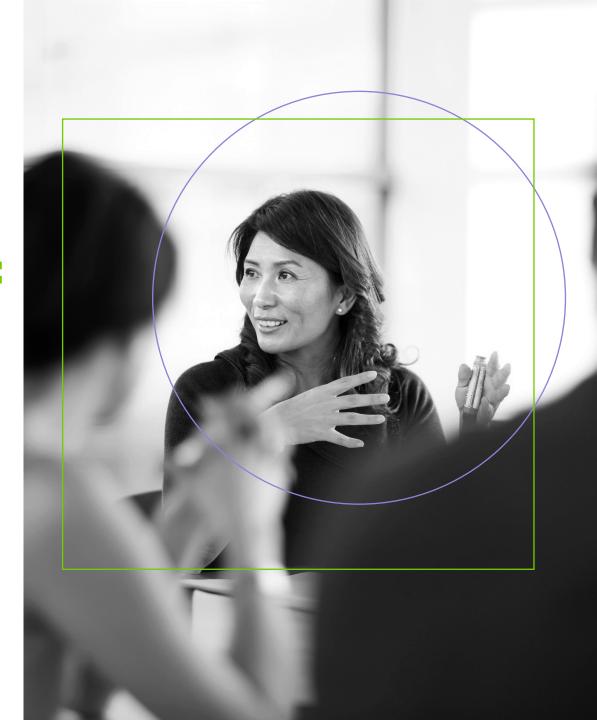
Graduate Management Admission Council™

# MBA Programs: Demand & Career Aspirations

**Regional Report** 

**Prospective Students Survey 2022** 

**May 2022** 



Post-GME Career Aspirations: Prospective Students Survey 2022 is a product of the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC), a global, mission-driven association of 229 leading graduate business schools. Founded in 1953, we are actively committed to advancing the art and science of admissions by convening and representing the industry and offering best-in-class products and services for schools and students. GMAC is dedicated to creating access to and disseminating information about graduate management education that business schools and candidates need to learn, connect, and evaluate each other. School and industry leaders rely on the Council as the premier provider of reliable data about the graduate management education industry.



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## **Introduction**

# Over 6,500 individuals responded to the **Prospective Students Survey in 2021**

The Prospective Students Survey is one of the Graduate Management Admission Council's (GMAC) keystone research programs. The global graduate management education (GME) community has relied on data from this survey to gain insights about candidates' decision-making processes when considering and applying to graduate business schools since 2009.

The findings detailed in this report are based on responses from a total of 6,596 individuals surveyed between January and December 2021, as well as responses from more than 152,000 individuals surveyed between the years 2009 and 2021.

Prospective students who responded represent those interested in various MBA and business master's program categories, including full-time MBA, professional MBA, executive MBA, master's in management and international management, and other specialized business master's programs.

Additional information on the survey methodology and analytical procedures supporting this report can be found on page 21.

### **Explore the Data for Yourself**

An Interactive Data Research Tool accompanies the Prospective Students Survey 2022 and available exclusively to school professionals at GMAT™ score-accepting institutions. The tool empowers users to customize data searches by multiple survey response variables, such as preferred study destination, preferred program type, citizenship, residence, gender, age, and more. Access the tool with your gmac.com login at:

### gmac.com/prospectivestudents

### **Business School Participation in GMAC Research**

Graduate business schools around the world are invited to take advantage of opportunities to gather data and generate insights about the business school pipeline.

Schools can sign up to participate in the GMAC Application Trends Survey and Corporate Recruiters Survey on our survey sign-up page:

gmac.com/surveysignup



## **Introduction**

## More information available

This year, the rich information gleaned from the Prospective Students Survey is being released in a nine-part series for easier consumption and improved user experience.

## **2 Overview Reports**



Visit <a href="mailto:gmac.com">gmac.com</a>
to access all nine reports.

## **5 Regional Reports**



## **2 Program Reports**





## **Introduction**

## **Degrees highlighted in Program reports**

Each program report showcases results from the Prospective Students Survey by preferred program type of study.

