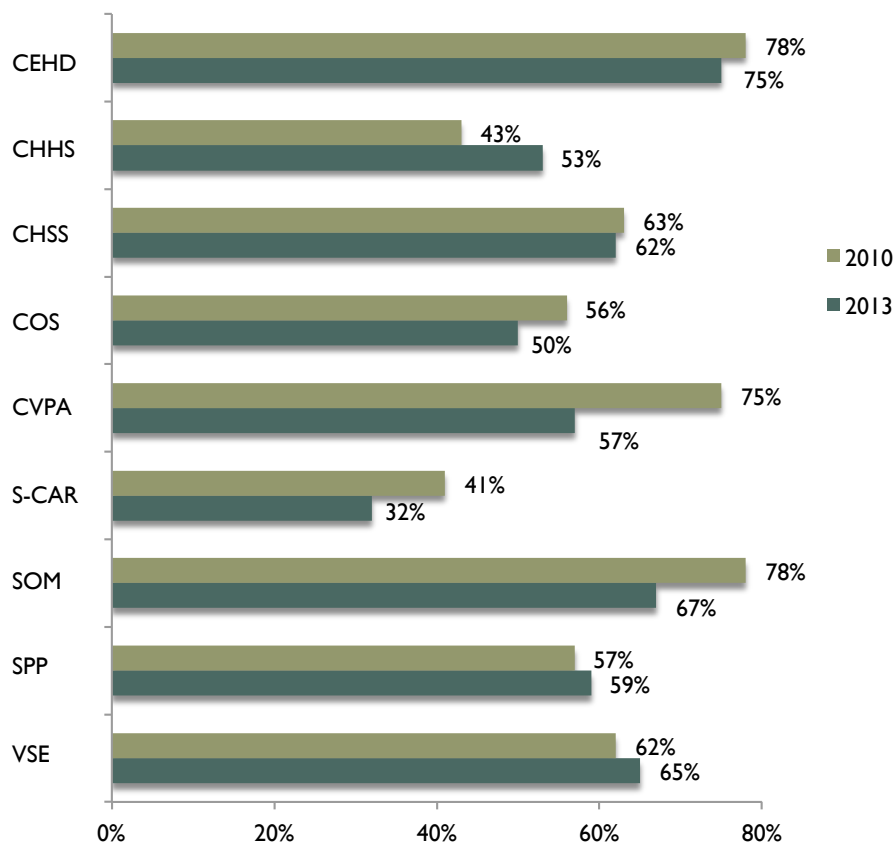
*Note: Results exclude missing data. The response choice “I am not currently employed” replaced choices “I am not working and not seeking employment” and “I am not working and seeking employment” starting in 2011.*



### Graduate Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College

Graduate respondent job placement rates for employment related to the academic major or career goals were calculated within colleges (see Figure 8). The rates for the 2010 and 2013 survey years were compared within colleges using proportion tests. Despite noticeably different rates in employment within a few colleges and schools, there were no statistically significant differences in the rates within any college or school.

**Figure 8.** Graduate Rates of Employment Related to Academic Major or Career Goals by College



Note: Data excludes respondents who reported starting a degree-seeking graduate program upon completion of their current degree program.

### Location of Employment

Among employed graduate students, the majority worked in Virginia. At the time of the most current Career Plans Survey, 71% worked in Virginia. The next highest percentage of students worked in Washington, D.C. at rates that ranged from 17% to 20%.

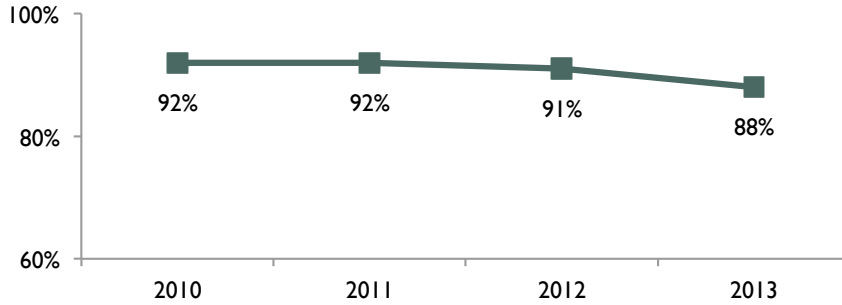
**Table 8.** Employed Graduate Respondents' Location of Employment

Location of Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013
Virginia	71%	69%	70%	71%
Washington, D.C.	17%	20%	19%	18%
Maryland	5%	6%	3%	6%
Other	7%	5%	8%	5%

### Employment Status

Graduate respondents who reported being employed were asked to indicate whether or not the positions were full-time or part-time (see Figure 9). The rate at which graduate respondents had full-time employment declined from 92% in 2010 to 88% in 2013. The difference in these proportions was significant.\*\*

