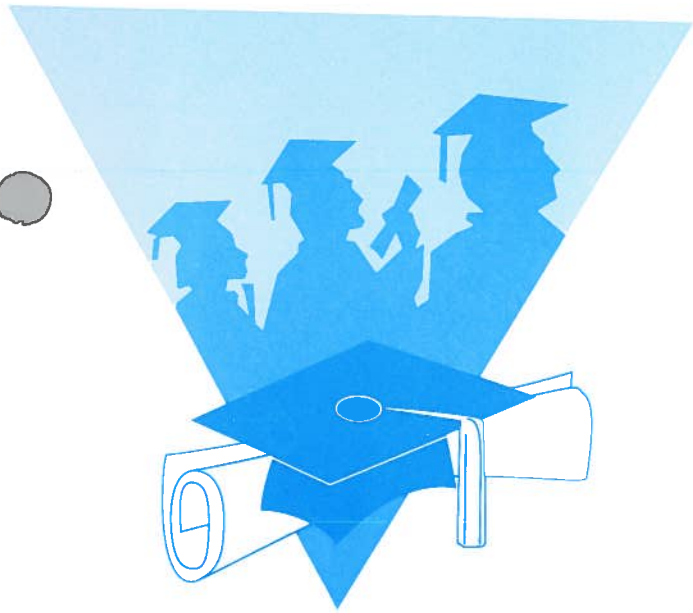


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The Supply Of Accounting Graduates And the Demand For Public Accounting Recruits—2004 For Academic Year 2002–2003



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Academic & Career Development Team

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**The Supply
Of Accounting Graduates
And the Demand
For Public Accounting Recruits–2004
For Academic Year 2002–2003**

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Introduction and Highlights

This 2004 edition of *The Supply of Accounting Graduates and the Demand for Public Accounting Recruits* is prepared for anyone interested in the demographics of the accounting profession. This report will be useful for individuals involved in planning for university accounting programs, and human resources for accounting firms.

The data reported here are based on a survey conducted in 2004 of U.S. colleges and universities that offer accounting degrees at the Baccalaureate, Master's or Ph.D. level and survey of public accounting firms and sole practitioners affiliated with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). The report is presented in two sections: "Accounting Graduates" presents detailed information regarding the number of accounting degrees awarded by universities during the 2002-03 academic year and "Hiring by CPA Firms" reports the hiring of recent college graduates by public accounting firms in 2003.

Both sections present data weighted to provide a normative profile of the recipients of accounting degrees and individuals newly hired by CPA firms. The Graduates Section reports by level of accreditation held by the college or university. The Hiring Section reports by size of firm. Both reports present detailed gender and ethnic data. A complete description of the methodology used for gathering and weighting data is presented in Appendix A.

Supply Data from Colleges and Universities

- Thirty-seven thousand students were awarded Bachelor's degrees in Accounting and close to 13,000 were awarded Master's degrees. Compared to 2001-02, the number of Bachelor's degree recipients increased 6% and the number of Master's degrees awarded increased 30%.
- The increase in Bachelor's degrees awarded was seen across the country, except in the Eastern region where Bachelor's degree recipients held steady. Schools in all regions awarded a greater number of Master's degrees than in previous years.
- In 2002-03, more females than males received Bachelor's degrees (57% to 43%) and Master's degrees (52% to 48%) while more males than females received Ph.D.s (56% to 44%).
- Minorities accounted for 22% of accounting bachelor's, 18% of master's graduates, and 46% of Ph.D.s.
- Approximately one-fourth of 2002-03 Bachelor's degree recipients took positions with public accounting firms and about one-fifth began their careers in business and industry. A majority of Master's degree recipients (59%) went into public accounting. These proportions are similar to the placement of 2001-02 degree recipients.
- Compared to 2001-02, accounting enrollments in Bachelor's programs increased by 6%, Master's in Accounting programs increased by 40%, MBA in Accounting programs increased by 30%, and Master's in Taxation programs held steady. Total accounting enrollments for the three-year period 2000-2003 are up 17%.
- The number of candidates sitting for the CPA Exam increased almost 1%. Exam candidates for 2003 totaled 109,872.

Demand Data from Public Accounting Firms

- In 2003, there was an increase in the number of new accounting Bachelor's hired (5%) and an increase in Master's hired (8%) compared to 2002.
 - Over the years, the Institute has tracked the proportions of new hires working variously in accounting/auditing, management consulting and taxation. In 2003, almost three-quarters of the graduates (72%) accepted accounting/auditing positions, more than one-fifth took assignments in taxation and 3% began work in management consulting for public accounting firms.
 - Females comprise the majority (54%) of new graduates hired by public accounting firms. This represents a 7% decrease from 2002.
 - Eighteen percent of new graduate hires were minorities; a 1% increase from the previous year.
 - Across all firms surveyed, the annual turnover rate was 10%, the same as in 2002. Turnover rates and firm size are positively correlated.
 - In 2003, the turnover rate was higher for females than males, especially at the medium-sized and smaller firms.
 - The largest firms are the most ethnically and racially diverse.
-

Demand Projections by Public Accounting Firms

- In addition to requesting their actual Year 2003 hiring facts and figures, we asked firms to predict future hiring trends vs. their actual hiring figures in 2003. We asked firms to estimate the percentage change from 2003 hiring out to three different years: (1) 2004, (2) 2006, and (3) 2008. Predictions for 2004 vs. 2003 hiring of accounting graduates reflect increased growth across all size firms, particularly for the larger firms.
- Firms' estimates of growth in hiring of non-accounting graduates are also positive, yet more conservative.
- Predictions for long-term growth with respect to hiring of accounting graduates and non-accounting graduates are even more optimistic.

Accounting Graduates

The following tables present a variety of characteristics of colleges and universities which awarded accounting degrees during 2002–03 and the individuals who received those degrees. AACSB—International (AACSB) and the Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP) appear in several tables because both those organizations accredit business degree programs. Business accreditation focuses on degree programs offered within a business school which may include one or more degrees in accounting. The AACSB also offers specific accreditation of accounting programs which is the highest level of accreditation available for schools that offer accounting degrees. The majority of accounting degree programs are accredited by regional accrediting organizations that review the entire college or university without special emphasis on business or accounting.

College and University Response Rates

Of the 841 colleges and universities asked to participate in the survey, 244 returned completed questionnaires for a response rate of 29%. Last year, the response rate was 32%.

TABLE 1

Number of Schools Surveyed for 2004 Report

	<i>Number of Questionnaires Mailed</i>	<i>Number of Schools Responding</i>	<i>Response Rate %</i>
Accredited in Accounting			
By AACSB	162	76	47
Accredited in Business			
By AACSB	243	64	26
By ACBSP	99	22	22
Other Business	337	82	24
Administration Programs			
Total Schools Surveyed	<u>841</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>29</u>
Public Schools	442	133	30
Private Schools	399	111	28
Majority Schools	757	219	29
Minority Schools	84	25	30

Projecting from the sample to all colleges and universities awarding accounting degrees, 37,010 students were awarded Bachelor's degrees in Accounting and 12,655 were awarded Master's degrees.

TABLE 2

Graduates by Level of Accreditation 2002–03

	<i>Number of Programs</i>	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Total</i>
Accounting	162	19,925	8,120	28,045
Business				
AACSB	243	8,860	3,265	12,125
ACBSP	99	1,805	520	2,325
Other	337	6,420	750	7,170
Total	<u>841</u>	<u>37,010</u>	<u>12,655</u>	<u>49,665</u>

Accounting Degrees Awarded

Compared to 2001–2002, the number of Bachelor's degree recipients increased 6% and the number of Master's degrees awarded increased 30%.

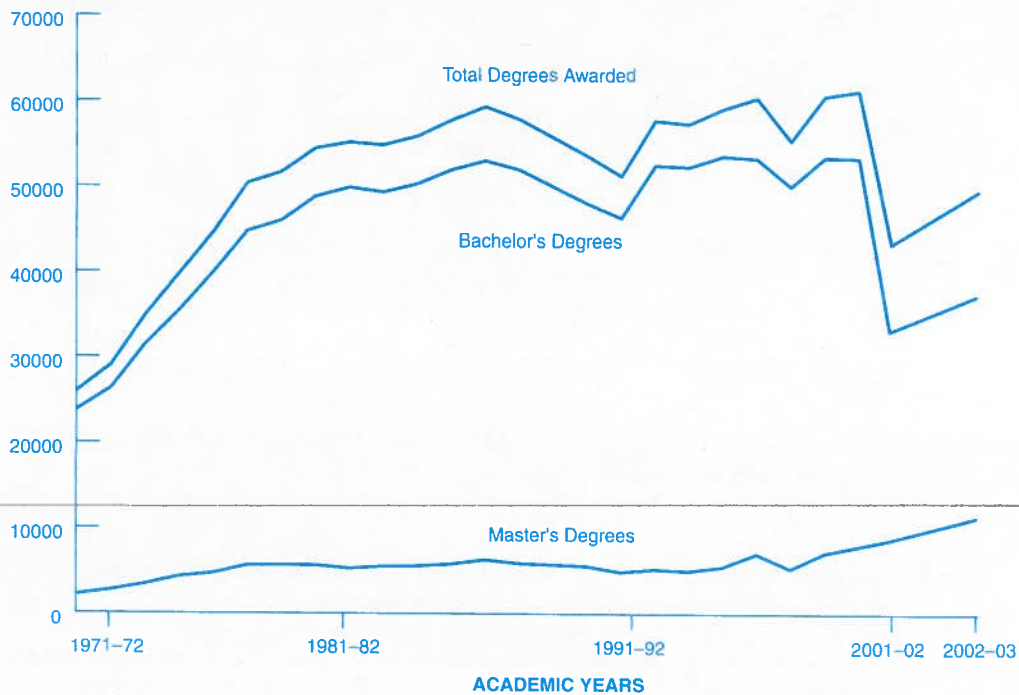
TABLE 3A

Accounting Degrees Awarded by All Schools 1971–72 Through 2002–03

	<i>Bachelor's</i>		<i>Master's</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Number of Graduates</i>	<i>Rate of Growth</i>	<i>Number of Graduates</i>	<i>Rate of Growth</i>	<i>Number of Graduates</i>	<i>Rate of Growth</i>
1971–72	23,800	—	2,200	—	26,000	—
1972–73	26,300	+ 11%	2,700	+ 23%	29,000	+ 12%
1973–74	31,400	+ 19%	3,400	+ 26%	34,800	+ 20%
1974–75	35,400	+ 13%	4,300	+ 26%	39,700	+ 14%
1975–76	39,900	+ 13%	4,700	+ 9%	44,600	+ 12%
1976–77	44,760	+ 12%	5,620	+ 20%	50,380	+ 13%
1977–78	46,000	+ 3%	5,670	+ 1%	51,670	+ 3%
1978–79	48,800	+ 6%	5,640	– 1%	54,440	+ 5%
1979–80	49,870	+ 2%	5,280	– 6%	55,150	+ 1%
1980–81	49,320	– 1%	5,520	+ 5%	54,840	– 1%
1981–82	50,300	+ 2%	5,570	+ 1%	55,870	+ 2%
1982–83	51,950	+ 3%	5,810	+ 4%	57,760	+ 3%
1983–84	53,020	+ 2%	6,330	+ 9%	59,350	+ 3%
1984–85	51,980	– 2%	5,910	– 7%	57,890	– 2%
1985–86	50,000	– 4%	5,750	– 3%	55,750	– 4%
1986–87	48,030	– 4%	5,580	– 3%	53,610	– 4%
1987–88	46,340	– 4%	4,910	– 12%	51,250	– 4%
1988–89	52,500	+ 13%	5,230	+ 7%	57,730	+ 13%
1989–90	52,320	– 0–	5,040	– 4%	57,360	– 1%
1990–91	53,600	+ 1%	5,540	+ 10%	59,140	+ 3%
1991–92	53,320	– 0–	7,070	+ 28%	60,390	+ 2%
1992–93	50,060	– 6%	5,330	– 25%	55,390	– 8%
1993–94	53,450	+ 7%	7,170	+ 35%	60,620	+ 9%
1994–95	53,360	– 0–	7,860	+ 10%	61,220	+ 1%
1995–96	52,030	– 2%	7,630	– 3%	59,660	– 3%
1998–99	41,170	– 21%	6,725	– 12%	47,895	– 20%
1999–00	37,115	– 10%	7,980	+ 19%	45,095	– 6%
2000–01	37,855	+ 2%	8,700	+ 9%	46,555	+ 3%
2001–02	34,995	– 8%	9,700	+ 11%	44,695	– 4%
2002–03	37,010	+ 6%	12,655	+ 30%	49,665	+ 11%

