



# **S&E Careers: Insights from the 2010 Science and Engineering PhD and PostDoc Survey (SEPPS)**

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# Overview

Thoughts on data sources on S&E careers – what do we have and what would be great to have?

Insights from novel survey data of PhD students and PostDocs at tier-1 research institutions

- § Reasons for pursuing PhD/PostDoc
- § Funding sources
- § Current research activities
  - § Relationship with funding
- § Career plans
  - § Relationship with funding

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# PART I : Thoughts on data sources to study S&E careers

# Existing data sources (selection)

## § Measures of aggregate stocks and flows

- § Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED). Now including salary.
- § Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR), National Survey of Recent College Graduates (NSRCG), National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG)

## § Some data on PostDocs

- § Sigma Xi Survey (<http://postdoc.sigmaxi.org/>)
- § SDR

## § Bibliometric data (publications, patents)

- § As measures of productivity
- § Changes in employment, location, collaboration (e.g., Marx et al. 2009; Singh & Fleming 2010)

## § Federal funding data (STAR METRICS)

# Wish list

- § Career trajectories simultaneously reflect supply (researchers) and demand (employers), but do not allow us to identify their respective influences.
  - à It would be useful to have separate data on
    - § Supply side (e.g., career aspirations, skill sets, preferences)
    - § Demand side (e.g., job openings, training requirements)
- § Measures to understand the labor market process, e.g.,
  - § Where do students get information about career options and particular employers?
  - § How do employers identify promising scientists and engineers?
  - § How does the “matching” happen?

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## Wish list (cont.)

### § Longitudinal data to track actual career paths

#### § Ideally begin when individuals start their PhD

§ Track changes in career aspirations during training

§ Insights into training experiences, interactions with advisors, collaboration patterns, etc.

§ Especially important to the extent that Graduate School has long-lasting effects on scientists (“socialization”)

§ Information on drop-outs

### § Coverage of those who earn degrees abroad

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## PART II: Insights from the 2010 Science and Engineering PhD and PostDoc Survey (SEPPS)

# SEPPS 2010

Science and Engineering PhD and PostDoc Survey (SEPPS), administered at 39 tier 1 U.S. research universities (Sauermann & Roach 2010).

Collected contact information of 30,000 individuals from department websites. If information missing for a department, approached respondents through graduate student administrators.

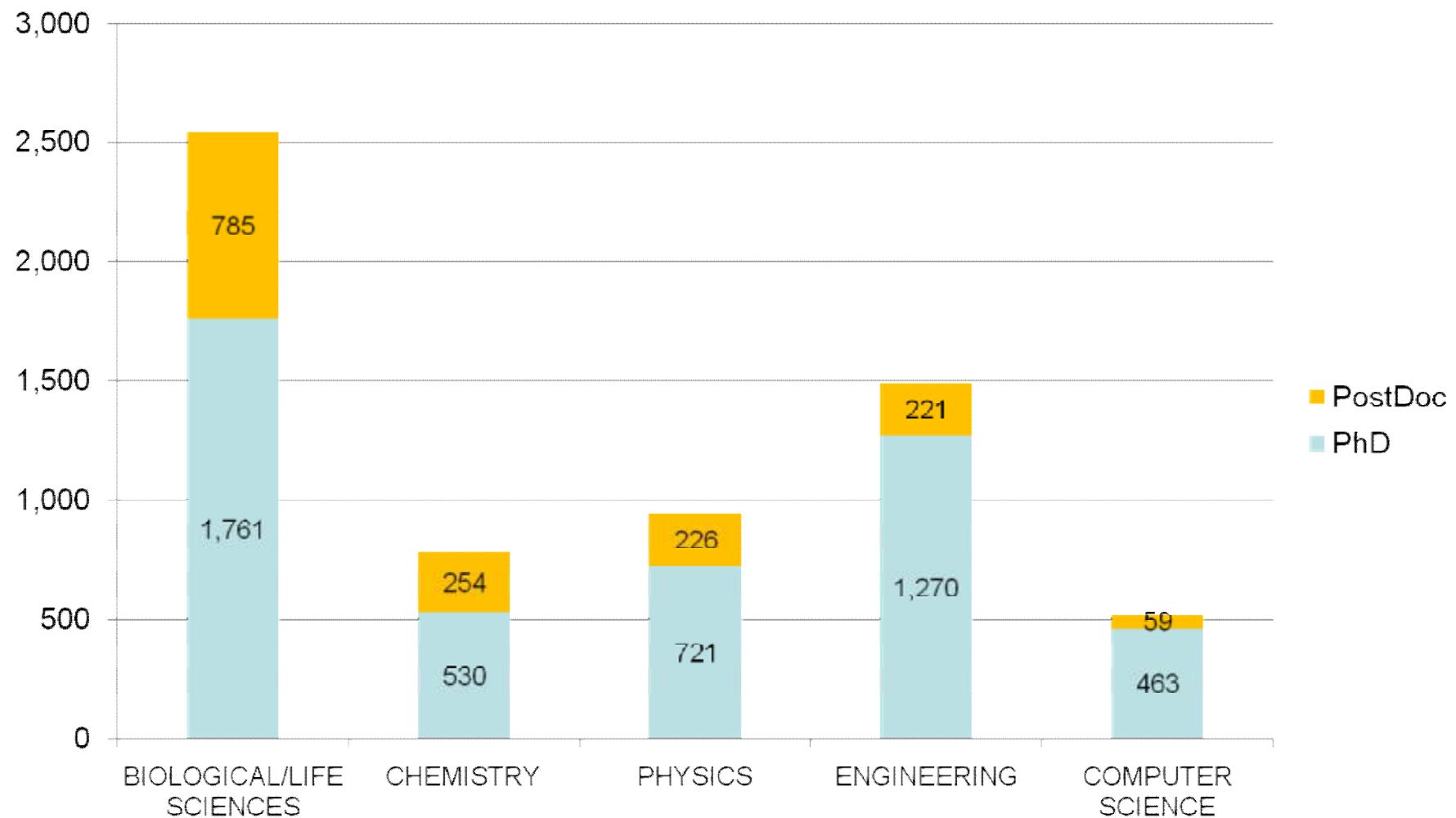
Survey conducted in the Spring of 2010, 4 contacts.