**Figure 9.** Percentage of Employed Graduate Respondents Who Worked Full-Time at the Time of Graduation



Note: Proportion test (two-tailed) between 2010 and 2013

\*\*  $p < .01$

### Salary

Data regarding salary were calculated by the employment status (full-time and part-time) of graduate students who reported being employed or having accepted a job (see Tables 9 and 10). Among graduate respondents who were employed on a full-time basis, most reported salaries in the \$30,001-\$50,000 or the \$50,001-\$70,000 ranges across all reporting years. Graduate respondents employed on a part-time basis were most likely to report earning a salary below \$30,000.

**Table 9.** Full-Time Employed Graduate Respondent Salaries

Salary Range	2010 (n=1,020)	2011 (n=1,023)	2012 (n=754)	2013 (n=1,064)
\$30,000 or less	4%	3%	3%	4%
\$30,001-\$50,000	28%	29%	28%	27%
\$50,001-\$70,000	33%	32%	33%	35%
\$70,001-\$90,000	18%	19%	16%	14%
\$90,001-\$125,000	12%	12%	13%	14%
Above \$125,000	6%	5%	7%	6%
<i>Missing Data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond	8%	8%	9%	9%

Note: Includes all graduate respondents who reported that they were employed or had accepted employment in a full-time position. Results exclude respondents who reported that they “preferred not to respond.” Results do not include information about signing bonuses.

**Table 10.** Part-Time Employed Graduate Respondent Salaries

<b>Salary Range</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=89)	<b>2011</b> (n=95)	<b>2012</b> (n=73)	<b>2013</b> (n=143)
\$30,000 or less	<b>68%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>79%</b>
\$30,001-\$50,000	17%	21%	23%	16%
\$50,001-\$70,000	13%	5%	2%	4%
\$70,001-\$90,000	3%	6%	0%	0%
\$90,001-\$125,000	0%	1%	2%	0%
Above \$125,000	0%	1%	0%	1%
<i>Missing Data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond	12%	14%	16%	15%

Note: Includes all graduate respondents who reported that they were employed or had accepted employment in a part-time position. Results exclude respondents who reported that they “preferred not to respond.” Results do not include information about signing bonuses.

### **Job Search Strategies**

All graduate respondents who reported being employed either full-time or part-time at the time of graduation were asked what strategies they used to obtain their employment (see Table 11). Graduate students were more likely (14%-20%) to *network with a friend, relative, professor, colleague, etc. to find their current employment*, followed closely by *other* (14%-16%) means.

**Table 11.** Job Search Strategies to Gain Current Employment among Graduates

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=1,244)	<b>2011</b> (n=1,266)	<b>2012</b> (n=907)	<b>2013</b> (n=1,417)
HireMason (formerly PatriotJobWeb) listing	2%	1%	2%	2%
Mason job/internship fairs	1%	2%	2%	2%
On-campus interview program	1%	1%	1%	2%
Other services offered by Mason Career Services	<1%	--	--	--
Academic department	3%	2%	1%	1%
Internship or co-op led to full-time job	5%	6%	9%	7%
Networking with friend, relative, professor, colleague, etc.	<b>14%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>
Social networking	1%	--	--	--
Employer website	15%	--	9%	11%
Career websites	10%	9%	10%	11%
Newspaper ad	--	1%	1%	<1%
Other	15%	16%	14%	14%

Note: Cells containing a “--” denote that the question was not asked during the respective survey administration year.

### ***Career Related Experiences in College***

The career related experiences in which graduate respondents reported participating tended to be in the form of *internships* and *full-time jobs related to their field of study* (see Table 12). A significantly larger proportion of respondents reported completing *an internship, practicum, field experience, or field studies* in 2013 (41%) than in 2010 (34%). Additionally, significantly more graduate respondents indicated *having a full-time (32%) or part-time job (20%)* related to their field of study in 2013 compared to respondents from 2010 (full-time = 27%; part-time = 14%). This finding regarding full-time employment is expected given the prevalence of graduate students who work and take classes. Finally, significantly fewer 2013 respondents (22%) reported not having any of the listed *career-related experiences* compared to 2010 respondents (26%).

