



Information BRIEF

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SUS GRADUATES DO GET JOBS

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HIGHLIGHTS

- A bachelor's degree from one of Florida's 12 public universities leads to employment
- 92% of SUS graduates in the study worked within one year of completing a bachelor's degree
- Nearly three-fourths of those working were employed full-time
- The proportions of females, Black/African American, and Hispanic graduates who worked is comparable to their proportions among all graduates in the study
- A quarter of those working also pursued additional education

Introduction

Students, parents, educators, and policy-makers need information regarding the employment outcomes of bachelor's degree recipients after they complete college. Students need better information to make decisions about education and employment. Parents and educators need that same information to guide students. Policy-makers across the country have shifted their focus from inputs (e.g., enrollments) to outputs (e.g., graduates who work). Employment estimates show that in the next four to eight years, jobs requiring bachelor's degrees or higher will account for somewhere between 15 and 30 percent of all job openings in Florida (2015-2023 Projections Statewide, Florida Department of Economic Opportunity; *Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020*, Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce).

This report is one in a series of information briefs based on a recent study conducted by staff at the Board of Governors. This brief focuses on the employment outcomes of the Class of 2015. A comprehensive overview of employment and educational outcomes is available in the *Baccalaureate Follow-Up Study: Class of 2015* on the Board's website <http://flbog.edu/forstudents/gfs/>.

Study Overview

Records for 60,333 students who received baccalaureate degrees during the 2014-2015 academic year were used for the study. This includes graduates from 11 of the 12 institutions that make up the State University System of Florida (SUS). The newest SUS institution, Florida Polytechnic

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University, enrolled its first students in Fall 2015 and did not have any graduates to include in this analysis. The SUS institutions award degrees in 28 fields of study.

Employment and/or enrollment records were available for 89% of graduates. Data for the remaining 6,843 graduates were not found. Employment information was available from Florida and from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 40 additional states participating in WRIS 2. Enrollment data was available from the National Student Clearinghouse, which has a database of records from 3,600 colleges and universities nationwide. Refer to the full report for more details.

The study was designed to answer the following four questions.

1. Do graduates get jobs?
2. Do graduates pursue additional education?
3. Do graduates work while pursuing additional education?
4. What are the starting salaries of graduates?

This information brief focuses on the first research question - do graduates get jobs?

Findings

In response to the question - do graduate get jobs? - the answer is a resounding yes. Approximately 92% of the Class of 2015 of graduates in the study worked in Florida or in one of 40 other states and territories within one year after graduation.

The fields of study with the largest number of graduates working either full- or part-time were Business & Marketing (9,410 or 96% of graduates from this field), Health Professions (6,160 or 93% of graduates from this field), and Social Sciences (4,482 or 91% of graduates from this field).

The field of study with the highest proportion of graduates employed was Engineering Technician with 98% of graduates working one year after graduation. The field of study with the lowest proportion of graduates employed one year after graduation was Physical Sciences with 77% of their graduates working.

The following table shows the number and percent of graduates working for each of the 28 fields of study in which SUS institutions award baccalaureate degrees.

Table 1. Number of Baccalaureate Graduates Working One Year After Graduation, by Fields of Study

Field of Study	Total Working		# of Graduates Found
	#	% of Graduates Found	
Business & Marketing	9,410	96%	9,813
Health Professions	6,160	93%	6,609
Social Sciences	4,482	91%	4,913
Psychology	4,051	89%	4,540
Biological Sciences	3,157	81%	3,901
Engineering	3,051	94%	3,255
Education	2,820	97%	2,922
Communication & Journalism	2,767	97%	2,860
Security & Protective Services	2,148	95%	2,258
English & Literature	1,511	93%	1,632
Visual & Performing Arts	1,432	94%	1,528
Computer & Information Sciences	1,249	97%	1,290
Public Administration	963	91%	1,057
Interdisciplinary Studies	919	93%	985
Recreation & Fitness Studies	806	91%	883
Liberal Arts & Sciences	631	92%	684
History	511	91%	562
Physical Sciences	448	77%	584
Languages & Linguistics	418	89%	472
Agriculture	399	80%	499
Natural Resources	389	95%	411
Family & Consumer Sciences	381	87%	438
Mathematics & Statistics	310	85%	364
Legal Studies	309	87%	354
Philosophy & Religious Studies	215	88%	244
Architecture	159	89%	178
Engineering Technician	141	98%	144
Cultural Studies	93	85%	110
Total	49,330	92%	53,490

Sources: Board of Governors staff analysis of data from the Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program, the National Student Clearinghouse, and the State University Data System.

Notes: Includes graduates whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2014 and the Spring of 2015. Graduates working within one year are counted if they worked at least one quarter within four quarters after graduation. Includes graduates who also enrolled while working.

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Follow up question 1: Do working graduates work full-time?

The majority (71%) of graduates who worked were employed full-time one year after completing a bachelor's degree. By field of study, the proportion of graduates who worked full-time ranged from 48% of Biological Sciences graduates to 89% of Engineering Technician graduates.

