2009 Follow-Up Study
of
2007-08 Students

Employment

Employment

Summary: Employment Data

Overall, the current data indicate that career technical graduates continued to have an advantage over career technical no formal award (NFA) respondents in obtaining related jobs and in obtaining higher incomes.

Employment status:

Sixty-eight percent of all respondents were employed either full- or part-time (Table 20).

Employed in present job before attending Lane:

After taking classes at Lane, nearly 77 percent (76.6%) of employed career technical respondents were working in a different job than the job they held before attending Lane (Table 23).

Job related to training:

As in past follow-up surveys, graduate career technical majors have a substantial advantage over non-graduate career technical majors in obtaining employment related to their fields of study (85.8% and 65.2% respectively—Table 25).

For the much smaller number of career technical respondents whose jobs were not related to their fields of study (22 respondents), the reason cited most often was because they found better pay in another field (five respondents) or could not find a job in their field (five respondents). See table 27.

Relevance of classes to employment:

Eighty-seven percent of employed career technical respondents indicated Lane's courses were "very relevant" or "relevant" to the employment related to their fields of study (Table 28).

Income:

Career technical graduates generally achieve higher monthly incomes shortly after leaving Lane than do no formal award career technical respondents (Table 30).

Employment Status

What is your current employment status?

[ ] Employed full-time
[ ] Employed part-time
[ ] Full-time military service
[ ] Unemployed (actively seeking employment)
[ ] Temporarily laid off (expect to be called back in 6 months)
[ ] Not in the labor force (not employed and not seeking employment)

- Over half (59.6%) of the graduate respondents were employed full- or part-time. Nearly two-thirds (64.4%) of the no formal award respondents were employed full- or part-time.

- A higher percentage of career technical (CT) graduates indicated they were employed full- or part-time (76.3%—Table 21) compared to career technical no formal award respondents who indicated they were employed full- or part-time (62.1%). See the line chart on page 42 for a comparison of full-time CT employment with Lane County unemployment rates.

- For those respondents not attending school full-time (Table 22), respondents were over twice as likely to be employed full-time (51.2%) compared to part-time (21.7%). This gap is much smaller compared to the same measure in the 2007 Student Follow-up Study of 2005-06 students. In the 2005-06 study, respondents not attending school full-time were over three times as likely to be employed full-time (63.3%) compared to part-time (19.5%).

Interpretation/Further Analysis:

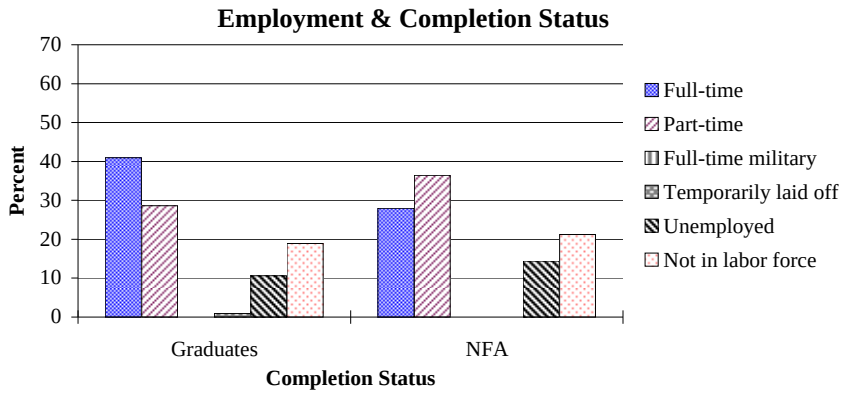
Overall, a higher percentage of respondents were working full-time compared to part-time, and graduate respondents were more likely to have full-time employment compared to no formal award respondents.

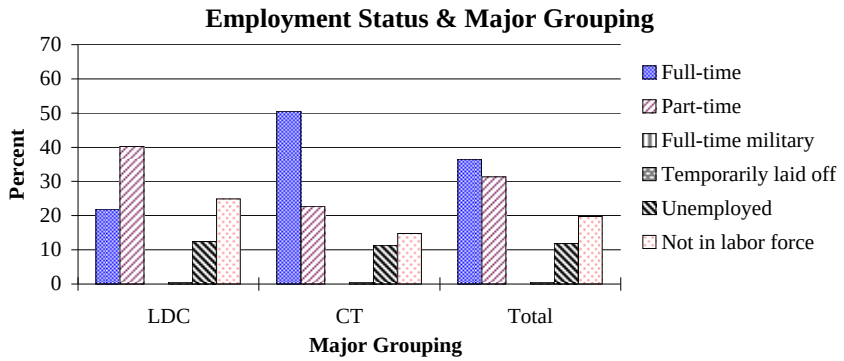
Nearly half (45.9%) of career technical (CT) respondents were working full-time, and 57.6 percent of CT respondents not in school full-time were working full-time.