**Table 12.** Graduate Career Related Experiences While in College

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=1,621)	<b>2011</b> (n=1,608)	<b>2012</b> (n=1,207)	<b>2013</b> (n=1,839)
Internship/practicum/field experience/ or field studies ***	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>
Cooperative education (Co-op)	3%	3%	4%	3%
Study abroad	7%	8%	9%	8%
Part-time job related to my field of study **	14%	18%	20%	20%
Full-time job related to my field of study **	27%	33%	29%	32%
Did not have any of the above career-related experience/Not applicable **	26%	20%	20%	22%

*Note: Percentages based on total number of graduate respondents. Proportion test (two-tailed) between 2010 and 2013 percentages.  
\*\* p<.01, \*\*\* p<.001*

## ONE-YEAR-OUT SURVEY

The Office of Institutional Assessment has administered the One-Year-Out Survey since its inaugural year in 2010. The One-Year-Out Survey collects data from Mason undergraduate and graduate alumni about their employment status (company, position, salary range, and time to accept a position) and further education one year post graduation. The survey was designed to compliment the Mason Career Plans Survey to gather additional and more complete information about alumni careers and education plans. This report focuses on One-Year-Out Survey trends from 2010 to 2013. Caution should be used when interpreting results from the One-Year-Out Survey due to the very low response rates.

The One-Year-Out Survey has been administered each summer since 2010 to graduates from respective preceding academic years. For example, the 2013 One-Year-Out Survey was administered to graduates from the 2011-2012 academic year. For all survey administration years, the survey population was less than the total number of degrees conferred because some graduates place a hold on their contact information.

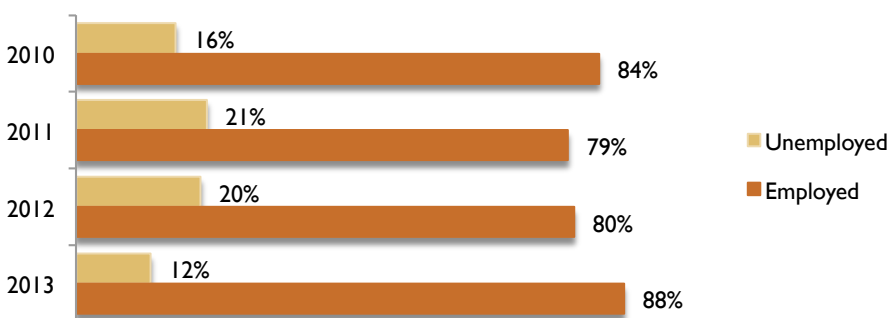
### Undergraduate Alumni

Appendices E and F provide detailed information about the undergraduate alumni survey population, response rates and demographic data across all One-Year-Out Survey years. The response rates for undergraduate alumni have ranged from 11% to 16%. Undergraduate respondents were more likely to be female, white, and age 22 or younger. Alumni at the undergraduate level were most likely to have obtained a degree from the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, followed by the School of Management.

### Employment Status

The data in Figure 10 provide information about the employment status of graduates one year after graduation. Despite a brief dip, undergraduate employment has increased from 84% in 2010 to 88% in 2013.

**Figure 10.** Employment Rates of Undergraduate Alumni One Year Out



Note: Results exclude missing data.

Results in Table 13 provide additional information about alumni's *work status, relation of employment to major or career goals, and state of employment*. Among the undergraduate alumni respondents the following is gleaned from the data:

- The highest rate (92%) of full-time employment among undergraduate alumni was in 2013.
- The highest rates of undergraduate alumni who were working in a job related to their major or career goals were in 2012 and 2013.
- Over 80% of undergraduate alumni reported employment in Virginia, Washington, D.C., or Maryland post-graduation.

**Table 13.** Employment of 2010-2013 Undergraduate Alumni One Year Out

<b>Among employed respondents:</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=213)	<b>2011</b> (n=352)	<b>2012</b> (n=361)	<b>2013</b> (n=644)
Full-time employment	86%	85%	88%	92%
Part-time employment	14%	15%	12%	8%
Employment related to major or career goals	75%	79%	88%	88%
Employment unrelated to major or career goals	25%	21%	12%	12%
Employment in VA	69%	67%	64%	63%
Employment in DC	15%	16%	14%	14%
Employment in MD	5%	4%	5%	6%

Note: Results exclude missing data.

### Salary

A complete listing of undergraduate salaries is reported in Table 14. The largest proportion of undergraduate alumni reported earning between \$30,0001 and \$50,000 across all reporting years. As expected, alumni employed on a part-time basis were most likely to report earning below \$30,000.