Adjusted response rate for direct survey approach: 30%.

For this analysis, we focus on a subset of respondents:

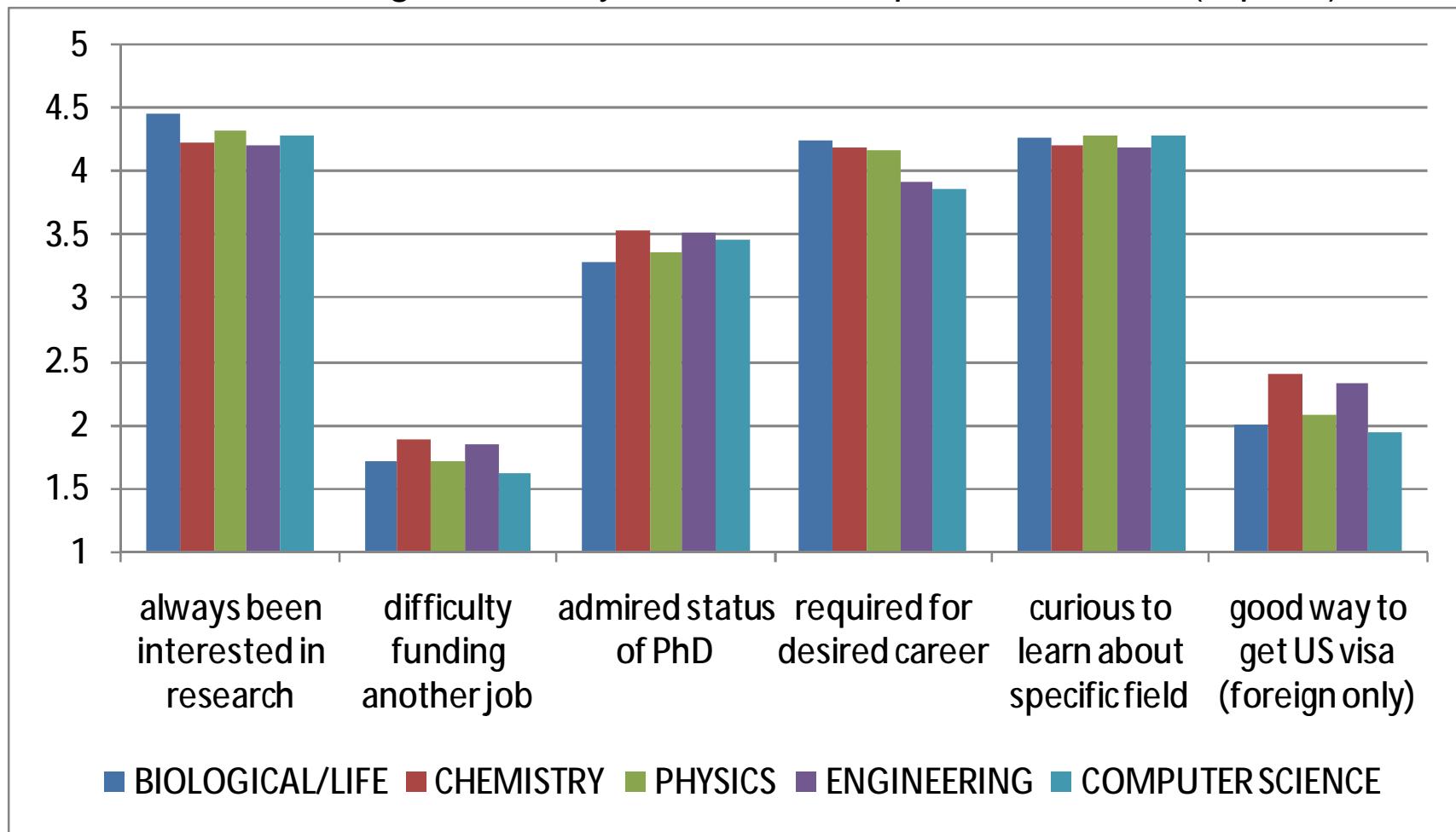
- § Advanced PhD students and PostDocs
- § Life sciences, chemistry, physics, engineering, computer science
- § N=6,290

