

Graduate Follow-up Study:
Baccalaureate Class of 2012,
First Year Outcomes

September 2014

Post-Baccalaureate Outcomes

Three mutually exclusive outcomes – 1) working only, 2) enrolled in further education only and 3) enrolled in further education while working – for college graduates are illustrated in Figure 1 along with the relative size of each group.

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. N=48,098.

Notes: The 2011-12 cohort consists of students whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2011 and the Spring

DO GRADUATES GET JOBS IN FLORIDA?

The answer to this question is yes. Graduates comprising the Baccalaureate Class of 2012 were primarily engaged in work one year after graduating. Graduates accounted for 32,155 workers, with 66% working full-time and 34% working part-time.³

Academic discipline had an effect on post-college outcomes, especially whether graduates seemed to find work within the first year after graduating. The three academic disciplines with the largest number of graduates working full-time were Business and Marketing, Education, and Health Professions (Table 1). The three academic disciplines with the largest number of graduates working part-time were Business and Marketing, Social Sciences, and Psychology.

Academic Discipline	Full-time			Part-time			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Business & Marketing	2,836	2,786	5,622	1,003	1,061	2,064	3,839	3,847	7,686
Education	1,966	324	2,290	412	95	507	2,378	419	2,797
Health Professions	1,912								

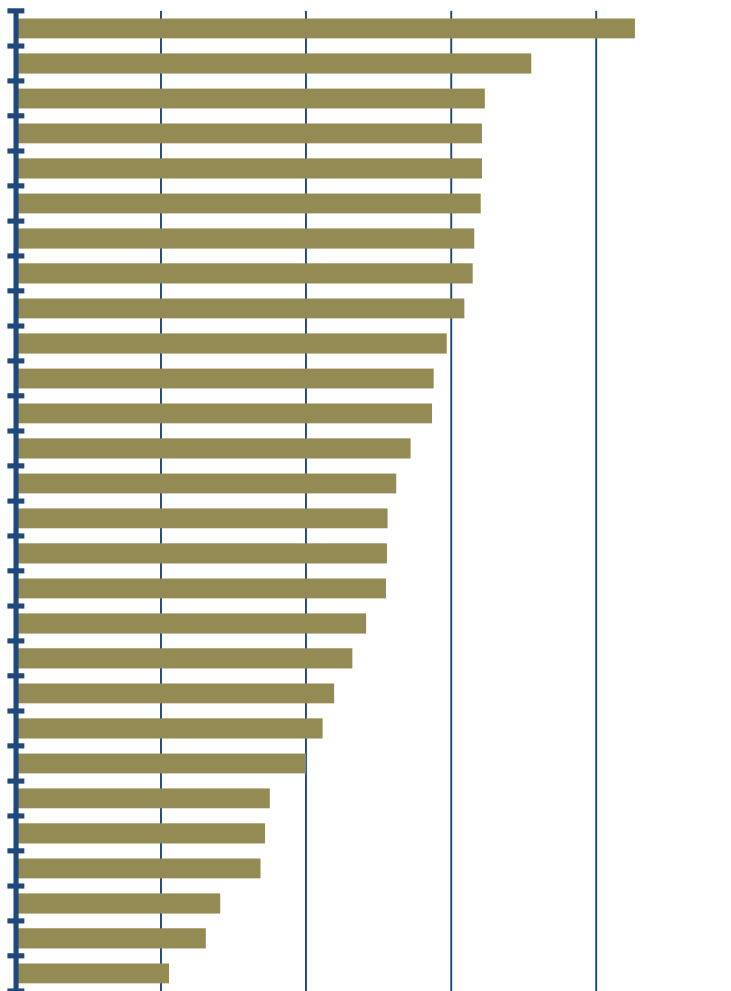
male counterparts (4,529). Regarding part-time employment for graduates in the top five largest disciplines, more female graduates (3,296) also found work than male graduates (2,117).

Graduates in the areas of Education, Engineering Technicians, and Computer and Information Sciences had the highest percentage of full-time employment for bachelor's degree recipients at 65%, 61%, and 60% (Figure 2). The academic disciplines with the lowest percentage of graduates working full-time were Biological Sciences, Languages and Linguistics, and Physical Sciences at 22%, 24% and 25%.