FIGURE 1

**Trend In Accounting Degrees Awarded
1971-72 Through 2002-03**



145 Accounting Ph.D.s were awarded in 2002-2003, an increase over 2001-2002 estimates.

TABLE 3B

**Accounting Ph.D's Awarded
1998-99 Through 2002-03**

	<i>Number of Graduates</i>	<i>Rate of Growth</i>
1998-99	185	- 3%
1999-00	195	+ 5%
2000-01	115	- 41%
2001-02	110	- 4%
2002-03	145	+ 32%

The number of bachelor's degrees and Master's in Accounting awarded at accounting accredited programs continued to increase in 2002-03, while the number of MBAs in Accounting decreased.

TABLE 4

Accounting Degrees Awarded by AACSB – Accredited Accounting Programs

	<i>Number of AACSB-Accredited Accounting Programs</i>	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>MBA in Accounting</i>	<i>Master's in Accounting</i>
1998-99	139	14,075	220	3,100
1999-00	140	15,750	355	4,585
2000-01	147	15,815	505	4,585
2001-02	156	16,895	650	6,475
2002-03	162	19,925	475	7,645

When focusing on AACSB and ACBSP business-accredited programs, the number of bachelors and masters degrees significantly increased.

TABLE 5

**New Accounting Graduates From AACSB- and ACBSP-Accredited
Business Administration Programs
(including AACSB – Accredited Accounting Programs)**

	<i>Number of AACSB- and ACBSP-Accredited Business Administration Programs</i>	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Total</i>
1998-99	458	29,780	6,345	36,125
1999-00	461	28,070	7,260	35,330
2000-01	479	28,175	7,235	35,410
2001-02	494	27,880	9,170	37,050
2002-03	504	30,590	11,905	42,495

Other business administration programs saw a decrease in bachelor's degrees and an increase in master's degrees.

TABLE 6

**New Accounting Graduates
From Other Business Administration Programs**

	<i>Number of Other Business Administration Programs</i>	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Total</i>
1998-99	395	11,390	380	11,770
1999-00	395	9,045	720	9,765
2000-01	378	9,680	1,465	11,145
2001-02	355	7,115	530	7,645
2002-03	337	6,420	750	7,170

In 2002-03, more public school students received Bachelor's degrees in Accounting than in previous years. Private schools saw an increase in Bachelor's graduates after a drop in the previous year.

TABLE 7
New Accounting Graduates With Bachelor's Degrees
From Public and Private Schools

	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
1998-99	29,680	11,490
1999-00	26,455	10,660
2000-01	26,045	11,810
2001-02	25,195	9,800
2002-03	26,785	10,225

More public school students received Master's degrees in Accounting; the number of Master's degrees awarded to private school students increased slightly.

TABLE 8
New Accounting Graduates With Master's Degrees
From Public and Private Schools

	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
1998-99	4,365	2,360
1999-00	5,125	2,855
2000-01	5,480	3,220
2001-02	6,625	3,075
2002-03	8,835	3,820

With respect to geographical trends, all regions, except the Eastern region, saw increases in Bachelor's graduates. The Eastern region remained level.

TABLE 9
New Accounting Graduates With Bachelor's Degrees
by Geographic Region

	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Pacific</i>
1998-99	10,215	12,070	13,185	5,700
1999-00	8,800	9,485	13,220	5,610
2000-01	9,865	10,505	11,135	6,350
2001-02	8,800	8,950	12,105	5,140
2002-03	8,745	9,170	13,225	5,870

All regions, especially the Southern region, continued to see an increase in Master's graduates.

TABLE 10
New Accounting Graduates With Master's Degrees
by Geographic Region

	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Pacific</i>
1998-99	1,810	1,710	2,590	615
1999-00	1,820	1,160	3,100	1,900
2000-01	1,870	2,180	3,455	1,195
2001-02	2,275	2,325	3,705	1,395
2002-03	2,475	3,285	5,335	1,560

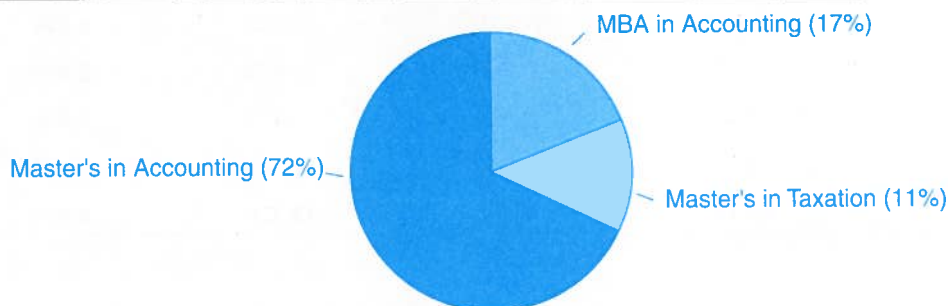
More Master's in Accounting and MBAs in Accounting were awarded in 2002-03 than in previous years. Master's in Taxation decreased slightly. The increase in Master's of Accounting graduates was significant (42%).

TABLE 11
New Accounting Graduates With Master's Degrees
by Type

	<i>Master's in Accounting</i>	<i>MBA in Accounting</i>	<i>Master's in Taxation</i>
1998-99	4,565	1,265	895
1999-00	5,390	1,115	1,475
2000-01	5,685	1,630	1,385
2001-02	6,395	1,725	1,580
2002-03	9,120	2,160	1,375

Still, the large majority of all Master's degrees awarded were Master's in Accounting.

FIGURE 2
New Accounting Graduates With Master's Degrees
by Type 2002-03



Gender Data For New Graduates

56% of all Bachelor's and Master's degrees in accounting were awarded to females in 2002-03.

TABLE 12A

Percentage of New Accounting Graduates by Gender
Combined Bachelor's and Master's Degrees

	Male (%)	Female (%)
1998-99	44	56
1999-00	44	56
2000-01	45	55
2001-02	43	57
2002-03	44	56

In 2002-03, considerably more females than males received accounting Bachelor's degrees. The percentage of females receiving accounting Master's degrees decreased by 2% from the previous year. However, the percentage of females receiving accounting Ph.D.s increased 44% from 36% the previous year.

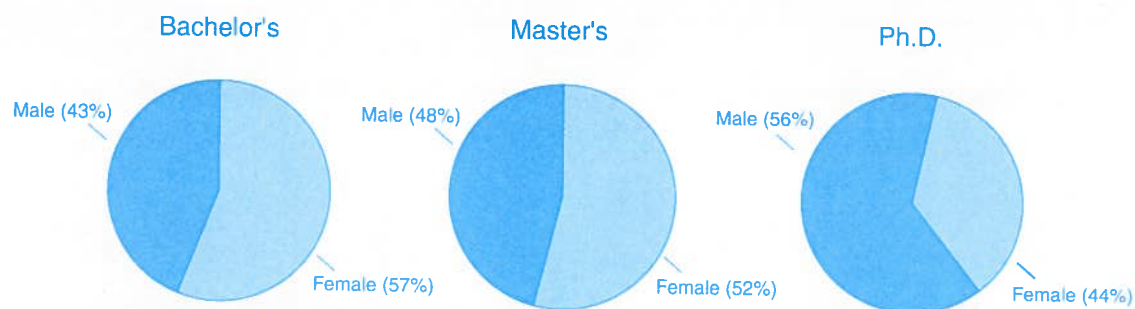
TABLE 12B

Percentage of New Accounting Graduates by Gender 2001-02
Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D. Degrees

	Bachelor's (%)	Master's (%)	Ph.D. (%)
Male	43	48	56
Female	57	52	44

FIGURE 3

Percentage of New Accounting Graduates by Gender 2002-03
Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D. Degrees



Ethnic/Racial Data For New Graduates

The percentage of accounting degree recipients of ethnic/racial background held fairly steady.

TABLE 13A

Percentage of New Accounting Graduates by Ethnic/Racial Background Total Bachelor's and Master's Degrees

	Asian/ Pacific Islander (%)	Black or African American (%)	Hispanic or Latino (%)	American Indian/ Alaska Native (%)	Total Ethnic/ Racial (%)	White (%)	Other (%)
1998-99	6	8	5	*	19	78	3
1999-00	6	9	5	*	20	77	3
2000-01	8	7	5	*	20	75	5
2001-02	8	8	7	*	23	72	5
2002-03	7	8	7	*	22	72	6

* Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 13B

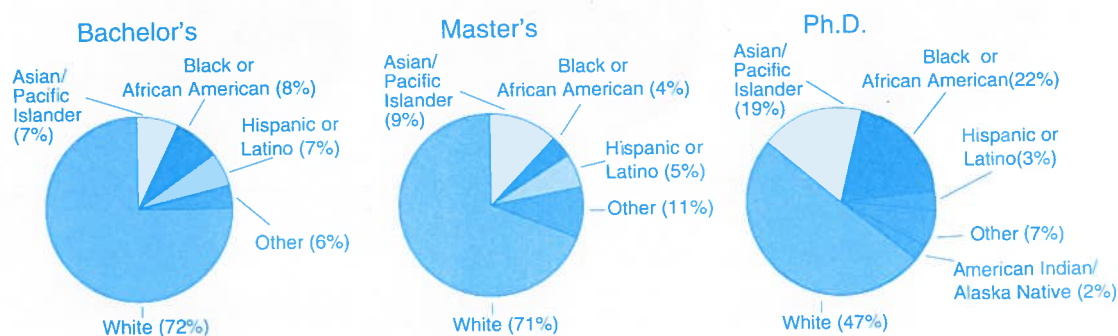
Percentage of New Accounting Graduates by Ethnic/Racial Background 2002-03 Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D. Degrees

	Bachelor's (%)	Master's (%)	Ph.D. (%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	9	19
Black or African American	8	4	22
Hispanic or Latino	7	5	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	*	*	2
Total Ethnic/Racial	22	18	46
White	72	71	47
Other	6	11	7

* Less than 0.5%.