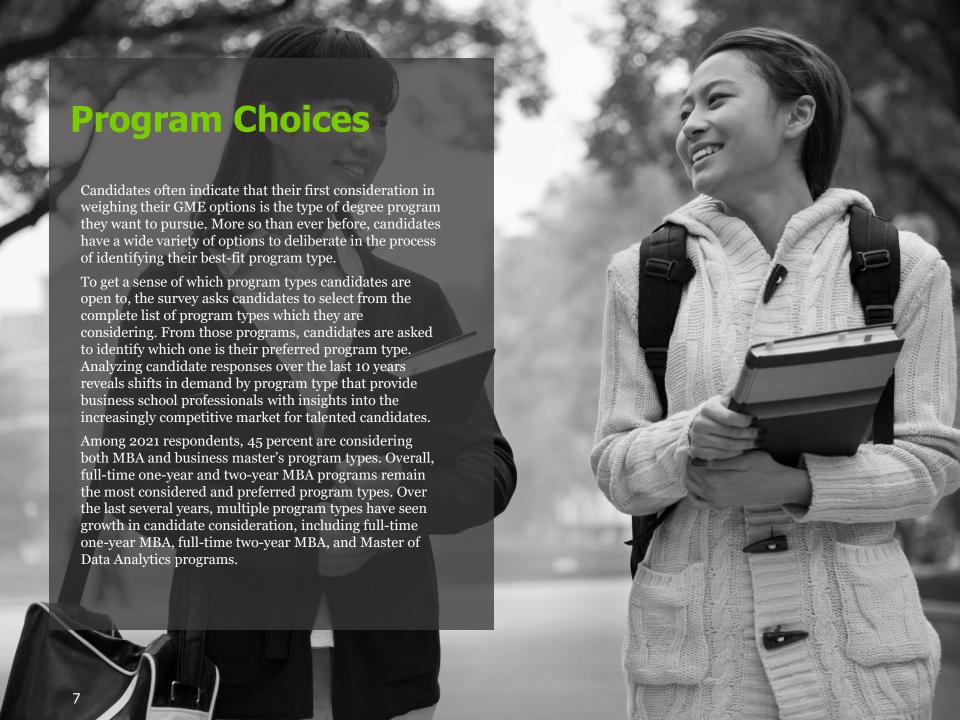
# MBA **Program Types**

- Full-time Two-year MBA
- Full-time One-year MBA
- Part-time
- Executive MBA
- Online MBA

# **Business Master's Program Types**

- Master of Finance
- Master of Data Analytics
- Master of Management
- Maser of International Management
- Master of Marketing





# Three-quarters of candidates consider multiple program types, often selecting from among similar program types

Three in 4 candidates are considering more than one program type in their business school decision-making process (76%). Often, there is overlap in program type consideration among similar program types. For example, more than half of candidates considering full-time one-year MBA programs are also considering full-time two-year MBA programs, and vice versa. Candidates considering a professional MBA program types tend to consider other professional MBA program types as well.

#### Top Five Alternative Program Types Considered, Candidates Considering MBA Program Types

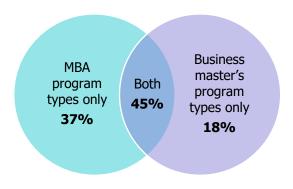
		Program Type Considered						
		Full-time two- year MBA	Full-time one- year MBA	Part-time MBA	Flexible MBA	Executive MBA	Online MBA	
Types	1	Full-time one- year MBA (51%)	Full-time two- year MBA (59%)	Flexible MBA (53%)	Full-time one- year MBA (59%)	Full-time one- year MBA (54%)	Flexible MBA (54%)	
Program '	2	Master of Finance (20%)	Master of Finance (20%)	Full-time one- year MBA (50%)  Part-Time MBA (53%)  Full-time two- year MBA (47%)	year MBA	Full-time one- year MBA (53%)		
rnative F	3	Flexible MBA (19%)	Full-time two- year MBA (42%)	Full-time two- year MBA (52%)	Flexible MBA (32%)	Part-time MBA (50%)		
Five Alternative Conside	4	Flexible MBA (15%)	Master of Data Analytics (18%)	Online MBA (36%)	Online MBA (38%)	Part-time MBA (29%)	Full-time two- year MBA (46%)	
Top	5	Master of Mgmt. (14%)	Executive MBA (18%)	Executive MBA (28%)	Hybrid MBA (33%)	Online MBA (24%)	Hybrid MBA (37%)	



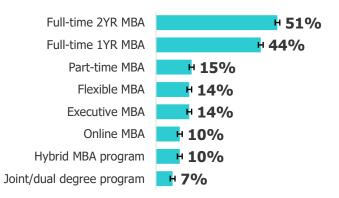
# The full-time MBA tops the list of most considered program types

The MBA remains the predominant credential sought in GME, as overall 4 in 5 candidates are considering an MBA program type (80%). Consideration of two-year MBA programs (51%) returns to levels higher than one-year MBA programs (44%) in 2021.