# Degree status by field



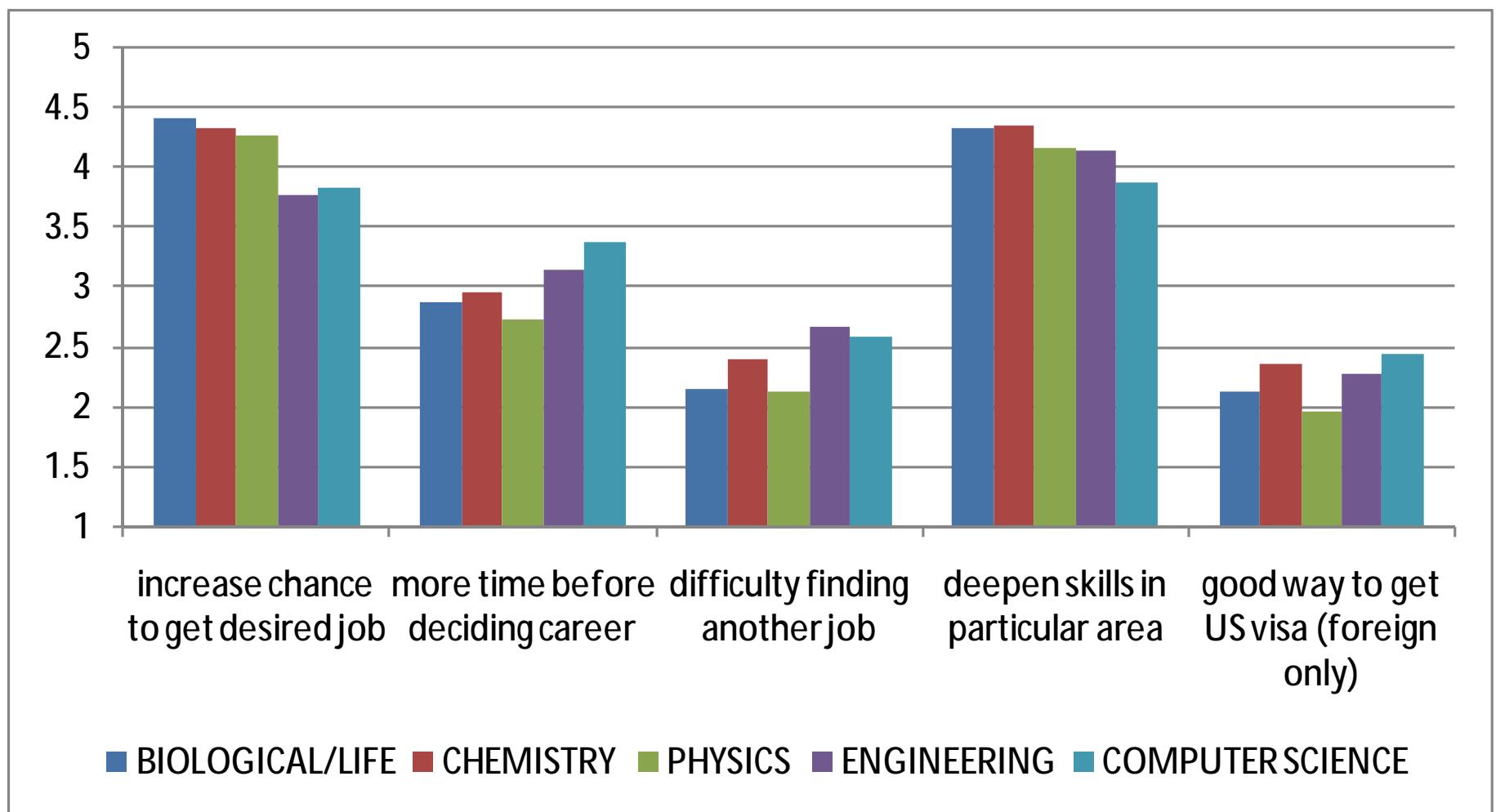
# Why do they do it? - PhDs

“Thinking back to when you began your PhD program in [year], how important were the following factors in your decision to pursue a PhD?” (5-point)