Sources. Board of Governors staff analysis of data from the FfV 48l(rId76(a 20(Eid)3um)-5cae)-613(s)5(of)-28l(rId76(a 20(Eid)3um)-5cae)-613(s)5(of)-

ARE GRADUATES PURSUING FURTHER EDUCATION?

The answer to this question is yes, but not nearly to the extent that graduates were working. Nearly 4,500



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. N=11,436.

Notes. The 2011-12 cohort consists of students whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2011 and the Spring of 2012. **Enrollments are counted within 14 months, or 426 days, of graduation.** Missing/unknown records are excluded from this analysis.

Prior to answering the study's fourth question, related to earnings, Figure 5 is provided to illustrate a summary view of all known outcomes for graduates by academic discipline. In total, 44% were employed full-time, 23% were working part-time, 9% were enrolled in further education and 24% were enrolled in further education while working.

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. N=48,098.

Notes. The 2011-12 cohort consists of students whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2011 and the Spring

WHAT ARE THE STARTING SALARIES OF GRADUATES WORKING IN FLORIDA?

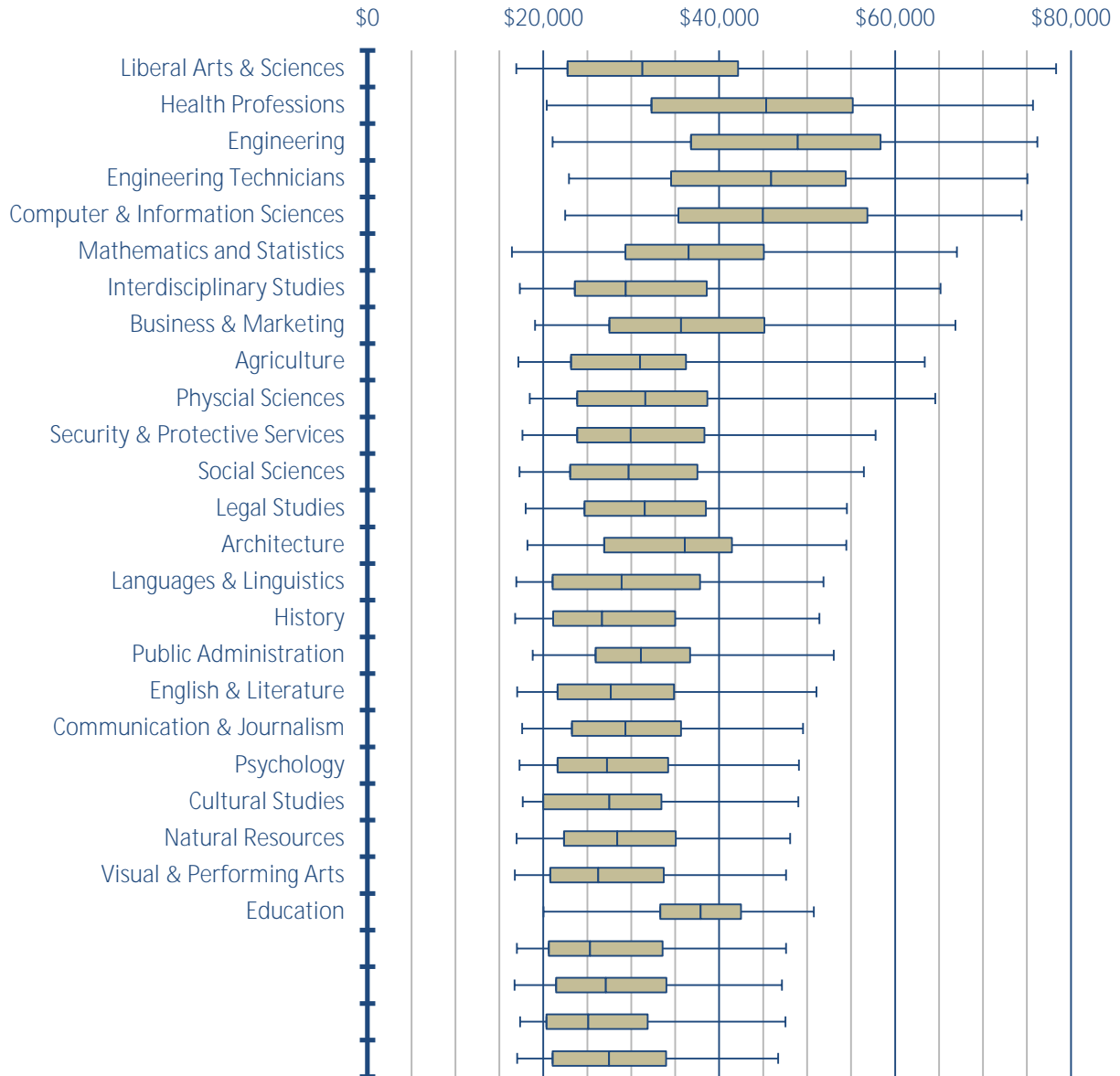
The median wage for graduates of the Baccalaureate Class of 2012 who were working full-time in Florida one year after college was \$34,000.⁴ Median wages for full-time workers in Florida varied by academic discipline, from a low of \$25,000 for Philosophy and Religious Studies to a high of \$49,000 in Engineering.

