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## Drop in Enrollment of Engineering School Due to Salaries

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News from

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DAYTON, Ohio, October 6, 1969 --- The nationwide drop in enrollment of engineering schools is reflected in salaries being paid young engineers who received their diplomas only a few months ago. The law of supply and demand, coupled with inflation, is pushing beginning salaries to an all-time high.

Chemical engineers who graduated recently from the University of Dayton are starting out at an average of \$10,008, according to Ted Uritus, Director of Student and Alumni Placement at the University of Dayton. The figure is only slightly less for mechanical engineers (\$9,984) and electrical engineers (\$9,780).

Average salary offers for U.D. graduates of the past year, in addition to those mentioned, are: Computer Science, \$9,600; Industrial Engineering, \$9,540; Physics, \$9,504; Mathematics, \$9,372; Civil Engineering, \$9,336; Engineering Technology, \$9,288; Chemistry, \$9,300; Accounting, \$9,204; Marketing, \$8,244; General Business Management, \$8,232; and Liberal Arts, Social Sciences, \$6,912.

How do U.D. graduates fare when compared with graduates of other schools? In some cases they do better than the national average, in other cases less. Mechanical engineering graduates, for example, get an average of \$12 a month more than the national average; mathematicians \$2 more; and marketing graduates a whopping \$18 more per month. With chemistry graduates, the figure exactly equals the national average of \$775 a month.

The national averages, incidentally, are arrived at by surveying actual offers by business and industrial firms to students in 135 representative colleges and universities from coast to coast.

Salary offers tend to be considerably higher in large metropolitan areas, where the cost of living is higher.

The following table compares average offers made to U.D. graduates with the national average. Figures are monthly salaries.

	<u>U.D.</u>	<u>National</u>
<u>Engineering</u>		
Chemical Engineering	\$834	\$849
Civil Engineering	778	797

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Electrical Engineering	815	826
Industrial Engineering	795	802
Mechanical Engineering	832	820
Bachelor of Technology	774	---

Business Administration

Accounting	752	761
Economics	673	---
General Business Management	686	687
Marketing	687	669

Arts and Sciences

Chemistry	775	775
Computer Science	800	---
Mathematics	781	779
Physics	792	803
Liberal Arts, Social Science	576	667

In the table above, national averages for beginners who hold a bachelor's degree in technology are not shown because the four-year degree is a relatively new one. Dayton was a pioneer in offering this degree. Many schools have two year courses leading to an associate degree in technology but Dayton is one of the few schools also offering a four-year program leading to the Bachelor of Technology.

In his report, Ted Uritus said that his Placement Office hit a new high in activity during the past year. There were nearly 4,000 student interviews, compared with 2700 the previous year. The number of campus visits by employers looking for prospective employees rose from 414 in 1967-68 to 477 during the past year.

As for the immediate career plans of U.D. graduates, Uritus found that 78% of the graduating engineers enter business and industry, 9% will continue their education toward a higher degree as full-time students, 9% will be going into military service, and 3% into government service. Only 1% reported that they were still looking for work at the time of the survey (June). Graduates of the Technical Institute follow much the same plan.

In Business Administration, 54% are in their field, 21% in military service, 12% in postgraduate work, and 13% still looking. In the sciences, 39% are in their field, 41% are working for a higher degree, 5% are in service, 2% in government work, and 13% still looking. In arts and social sciences, only 22% are working, 32% are still studying, 9% are in service, 1% in government work, and 36% are looking for work.