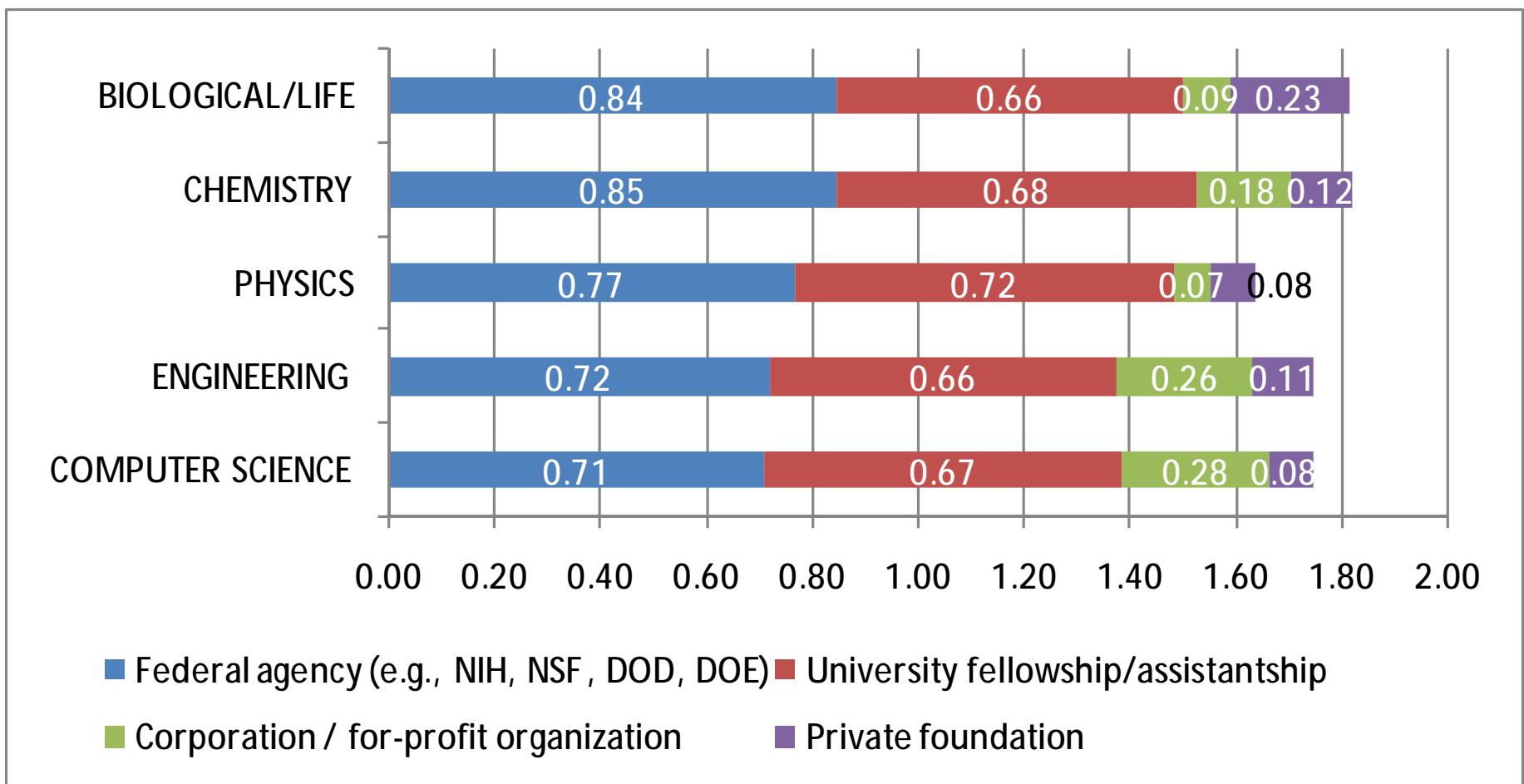
# Why do they do it? - PostDocs

“Thinking back to when you began your first PostDoc in [year], how important were the following factors in influencing your decision to do a PostDoc?” (5-pt)