**Table 14.** Undergraduate Alumni Salaries One Year Out

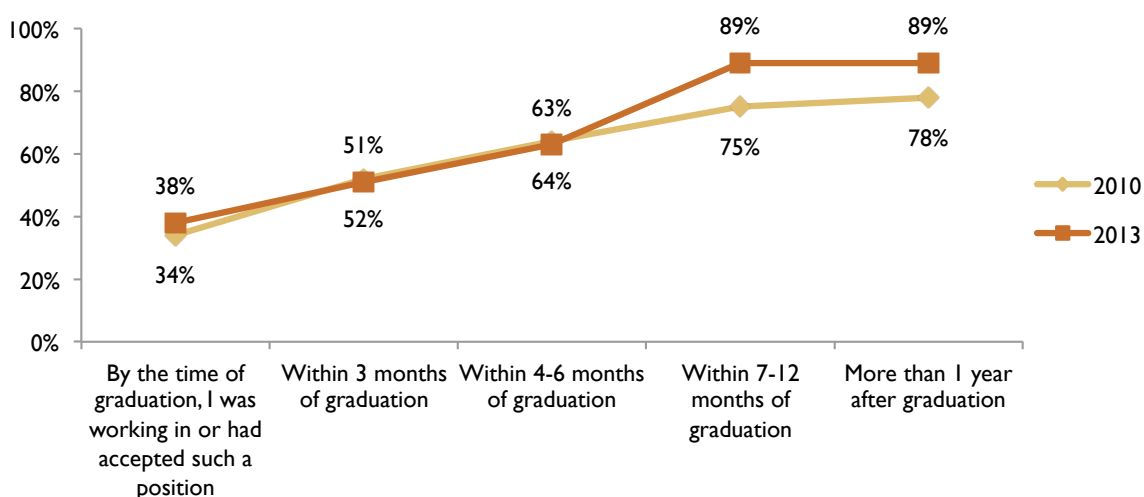
	<b>2010</b> (n=170)	<b>2011</b> (n=294)	<b>2012</b> (n=313)	<b>2013</b> (n=582)
<b>Full-Time Salaries</b>				
Below \$30,000	12%	15%	19%	9%
\$30,001-\$50,000	<b>53%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>32%</b>
\$50,001-\$70,000	28%	26%	26%	30%
\$70,001-\$90,000	4%	7%	7%	13%
\$90,001-\$125,000	2%	3%	3%	10%
Above \$125,000	1%	1%	2%	6%
<i>Missing data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond/No response	7%	5%	3%	2%
<b>Part-Time Salaries</b>	(n=28)	(n=49)	(n=43)	(n=49)
Below \$30,000	<b>89%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>79%</b>
\$30,001-\$50,000	11%	8%	5%	8%
\$50,001-\$70,000	0%	2%	5%	4%
\$70,001-\$90,000	0%	0%	0%	4%
\$90,001-\$125,000	0%	0%	2%	2%
Above \$125,000	0%	0%	0%	2%
<i>Missing data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond/No response	10%	0%	2%	2%

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding. Salary percentages exclude missing data. "Employment" refers to the position the respondent was holding at the time of the survey.

### *Time of Acceptance of First Position Related to Academic Major or Career Goals*

The One-Year-Out Survey asked respondents to report on when they first accepted a position related to their academic major or career goals. Figure 11 illustrates the cumulative percentages of undergraduate alumni based upon the length of time it took to secure a position upon graduation. In 2010, approximately one-third of undergraduate alumni accepted their first major-related position at the time of graduation. According to 2013 data, a slightly higher percentage of undergraduate alumni, 38%, had accepted such a position by graduation. The rate of undergraduate alumni accepting a major-related position within one year of graduation increased by 14 percentage points from 2010 to 2013.

**Figure 11.** Acceptance by Undergraduate Alumni of First Position Related to Academic Major or Career Goals (cumulative percentage)



### *Further Education of Undergraduate Alumni*

Undergraduate alumni were asked about their plans for future education one year out from graduation. The results in Table 15 show that the percentage of undergraduate alumni who were currently enrolled in or accepted to a graduate/professional degree or certificate program decreased by 11 percentage points from the 2010 to the 2013 survey year. The rate at which respondents indicated they were exploring or applying to a graduate/professional program ranged from 20% to 43% over the survey years, with a third of most recent alumni reporting they were exploring further education.

**Table 15.** Plans for Future Education among Undergraduate Alumni One Year Out

	2010 (n=202)	2011 (n=419)	2012 (n=442)	2013 (n=705)
I have completed a graduate or professional degree.	2%	5%	3%	6%
I am currently enrolled in or have been accepted into a graduate/professional degree or certificate programs.	29%	29%	30%	18%
I am exploring or applying to a graduate/professional degree program.	20%	43%	43%	34%
I don't currently plan to pursue further graduate/professional education.	49%	23%	24%	42%

*Note: In 2010, respondents who did not answer this item were re-coded as "I don't currently plan to pursue further graduate/professional education." During subsequent years, missing data were excluded from the analysis.*

## Graduate Alumni

Information about the graduate alumni survey population and respondents is contained in Appendices G and H. Survey response rates for graduate alumni ranged from 14% to 24%. Among graduate alumni, respondents were more likely to be female, white, and between the ages of 25 and 27. Graduate respondents tended to obtain degrees from the College of Education and Human Development, followed by the College of Humanities and Social Sciences and Volgenau School of Engineering.