Table 20: Employment Status (All Respondents)

Employment Status	Completion Status: Graduates n	Graduates %	NFA n	NFA %	Major Grouping: LDC n	LDC %	CT n	CT %	Total n	Total %
Full-time	93	41.0	33	28.0	37	21.9	89	50.6	126	36.5
Part-time	65	28.6	43	36.4	68	40.2	40	22.7	108	31.3
Full-time military		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0	0.0
Temporarily laid off	2	0.9		0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	0.6
Unemployed	24	10.6	17	14.4	21	12.4	20	11.4	41	11.9
Not in labor force	43	18.9	25	21.2	42	24.9	26	14.8	68	19.7
Total	227	100.0	118	100.0	169	100.0	176.0	100.0	345	100.0
No Response	1		1		2		0		2	

Example: The percentage of responding graduates who indicated they were employed full-time was 41%.
Note: "No responses" are not included in the calculation of percentages.



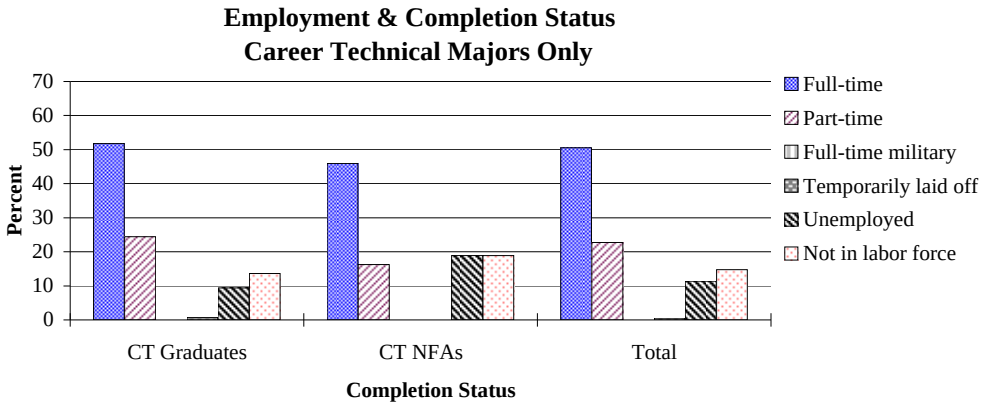


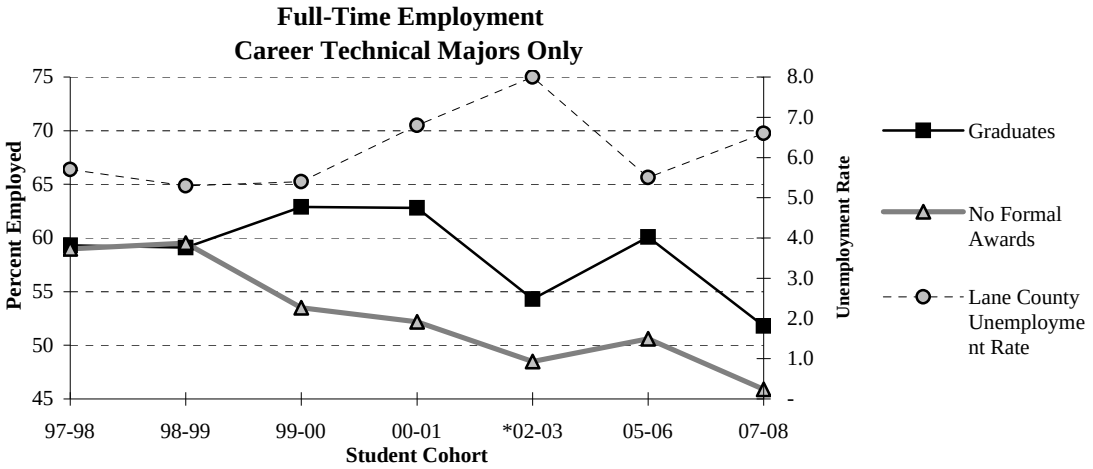
Respondents are represented three times:
-Once in Completion Status as either a graduate or NFA (no formal award).
-Secondly in Major Grouping as either LDC (lower division collegiate transfer) or CT (career technical).
-A third time in the total.