FIGURE 4

Percentage of New Accounting Graduates by Ethnic/Racial Background 2002-03 Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D. Degrees



Placement of New Graduates

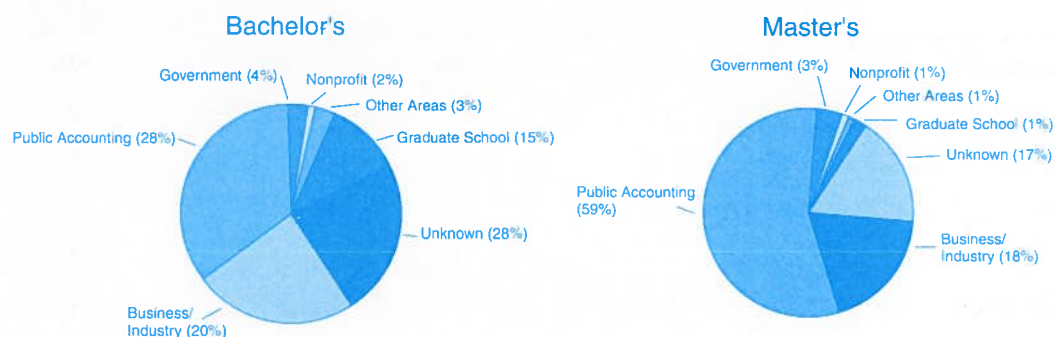
Approximately one-quarter of 2002–03 accounting Bachelor's degree recipients took positions in public accounting firms and about one-fifth began their careers in business and industry. A large majority of Master's degree recipients (59%) went into public accounting.

TABLE 14
Placement of New Accounting Graduates 2002–03

	<i>Bachelor's (%)</i>	<i>Master's (%)</i>
Public accounting	28	59
Business/Industry	20	18
Government	4	3
Nonprofit	2	1
Other areas	3	1
Graduate school	15	1
Unknown	28	17

FIGURE 5

Placement of New Accounting Graduates 2002–03
Bachelor's and Master's Degrees



Regardless of accreditation level, Master's degree recipients were more likely to go into public accounting than were Bachelor's degree recipients.

TABLE 15
Placement of Bachelor's Graduates
by Level of Accreditation 2002-03

	<i>Accounting</i>	<i>Business</i>		<i>Other</i>
		AACSB	ACBSP	
Public accounting	23%	39%	34%	27%
Business/Industry	16	22	30	28
Government	3	5	5	6
Nonprofit	1	1	4	4
Other areas	2	3	3	4
Graduate school	20	10	9	7
Unknown	35	20	15	24

TABLE 16
Placement of Master's Graduates
by Level of Accreditation 2002-03

	<i>Accounting</i>	<i>Business</i>		<i>Other</i>
		AACSB	ACBSP	
Public accounting	64%	42%	60%	70%
Business/Industry	13	30	33	23
Government	3	1	4	3
Nonprofit	1	2	3	*
Other areas	1	1	*	*
Graduate school	2	*	*	4
Unknown	16	24	*	*

* Less than 0.5%.

Bachelor's degree recipients from Eastern schools were more likely to begin their careers with public accounting firms than graduates from schools in other regions of the country.

TABLE 17

**Placement of New Accounting Graduates
With Bachelor's Degrees by Region 2002-03**

	<i>Eastern (%)</i>	<i>North Central (%)</i>	<i>Southern (%)</i>	<i>Pacific (%)</i>
Public accounting	36	25	24	30
Business/Industry	19	22	21	16
Government	5	3	5	4
Nonprofit	2	1	2	4
Other areas	1	4	2	4
Graduate school	7	19	19	10
Unknown	30	26	27	32

However, accounting Master's degree recipients from Eastern schools were more likely to begin their careers in business/industry.

TABLE 18

**Placement of New Accounting Graduates
With Master's Degrees by Region 2002-03**

	<i>Eastern (%)</i>	<i>North Central (%)</i>	<i>Southern (%)</i>	<i>Pacific (%)</i>
Public accounting	23	54	69	76
Business/Industry	35	17	16	9
Government	2	1	4	2
Nonprofit	2	1	1	*
Other areas	1	2	1	2
Graduate school	1	2	1	3
Unknown	36	23	8	8

* Less than 0.5%.

Type of degree obtained had more influence on placement than gender did.

TABLE 19

Placement of New Accounting Graduates by Gender 2002-03

	<i>Bachelor's</i>		<i>Master's</i>	
	<i>Male (%)</i>	<i>Female (%)</i>	<i>Male (%)</i>	<i>Female (%)</i>
Public accounting	28	27	57	61
Business/Industry	20	21	21	16
Government	3	5	2	3
Nonprofit	1	2	*	1
Other areas	2	2	1	1
Graduate school	15	14	2	1
Unknown	31	29	17	17

The degree obtained had more influence on placement than ethnic/racial background.

TABLE 20

**Placement of New Accounting Graduates With Bachelor's Degrees
by Ethnic/Racial Background 2002-03**

	<i>Asian/ Pacific Islander (%)</i>	<i>Black or African American (%)</i>	<i>Hispanic or Latino (%)</i>	<i>American Indian/ Alaska Native (%)</i>	<i>White (%)</i>	<i>Other (%)</i>
Public accounting	18	12	18	16	30	12
Business/Industry	17	30	28	4	20	6
Government	3	13	6	*	3	2
Nonprofit	7	1	*	*	2	*
Other areas	5	4	*	*	2	1
Graduate school	12	9	9	6	16	1
Unknown	38	31	39	74	27	78

* Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 21

**Placement of New Accounting Graduates With Master's Degrees
by Ethnic/Racial Background 2002-03[†]**

	<i>Asian/ Pacific Islander (%)</i>	<i>Black or African American (%)</i>	<i>Hispanic or Latino (%)</i>	<i>American Indian/ Alaska Native (%)</i>	<i>White (%)</i>	<i>Other (%)</i>
Public accounting	45	48	43	40	69	15
Business/Industry	16	24	46	20	16	19
Government	1	12	*	*	2	*
Nonprofit	1	*	11	*	*	*
Other areas	1	*	*	*	1	3
Graduate school	5	*	*	*	1	1
Unknown	31	16	*	40	11	62

[†] The base for this table includes only 184 non-White graduates, of which 110 are Asian/Pacific Islander, 49 are Black or African American, 20 are Hispanic or Latino, and 5 are American Indian/Alaska Native.

* Less than 0.5%.

Accounting Enrollment

Total accounting enrollments significantly increased by 9% over last year's 1% increase.

TABLE 22

Accounting Enrollment in All Schools 2002-03

	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's in Accounting</i>	<i>MBA in Accounting</i>	<i>Master's in Taxation</i>	<i>Ph.D.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1998-99	134,050	8,620	3,770	2,600	770	149,810
1999-00	127,960	9,455	2,445	3,130	680	143,670
2000-01	134,775	10,375	4,000	2,935	800	152,885
2001-02	133,435	12,565	4,065	3,555	890	154,510
2002-03	141,175	17,540	5,270	3,550	1,085	168,620

TABLE 23

Percentage of Accounting Students Enrolled by Gender 2002-03

	<i>Bachelor's (%)</i>	<i>Master's (%)</i>	<i>Ph.D. (%)</i>
Male	44	48	57
Female	56	52	43

In 2002-03, males comprised 44% of all those enrolled in Bachelor's degree programs, 48% of those enrolled in Master's degree programs and 57% of those enrolled in Ph.D. programs. In all categories, the percentage of males increased by 2-3% over last year

FIGURE 6

Percentage of Accounting Students Enrolled by Gender 2002-03 Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D. Degrees

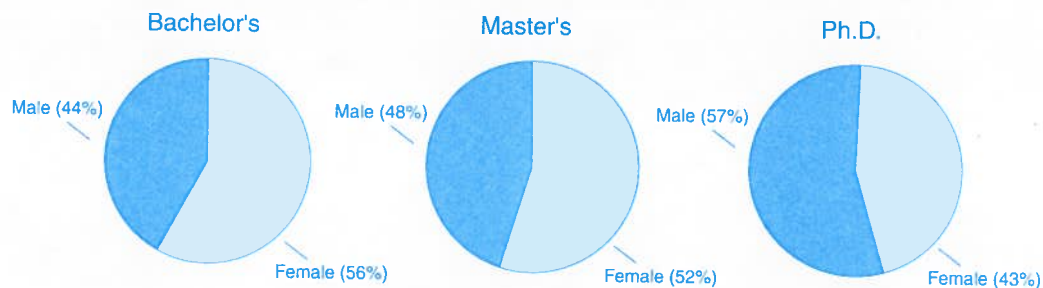


TABLE 24

**Percentage of Accounting Students Enrolled
by Ethnic/Racial Background 2002-03**

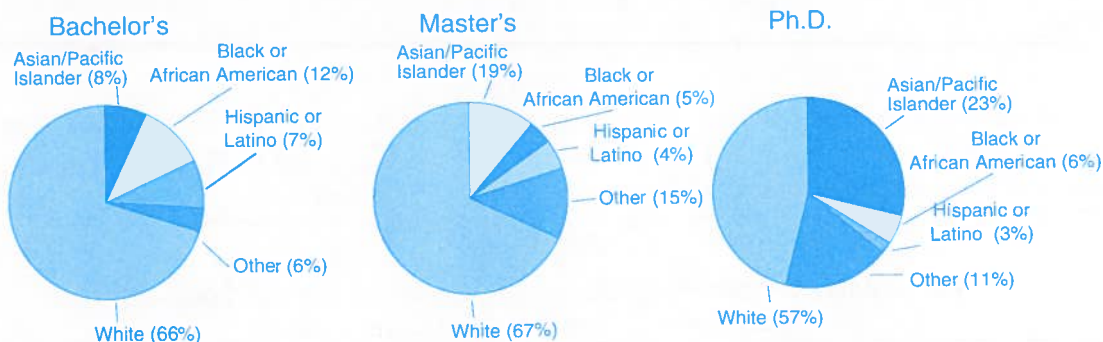
	<i>Bachelor's (%)</i>	<i>Master's (%)</i>	<i>Ph.D. (%)</i>
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	9	23
Black or African American	12	5	6
Hispanic or Latino	7	4	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	*	*
Total Ethnic/Racial	28	18	32
White	66	67	57
Other	6	15	11

* Less than 0.5%.

More than 50% of all accounting students in 2002-03 were Whites.

FIGURE 7

**Percentage of Accounting Students Enrolled by Ethnic/Racial Background 2002-03
Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D. Degrees**



Accounting Enrollment Trends

Many survey respondents believe that Master's in Accounting will continue to attract greater interest in the future.

TABLE 25
Trends in Enrollment in Accounting Programs*

	<i>Percent of Schools Indicating That Enrollment Two Years From Now Will Be:</i>		
	<i>Higher Than Current Enrollment (%)</i>	<i>The Same as Current Enrollment (%)</i>	<i>Lower Than Current Enrollment (%)</i>
Bachelor's in accounting	51	45	4
Master's in accounting	72	26	2
MBA in accounting	31	65	4
Master's in taxation	50	50	*
Ph.D. in accounting/taxation	22	67	11

* Percentage distributions for each program exclude schools that do not offer that degree.