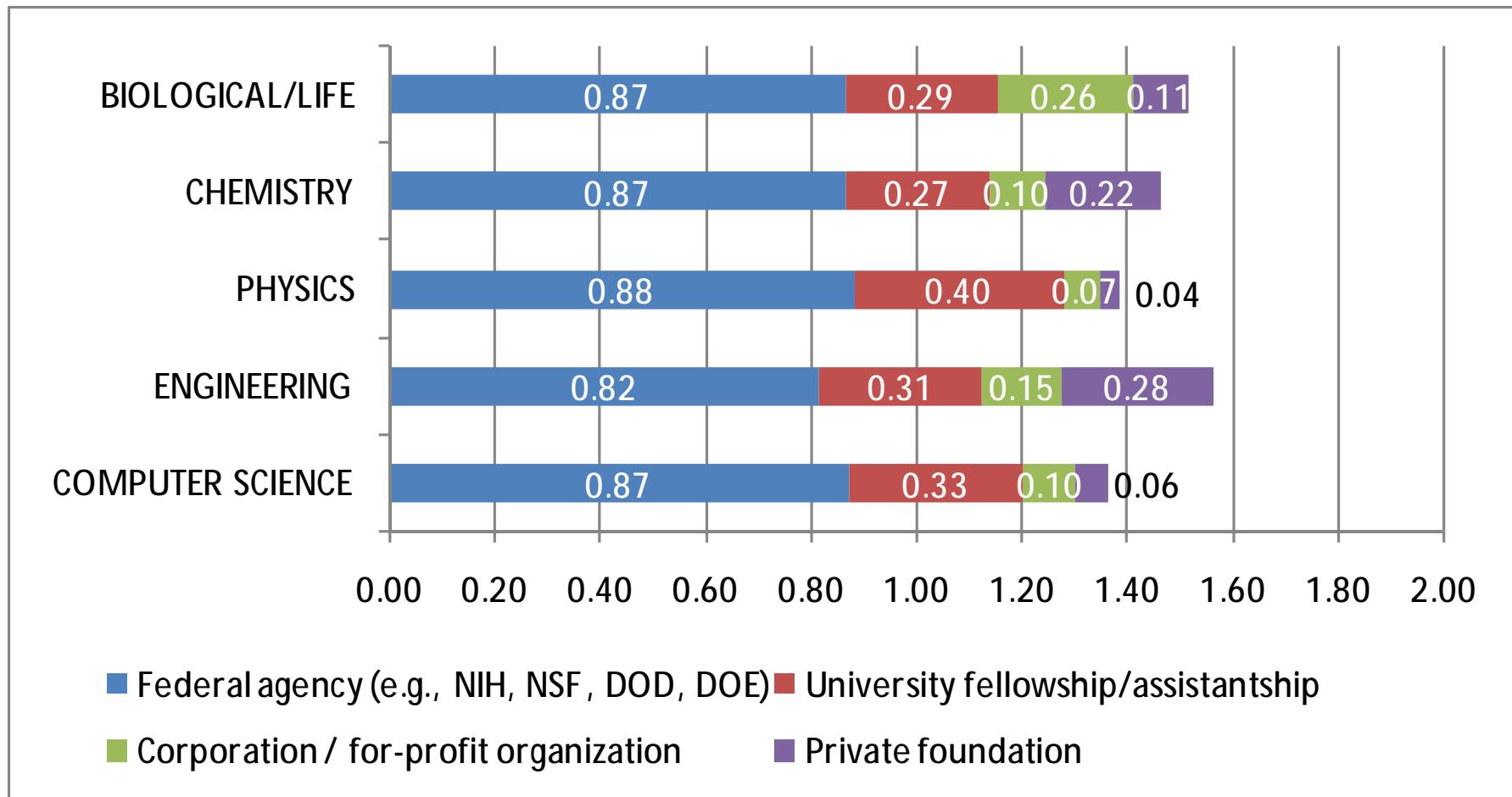
# Who funds them? - PhDs

“Which of the following are sources of your current funding?” (Y/N for each)