#### **Program Considerations**



#### MBA Program Types Considered 1, 2



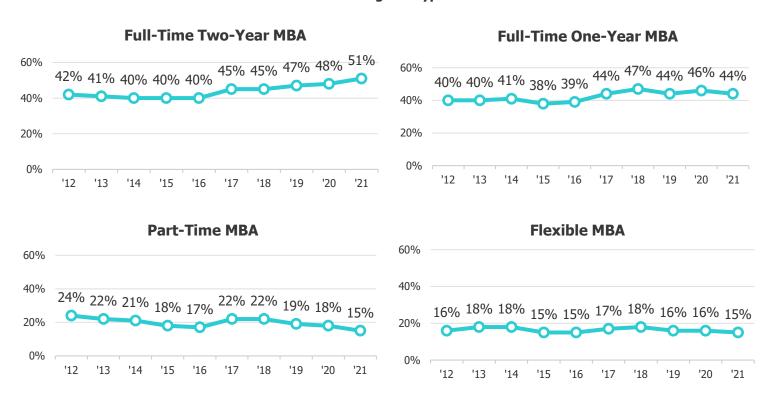
#### Notes:

- 1. The error bars at the right end of each bar represent the 95 percent confidence intervals for each estimated population proportion. There is no difference between two groups if their 95 percent confidence intervals overlap, even if the two bars differ in length. Other bar graphs in this report present the 95 percent confidence intervals in the same manner.
- 2. Total percentages do not sum to 100 percent because of multiple selections.



## The percentage of candidates considering fulltime two-year MBA programs rises, part-time dips

#### 10-Year Trend in Program Type Consideration

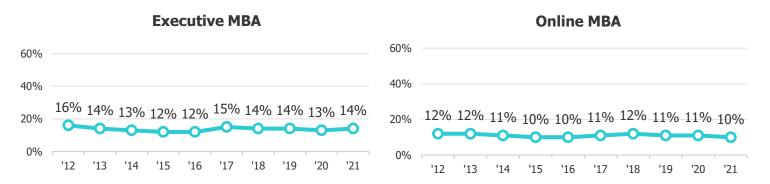


Note: The way candidates are asked about the program types they are considering was modified in 2017. Prior to then, candidates were first asked which program category types they are considering (e.g., full-time MBA, business master's) and then asked which program types within those categories they are considering. From 2017 and forward, candidates select from a list of all program types.



# Consideration of executive MBA and online MBA programs remains stable over last 10-years

### 10-Year Trend in Program Type Consideration



Note: The way candidates are asked about the program types they are considering was modified in 2017. Prior to then, candidates were first asked which program category types they are considering (e.g., full-time MBA, business master's) and then asked which program types within those categories they are considering. From 2017 and forward, candidates select from a list of all program types.

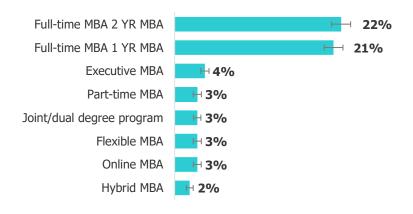


# Overall, over 60 percent of candidates prefer an MBA program type

While most candidates consider multiple program types (76%), the survey asks candidates to identify a single option as their preferred program type. Generally speaking, trends in candidates' preferred program types mirror trends in candidate consideration.

Overall, more candidates prefer an MBA program type (62%) than prefer a business master's program type (36%). Almost one in 2 candidates prefer a full-time MBA program type (43%). Similar to trends in consideration, an equal percentage of candidates overall prefer full-time two-year programs (22%) to full-time one-year programs (21%). A smaller proportion of candidates prefer professional and executive MBA program types.