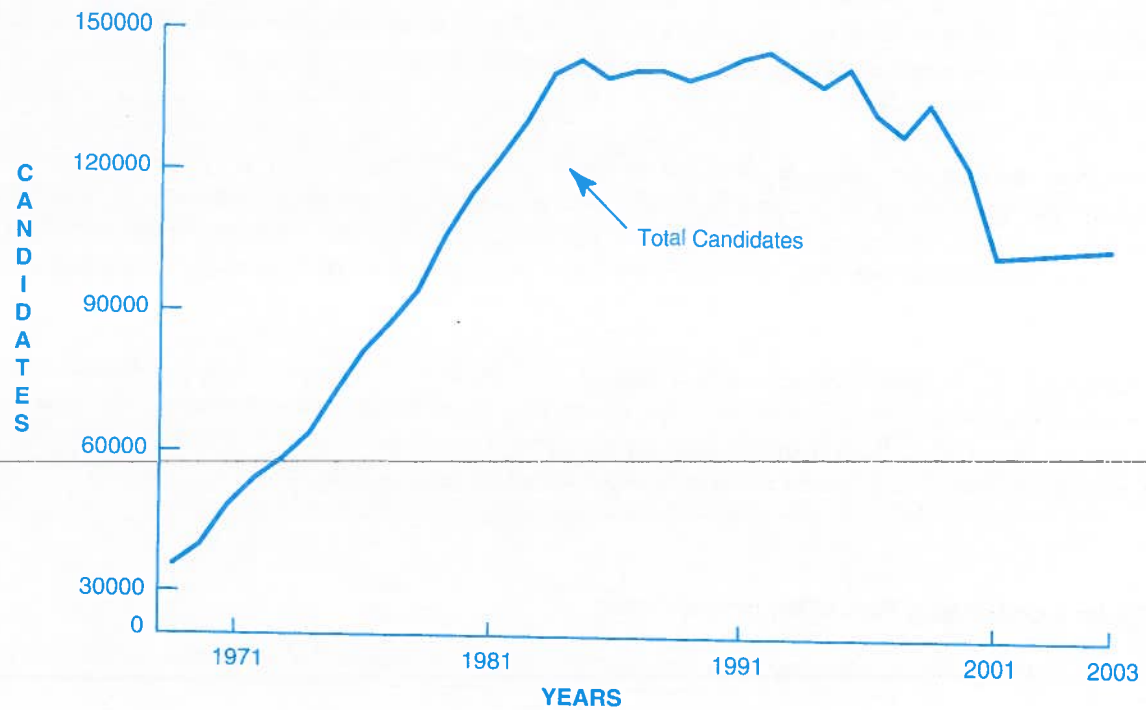
Uniform CPA Examination

Since the peak years of the early nineties, the number of candidates sitting for the CPA Exam has been in decline. However, in 2002, the number of candidates increased over the previous year and continued to increase in 2003.

TABLE 26
Uniform CPA Examination — 1971–2003

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of Candidates</i>
1971	53,811
1972	57,928
1973	63,165
1974	72,052
1975	80,433
1976	86,464
1977	93,148
1978	104,511
1979	113,629
1980	120,925
1981	128,793
1982	138,677
1983	141,583
1984	137,918
1985	139,454
1986	139,647
1987	137,637
1988	139,474
1989	142,135
1990	143,572
1991	140,042
1992	136,536
1993	140,228
1994	130,803
1995	126,434
1996	133,000
1997	121,443
1998	116,906
1999	126,769
2000	115,493
2001	106,072
2002	108,955
2003	109,872

FIGURE 8
Uniform CPA Examination
1971 through 2002



Hiring by CPA Firms

In early 2004, the AICPA conducted a survey of all the public accounting firms affiliated with the Institute. Survey questionnaires were sent to those individuals responsible for human resources and asked a variety of questions about newly employed graduates and professional staff. The core question in the survey asked firms to provide a breakdown of both accounting and non-accounting graduates employed in 2003.

Firms were asked to provide a breakdown of newly employed graduates by gender, ethnic/racial background, and area of assignment (i.e., accounting/auditing, taxation, management consulting services, and other specialty areas). In addition, firms were asked to give information on recruiting activities, professional and paraprofessional staff, and experienced recruits, as well as some general background information.

Because the 16 largest firms account for such a large proportion of newly employed graduates, a greater effort was made to obtain their responses. The firms' responses were tracked, and a series of follow-up phone calls was undertaken in an effort to maximize the collective response rate. A more complete description of the survey is presented in Appendix B.

Public Accounting Firms Response Rates

In total, 5,600 public accounting firms were surveyed and 1,612 responded for a 29% response rate.

TABLE 27
CPA Firms Surveyed for 2004 Report

<i>Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm</i>	<i>Total Number of Firms</i>	<i>Number of Firms Surveyed</i>	<i>Number of Firms Responding</i>	<i>Response Rate %</i>
More than 200 members	16	16	12	75
50–200 members	92	92	39	42
10–49 members	1,542	1,542	506	33
Fewer than 10 members	42,682	3,950	1,055	27
All CPA firms	44,332	5,600	1,612	29

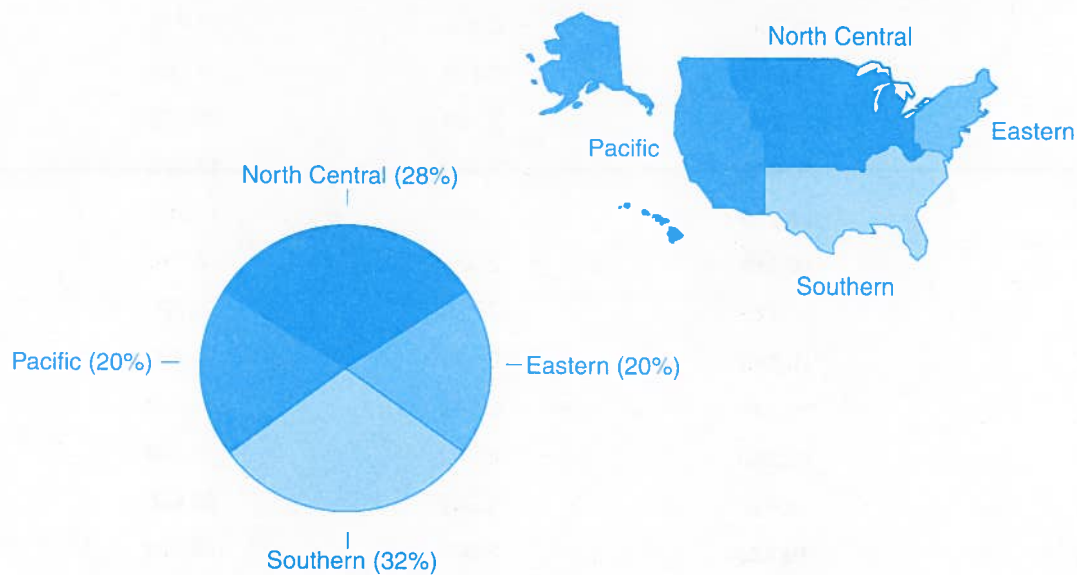
* Total includes 22,268 sole practitioners.

Firms that responded represent all regions of the country. About nine in ten were "local" firms, and 3% were minority-owned.

TABLE 28
Demographic Characteristics of Responding CPA Firms

<i>Geographic Location of Firm</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Firm Type</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Ownership of Firm</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Eastern	20	Local	89	Majority	97
North Central	28	Regional	10	Minority	3
Southern	32	National/ International	1		
Pacific	20				

FIGURE 9
Geographic Location of Responding CPA Firms



New Accounting Graduates Hired by CPA Firms

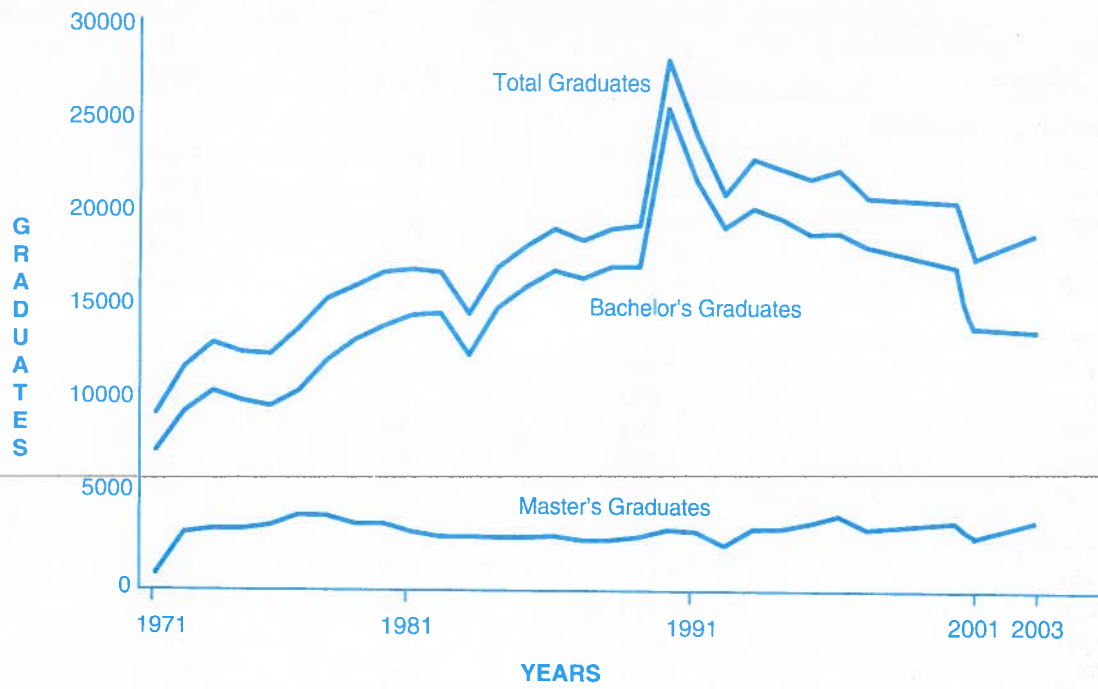
In 2003, the number of Bachelor's hires increased by 5% and Master's hires increased by 8%.

TABLE 29

New Accounting Graduates Hired by CPA Firms

	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Total Demand</i>
1971	6,800	2,000	8,800
1972	8,900	2,400	11,300
1973	10,000	2,600	12,600
1974	9,500	2,600	12,100
1975	9,200	2,800	12,000
1976	10,010	3,350	13,360
1977	11,660	3,310	14,970
1978	12,770	2,890	15,660
1979	13,500	2,900	16,400
1980	14,100	2,460	16,560
1981	14,200	2,210	16,410
1982	11,970	2,210	14,180
1983	14,490	2,180	16,670
1984	15,640	2,180	17,820
1985	16,510	2,250	18,760
1986	16,110	2,030	18,140
1987	16,720	2,050	18,770
1988	16,740	2,220	18,960
1989	25,240	2,600	27,840
1990	21,340	2,500	23,840
1991	18,840	1,760	20,600
1992	19,870	2,650	22,520
1993	19,320	2,670	21,990
1994	18,500	2,970	21,470
1995	18,560	3,375	21,935
1996	17,820	2,650	20,470
1999	16,960	3,250	20,210
2000	17,265	3,686	20,951
2001	13,335	3,035	16,370
2002	12,630	3,295	15,295
2003	13,270	3,555	16,825

FIGURE 10
New Accounting Graduates Hired by CPA Firms



Firms represented in all groups, except those employing 10 to 49 members, increased their hiring of Master's degree graduates. Firms employing more than 50 members hired relatively more Bachelor's graduates than those employing less than 50 members.

TABLE 30
New Accounting Graduates Hired by CPA Firms
by Firm Size

<i>Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm</i>	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Total</i>
More than 200 members			
1999	5,860	1,700	7,560
2000	5,839	2,018	7,857
2001	4,125	1,605	5,730
2002	4,180	1,655	5,835
2003	4,855	1,730	6,585
50-200 members			
1999	880	160	1,040
2000	565	128	693
2001	790	110	900
2002	580	140	720
2003	930	210	1,140
10-49 members			
1999	3,160	360	3,520
2000	3,983	666	4,649
2001	3,015	680	3,695
2002	2,510	630	3,140
2003	2,320	630	2,950
Fewer than 10 members			
1999	7,060	1,030	8,090
2000	6,878	874	7,752
2001	5,405	640	6,045
2002	5,360	870	6,230
2003	5,165	985	6,150
All CPA firms			
1999	16,960	3,250	20,210
2000	17,265	3,686	20,951
2001	13,335	3,035	16,370
2002	12,630	3,295	15,925
2003	13,270	3,555	16,825

Twenty-one percent of graduates hired in 2003 earned their Master's degrees in Accounting. The percentage of graduates hired with Master's degrees has risen over the years.