# Who funds them? - PostDocs

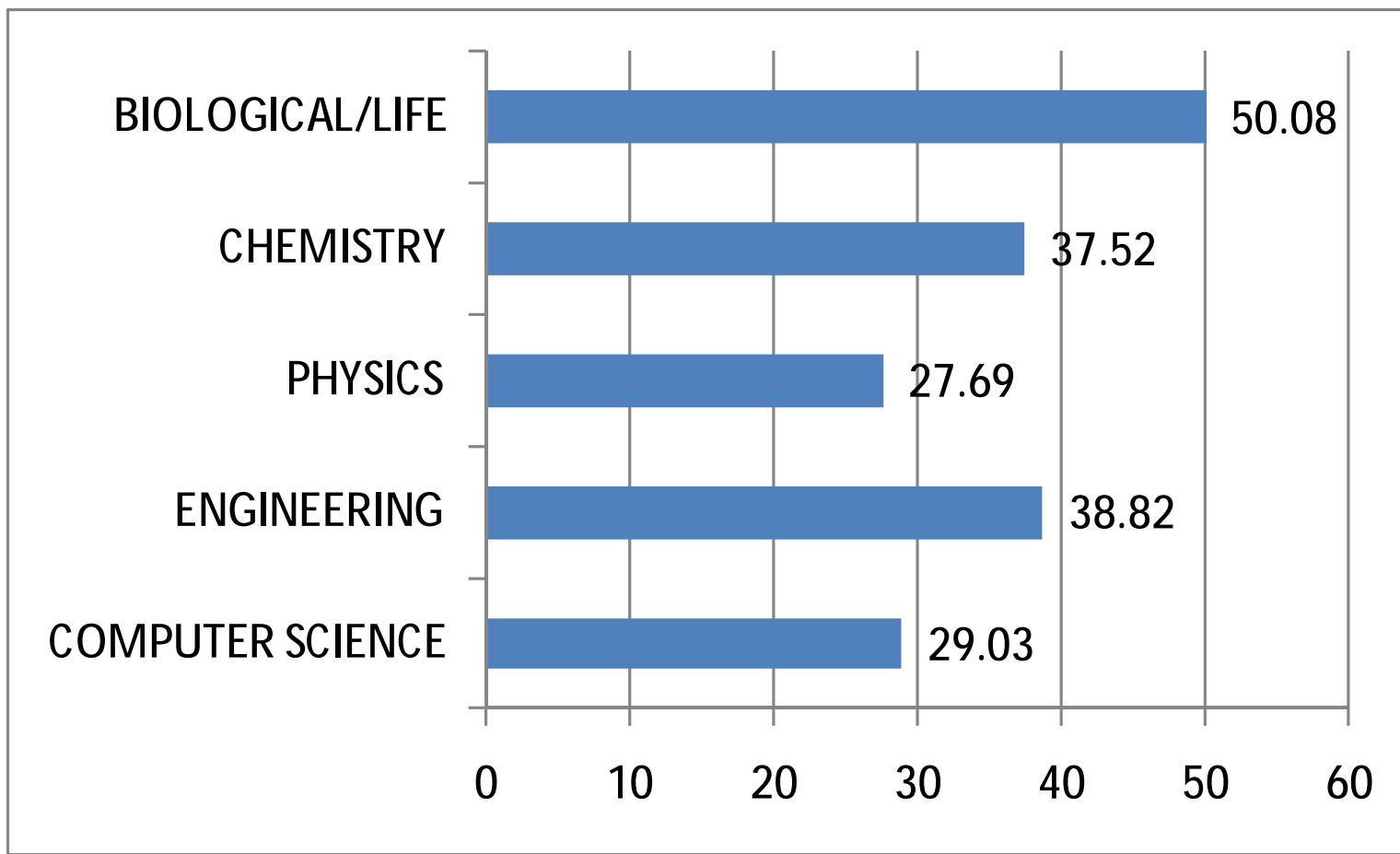
“Which of the following are sources of your current funding?” (Y/N for each)



# Who got the money? (PostDocs only)

“How involved were you in securing your most important source of funding?”

Scale from 0 (not involved) to 100 (extremely involved)



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## What do they do – and what are they interested in?

“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following phrases regarding the nature of your current research:

- § My research contributes fundamental insights or theories (basic research)
- § My research creates knowledge to solve practical problems (applied research)

“When thinking about the future, how interesting would you find the following kinds of work?

- § ... (basic research)
- § ... (applied research)

# Funding and type of work

	Life Sciences			
	PhD+PD curr_basic 1	PhD+PD curr_appl 2	PhD+PD int_basic 3	PhD+PD int_appl 4
funding_government	0.215**	-0.018	0.067	0.014
funding_industry	-0.397**	0.528**	-0.263**	0.137
funding_foundation	-0.033	0.218**	-0.068	0.111
funding_university	0.124*	0.181**	0.08	-0.026
PostDoc	0.098	0.198**	0.350**	-0.02
Male	0.116*	0.163**	0.132*	0.095
Subfield	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.
University	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.
Observations	2,095	2,093	2,095	2,097

\* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1%

# Funding and freedom

“How much freedom do you have in choosing your research project(s)?  
 ...in influencing the direction of your research project(s)?” (5-point scales).

