ATTENTION PHYSICS STUDENTS:

You Have Options

Q: What can you do with a physics degree?
A: Get a PhD and become a physics professor OR...

What comes after the “or” is not widely known in many physics departments, even though data show that less than a third of physics bachelor's degree recipients enroll in a physics or astronomy graduate program within one year of graduating. People with undergraduate degrees in physics pursue a variety of fascinating, fulfilling, and well-paying careers. This is evidenced by decades of data collected by the Statistical Research Center at the American Institute of Physics. Illustrated below are the common paths of physics bachelor's degree recipients based on the most recent data. Unless otherwise indicated, all data are for graduates of US physics programs who remain in the United States.

Over 8,400 physics bachelor's degrees were awarded in the class of 2015–16.

A record high! Typically...

- Three-fourths of those who earn physics bachelor's degrees have research experience.
- One-third graduate with a double major many in math.
- One-tenth start at two-year colleges.

Within one year of earning a physics bachelor's degree...

- 30% attend graduate school in physics or astronomy.
  - About 3/4 enroll in a PhD program; the remainder choose a master's degree program.
  - Most are fully supported by teaching assistantships, research assistantships, or fellowships.
- 50% enter the workforce.
  - Common employment sectors include:
    - Private sector
      - ~2/3 of those who enter the workforce take jobs in the private sector.
      - Of those that enter the private sector, the large majority hold science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) positions.
      - Those in private-sector STEM positions are well compensated, with a median starting salary of about $57K.
    - Colleges or universities
      - More than half of the students in these positions were employed at the institution they graduated from. Many work in research or IT.
    - Civilian government
      - The civilian government sector includes national labs. The vast majority of those positions are in STEM fields, many related to defense or energy.
    - Active military
      - Physics bachelor's work across all branches of the armed forces. Many work in aviation or nuclear power.
    - High school teaching
      - About a quarter of the high school teachers indicated that their undergraduate degree had a high school physics teaching focus.

The Statistical Research Center does not formally follow the career paths of these individuals, but we hear that they go on to successful careers in engineering, management, education, law, medicine, business, and a variety of other areas.

Add to the mix:

- Foreign citizens coming to the United States for a graduate degree, students who earned bachelor's degrees in another field but want a graduate degree in physics, and students who earned a physics bachelor's degree in previous academic years.

Of those who start graduate school in physics or astronomy...

- 1 out of 12 US physics bachelor's receive an exiting physics or astronomy master's degree.
  - Exiting master's degree recipients are individuals who leave their current department upon receiving a master's degree. Many other students earn an en route master's degree, continuing on to a physics PhD in the same department.
  - Over half of those who earn exiting master's degrees do so with a specific research focus.
  - A master's degree in physics usually takes about two years.

For US citizens, within one year of earning an exiting master's degree...

- 1/2 enter the workforce.
  - About half work in the private sector, virtually all in STEM fields.
  - The largest portion of exiting master's working in the private sector are employed in the field of engineering.
  - Other common employment sectors for exiting master's include colleges and universities, high schools, and civilian government.

- 1/2 continue with graduate studies.
  - Most transfer to other institutions to earn a physics PhD.
  - Other transfers to program in related fields such as materials science, engineering, medical physics, and mathematics.

- 1 out of 6 US physics bachelor's receive a physics or astronomy PhD.
  - A doctorate in physics takes an average of 6–7 years.
  - Most PhD positions are fully supported by teaching or research assistantships or fellowships.

Within one year of earning a physics PhD...

- 40% accept a potentially permanent position.
  - ~3/4 of new PhDs accepting potentially permanent positions are employed in the private sector.
  - The median starting salary for new physics PhDs employed in the private sector is $105K.

Employment sectors of physics PhDs 10–14 years since receiving their degree...

- 45% Private sector
- 43% Academic
- 6% Government
- 6% Other

Learn more at the Careers Toolbox website:

www.spsnational.org/careerstoolbox

References and Notes

The following data references were published by the Statistical Research Center of the American Institute of Physics are available online at www.aip.org/statistics:

2. AIP Statistical Research Center, 2017 March.
3. AIP Statistical Research Center, data from follow-up surveys of physics bachelor’s, master’s, and PhDs, www.aip.org/statistics.
5. AIP Statistical Research Center, data from follow-up surveys of physics bachelor’s, master’s, and PhDs, www.aip.org/statistics.
6. Casey Langer Tesfaye and Patrick Mulvey, AIP Statistical Research Center, data from follow-up surveys of physics bachelor’s, master’s, and PhDs, www.aip.org/statistics.
8. AIP Statistical Research Center, data from follow-up surveys of physics bachelor’s, master’s, and PhDs, www.aip.org/statistics.

*Estimate provided by the AIP Statistical Research Center, Summer 2014.