Table 21: Employment Status (Career Technical Majors Only)

	Completion Status					
Employment Status	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Full-time	72	51.8	17	45.9	89	50.6
Part-time	34	24.5	6	16.2	40	22.7
Full-time military		0.0		0.0	0	0.0
Temporarily laid off	1	0.7		0.0	1	0.6
Unemployed	13	9.4	7	18.9	20	11.4
Not in labor force	19	13.7	7	18.9	26	14.8
Total	139	100.0	37	100.0	176	100.0
No response	0		0		0	

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who indicated they were employed full-time was 51.8%.





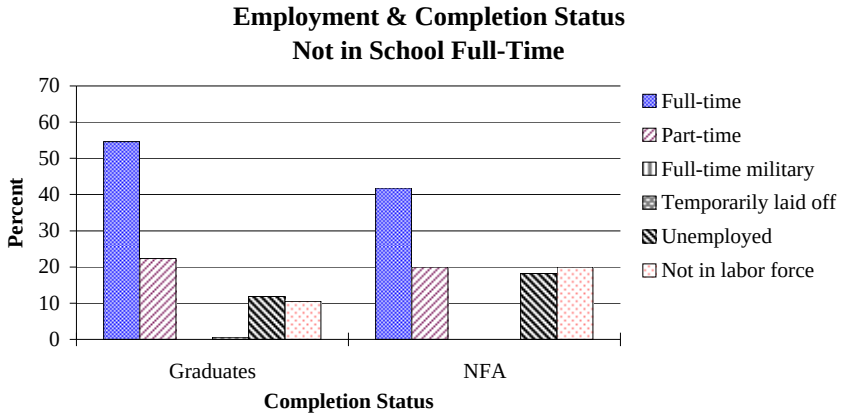
Example: 51.8 percent of the 2007-08 Career Technical (CT) graduate respondents were employed full-time.
45.9 percent of 2007-08 CT no formal award (NFA) respondents were employed full-time.
The annual average civilian unemployment rate (CPS adjusted) for Lane County in 2008 was 6.6%.
*No study done for '01-02, '03-04, '04-05 or '06-07 students.

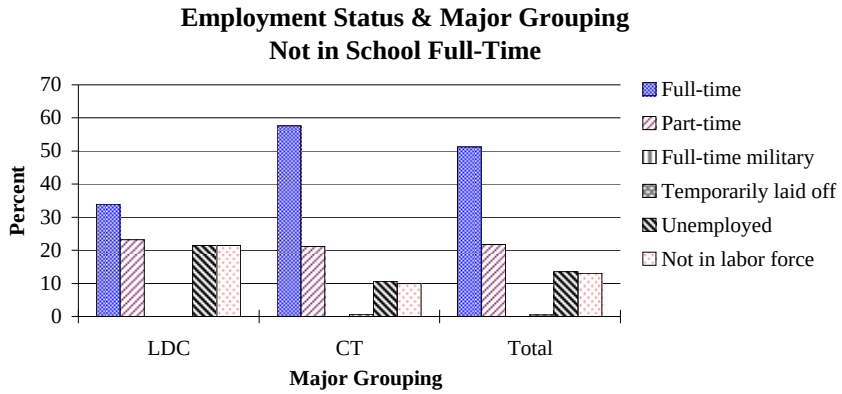
Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

Table 22: Employment Status (All Respondents Not Attending School Full-Time)

	Completion Status				Major Grouping					
Employment Status	Graduates		NFA		LDC		CT		Total	
Not in School Full-Time	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Full-time	83	54.6	23	41.8	19	33.9	87	57.6	106	51.2
Part-time	34	22.4	11	20.0	13	23.2	32	21.2	45	21.7
Full-time military		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0	0.0
Temporarily laid off	1	0.7		0.0		0.0	1	0.7	1	0.5
Unemployed	18	11.8	10	18.2	12	21.4	16	10.6	28	13.5
Not in labor force	16	10.5	11	20.0	12	21.4	15	9.9	27	13.0
Total	152	100.0	55	100.0	56	100.0	151	100.0	207	100.0
No Response	1		0		1		0		1	

Example: The percentage of responding graduates who were not attending school full-time and indicated they were employed full-time was 54.6%.
Note: "No responses" are not calculated in the percentages.





Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

Employed in Present Job Before Attending Lane

(Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

Were you employed in your present job when you began taking classes at Lane?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

- The vast majority of employed career technical (CT) respondents were not employed in their present job before attending Lane. After taking classes at Lane, nearly 77 percent of the career technical respondents were working in a different job than the job they had before attending Lane.

- Career technical no formal award respondents were less likely to be employed in a different job than before attending Lane (65.2%) than were CT graduates (79%).