TABLE 31

**New Accounting Graduates With Master's Degrees
Hired by CPA Firms as a Percentage of
All New Accounting Graduates Hired
by Firm Size**

	<i>Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm</i>				<i>All CPA Firms (%)</i>
	<i>More Than 200 Members (%)</i>	<i>50–200 Members (%)</i>	<i>10–49 Members (%)</i>	<i>Fewer Than 10 Members (%)</i>	
1999	22	15	10	13	16
2000	26	18	14	11	18
2001	28	12	18	11	19
2002	28	19	20	14	21
2003	26	18	21	16	21

More than two-thirds of Master's graduates hired by public accounting firms hold Master's in Accounting degrees. The percentage of Master's in Taxation hired by the firms has leveled off at about 15%.

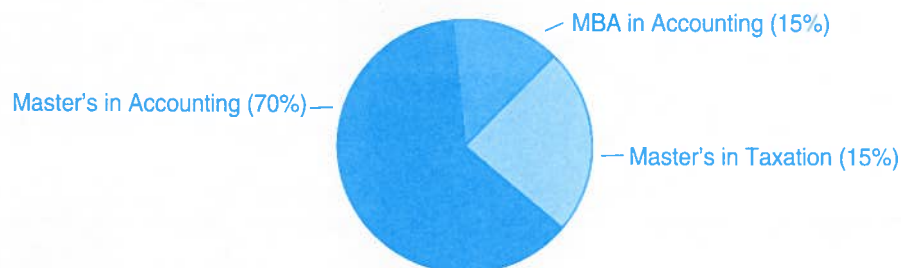
TABLE 32

**Percentage of New Accounting Graduates
With Master's Degrees Hired by CPA Firms
by Type of Program**

	<i>Master's in Accounting (%)</i>	<i>MBA in Accounting (%)</i>	<i>Master's in Taxation (%)</i>
1999	63	21	16
2000	69	20	11
2001	72	18	10
2002	62	14	24
2003	70	15	15

FIGURE 11

**Percentage of New Accounting Graduates
With Master's Degrees Hired by CPA Firms
by Type of Program — 2003**

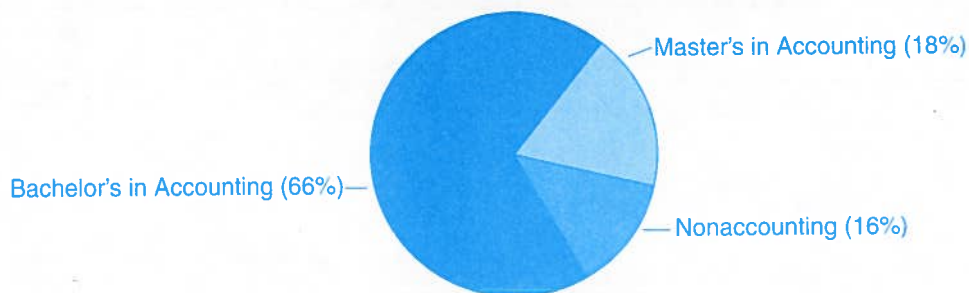


Two-thirds of all new graduates hired in 2003 held Bachelor's degrees in Accounting while less than two in ten held non-accounting degrees. Another 18% earned Master's degrees in Accounting.

TABLE 33
Percentage of Total New Graduates
Hired by CPA Firms
by Type of Degree

	<i>Total Accounting</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Bachelor's (%)</i>	<i>Master's (%)</i>	<i>Non-accounting (%)</i>
1999	57	11	32
2000	66	14	20
2001	69	16	15
2002	69	18	13
2003	66	18	16

FIGURE 12
Percentage of Total New Graduates
Hired by CPA Firms
by Type of Degree — 2003



Area of Assignment

As in the previous year, almost three quarters of the graduates (72%) accepted accounting/auditing positions and about one-fifth took assignments in taxation.

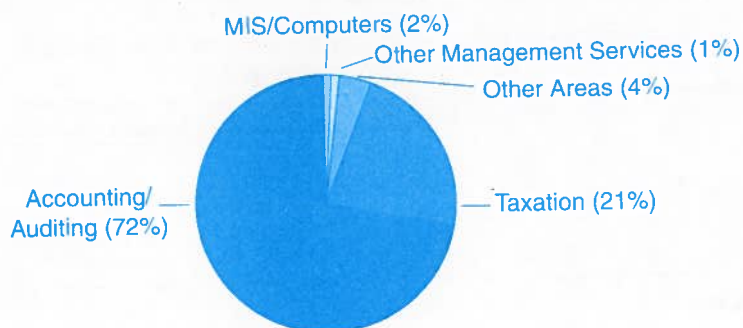
TABLE 34
Percentage of New Graduates Hired by CPA Firms
by Area of Assignment

Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm	Accounting/ Auditing (%)	Management Consulting Services			Taxation (%)	Other (%)
		MIS/ Computers (%)	+	Other Management Services (%)		
				=	Total MCS (%)	
More than 200 members						
1999	49	18		5	23	8
2000	64	3		6	9	4
2001	70	3		*	3	6
2002	75	3		*	3	4
2003	77	4		*	4	3
50-200 members						
1999	62	4		2	6	10
2000	75	2		2	4	2
2001	71	2		2	4	3
2002	73	2		1	3	3
2003	69	1		1	2	9
10-49 members						
1999	71	3		1	4	4
2000	66	2		3	5	7
2001	69	1		3	4	2
2002	69	1		1	2	4
2003	76	1		1	2	2
Fewer than 10 members						
1999	60	1		3	4	5
2000	64	1		1	2	3
2001	67	1		3	4	3
2002	71	1		1	1	5
2003	65	1		1	2	6
All CPA firms						
1999	56	11		4	15	7
2000	65	2		3	5	5
2001	69	2		1	3	4
2002	72	1		1	2	4
2003	72	2		1	3	4

* Less than 0.5%.

FIGURE 13

**Percentage of New Graduates Hired by CPA Firms
by Area of Assignment — 2003**



Gender Data for New Graduates Hired

After a continuous upward trend from 1999, there was a 7% decrease of new female graduates hired by public accounting firms in 2003. However, females still comprised the majority of new graduates hired.

TABLE 35

**Percentage of New Graduates Hired by CPA Firms
by Gender**

	<i>Male (%)</i>	<i>Female (%)</i>
1999	46	54
2000	44	56
2001	44	56
2002	39	61
2003	46	54

Ethnic/Racial Data for New Graduates Hired

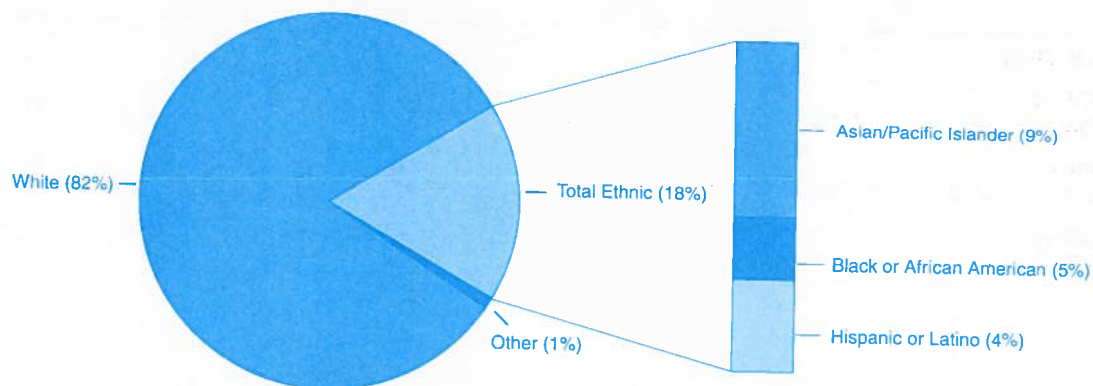
Approximately eight in ten new graduates hired by CPA firms in 2003 were Whites. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islanders (9%), Blacks or African Americans (5%) increased while the percentage of Hispanics or Latinos (4%) decreased.

TABLE 36
Percentage of New Graduates Hired by CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background

	Asian/ Pacific Islander (%)	Black or African American (%)	Hispanic or Latino (%)	American Indian/ Alaska Native (%)	Total Ethnic/ Racial (%)	White (%)	Other (%)
1999	12	4	4	*	20	79	1
2000	10	3	7	*	20	79	1
2001	8	3	6	*	17	82	1
2002	8	3	6	*	17	82	1
2003	9	5	4	*	18	81	1

* Less than 0.5%.

FIGURE 14
Percentage of New Graduates Hired by CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background — 2003



Hiring Demand Forecast

Firms were asked to predict future hiring trends vs. their actual hiring figures in 2003. We asked firms to estimate the percentage change from 2003 hiring out to three different years: (1) 2004, (2) 2006, (3) 2008.

The table below shows estimated percentage changes in future hiring of new accounting graduates, new non-accounting graduates and total number of CPAs employed. Results are segregated by firm size.

TABLE 36A

Average Percentage Change in Hiring vs. YR2003 Hiring

	<i>Fewer than 10 AICPA members</i>	<i>Number of firms responding</i>	<i>10 – 49 AICPA members</i>	<i>Number of firms responding</i>	<i>50 – 200 AICPA members</i>	<i>Number of firms responding</i>	<i>Over 200 AICPA members</i>	<i>Number of firms responding</i>
New Accounting Graduates								
2004 vs. 2003	+4.6	1,045	+5.4	497	+9.2	39	+10.2	11
2006 vs. 2003	+9.2	1,034	+15.2	483	+12.4	39	+20.2	10
2008 vs. 2003	+8.2	1,025	+19.3	473	+17.0	39	+11.7	10
New Non-Accounting Graduates								
2004 vs. 2003	+2.7	1,041	+1.3	495	+5.3	39	+2.7	11
2006 vs. 2003	+6.9	1,030	+1.8	481	+0.2	39	+5.4	10
2008 vs. 2003	+6.2	1,021	+4.1	472	+0.2	39	+5.0	10
Total CPAs								
2004 vs. 2003	+3.4	1,037	+5.6	496	+5.2	39	+5.9	11
2006 vs. 2003	+9.6	1,034	+9.3	483	+9.3	39	+8.0	10
2008 vs. 2003	+7.3	1,024	+10.4	474	+11.4	39	+10.2	10

TABLE 43A

**Percentage of CPAs Employed by CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background and Firm Size — 2003**

	<i>Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm</i>				<i>All CPA Firms (%)</i>
	<i>More Than 200 Members (%)</i>	<i>50–200 Members (%)</i>	<i>10–49 Members (%)</i>	<i>Fewer Than 10 Members (%)</i>	
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	3	3	3	3
Black or African American	2	1	1	1	1
Hispanic or Latino	2	1	2	2	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*
Total Ethnic/Racial	10	5	6	6	6
White	90	95	94	93	93
Other	*	*	*	1	1

* Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 43B

**Percentage of CPAs Employed by CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background and Firm Type — 2003**

	<i>Minority CPA Firms (%)</i>	<i>Majority CPA Firms (%)</i>	<i>All CPA Firms (%)</i>
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	3	3
Black or African American	18	*	1
Hispanic or Latino	36	1	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	*	*
White	17	96	93
Other	4	*	1

* Less than 0.5%.