Table 2. Number of Baccalaureate Graduates Working, by Full- and Part-time Status, by Fields of Study

Field of Study	Working Full-Time		Working Part-Time		Total Working
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	
Engineering Technician	125	89%	16	11%	141
Computer & Information Sciences	1,077	86%	172	14%	1,249
Engineering	2,619	86%	432	14%	3,051
Education	2,286	81%	534	19%	2,820
Business & Marketing	7,611	81%	1,799	19%	9,410
Health Professions	4,673	76%	1,487	24%	6,160
Architecture	117	74%	42	26%	159
Security & Protective Services	1,565	73%	583	27%	2,148
Mathematics & Statistics	221	71%	89	29%	310
Communication & Journalism	1,926	70%	841	30%	2,767
Public Administration	644	67%	319	33%	963
Liberal Arts & Sciences	420	67%	211	33%	631
Natural Resources	254	65%	135	35%	389
Social Sciences	2,895	65%	1,587	35%	4,482
Interdisciplinary Studies	587	64%	332	36%	919
History	319	62%	192	38%	511
Family & Consumer Sciences	237	62%	144	38%	381
English & Literature	930	62%	581	38%	1,511
Psychology	2,461	61%	1,590	39%	4,051
Recreation & Fitness Studies	485	60%	321	40%	806
Physical Sciences	267	60%	181	40%	448
Legal Studies	175	57%	134	43%	309
Visual & Performing Arts	802	56%	630	44%	1,432
Languages & Linguistics	226	54%	192	46%	418
Agriculture	210	53%	189	47%	399
Philosophy & Religious Studies	110	51%	105	49%	215
Cultural Studies	46	49%	47	51%	93
Biological Sciences	1,510	48%	1,647	52%	3,157
Total	34,798	71%	14,532	29%	49,330

Sources: Board of Governors staff analysis of data from the Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program, the National Student Clearinghouse, and the State University Data System.

Notes: Includes graduates whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2014 and the Spring of 2015. Graduates working within one year are counted if they worked at least one quarter. Includes graduates who also enrolled while working.

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Follow up question 2: Do female graduates get jobs?

The proportion of female graduates who worked are comparable to the proportion among all graduates in the study. Females represented 59% of all graduates in the study and 60% of those working. By field of study, the proportions were also comparable. For example, 82% of all of Education graduates were female, as were 82% of all Education graduates who worked one year after graduation. The field with the highest proportion of females who worked was Family & Consumer Sciences (93%).

Table 3. Number and Percent of Female Baccalaureate Graduates Working, by Fields of Study

Field of Study	Female				Total	
	# of Graduates Working	% of Graduates Working	# of Graduates Found	% of Total Graduates Found	# of Graduates Working	# of Graduates Found
Family & Consumer Sciences	356	93%	409	93%	381	438
Public Administration	806	84%	884	84%	963	1,057
Education	2,321	82%	2,395	82%	2,820	2,922
Health Professions	5,015	81%	5,371	81%	6,160	6,609
Psychology	3,238	80%	3,619	80%	4,051	4,540
Cultural Studies	71	76%	84	76%	93	110
Communication & Journalism	1,980	72%	2,037	71%	2,767	2,860
Languages & Linguistics	289	69%	330	70%	418	472
English & Literature	1,034	68%	1,120	69%	1,511	1,632
Interdisciplinary Studies	597	65%	641	65%	919	985
Visual & Performing Arts	877	61%	920	60%	1,432	1,528
Liberal Arts & Sciences	386	61%	425	62%	631	684
Biological Sciences	1,914	61%	2,337	60%	3,157	3,901
Legal Studies	187	61%	216	61%	309	354
Agriculture	238	60%	311	62%	399	499
Natural Resources	213	55%	223	54%	389	411
Social Sciences	2,349	52%	2,560	52%	4,482	4,913
Security & Protective Services	1,073	50%	1,122	50%	2,148	2,258
Business & Marketing	4,513	48%	4,722	48%	9,410	9,813
Recreation & Fitness Studies	371	46%	408	46%	806	883
Physical Sciences	203	45%	260	45%	448	584
Mathematics & Statistics	140	45%	157	43%	310	364
Architecture	64	40%	71	40%	159	178
History	204	40%	219	39%	511	562
Philosophy & Religious Studies	78	36%	85	35%	215	244
Engineering	612	20%	641	20%	3,051	3,255
Computer & Information Sciences	211	17%	218	17%	1,249	1,290
Engineering Technician	20	14%	21	15%	141	144
Total	29,360	60%	31,806	59%	49,330	53,490

Sources: Board of Governors staff analysis of data from the Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program, the National Student Clearinghouse, and the State University Data System.

Notes: Includes graduates whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2014 and the Spring of 2015. Graduates working within one year are counted if they worked at least one quarter. Includes graduates who also enrolled while working.

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Follow up question 3: Do graduates from Florida's largest underrepresented minority groups get jobs? Overall, the proportions of working graduates who were Black/ African American or Hispanic were comparable to their proportions among all graduates in the study.