#### Preferred Program Type, MBA Program Types 1,2



#### Notes:

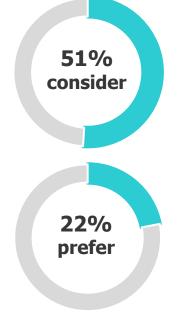
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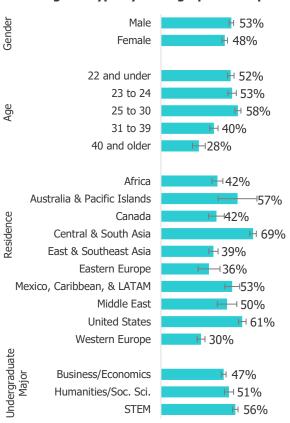


## **Full-time Two-Year MBA**

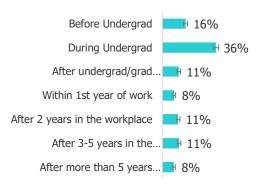




#### Percentage of Candidates Considering This Program Type by Demographic Group 1,2



#### First Consider Graduate Business School 1,2



#### Top 5 Triggers in Decision to Pursue Graduate Business Education <sup>2</sup>

66%	I always planned to pursue a graduate business education at this point
33%	Wanted to apply for a job, but lacked required skills and/or degree to be competitive
25%	Convenient time to go to school
20%	I realized I lacked specific knowledge to do my current job
18%	I had the financial resources to apply

#### Notes:

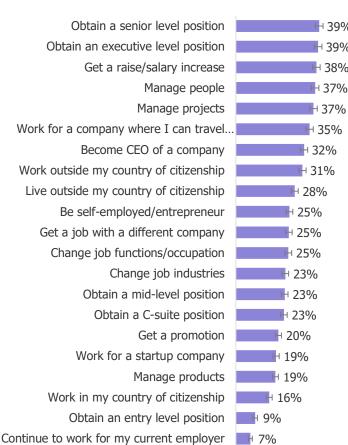
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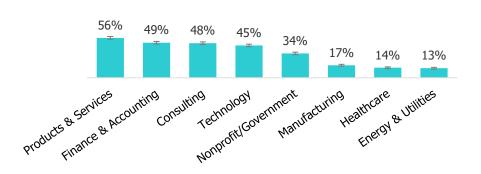
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## **Full-time Two-Year MBA**

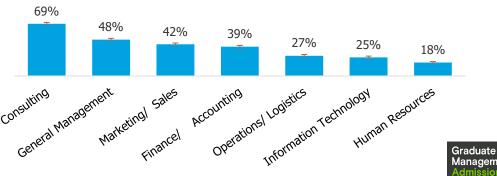
#### **Post-GME Career Goals**



#### **Post-GME Industries of Interest**

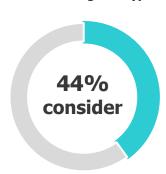


#### **Post-GME Job Functions of Interest**



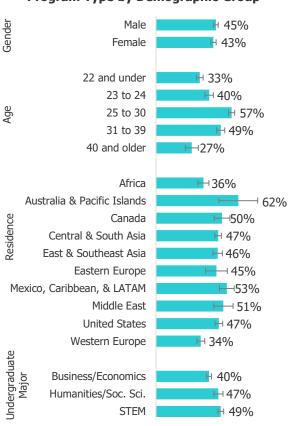
## **Full-time One-Year MBA**

# Candidate Consideration and Preference for This Program Type

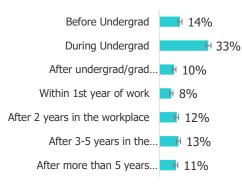




## Percentage of Candidates Considering This Program Type by Demographic Group <sup>1,2</sup>



#### First Consider Graduate Business School 1,2



## Top 5 Triggers in Decision to Pursue Graduate Business Education <sup>2</sup>

63%	I always planned to pursue a graduate business education at this point
36%	Wanted to apply for a job, but lacked required skills and/or degree to be competitive
25%	Convenient time to go to school
21%	I realized I lacked specific knowledge to do my current job
20%	I had the financial resources to apply