Table 44 shows the gender distribution among partners/owners in various size firms. Across all firms, 79% of partners/owners in 2003 were males, 21% were females. Firms employing fewer than ten members had the highest percentage of female partner/owners: 24%.

TABLE 44

Percentage of Partners/Owners in CPA Firms by Gender — 2003

	<i>Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm</i>				<i>All CPA Firms (%)</i>
	<i>More Than 200 Members (%)</i>	<i>50–200 Members (%)</i>	<i>10–49 Members (%)</i>	<i>Fewer Than 10 Members (%)</i>	
Male	88	89	87	76	79
Female	12	11	13	24	21

Table 45A shows the ethnic/racial background of partners/owners in various size firms. Across all size firms, Whites comprised at least 96% of the partners/owners in 2003.

TABLE 45A

**Percentage of Partners/Owners in CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background and Firm Size — 2003**

	<i>Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm</i>				<i>All CPA Firms (%)</i>
	<i>More Than 200 Members (%)</i>	<i>50–200 Members (%)</i>	<i>10–49 Members (%)</i>	<i>Fewer Than 10 Members (%)</i>	
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	*	1	2	1
Black or African American	1	*	1	1	1
Hispanic or Latino	1	1	1	2	2
American Indian/ Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*
Total Ethnic/ Racial	4	1	3	5	4
White	96	99	97	95	96
Other	*	*	*	*	*

* Less than 0.5%.

Of the minority firms surveyed, partners/owners were 36% Hispanic or Latino, 24% Black or African American, and 22% Asian/Pacific Islanders.

TABLE 45B

**Percentage of Partners/Owners in CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background and Firm Type — 2003**

	<i>Minority CPA Firms (%)</i>	<i>Majority CPA Firms (%)</i>	<i>All CPA Firms (%)</i>
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	1	1
Black or African American	24	*	1
Hispanic or Latino	36	*	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	*	*
White	7	99	96
Other	8	*	*

* Less than 0.5%.

Table 39 illustrates 2003 staff turnover statistics for different size firms. Across all firms surveyed, the annual turnover rate held steady at 10%. Turnover rates and firm size are positively correlated.

TABLE 39
Professional Staff Turnover
by CPA Firm Size

<i>Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm</i>	<i>Annual Professional Staff Turnover (Resignation or Termination) as a Percentage of Total Professional Staff (%)</i>
More than 200 members	
1999	22
2000	28
2001	25
2002	17
2003	21
50-200 members	
1999	14
2000	19
2001	12
2002	15
2003	15
10-49 members	
1999	13
2000	13
2001	11
2002	11
2003	12
Fewer than 10 members	
1999	9
2000	7
2001	7
2002	7
2003	7
All CPA firms	
1999	14
2000	16
2001	12
2002	10
2003	10

While the ratio of male to female professional staff in 2003 was 57:43, the ratio of males to females who were terminated or resigned was 45:55, reflecting a higher turnover rate for females. Turnover of females occurred more so in the smaller firms.

TABLE 40
Percentage of Professional Staff Terminated by or Resigned
From CPA Firms by Gender — 2003

	Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm				All CPA Firms (%)
	More Than 200 Members (%)	50–200 Members (%)	10–49 Members (%)	Fewer Than 10 Members (%)	
Male	54	48	48	38	45
Female	46	52	52	62	55

84% of professional staff members who were terminated or resigned in 2003 were White. Since the percentage of Whites on staff in 2003 was 90%, a disproportionately higher rate of turnover occurred among non-Whites.

TABLE 41
Percentage of Professional Staff Terminated by or Resigned From CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background — 2003

	Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm				All CPA Firms (%)
	More Than 200 Members (%)	50–200 Members (%)	10–49 Members (%)	Fewer Than 10 Members (%)	
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	7	6	8	8
Black or African American	4	3	4	5	4
Hispanic or Latino	3	3	2	3	3
American Indian/ Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	.
Total Ethnic/ Racial	16	13	12	16	15
White	83	86	87	83	84
Other	1	1	1	1	1

* Less than 0.5%.

Turning to CPAs only (as opposed to both CPAs and non-CPAs), almost two-thirds of all CPAs employed by public accounting firms in 2003 were males (64%). Although not shown, the percentages for males and females held steady from the previous year.

TABLE 42
Percentage of CPAs Employed by CPA Firms by Gender — 2003

	Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm				All CPA Firms (%)
	More Than 200 Members (%)	50–200 Members (%)	10–49 Members (%)	Fewer Than 10 Members (%)	
Male	58	63	62	66	64
Female	42	37	38	34	36

Professional Staff Employed

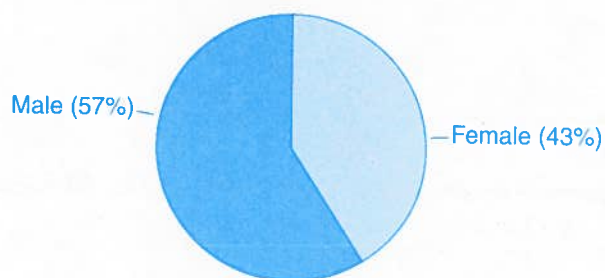
Professional staff are defined as CPAs, prospective CPAs, and others with a similar amount of academic training in a field that is part of the practice of public accounting.

Looking at the 2003 gender breakdown among all professional staff members (both CPAs and prospective CPAs), 57% were males and 43% were females. There is no clear trend relating firm size to gender ratio.

TABLE 37
Percentage of Professional Staff Employed by CPA Firms
by Gender — 2003

	Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm				All CPA Firms (%)
	More Than 200 Members (%)	50–200 Members (%)	10–49 Members (%)	Fewer Than 10 Members (%)	
Male	59	52	56	57	57
Female	41	48	44	43	43

FIGURE 15
Percentage of Professional Staff Employed by CPA Firms
by Gender — 2003



Again looking at total professional staff, but this time focusing on the ethnic/racial distribution, 90% of all staff members were White, 4% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 3% were Hispanic or Latino and 2% were Black or African American. Firms employing 200 or more members exhibited the most racial/ethnic diversity.

TABLE 38

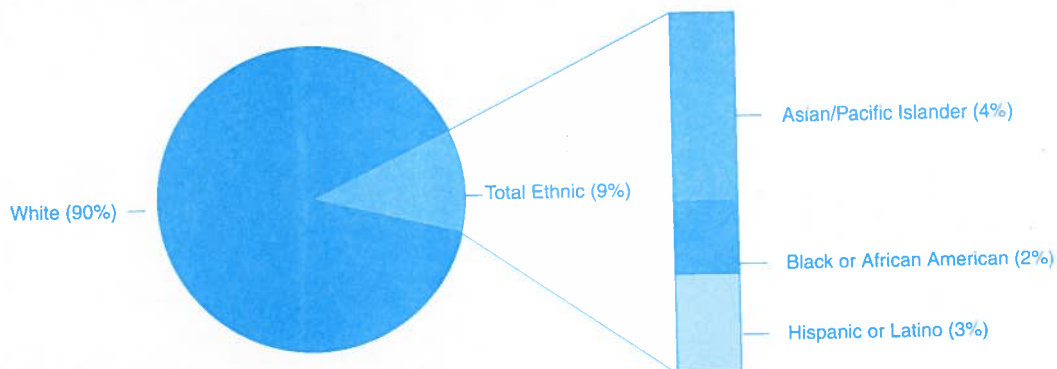
**Percentage of Professional Staff Employed by CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background — 2003**

	Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm				All CPA Firms (%)
	More Than 200 Members (%)	50–200 Members (%)	10–49 Members (%)	Fewer Than 10 Members (%)	
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	3	4	3	4
Black or African American	3	2	2	2	2
Hispanic or Latino	3	1	2	3	3
American Indian/ Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*
Total Ethnic/ Racial	15	6	8	8	9
White	85	93	92	91	90
Other	*	1	*	1	1

* Less than 0.5%.

FIGURE 16

**Percentage of Professional Staff Employed by CPA Firms
by Ethnic/Racial Background — 2003**



Experienced Recruits Hired*

The survey also asked firms if in 2003 they hired more or fewer experienced recruits (as opposed to new graduates) than they did in 2002. Table 46 shows results for different size firms. 86% of the firms surveyed said they hired about the same number of experienced recruits in 2003 as in 2002. Firms with more than 200 AICPA members reported a higher percentage of experienced recruits.

*Experienced recruits are defined as professional staff hired at above entry-level.

TABLE 46
Experienced Recruits Hired in 2003
Relative to 2002
by CPA Firm Size

Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm	Percent of CPA Firms Indicating That the Number of Experienced Recruits Hired in 2003 Relative to 2002 Was:		
	Higher (%)	Same (%)	Lower (%)
More than 200 members	67	33	0
50-200 members	47	42	11
10-49 members	26	59	15
Fewer than 10 members	9	87	4
All CPA firms	10	86	4

Paraprofessional Staff Hired*

Turning to whether firms hired more or fewer paraprofessional staff in 2003 vs. 2002, the results approximate the findings for experienced professionals (shown above): 83% of firms hired about the same number in 2003 as in 2002.

*Paraprofessional staff are defined as nonprofessional staff employed to assist professional staff with clerical and other duties that would not be defined as traditional office duties.

TABLE 47
Paraprofessional Staff Hired in 2003
Relative to 2002
by CPA Firm Size

Number of AICPA Members Per CPA Firm	Percent Indicating They Hire Paraprofessional Staff (%)	Percent of Firms Indicating That the Number of Paraprofessional Staff Hired in 2003 Relative to 2002 Was:		
		Higher (%)	Same (%)	Lower (%)
More than 200 members	100	37	63	0
50-200 members	90	23	63	14
10-49 members	80	13	80	7
Fewer than 10 members	61	12	84	4
All CPA firms	62	12	83	5

Colleges and University Accounting Programs

For this survey the population of colleges and universities granting accounting degrees was defined as all schools with accreditation in accounting plus all schools accredited in business by the AACSB — International, or by the Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs, plus other accounting degree granting programs that appear in *Accounting Faculty Directory—2004* (Hasselback, Prentice Hall).

In early 2004, 841 schools offering bachelor's, master's, and/or Ph.D. degrees in accounting were asked for data about the school, its graduates, and faculty. Information was gathered regarding the number of each type of degree awarded, and the gender, racial/ethnic, and employment placement of individuals receiving those degrees. A copy of the questionnaire can be seen in Appendix D.

To estimate the accounting graduates from nonresponding schools, regression equations were developed that related the number of graduates with bachelor's, master's, and/or Ph.D. degrees to the number of accounting faculty for the schools that responded to the survey. The number of accounting faculty in the schools surveyed was obtained from the *Accounting Faculty Directory—2004*.

CPA Firms

In early 2004, the AICPA conducted a survey of about 5,600 CPA firms and sole practitioners affiliated with the Institute. Questionnaires were sent to all CPA firms affiliated with the AICPA that had more than 10 AICPA members and about 10% of the 42,682 CPA firms that have fewer than 10 AICPA members. Questionnaires asked firms to categorize newly hired recent college graduates by gender, ethnic/racial background, and area of assignment (i.e., accounting/auditing, taxation, management consulting services, and other specialty areas). The firms also were asked to identify themselves as majority-owned or minority-owned, and to give information on their recruiting efforts, professional and paraprofessional staff, and new hires that had experience. A total of 1,612 CPA firms responded for an overall response rate of 29%.

A weighted methodology was used to generate estimates for the firms that did not respond to the questionnaire. Regression analysis was used to estimate the demand by nonresponding firms for accounting graduates. For each of four firm-size categories (more than 200 AICPA members, 50–200 members, 10–49 members, and fewer than 10 members) regression equations were estimated that relate the number of new accounting bachelor's and master's graduates hired to the number of AICPA members for firms that responded to the survey.