### Employment Status

The data in Figure 12 provides information about the employment status of graduate alumni one year after graduation from 2010 to 2013. After being in the low 90% range from 2010-2012, graduate employment decreased to 84% in 2013.

**Figure 12.** Employment Rates of Graduate Alumni One Year Out



Note: Results exclude missing data.

Contained within Table 16 is information about graduate alumni employment. The employment areas of focus include work status, relation of employment to the academic major or career goals, and location of employment. According to the graduate alumni results:

- The highest rate of full-time employment among graduate alumni occurred in 2012, at a rate of 94%.
- There has been a slight decline in graduate alumni working in a job related to their major or career goals.
- Over 80% of graduate alumni reported working in Virginia, D.C., or Maryland post-graduation.

**Table 16.** Employment of 2010-2013 Graduate Alumni One Year Out

<b>Among employed respondents:</b>	<b>2010</b> (n=229)	<b>2011</b> (n=339)	<b>2012</b> (n=412)	<b>2013</b> (n=421)
Full-time employment	92%	89%	94%	90%
Part-time employment	8%	11%	6%	10%
Employment related to major or career goals	90%	93%	88%	88%
Employment unrelated to major or career goals	10%	7%	12%	12%
Employment in VA	61%	60%	59%	60%
Employment in DC	19%	19%	18%	17%
Employment in MD	4%	6%	7%	4%

Note: Results exclude missing data.



## Salary

As shown in Table 17, alumni at the graduate level were most likely to report earning between \$50,001 and \$70,000 during each survey year. Graduate alumni working on a part-time basis were most likely to report earning an annual salary of less than \$30,000 per year.

**Table 17.** Salaries of Graduate Alumni One Year Out

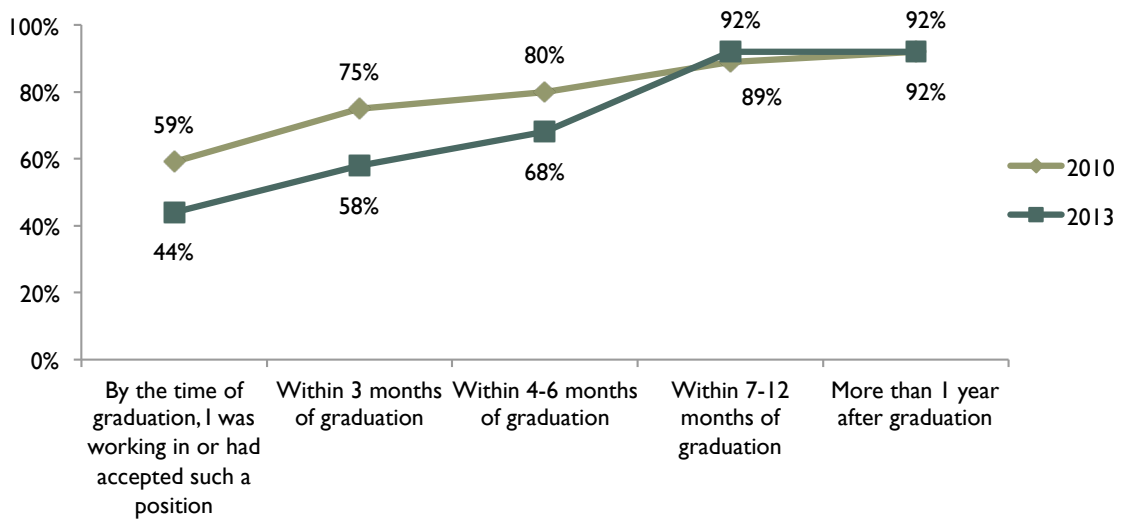
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Full-Time Salaries</b>	(n=202)	(n=295)	(n=379)	(n=370)
Below \$30,000	4%	5%	2%	8%
\$30,001-\$50,000	20%	18%	23%	29%
\$50,001-\$70,000	<b>39%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>35%</b>
\$70,001-\$90,000	18%	22%	20%	13%
\$90,001-\$125,000	14%	15%	14%	11%
Above \$125,000	5%	9%	8%	4%
<i>Missing data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond/No response	4%	3%	3%	4%
<hr/>				
<b>Part-Time Salaries</b>	(n=18)	(n=33)	(n=24)	(n=38)
Below \$30,000	<b>67%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>89%</b>
\$30,001-\$50,000	22%	10%	17%	9%
\$50,001-\$70,000	0%	13%	4%	3%
\$70,001-\$90,000	11%	3%	4%	0%
\$90,001-\$125,000	0%	3%	0%	0%
Above \$125,000	0%	0%	9%	0%
<i>Missing data:</i>				
Prefer not to respond/No response	10%	0%	2%	2%

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding. Salary percentages exclude missing data. "Employment" refers to the position the respondent was holding at the time of the survey.