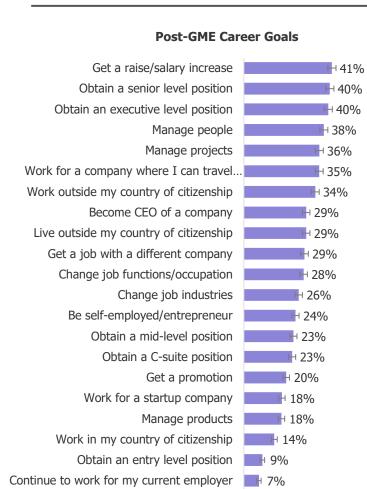
#### Notes:

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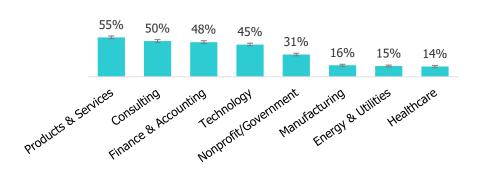
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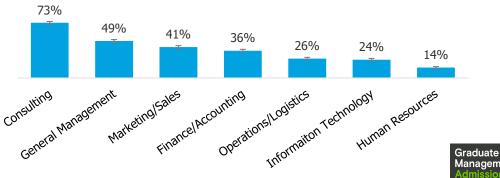
## **Full-time One-Year MBA**



#### **Post-GME Industries of Interest**



#### **Post-GME Job Functions of Interest**



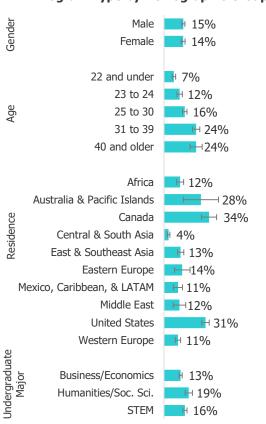
## **Part-time MBA**

# Candidate Consideration and Preference for This Program Type

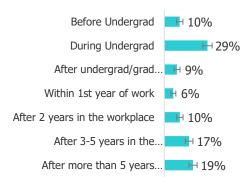




#### Percentage of Candidates Considering This Program Type by Demographic Group 1,2



#### First Consider Graduate Business School 1,2



## Top 5 Triggers in Decision to Pursue Graduate Business Education <sup>2</sup>

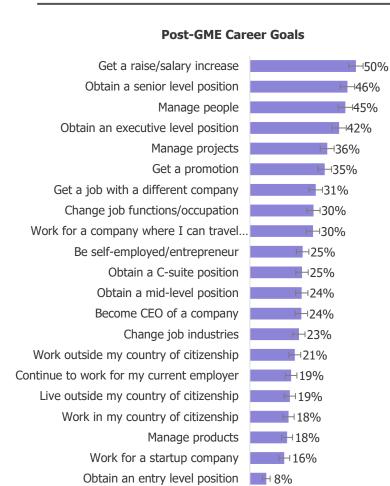
54%	I always planned to pursue a graduate business education at this point
37%	Wanted to apply for a job, but lacked required skills and/or degree to be competitive
30%	Convenient time to go to school
26%	I realized I lacked specific knowledge to do my current job
25%	I had the financial resources to apply

#### Notes:

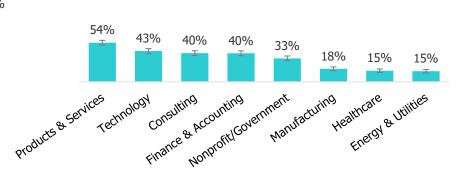
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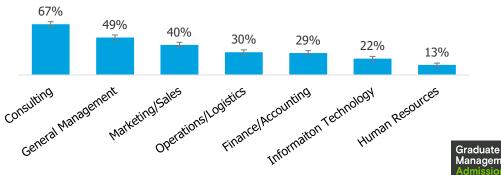
## **Part-time MBA**