- Black/ African Americans comprised 13% of all graduates in the study and 13% of those who worked.
- Hispanics comprised 25% of all graduates in the study and 25% of graduates who worked.

Due to the small numbers of graduates in some fields, outcomes can only be reported for the ten fields of study awarding the most degrees to the Class of 2015. By field of study, the proportions of working graduates who were Black/ African American or Hispanic were also comparable to their proportions among graduates in their respective fields.

Black/ African Americans comprised between 7% and 24% of all graduates who worked.

- The field of study with the highest proportion of Black/ African American graduates who worked was Security & Protective Services.
- The field of study with the lowest proportion of Black/ African American graduates who worked one year after graduation was Engineering.

Table 4. Number and Percent of Black / African American Baccalaureate Graduates Working, by Largest Fields of Study

Field of Study	Black/African American				Total	
	# of Graduates Working	% of Graduates Working	# of Graduates Found	% of Total Graduates Found	# of Graduates Working	# of Graduates Found
Security & Protective Services	521	24%	535	24%	2,148	2,258
Health Professions	1,192	19%	1,239	19%	6,160	6,609
Social Sciences	701	16%	745	15%	4,482	4,913
Communication & Journalism	364	13%	380	13%	2,767	2,860
Psychology	523	13%	563	12%	4,051	4,540
Biological Sciences	337	11%	388	10%	3,157	3,901
Business & Marketing	920	10%	948	10%	9,410	9,813
Visual & Performing Arts	140	10%	150	10%	1,432	1,528
Education	272	10%	274	9%	2,820	2,922
Engineering	227	7%	236	7%	3,051	3,255
All Other Disciplines	1,421	14%	1,519	14%	9,852	10,891
Total	6,618	13%	6,977	13%	49,330	53,490

Sources: Board of Governors staff analysis of data from the Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program, the National Student Clearinghouse, and the State University Data System.

Notes: Includes graduates whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2014 and the Spring of 2015. Graduates working within one year are counted if they worked at least one quarter. Includes graduates who also enrolled while working.

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Hispanics comprised between 19% and 33% of all graduates in the study and graduates who worked one year after graduation.

- The field of study with the highest proportion of Hispanic graduates who worked one year after graduation was Psychology.
- The field of study with the lowest proportion of Hispanic graduates who worked one year after graduation was Health Professions.

Table 5. Number and Percent of Hispanic Baccalaureate Graduates Working, by Largest Fields of Study

Field of Study	Hispanic				Total	
	# of Graduates Working	% of Graduates Working	# of Graduates Found	% of Total Graduates Found	# of Graduates Working	# of Graduates Found
Psychology	1,333	33%	1,499	33%	4,051	4,540
Communication & Journalism	797	29%	819	29%	2,767	2,860
Security & Protective Services	598	28%	636	28%	2,148	2,258
Biological Sciences	875	28%	1,062	27%	3,157	3,901
Business & Marketing	2,556	27%	2,630	27%	9,410	9,813
Engineering	811	27%	860	26%	3,051	3,255
Visual & Performing Arts	354	25%	375	25%	1,432	1,528
Social Sciences	1,073	24%	1,185	24%	4,482	4,913
Education	574	20%	603	21%	2,820	2,922
Health Professions	1,182	19%	1,251	19%	6,160	6,609
All Other Disciplines	2,230	23%	2,454	23%	9,852	10,891
Total	12,383	25%	13,374	25%	49,330	53,490

Sources: Board of Governors staff analysis of data from the Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program, the National Student Clearinghouse, and the State University Data System.

Notes: Includes graduates whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2014 and the Spring of 2015. Graduates working within one year are counted if they worked at least one quarter. Includes graduates who also enrolled while working.

Data for graduates in the other race/ethnic categories cannot be reported due to the low numbers of graduates.

Conclusion

Most of the graduates in the study from the Class of 2015 were able to find employment in Florida, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or one of an additional 40 states. Approximately 92% of the graduates in the study worked one year after completing a baccalaureate degree. Additionally, the majority of graduates working were able to work full-time. Subsequent analyses showed that the proportions of working graduates who were female, Black/African American, or Hispanic were comparable to their proportions among all graduates in the study.

Data Sources & Notes

The analysis utilized individual-level data for the 60,333 graduates from the State University Data System (SUDS) maintained by the Florida Board of Governors. These records were matched to records in the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) and the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) to determine employment and education outcomes.

Data reported in this information brief include graduates whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2014 and the Spring of 2015. Enrollments were counted within 14 months, or 426 days, of graduation. Graduates who worked within one year were counted if they worked at least one quarter within four quarters after graduation. Full- and part-time employment status was based on employment in the 4th quarter following graduation. The outcomes reported in this brief also include graduates who worked while pursuing further education.

Additional Information

For more information about the study or other outcomes for the Class of 2015, refer to the full report – *Baccalaureate Follow-Up Study: Class of 2015* - on the Board's website <http://flbog.edu/forstudents/gfs/>. Details about the methodology, data sources, and data limitations are also available in the full report.

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