## Time of Acceptance of First Position Related to Academic Major or Career Goals

The results presented in Figure 13 show cumulative percentages of graduate alumni based upon the length of time it took to secure a position upon graduation. As seen in the figure, within 12 months, more than 90% of 2013 graduate alumni were working in a field related to their major or career goal.

**Figure 13.** Acceptance by Graduate Alumni of First Position Related to Academic Major or Career Goals (cumulative percentage)



## APPENDIX A: Career Plans Survey Senior Population Demographics

	2010 (n=3,893)	2011 (n=4,193)	2012 (n=4,671)	2013 (n=4,833)
<b>Population</b>				
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	59%	56%	56%	57%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Asian	15%	16%	16%	17%
Black/African American	7%	7%	8%	8%
Hispanic	7%	9%	10%	11%
Pacific Islander	--	<1%	<1%	<1%
White	47%	48%	48%	47%
Other/Unknown	21%	12%	11%	9%
Two or more	--	3%	4%	5%
Non-Resident Alien	4%	3%	3%	4%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	41%	39%	40%	41%
23-24	25%	27%	26%	25%
25-27	15%	15%	15%	14%
28-30	7%	8%	7%	7%
31-34	5%	5%	5%	5%
35 or older	7%	6%	7%	7%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	96%	97%	97%	96%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	88%	89%	90%	89%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.18	3.19	3.18	3.22
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	4%	5%	4%	5%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	8%	8%	8%	8%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	48%	45%	45%	45%
College of Science (COS)	9%	8%	9%	8%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	6%	6%	5%	5%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	1%	1%	1%	1%
School of Management (SOM)	22%	19%	19%	18%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	11%	10%	11%	11%

Note: College data include duplicate cases across college. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

## APPENDIX B: Career Plans Survey Senior Respondent Demographics

	2010 (n=1,879)	2011 (n=1,623)	2012 (n=1,654)	2013 (n=2,457)
<b>Respondents</b>				
<b>Response Rate</b>	48%	39%	35%	51%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	65%	61%	61%	59%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Asian	14%	15%	15%	18%
Black/African American	7%	7%	7%	9%
Hispanic	7%	9%	11%	11%
Pacific Islander	--	<1%	<1%	<1%
White	49%	54%	49%	49%
Other/Unknown	20%	10%	10%	8%
Two or more	--	3%	3%	5%
Non-Resident Alien	4%	3%	4%	0%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	42%	24%	25%	43%
23-24	23%	27%	31%	23%
25-27	14%	16%	18%	13%
28-30	6%	11%	9%	8%
31-34	5%	7%	6%	5%
35 or older	9%	15%	10%	8%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	96%	97%	96%	97%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	88%	89%	89%	89%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.24	3.28	3.25	3.27
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	3%	4%	4%	4%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	8%	7%	8%	7%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	45%	47%	44%	45%
College of Science (COS)	8%	7%	9%	7%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	4%	6%	4%	5%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	1%	1%	1%	2%
School of Management (SOM)	21%	18%	12%	17%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	10%	10%	12%	12%

Note: College data include duplicate cases across college. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

## APPENDIX C: Career Plans Survey Graduate Student Population Demographics

	2010 (n=2,928)	2011 (n=3,134)	2012 (n=3,106)	2013 (n=3,219)
<b>Population</b>				
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	62%	60%	61%	60%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Asian	6%	5%	7%	8%
Black/African American	5%	5%	6%	7%
Hispanic	3%	4%	4%	6%
Pacific Islander	--	<1%	<1%	<1%
White	47%	38%	44%	52%
Other/Unknown	28%	37%	28%	16%
Two or more	--	1%	1%	2%
Non-Resident Alien	11%	11%	10%	9%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	1%	1%	1%	1%
23-24	13%	14%	14%	14%
25-27	23%	24%	24%	24%
28-30	19%	19%	19%	20%
31-34	13%	14%	15%	15%
35 or older	30%	29%	27%	27%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	89%	89%	90%	91%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	75%	72%	73%	75%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	34%	33%	28%	29%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	7%	8%	10%	9%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	19%	17%	18%	18%
College of Science (COS)	4%	5%	6%	7%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	2%	2%	2%	3%
Krasnow Institute for Advanced Study	--	<1%	<1%	<1%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	2%	2%	2%	2%
School of Management (SOM)	7%	9%	7%	8%
School of Public Policy (SPP)	10%	11%	10%	9%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	17%	14%	16%	16%