Limitations of the Survey Results

A confidence interval or statement of accuracy of the results in the form of “plus or minus x percentage points” is not possible to compute. The methodology used for both surveys is not true statistical sampling because the populations surveyed are university accounting programs and CPA firms, not the individuals receiving the degrees or getting the new jobs and being characterized in the tables.

Survey Questionnaires



Academic and Career Development

April 2004

TO ADMINISTRATORS OF ACCOUNTING PROGRAMS:

The AICPA needs your assistance as we gather data for a survey of accounting programs. The information you supply will be used for the publication, *The Supply of Accounting Graduates and the Demand for Public Accounting Recruits*. Your prompt response is essential for us to continue to provide current and relevant information about accounting education.

The questionnaire consists of two brief sections:

- School data — information about your program is preprinted and simply needs to be updated.
- Student data — number of accounting majors and degrees awarded during the 2002-2003 academic year with ethnic and gender breakdown. Please include graduate data where it is requested.

Please return the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience. If it is necessary to distribute sections to staff members, please make sure that all of the sections are returned to the AICPA. If you have any questions, please contact Leticia Romeo at (212) 596-6221.

Thank you for your assistance with the survey.

Sincerely,

Bea Sanders

Beatrice Sanders
Director
Academic and Career Development

Enclosures

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036-8775 • (212) 596-6200 • fax (212) 596-6213 • www.aicpa.org
ISO 9001 Certified

The CPA Never Underestimate The Value.®

SECTION I: STUDENT DATA

Please review the following information about your school and accounting program(s). Make any corrections or additions directly on this sheet

3537

College/University Name

Address:

Main Telephone:
Type:
Total Enrollment:
Regional Accreditation:
Business Accreditation:
Level of Accreditation:
Accounting Accreditation:
Level of Accreditation:
UNDERGRAD DIVISION NAME:

Dean:
Accounting Program Head:
Telephone:
FAX Number:
GRADUATE DIVISION NAME:

Dean:
Accounting Program Head:
Telephone:
FAX Number:
Undergraduate Accounting Degrees Offered:
Graduate Accounting Degrees Offered:
Doctoral Accounting Degrees Offered:
How can a student fulfill the 150-hour requirement in your program?

SECTION II: STUDENT DATA

Please review the following questions as completely and accurately as possible. If your school does not have a bachelor's in accounting program, please skip to Part II. Master's Programs.

I. BACHELOR'S PROGRAMS**1. ACCOUNTING MAJORS ENROLLED IN BACHELOR'S PROGRAM FOR THE 2003 FALL TERM:**

A. Please indicate the total number of undergraduates enrolled as accounting majors during the 2003 fall term.

B. Please give the breakdown by male and female students (in the boxes in the left column) and by ethnic/racial groups (in the boxes along the bottom row). The box in the lower-left corner should match the total provided in Q.1A. Provide as much detail as possible by specifying the number of male and female undergraduates within each ethnic/racial group.

C. Next, please provide as much detail as possible by specifying the number of male and female undergraduates within each ethnic/racial group (in the blank lines provided below).

	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American/ Alaska Native	Other
Male	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Female	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. ACCOUNTING GRADUATES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED BETWEEN 9/02 AND 8/03:

A. Please indicate the total number of students who graduated with accounting-related bachelor's degrees between 9/02 and 8/03.

B. Please give the breakdown by male and female graduates (in the boxes in the left column) and by ethnic/racial groups (in the boxes along the bottom row). The box in the lower-left corner should match the total provided in Q.2A. Provide as much detail as possible by specifying the number of male and female graduates within each ethnic/racial group (in the blank lines provided below).

	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American/ Alaska Native	Other
Male	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Female	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. **PLACEMENT OF GRADUATES WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED BETWEEN 9/02 AND 8/03:**

A. Please indicate in COLUMN A the placement of graduates who earned bachelor's degrees in accounting between 9/02 and 8/03.

B. Please indicate in COLUMN B the breakdown by male and female graduates for each placement area. Indicate in COLUMN C the breakdown by ethnic/racial groups for each placement area.

Placement Areas	COLUMN A		COLUMN B		COLUMN C							
	Total Placement	Total # of graduates who went into each placement area	Placement by Gender		Placement by Ethnic/Racial Groups							
			# of graduates who went into each placement area		# of graduates who went into each placement area							
			Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Other		
a. Public Accounting	=											
b. Business/Industry	=											
c. Government	=											
d. Nonprofit Organization	=											
e. Graduate School	=											
f. Other Areas	=											
g. Unknown	=											

C. For the past academic year, are you aware of any gender-related or ethnic/race-related trends in the placement of graduates with bachelor's degrees in accounting? Please be as specific as possible in your comments.

Please answer the following questions as completely and accurately as possible. If your school does not have a master's in accounting or taxation program, or an MBA in accounting program, please skip to Part III. Ph.D. Programs.

II. MASTER'S PROGRAMS

1. MASTER'S-LEVEL ACCOUNTING/TAXATION STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR THE 2003 FALL TERM:

Please indicate the number of accounting and taxation students enrolled in each Master's program during the 2003 fall term.

Master's Programs	Number of Students Enrolled During the 2003 Fall Term
A. Master's in accounting — including MA, MS, MAcc, MPA and MAS programs	
B. Master's in taxation — including MBAs with a concentration in tax	
C. MBAs with a concentration in accounting	
D. Total number (A + B + C)	

2. GENDER AND ETHNIC/RACE BREAKDOWN FOR ACCOUNTING/TAXATION STUDENTS IN ALL MASTER'S PROGRAMS FOR THE 2003 FALL TERM:

Of the total number of master's-level accounting/taxation students entered in Q.1D above, please give the breakdown by male and female students (in the boxes in the left column) and by ethnic/racial groups (in the boxes along the bottom row). The box in the lower-left corner should match the total provided in Q.1D. Next, please provide as much detail as possible by specifying the number of male and female students within each ethnic/racial group (in the blank lines provided below).

	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other
Male						
Female						
Total						

3. ACCOUNTING/TAXATION GRADUATES WITH MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BETWEEN 9/02 AND 8/03:

Please indicate the number of graduates with master's degrees for each of the accounting/taxation programs awarded between 9/02 and 8/03:

Master's Programs	Number of Master's Degrees Awarded Between 9/02 and 8/03
A. Master's in accounting — including MA, MS, MAcc, MPA and MAS programs	
B. Master's in taxation — including MBAs with a concentration in tax	
C. MBAs with a concentration in accounting	
D. Total number (A + B + C)	

4. GENDER AND ETHNIC/RACE BREAKDOWN FOR ACCOUNTING/TAXATION GRADUATES WITH MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BETWEEN 9/02 AND 8/03:

Of the total number of graduates with master's degrees entered in Q.3D above, please give the breakdown by male and female graduates (in the boxes in the left column) and by ethnic/racial groups (in the boxes along the bottom row). The box in the lower-left corner should match the total provided in Q.3D. Next, please provide as much detail as possible by specifying the number of male and female graduates within each ethnic/racial group (in the blank lines provided below).

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	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other
Male						
Female						
Total						

5. **PLACEMENT OF GRADUATES WITH MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BETWEEN 9/02 AND 8/03:**

- A. Please indicate in COLUMN A the placement of graduates who earned master's degrees (in accounting, taxation, or MBAs with a concentration in accounting) between 9/02 and 8/03.
 B. Please indicate in COLUMN B the breakdown by male and female graduates for each placement area. Indicate in COLUMN C the breakdown by ethnic/racial groups for each placement area.

Placement Areas	COLUMN A		COLUMN B		COLUMN C						
	Total Placement Total # of graduates who went into each placement area	# of graduates who went into each placement area	Placement by Gender		Placement by Ethnic/Racial Groups						
			Male	Female	# of graduates who went into each placement area						
					White	African American or Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Other		
a. Public Accounting	=	=									
b. Business/Industry	=	=									
c. Government	=	=									
d. Nonprofit Organization	=	=									
e. Graduate School	=	=									
f. Other Areas	=	=									
g. Unknown	=	=									

Please answer the following questions as completely and accurately as possible. If your school does not have a Ph. D. in accounting or taxation program, please skip to Part IV. Enrollment Projections.

III. Ph.D. PROGRAMS

TERMINING PAYMENT STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR THE 2003 FALL TERM:

DOCTORAL-LEVEL ACCOUNTING/ TAXATION PROGRAMS DURING THE 2003 FALL TERM.

A. Please indicate the total number of doctoral-level students enrolled in each ethnic/racial group (in the boxes along the bottom row).

B. Please give the breakdown by male and female doctoral students (in the boxes in the left column) and by ethnic/racial groups (in the boxes along the bottom row). The box in the lower-left corner should match the total provided in Q. 1A. Provide as much detail as possible by specifying the number of male and female doctoral students within each ethnic/racial group (in the blank lines provided below).

	Male	Female	Total
1			
2			
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DEGREES AWARDED BETWEEN 9/02 AND 8/03:

ACCOUNTING/ TAXATION GRADUATES WITH DOCTORAL DEGREES BETWEEN 9/02 AND 8/03.

A. Please indicate the total number of graduates who received accounting education. (Enter the number in the boxes along the bottom row).

B. Please give the breakdown by male and female graduates (in the boxes in the left column) and by ethnic/racial groups (in the boxes along the bottom row). The box in the lower-left corner should match the total provided in Q.2A. Provide as much detail as possible by specifying the number of male and female graduates within each ethnic/racial group (in the blank lines provided below).

[illegible]

Please answer the following questions as completely and accurately as possible.

IV. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

1. For each of the accounting programs listed below, please indicate whether you expect enrollment at your institution two years from now to be higher, lower, or the same as current enrollment. (Please circle one number for each program. If your institution does not currently offer that program, circle "4".)

	Enrollment 2 years from now will be:			
	Higher than current enrollment	The same as current enrollment	Lower than current enrollment	Do not know/ No opinion
A. Bachelor's — majors in accounting	1	2	3	4
B. Master's in accounting — including students in MA, MS, MAcc, MPA and MAS programs	1	2	3	4
C. Master's in taxation — including MBA students with a concentration in tax	1	2	3	4
D. MBA students with a concentration in accounting	1	2	3	4
E. Ph.D. students in accounting/taxation	1	2	3	4

Thank you very much for completing this survey. We would like your comments about the survey and/or trends in accounting education. The information you provide is an important resource in planning for the accounting profession.

Comments on this survey:

Submitted By: _____
Name

Title

(Note: Please return completed survey in the enclosed envelope. If the envelope is misplaced, return completed survey to AICPA, Academic & Career Development Team, Curriculum Data Base Project, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036-8775.)

Thank you very much for completing this three-part survey. We would like your comments about the survey and/or trends in accounting education.
The information you provide is an important resource in planning for the accounting profession.

Comments on this survey:

(Note: Please return all three sections in the enclosed envelope. If the envelope is misplaced, return all three sections to AICPA, Academic & Career Development, Curriculum Data Base Project, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036-8775.)

May 2004

Dear Managing Partner or Human Resources Partner:

The AICPA is conducting its study of accounting program administrators and CPA firms to gauge the supply of accounting graduates and the demand for public accounting recruits. The information gathered with these surveys is very useful to the AICPA in planning for the profession's needs and useful to the practicing profession as a source of information for human resources planning and employment trends. The data gathered will be reported in the publication *The Supply of Accounting Graduates and the Demand for Public Accounting Recruits*, which will be available later this year.