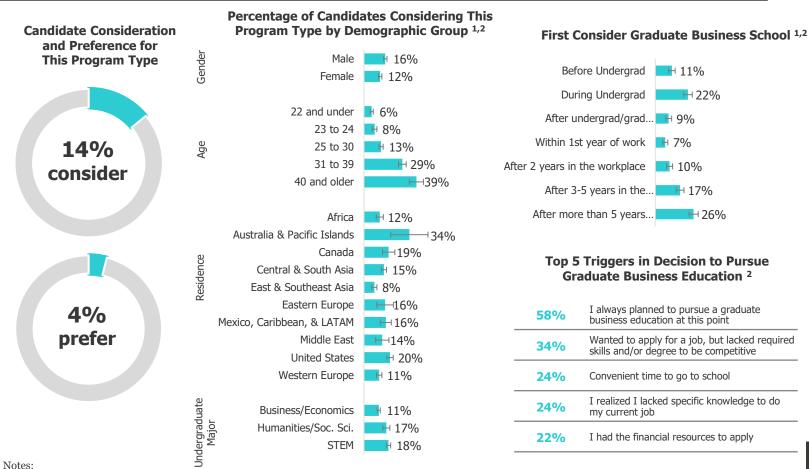
#### **Post-GME Industries of Interest**



### **Post-GME Job Functions of Interest**



## **Executive MBA**



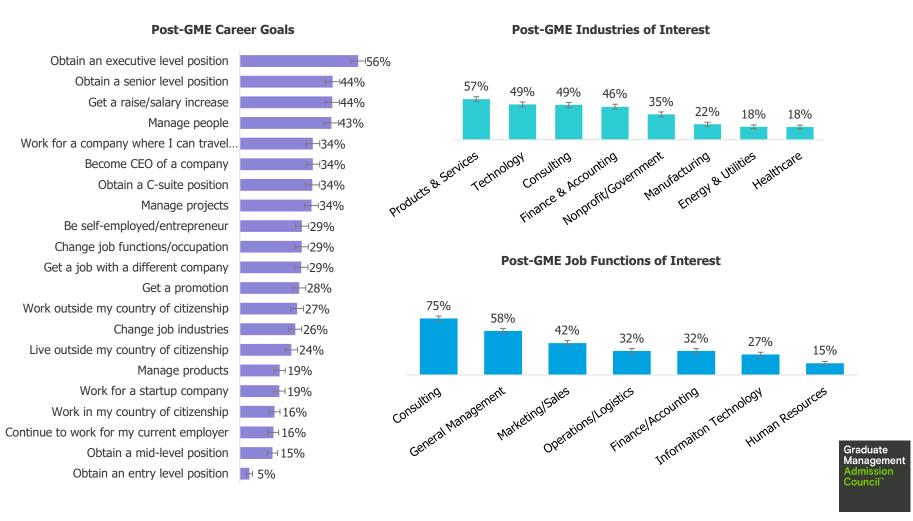
#### Notes:



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## **Executive MBA**



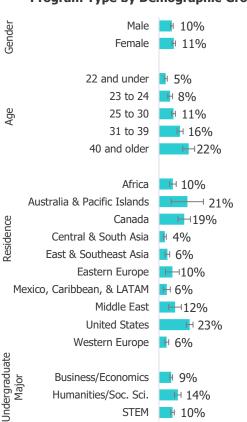
## **Online MBA**

# Candidate Consideration and Preference for This Program Type

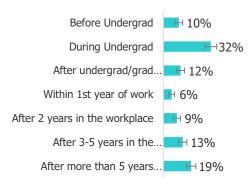




## Percentage of Candidates Considering This Program Type by Demographic Group <sup>1,2</sup>



#### First Consider Graduate Business School 1,2



#### Top 5 Triggers in Decision to Pursue Graduate Business Education <sup>2</sup>

52%	I always planned to pursue a graduate business education at this point
40%	Wanted to apply for a job, but lacked required skills and/or degree to be competitive
30%	Convenient time to go to school
25%	I realized I lacked specific knowledge to do my current job
25%	I had the financial resources to apply

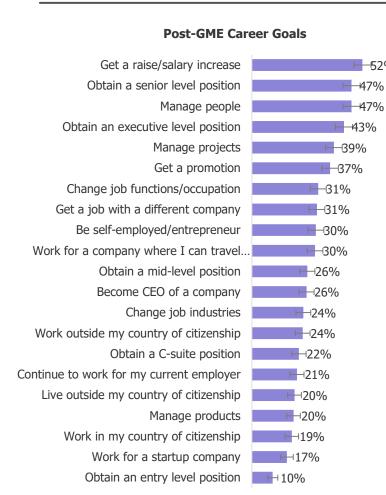
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## **Online MBA**