Note: College data include duplicate cases across college. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

## APPENDIX D: Career Plans Survey Graduate Student Respondent Demographics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Respondents</b>	(n=1,621)	(n=1,608)	(n=1,207)	(n=1,839)
<b>Response Rate</b>	55%	51%	39%	57%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	61%	61%	61%	60%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Asian	6%	5%	7%	7%
Black/African American	6%	5%	6%	7%
Hispanic	3%	4%	4%	6%
Pacific Islander	--	<1%	<1%	<1%
White	48%	39%	43%	53%
Other/Unknown	27%	35%	29%	16%
Two or more	--	1%	1%	1%
Non-Resident Alien	10%	12%	10%	11%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	1%	<1%	<1%	1%
23-24	13%	5%	10%	13%
25-27	22%	19%	23%	23%
28-30	19%	18%	19%	21%
31-34	14%	16%	16%	15%
35 or older	32%	41%	32%	28%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	90%	88%	90%	90%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	75%	73%	73%	75%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.75	3.75	3.76	3.76
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	29%	27%	25%	25%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	7%	8%	11%	8%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	20%	20%	20%	20%
College of Science (COS)	5%	6%	6%	8%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	2%	2%	2%	3%
Krasnow Institute for Advanced Study	--	0%	<1%	<1%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	2%	2%	3%	2%
School of Management (SOM)	6%	9%	7%	8%
School of Public Policy (SPP)	12%	12%	12%	10%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	16%	14%	15%	15%

Note: College data include duplicate cases across college. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

## APPENDIX E: One-Year-Out Survey Senior Population Demographics

	2010 (n=1,613)	2011 (n=3,588)	2012 (n=4,193)	2013 (n=4,656)
<b>Population</b>				
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	59%	58%	56%	56%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Asian	17%	17%	16%	16%
Black/African American	7%	7%	7%	8%
Hispanic	8%	9%	9%	10%
Pacific Islander	--	--	<1%	<1%
White	47%	48%	48%	48%
Other/Unknown	16%	14%	12%	11%
Two or more	--	--	3%	4%
Non-Resident Alien	4%	5%	3%	3%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	50%	40%	39%	39%
23-24	23%	24%	27%	26%
25-27	11%	16%	15%	15%
28-30	5%	7%	8%	8%
31-34	4%	5%	5%	5%
35 or older	8%	7%	6%	7%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	96%	100%	97%	97%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	88%	89%	89%	89%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.23	3.19	3.19	3.19
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	3%	4%	5%	4%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	11%	8%	8%	8%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	42%	44%	44%	44%
College of Science (COS)	8%	8%	8%	9%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	6%	5%	6%	5%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	1%	1%	1%	1%
School of Management (SOM)	18%	20%	19%	18%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	10%	11%	10%	11%

*Note: the One-Year-Out Survey was piloted in 2010. Only undergraduate respondents who graduated at the end of the spring 2009 semester are included in the 2010 survey results.*

## APPENDIX F: One-Year-Out Survey Senior Respondent Demographics

	2010 (n=256)	2011 (n=444)	2012 (n=458)	2013 (n=739)
<b>Respondents</b>				
<b>Response Rate</b>	16%	12%	11%	16%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	67%	61%	59%	55%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	1%	1%	<1%	0%
Asian	15%	9%	13%	15%
Black/African American	7%	10%	7%	9%
Hispanic	7%	7%	8%	9%
Pacific Islander	--	--	<1%	<1%
White	53%	57%	57%	48%
Other/Unknown	16%	13%	8%	12%
Two or more	--	--	4%	4%
Non-Resident Alien	2%	3%	2%	3%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	59%	52%	47%	42%
23-24	18%	21%	22%	27%
25-27	9%	14%	11%	15%
28-30	3%	4%	6%	7%
31-34	4%	3%	5%	4%
35 or older	8%	6%	9%	5%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	98%	97%	98%	97%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	87%	84%	86%	89%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.33	3.25	3.30	3.18
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	4%	3%	3%	4%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	9%	6%	6%	8%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	49%	52%	49%	43%
College of Science (COS)	5%	9%	9%	9%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	6%	4%	6%	6%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	3%	1%	1%	1%
School of Management (SOM)	16%	14%	15%	20%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	7%	11%	11%	10%

*Note: The One-Year-Out Survey was piloted in 2010. Only undergraduate respondents who graduated at the end of the spring 2009 semester are included in the 2010 survey results.*