We will greatly appreciate your participation in the study by answering the questionnaire as accurately and completely as possible and returning it to us in the enclosed postage-paid envelope by June 30, 2004. The reliability and usefulness of the results depend heavily upon broad-based participation.

If it is necessary to forward this questionnaire to the appropriate party or office, please do so. As in the past, the data gathered are entirely confidential and will be used only in summary form. To ensure anonymity, we are not asking you to sign your name or your firm's name.

If you have any questions, please contact Leticia Romeo at (212) 596-6221.

Sincerely,

Bea Sanders

Beatrice Sanders
Director

Enclosures

AICPA SURVEY ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEW GRADUATES AND OTHER PERSONNEL WITHIN PUBLIC ACCOUNTING

IMPORTANT

Please answer the following questions by circling the numbers corresponding to your responses or by writing in your responses. Your responses should cover your entire firm — all offices or locations.

I. Employment of New Graduates

1. We would like to determine the number of new accounting and nonaccounting graduates who began employment at your firm during 2003. **New graduates** are defined as those who began employment at **entry-level positions** with no or only nominal previous experience with a CPA firm.

If your firm did not hire new graduates who began employment at entry-level positions in 2003, please skip to Section II (Other Personnel Information) on page 4.

Please indicate below the number of **new graduates** with the following degrees who began employment at your firm on a full-time basis during 2003. (Note: If, for a particular degree, there were no graduates who began employment, enter 0; if the information is not available, enter NA.) Do not include those graduates who were recruited in 2003 to begin employment in 2004.

Note: If a newly employed graduate has more than one degree, the individual should be counted only once and placed according to the highest degree.

<u>Accounting Degree</u>	Number of new graduates who began employment on a full-time basis during 2003:
A. Bachelor's in Accounting — including other bachelor's degrees with majors in accounting ..	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
B. Master's in Accounting — including MA, MS, MAcc, MPA and MAS degrees	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
C. Master's in Taxation — including MBAs with a concentration in tax	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
D. MBAs with a concentration in accounting	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
E. TOTAL: A+B+C+D=	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
 <u>Nonaccounting Degree</u>	
F. Bachelor's degree in IS/Computer Science	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
G. Bachelor's degree in Finance	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
H. Bachelor's degree in other (nonaccounting) business majors	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
I. Bachelor's degree in nonbusiness majors	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
J. TOTAL Nonaccounting Degree (Bachelor's): F+G+H+I=	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
K. Master's or higher degrees in IS/Computer Science	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
L. Master's or higher degrees in Finance	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
M. Master's or higher degrees in other (nonaccounting) business majors	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
N. Master's or higher degrees in nonbusiness majors	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
O. J.D. in Law	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
P. TOTAL Nonaccounting Degree (Master's or higher): K+L+M+N+O=	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
Q. GRAND TOTAL: E+J+P=	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>

2. Please indicate below the **gender breakdown** of new graduates who began employment at your firm on a full-time basis during 2003.

Gender

Number of new graduates employed on a full-time basis during 2003 who are:

A. Male	<input type="text"/>
B. Female	<input type="text"/>
C. TOTAL:	A+B = <input type="text"/> = Line Q in Q.1

3. Please indicate below the **ethnic/racial breakdown by gender** of new graduates who began employment at your firm on a full-time basis during 2003. If the gender breakdown is not available, please provide the total numbers by ethnic/racial group.

Ethnic/Racial Group

Total number of new graduates employed on a full-time basis during 2003 who are:

Gender
Male Female

A. White	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. Black or African American	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. Hispanic or Latino	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. Asian/Pacific Islander	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E. American Indian/Alaska Native	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F. Other*	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G. TOTAL:	A+B+C+D+E+F = <input type="text"/>	= Line Q in Q.1	

*Please indicate generally what groups are included in "Other." _____

4. Please indicate below the number of new graduates who began employment at your firm on a full-time basis during 2003 who have been assigned primarily to the following areas.

Area

Number of new graduates employed on a full-time basis during 2003 who have been assigned primarily to:

A. Accounting	<input type="text"/>
B. Auditing	<input type="text"/>
C. Assurance Services	<input type="text"/>
D. Taxation	<input type="text"/>
E. IS/Computer	<input type="text"/>
F. Management Services (other than IS)	<input type="text"/>
G. Other Areas	<input type="text"/>
H. TOTAL:	A+B+C+D+E+F+G = <input type="text"/> = Line Q in Q.1

5. Please provide the following recruiting information for those new graduates who began employment at your firm on a full-time basis during 2003.

Recruiting Information

Number of:

A. On Campus Recruiting:

Candidates interviewed on campus

Candidates interviewed on campus who visited your office

Candidates interviewed on campus who were offered jobs

Candidates interviewed on campus who were hired

B. Off Campus Recruiting:

Other new graduates who were initially interviewed

Other new graduates who were offered jobs

Other new graduates who were hired

Note: The total number of new graduates hired in A and B should equal the number in line Q in Q.1.

II. Other Personnel Information

Note: The following section applies to all employees at your firm during 2003.
If some of the information for the following questions is not available, enter N/A.

6. Professional staff are defined as CPAs, prospective CPAs, and others with a similar amount of academic training in a field that is part of the practice of public accounting.

A. What is the total number of professional staff employed in your firm as of December 31, 2003? Include partners.

B. What is the total number of professional staff in your firm who were terminated or resigned during 2003? Include partners.

7. Under SECTION I below, please indicate the gender breakdown of the professional staff employed in your firm as of December 31, 2003.

Under SECTION II below, please indicate the gender breakdown of the professional staff in your firm who were terminated or resigned during 2003.

Gender
are:

SECTION I
Number of professionals
employed as of 12/31/03 who are:

SECTION II
Number of professionals
terminated/resigned during 2003 who

A. Male

B. Female

C. TOTAL:

A+B= = Q.6A

A+B= = Q.6B

8. Under SECTION III below, please indicate the ethnic/racial breakdown of the professional staff employed in your firm as of December 31, 2003.

Under SECTION IV below, please indicate the ethnic/racial breakdown of the professional staff in your firm who were terminated or resigned during 2003.

Ethnic/Racial Group	SECTION III	SECTION IV
	Number of professionals employed as of 12/31/03 who are:	Number of professionals terminated/resigned during 2003 who are:
A. White	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. Black or African American	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. Hispanic or Latino	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. Asian/Pacific Islander	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E. American Indian/Alaska Native	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F. Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G. TOTAL:	A+B+C+D+E+F= <input type="text"/> = Q.6A	A+B+C+D+E+F= <input type="text"/> = Q.6B

9. Please indicate the number of CPAs among the professional staff employed in your firm as of December 31, 2003. Include partners.

10. Of the total number of CPAs entered in Q.9, please indicate below the gender breakdown.

Gender	Number of CPAs who are:
A. Male	<input type="text"/>
B. Female	<input type="text"/>
C. TOTAL:	A+B = <input type="text"/> = Q.9

11. Of the total number of CPAs entered in Q.9, please indicate below the ethnic/racial breakdown by gender. If the gender breakdown is not available, please provide the total number of CPAs by ethnic/racial group.

Ethnic/Racial Group	Total number of CPAs who are:	Gender	
		Male	Female
A. White	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. Black or African American	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. Hispanic or Latino	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. Asian/Pacific Islander	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E. American Indian/Alaska Native	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F. Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G. TOTAL:	A+B+C+D+E+F = <input type="text"/> = Q.9		

12. Please indicate the number of partners among the professional staff employed in your firm as of December 31, 2003.

13. Of the total number of partners entered in Q.12, please indicate below the gender breakdown.

Gender

Number of partners who are

A. Male

B. Female

C. TOTAL:

A+B= = Q.12

14. Of the total number of partners entered in Q.12, please indicate below the ethnic/racial breakdown.

Ethnic/Racial Group

Number of partners who are:

A. White

B. Black or African American

C. Hispanic or Latino

D. Asian/Pacific Islander

E. American Indian/Alaska Native

F. Other

G. TOTAL:

A+B+C+D+E+F= = Q.12

15. Experienced recruits are defined as professional staff hired at above entry level. Was the total number of experienced recruits employed by your firm during 2003 higher, lower or the same as the number employed during 2002? (circle one only)

1. Higher
2. The Same
3. Lower

16. Of the total hires — new graduate and experienced recruits — employed in 2003, what percentage represent experienced recruits? %

17. Paraprofessional staff are defined as nonprofessional staff hired to assist professional staff with clerical and other duties which would not be defined as traditional office duties.

A. Does your firm employ paraprofessional staff? (circle one only)

1. Yes
2. No

B. If yes, was the total number of paraprofessional staff employed by your firm during 2003 higher, lower or the same as the number employed during 2002? (circle one only)

1. Higher
2. The Same
3. Lower

III. Your Demand Forecast

The AICPA has committed significant resources to a five-year direct marketing campaign to attract students to become CPAs. The following questions will help us estimate the practicing profession's need for future CPAs, key baseline measures for the campaign. We realize that projecting future needs is difficult given the fast-changing business environment; however, we ask that you do your best to provide us with estimates.

18. Comparing 2004 to 2003,

Will the number of new **accounting graduates** your firm hires...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

Will the number of new **nonaccounting graduates** your firm hires...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

Will the total number of CPAs in your firm...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

19. Comparing 2006 to 2003,

Will the number of new **accounting graduates** your firm hires...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

Will the number of new **nonaccounting graduates** your firm hires...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

Will the **total number of CPAs** in your firm...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

20. Comparing 2008 to 2003,

Will the number of new **accounting graduates** your firm hires...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

Will the number of new **nonaccounting graduates** your firm hires...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

Will the **total number of CPAs** in your firm...(check one)

Stay about the same? ☐

Increase? ☐

By what %? _____%

Decrease? ☐

By what %? _____%

IV. Background Information

21. In which state is your firm's headquarters located?

22. Which of the following most closely describes your firm? (circle one only)

1. Local firm
2. Regional firm
3. National/multinational firm

23. Is your firm/practice minority-owned? (Minority-owned is defined as majority ownership by those of Black or African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander races or of Hispanic or Latino ethnic origin.) (circle one only)

1. Yes
2. No

24. Please indicate below the number of AICPA members in your entire firm. (If this number is not available, please provide your best estimate.) (circle one only)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1-2 members | 5. 25-49 members |
| 2. 3-4 members | 6. 50-99 members |
| 3. 5-9 members | 7. 100 or more members |
| 4. 10-24 members | |

Thank you very much for completing this survey. We would like your comments about the survey and/or trends in the accounting profession. The information you provide is an important resource in planning for the profession.

Please return the questionnaire in the postage-paid envelope provided or send to:

AICPA Survey on the Employment of New Graduates
and Other Personnel Within Public Accounting
Academic & Career Development
1211 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036-8775

Geographic Regions Referred to in Tables 9, 10, 17, 18, and 28

Eastern	North Central	Southern	Pacific
Connecticut	Colorado	Alabama	Alaska
Delaware	Illinois	Arkansas	Arizona
District of Columbia	Indiana	Florida	California
Maine	Iowa	Georgia	Hawaii
Maryland	Kansas	Kentucky	Idaho
Massachusetts	Michigan	Louisiana	Nevada
New Hampshire	Minnesota	Mississippi	Oregon
New Jersey	Missouri	New Mexico	Utah
New York	Montana	North Carolina	Washington
Pennsylvania	Nebraska	Oklahoma	
Rhode Island	North Dakota	Puerto Rico	
Vermont	Ohio	South Carolina	
	South Dakota	Tennessee	
	West Virginia	Texas	
	Wisconsin	Virginia	
	Wyoming		