#### **Post-GME Industries of Interest**



#### **Post-GME Job Functions of Interest**



## Methodology

### **Population & Sampling Methods**

In 2021, the Graduate Management Admission Council™ (GMAC™) surveyed all individuals who registered on mba.com—the GMAC website for prospective graduate business students — about their demand for GME. In November and December 2021, prospective students who attended events hosted by The MBA Tour, visited the BusinessBecause website, or registered for the NMAT by GMAC exam in India were also invited to participate in the survey to expand the representation of survey respondents across all regions of the world. In total, over 6,500 prospective students from 153 countries in all 10 populated world regions completed the survey.

### **Analysis**

Descriptive analyses were conducted on survey responses to examine prospective student career goals. Analyses were conducted on all respondents and by respondents' age, gender, and region of citizenship.

### Reporting

When reporting results for 2021, a 95% confidence interval is provided for each data point reported to show the estimated range of the value of interest for all GME prospective students (instead of for survey respondents only). Readers can use these confidence intervals to assess the magnitude of differences between questions or groups defined by gender, age, and citizenship region. When comparing results on different survey questions (e.g., the percentage interested in consulting vs the percentage interested in general management) or results on the same question by group (e.g., the percentage interested in consulting by gender), compare the associated 95% confidence intervals to see if there is a significant difference in the population of prospective students for GME. If the associated confidence intervals overlap, there is no difference between the questions or groups under comparison in the population. If the associated confidence intervals do not overlap, there is a statistically significant difference between two questions or groups under comparison.



## **Respondent Demographic Profile**

		Gender			Age				
Citizenship Region <sup>1</sup>	Overall	Male	Female	Non- binary	22 and younger	23 to 24	25 to 30	31 to 39	40 and older
Global	6,596	3,826	2,696	74	1,778	1,128	2,089	1,156	444
Africa	787	487	293	7	77	83	278	250	99
Australia & Pacific Islands	46	30	13	<5	<5	<5	21	8	11
Canada	250	135	110	5	36	30	89	45	50
Central & South Asia	1,749	1,076	657	16	634	369	503	197	46
East & Southeast Asia	944	420	517	7	258	147	318	183	37
Eastern Europe	209	104	97	8	73	30	50	39	17
Latin America	388	255	129	<5	32	62	185	85	24
Middle East	185	118	67	<5	18	20	69	56	22
United States	1,075	618	440	17	223	178	378	192	104
Western Europe	963	583	373	7	423	207	198	101	34

#### Note:



<sup>1.</sup> Cells with less than 5 respondents were suppressed.

## **Country-World Region Assignment**

All geographic regions mentioned in this report use the following country-region classifications:

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Southern Territories, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast (Cote D'Ivoire), Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab, Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Australia and Pacific Islands: American Samoa, Australia, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands

#### Canada

**Central & South Asia**: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, British Indian Ocean Territory, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

**East & Southeast Asia**: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Hong Kong, SAR China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, North, Korea, South, Lao Peoples, Democratic Republic, Macao, SAR China, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Viet Nam

**Eastern Europe**: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Kosovo, Romania, Russian, Federation, Serbia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

Latin America: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sint Maarten, South Georgia-Sandwich Islands, St. Helena, St. Martin, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, US Minor Outlying Islands, Venezuela, Virgin Islands, British, Virgin Islands, US

**Middle East**: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian, Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

#### **United States**

**Western Europe**: Aland Islands, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bouvet Island, Cyprus, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Jibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Guernsey, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Vatican City State



## **Contributors & Contact Information**

## **Contributors**

The following individuals made significant contributions to the publication of this report:

Alexandria Williams, Associate Manager of Survey Research, survey management, data analysis, manuscript design & drafting; Tacoma Williams, Associate Manager of Research Operations, sample development, manuscript design & drafting; Kun Yuan, Director of Research & Data Science, manuscript design & review; Devina Caruthers, Research Manager, questionnaire design, survey management; Matt Hazenbush, Director of Research Analysis & Communications, original manuscript design.

## **Contact Information**

For questions or comments regarding the data or analysis presented in this report, please contact the GMAC Research & Data Science Department at <a href="mailto:research@gmac.com">research@gmac.com</a>.



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