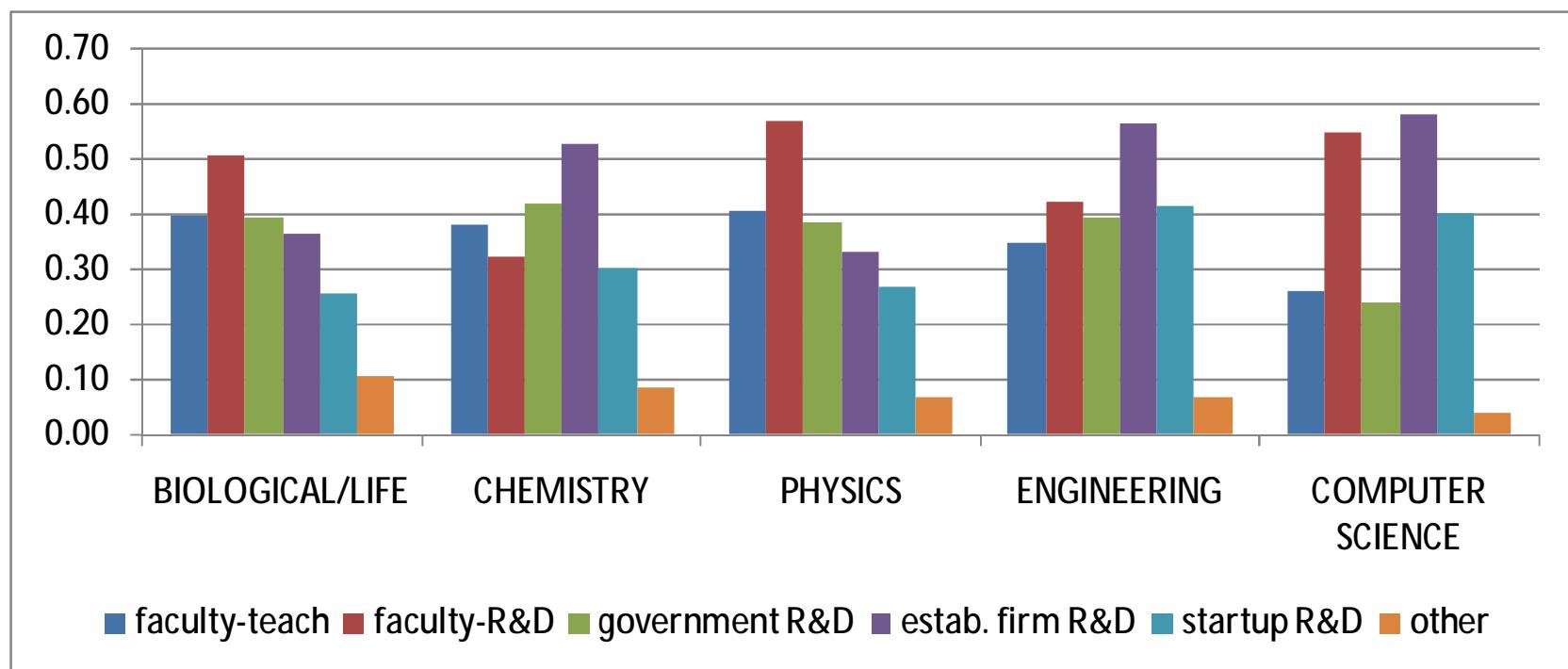
	Life Sciences					
	PhD+PD	PhD+PD	PD	PhD+PD	PhD+PD	PD
	curr_choice	curr_choice	curr_choice	curr_shape	curr_shape	curr_shape
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total funding	0.096**			0.092**		
funding_government		0.007	0.157		0.039	0.189
funding_industry		-0.082	-0.337*		-0.076	-0.481**
funding_foundation		0.229**	0.191		0.221**	0.201
funding_university		0.091	0.354**		0.069	0.277*
Involvement in funding			0.047**			0.061**
PostDoc	-0.054	-0.055		0.035	0.028	
Male	0.190**	0.192**	0.276**	0.149**	0.150**	0.098
Subfield	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.
University	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.
Observations	2,095	2,095	584	2,095	2,095	582

\* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1%

# Most attractive careers (PhDs only)

“Putting job availability aside, how attractive do you personally find each of the following careers?”

- § Each career rated on a 5-point scale.
- § Figure: Percent of respondents who give their highest rating to a particular career (ties possible)



# Funding and attractiveness of careers

	Life Sciences				
	PhD+PD faculty-teach	PhD+PD faculty R&D	PhD+PD govt R&D	PhD+PD est. firm R&D	PhD+PD startup R&D
	1	2	3	4	5
funding_government	0.107	0.071	-0.065	-0.11	-0.079
funding_industry	-0.12	-0.370**	-0.147	0.266**	0.282**
funding_foundation	-0.019	0.093	-0.03	-0.052	-0.093
funding_university	0.085	0.146**	-0.071	0.005	-0.086
PostDoc	-0.119*	0.466**	0.153*	0.091	-0.021
Male	-0.013	0.487**	0.005	0.082	0.287**
Subfield	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.
University	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.	incl.
Observations	2,098	2,098	2,098	2,098	2,098

\* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1%

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Thank you.

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## What about “other” careers?

We allowed respondents to write down “other” careers they found attractive.

We coded these answers into common categories.

# Other careers (PhDs only)

Other career	Freq.	Percent
Consulting	90	12%
Non Profit/NGO	78	11%
Policy	67	9%
Science writer	63	9%
Teacher lower education	56	8%
Entrepreneur	51	7%
Non-research	41	6%
IP/Lawyer	40	5%
Medical Practice	36	5%
Manager	25	3%
Finance	22	3%
Outreach	20	3%
Medical Research (not univ.)	12	2%
Homemaker	9	1%
Teacher academia (not univ.)	8	1%
Nonfaculty univ. research	6	1%
Other	109	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## Career goals of PhDs...

