

NREM Employment Placement Summary, 2013-2017

Edited from the Academic Program Review Report

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February 27, 2018

We do not have complete data on post-graduation employment of undergraduate individuals. However, we have a high degree of certainty concerning these trends:

- (1) Most of our forestry and range ecology graduates are placed into professional track positions before they graduate.
- (2) Some of our pre-vet students, a program that is only 5 years old, have been accepted into vet school.
- (3) Many of our undergraduates, sometimes because they worked with graduate students as summer technicians or lab assistants, have chosen to continue an academic career by pursuing a Master's or PhD degree. Sometimes this is with OSU faculty, but some apply to other universities. This is a testament to the collegiality among graduate and undergraduate students within the NREM department.

Data from the CASNR office provided in December 2017 shows that, of the 203 students that graduated with a BS degree in NREM since 2013 (and for whom we have information), 39% (79) had full-time jobs, 17% (34) were employed part-time, 16% (32) were pursuing continuing education, 24% (48) were still seeking jobs, and 5% (10) were not seeking jobs.

Of the 5 undergraduate options currently offered, the number of graduates in each option from the 203 listed above was 97 for wildlife ecology and management, 39 for forest ecology and management, 20 for rangeland ecology and management, 14 for fisheries and aquatic ecology, and 12 for wildlife biology/pre-vet. The remaining 21 of the 203 were in options no longer offered. Of these numbers, the percent with full-time jobs as of December 2017 was:

82% for forest ecology and management majors,
70% for rangeland ecology and management majors,
36% for fisheries and aquatic ecology majors,
32% for wildlife ecology and management majors, and
8% for wildlife biology/pre-vet majors.

Full-time employment of students that graduated in options no longer offered (e.g., fire ecology, natural history) was 25% (4 of 16). This is part of the reason why the fire ecology and natural history options were removed from the undergraduate curriculum as there did not seem to be as strong of an employment market for these graduates.

The low percentage of full time employment for the wildlife biology/pre-vet majors is not a major concern because many of these students pursue professional school or graduate education. With that in mind, the percent of graduated undergraduates that had full-time jobs, part-time jobs OR were in continuing education (e.g., graduate school, veterinary school, etc.) was:

100% for forest ecology and management majors,
80% for rangeland ecology and management majors,
68% for wildlife ecology and management majors,
64% for fisheries and aquatic ecology majors, and
58% for wildlife biology/pre-vet majors.

Thus, while forestry and range options place a much higher percentage of undergraduates in to full-time positions than do the wildlife and fisheries options, the variation among the 5 options of the percentage of those employed in some capacity is much smaller (range 58 to 100%).