Figure 6 illustrates the median earning for the 28 academic disciplines, along with the inter-quartile range (25th and 75th percentile), and the restricted range (5th to 95th percentile). A wide range, as depicted by the academic disciplines listed at the top of Figure 6, suggests that median earnings may not be an accurate indicator of what a recent graduate is likely to earn because there is greater variability in earnings. Where the data show a smaller earnings range, the median is a more accurate depiction of post-baccalaureate earnings of new graduates. For example, the median earnings for Liberal Arts and Sciences graduates (\$31,000) was similar to median earnings for Family and Consumer Sciences graduates (\$28,000), but the restricted range of earnings for Liberal Arts and Sciences graduates was twice that of Family and Consumer Science graduates.

The academic discipline with the largest range of earnings, including the highest earnings value was Liberal Arts and Sciences, followed by Health Professions and Engineering. The academic discipline with the smallest range of earnings was Family and Consumer Sciences, followed by Philosophy and Religious Studies and Recreation and Fitness Studies.

⁴ Actual median wage figures were rounded to the nearest thousand to protect privacy.

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Sources. Board of Governors staff analysis of data from the Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) and the State University Data System. N= 21,223.

Notes. The 2011-12 cohort consists of students whose degrees were granted in the Summer and Fall terms of 2011 and the Spring of 2012. Earnings reflect annualized quarterly earnings for values reported in the 4th quarter after the degree was granted. The low and high points reflect the 5th and 95th percentile. The low and high ends of the box reflect the 25th and 75th percentile and the line in the middle of the box reflects the median. Data are for workers with a full-time wage or greater. Data were sorted by restricted range, with the largest at the top and the smallest at the bottom. Missing/unknown records are excluded from this analysis.

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In sum, this Baccalaureate Follow-Up Graduate Study provides important information about the outcomes of State University System graduates. Of the 56,161 graduates of the Class of 2012, we were able to track 86% beyond graduation. Of the graduates we could track, two-thirds (67%) found employment in Florida. Of those who were employed, two-thirds (66%) were employed full-time. The median salary for new graduates within a year of graduation was \$34,000. We were unable to track those who were employed out-of-state, although we will likely be able to do this in the near future because of improved data available through the federal Wage Record Interchange System (WRIS) 2 database.

Another nine percent of the graduating Class of 2012 enrolled in further education. Almost a quarter (24%) of those graduates we could track were simultaneously employed and enrolled in further education.

The Baccalaureate Follow Up Study is designed to be an annual, sustainable, replicable study that the Board of Governors can add to its toolkit to assist in providing important information about system results and strategic planning efforts. It is hoped that the study will be useful to students in planning their careers and life options after graduation and for faculty and campus administrators as they evaluate curricula and student outcomes by academic discipline.



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