

UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION

Region of Residence	AVMA Membership	Are you currently employed?		Total
		No	Yes	
Region 0	8.3%	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
Region 1	9.3%	2.3%	97.7%	100.0%
Region 2	10.4%	3.5%	96.5%	100.0%
Region 3	12.9%	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
Region 4	10.0%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
Region 5	7.4%	2.4%	97.6%	100.0%
Region 6	9.6%	1.7%	98.3%	100.0%
Region 7	9.4%	3.2%	96.8%	100.0%
Region 8	7.4%	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
Region 9	12.7%	4.9%	95.1%	100.0%
Outside US	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	3.6%	96.4%	100.0%

Table 6

Of the veterinarians who reported being currently unemployed, those who had selected companion animal practitioner as their first position in veterinary medicine had the highest unemployment rate among private practitioners, with an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent in 2015. However, the survey results show that within the public practice areas the unemployment rate is alarmingly high at 23.1 percent for those who were employed in state or local government as their first professional position, and at 8.3 percent in both federal government as first position and for those whose first employment type is not listed.

Differences in the unweighted employment rates did vary by year of graduation and gender, with the 1989 graduates having the highest unemployment rate (6.5 percent) and the 2009 graduates having the lowest unemployment rate (3.4 percent). Females who graduated in 1999 had the highest unemployment rate (7.5 percent), while males who graduated in 2004 had the lowest unemployment rate (1.1 percent). However, after conducting an analysis of the variance to determine whether there is a significant difference in employment rates between graduation years, we concluded that there is no significant difference in the unemployment rate between the five graduation years.

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The two following charts show the difference in real mean income by employment sector. Perhaps the most interesting characteristic is the change in 2014 of large animal veterinarians, both exclusive and predominant, in increasing income compared

to the previous year. This could have been caused by a number of factors, but perhaps the most relevant is that the price of livestock increased sharply in 2014 due to strong demand for and a weaker supply of animal protein.

REAL MEAN INCOME BY PRACTICE TYPE, PRIVATE PRACTICE

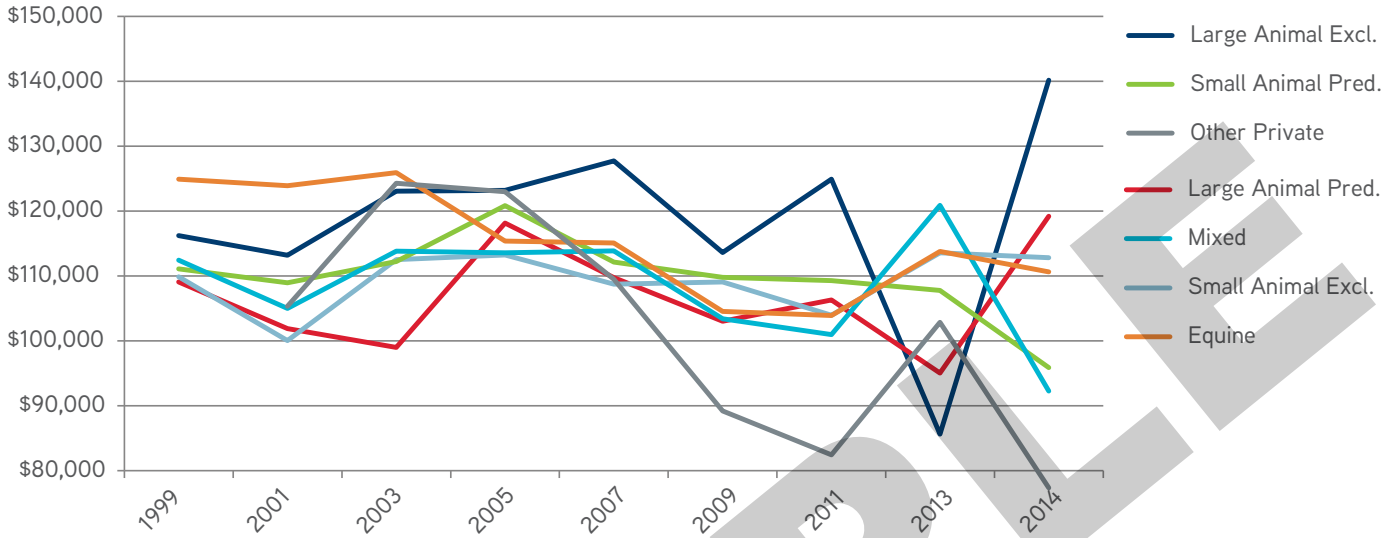


Figure 38

Generally, the trend over this period for private practice veterinarians is flat to declining for each of the practice types with a slight decline in total. Only the small animal exclusive showed a slight increase in salaries over the period.

In the public sector, the prevailing patterns appear to have held steady or slightly climbed, with the relative salaries of each public practice type remaining generally unchanged over the period. Industry veterinarians, however, have received much higher levels of compensation over the period and that compensation has been rising fairly steadily.

REAL MEAN INCOME BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR, PUBLIC PRACTICE

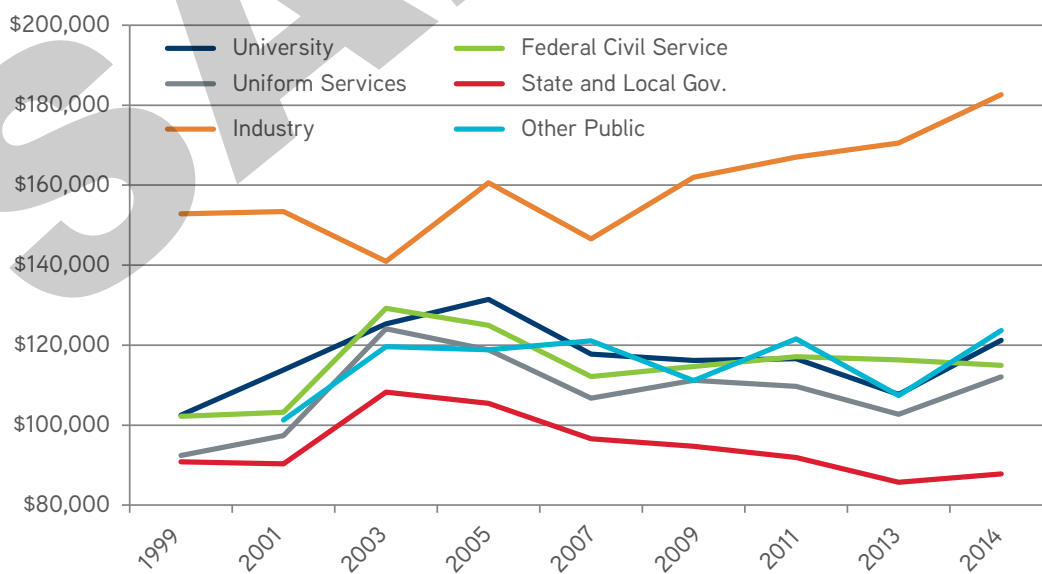


Figure 39