## APPENDIX G: One-Year-Out Survey Graduate Population Demographics

	2010 (n=1,051)	2011 (n=2,749)	2012 (n=3,134)	2013 (n=3,110)
<b>Population</b>				
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	61%	62%	60%	61%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Asian	6%	6%	5%	7%
Black/African American	6%	5%	5%	6%
Hispanic	4%	4%	4%	4%
Pacific Islander	--	--	<1%	<1%
White	55%	47%	38%	44%
Other/Unknown	19%	27%	37%	28%
Two or more	--	--	<1%	1%
Non-Resident Alien	11%	11%	11%	10%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	1%	1%	1%	1%
23-24	16%	14%	14%	14%
25-27	23%	23%	24%	24%
28-30	20%	20%	19%	19%
31-34	11%	13%	14%	15%
35 or older	30%	31%	29%	27%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	89%	100%	89%	90%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	75%	75%	72%	73%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	33%	33%	33%	28%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	10%	7%	8%	10%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	19%	18%	17%	19%
College of Science (COS)	4%	4%	5%	6%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	2%	2%	2%	2%
Krasnow Institute for Advanced Study	--	--	<1%	<1%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	2%	2%	2%	2%
School of Management (SOM)	6%	7%	9%	7%
School of Public Policy (SPP)	9%	11%	11%	10%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	16%	17%	14%	16%

Note: The One-Year-Out Survey was piloted in 2010. Only graduate respondents who graduated at the end of the spring 2009 semester are included in the 2010 survey results.

## APPENDIX H: One-Year-Out Survey Graduate Respondent Demographics

	2010 (n=249)	2011 (n=379)	2012 (n=456)	2013 (n=501)
<b>Respondents</b>				
<b>Response Rate</b>	24%	14%	15%	16%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	57%	59%	58%	59%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Asian	4%	3%	4%	6%
Black/African American	6%	4%	4%	7%
Hispanic	2%	5%	3%	4%
Pacific Islander	--	--	<1%	<1%
White	61%	57%	42%	43%
Other/Unknown	19%	22%	39%	29%
Two or more	--	--	<1%	1%
Non-Resident Alien	8%	10%	9%	10%
<b>Age</b>				
22 or younger	1%	0%	1%	1%
23-24	16%	12%	11%	17%
25-27	22%	22%	23%	27%
28-30	15%	19%	19%	20%
31-34	9%	13%	14%	14%
35 or older	37%	34%	32%	21%
<b>US Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>	92%	91%	91%	90%
<b>In-State Resident</b>	76%	73%	75%	70%
<b>Cumulative GPA</b>	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.74
<b>College</b>				
College of Education and Human Development (CEHD)	29%	21%	24%	27%
College of Health and Human Services (CHHS)	9%	7%	8%	9%
College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS)	21%	28%	23%	18%
College of Science (COS)	3%	4%	6%	5%
College of Visual and Performing Arts (CVPA)	1%	3%	3%	2%
Krasnow Institute for Advanced Study	--	--	0%	0%
School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)	2%	3%	1%	3%
School of Management (SOM)	7%	6%	9%	9%
School of Public Policy (PP)	16%	15%	14%	10%
Volgenau School of Engineering (VSE)	12%	13%	11%	18%

Note: The One-Year-Out Survey was piloted in 2010. Only graduate respondents who graduated at the end of the spring 2009 semester are included in the 2010 survey results.

**Office of Institutional Assessment**

George Mason University

3600 University Hall • MS3D2 • 703-993-8834 • [assessment@gmu.edu](mailto:assessment@gmu.edu) • [assessment.gmu.edu](http://assessment.gmu.edu)

**Karen Gentemann**

Associate Provost for Institutional Effectiveness

[genteman@gmu.edu](mailto:genteman@gmu.edu)

703.993.8836

**Stephanie Hazel**

Associate Director

[shazel@gmu.edu](mailto:shazel@gmu.edu)

703.993.5106

**Sarah Pérez-Kriz**

Associate Director

[skriz@gmu.edu](mailto:skriz@gmu.edu)

703.993.8616

**Zhicheng Zhang**

Associate Director

[zzhang11@gmu.edu](mailto:zzhang11@gmu.edu)

703.993.5104

**Nicole Long**

Assessment Analyst

[nlong3@gmu.edu](mailto:nlong3@gmu.edu)

703.993.4267

**Rawa Jassem**

Applications Analyst & Web Developer

[rjassem1@gmu.edu](mailto:rjassem1@gmu.edu)

703.993.8876

**Karen Manley**

Administrative & Communications Coordinator

[kmanley@gmu.edu](mailto:kmanley@gmu.edu)

703.993.8834