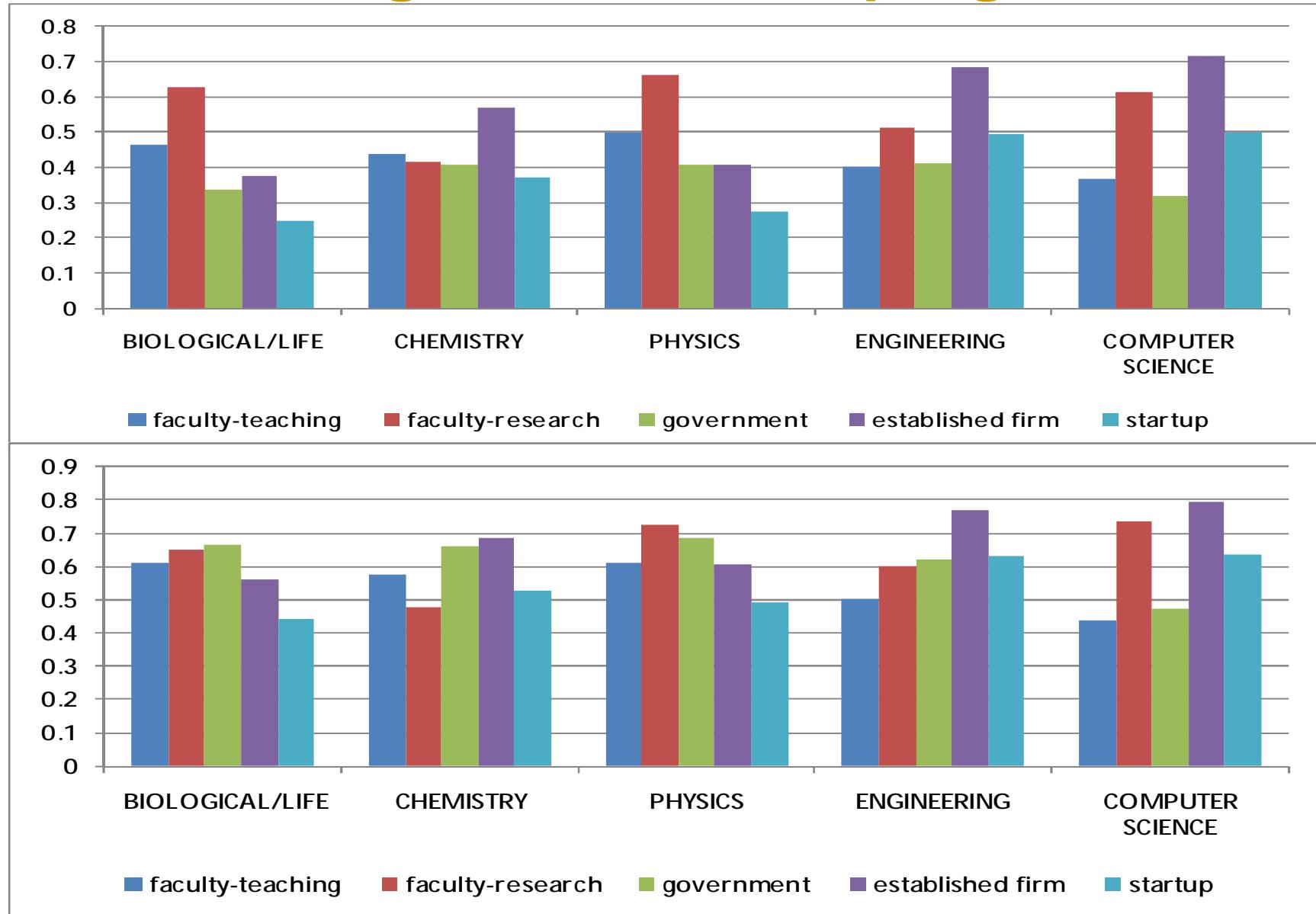
Then:

- § “Thinking back to when you began your PhD program in [year], how certain were you at that time that you wanted to pursue the following careers?
  - § 5-point, recoded 0/1 such that 1=likely or certain to pursue

And now:

- § “Putting job availability aside, how attractive do you personally find each of the following careers?
  - § 5-point, recoded 0/1 such that 1=attractive or extremely attractive

# PhD career goals – start of program & now



# Most likely careers (PhDs only)

“Everything considered, please rank the following careers from most likely to pursue (top) to least likely to pursue (bottom)”. (Figure: Percent of respondents ranking a focal career as most likely)