- Nearly eighty percent (79.7%) of employed CT respondents not attending school full-time indicated they were working in a different job than the job they had before attending Lane (Table 24).

Interpretation/Analysis:

Across the prior seven studies, an average of 81.7 percent of Lane's former career technical respondents were not employed in their present job before attending Lane.

A higher percentage of males were employed in a new job after attending Lane compared to females (Table 23a below).

Table 23a: Career Technical Respondents Not Employed in Present Job Before Lane by Gender

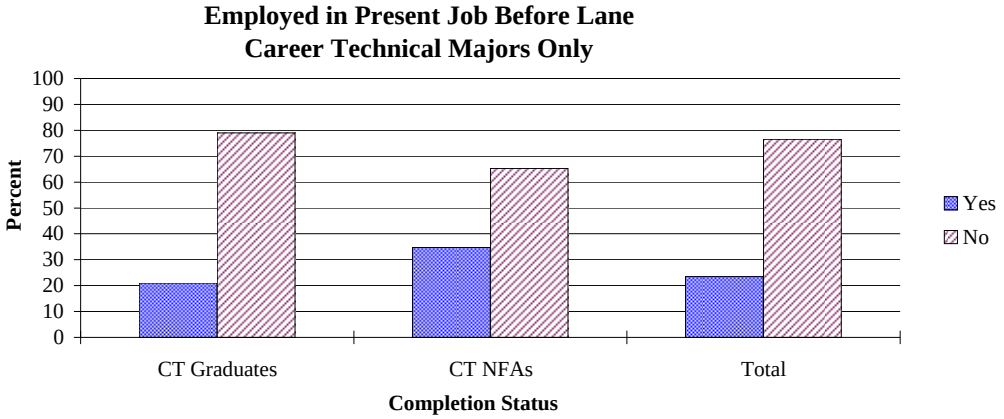
Not employed in present job before Lane	Employed CT Majors Only		Employed CT Not in School Full-Time	
	n	%	n	%
Female	73	74.5	70	77.8
Male	25	83.3	24	85.7

Example: Employed female CT respondents (73) were *not* employed in their present job before Lane (74.5%).

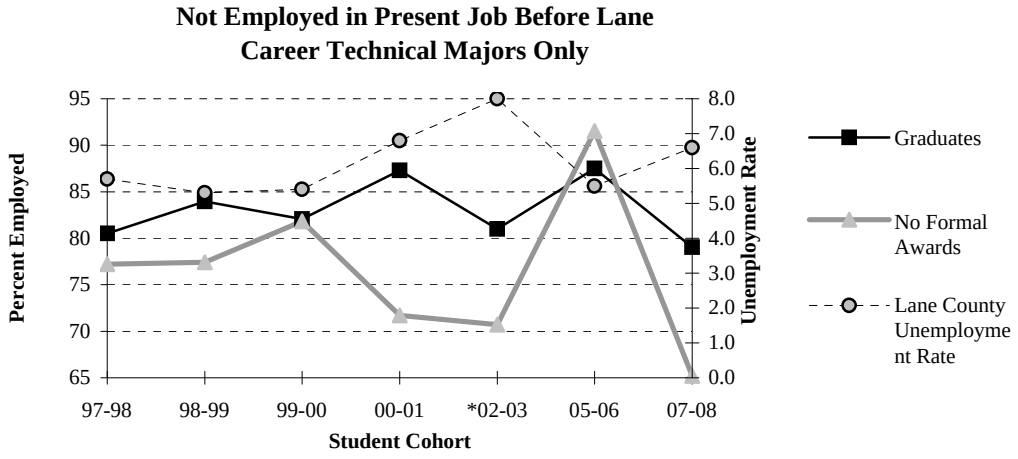
Table 23: Employed in Present Job Before Lane (Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

	Completion Status					
Present Job Before Lane?	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	22	21.0	8	34.8	30	23.4
No	83	79.0	15	65.2	98	76.6
Total	105	100.0	23	100.0	128	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who were *not* employed in their present job before Lane was 79%.



An average of 83 percent of Lane's former career technical graduates from the last seven studies were not employed in their present job before attending Lane.



Example: The percentage of employed 07-08 Career Technical (CT) grads who were not employed in their present job before attending Lane was 79%.

The percentage of employed 07-08 CT NFAs who were not employed in their present job before attending Lane was 65.2%.

The annual average civilian unemployment rate (CPS adjusted) for Lane County in 2008 was 6.6%.

*No study done for '01-02, '03-04, '04-05 or '06-07 students.

Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

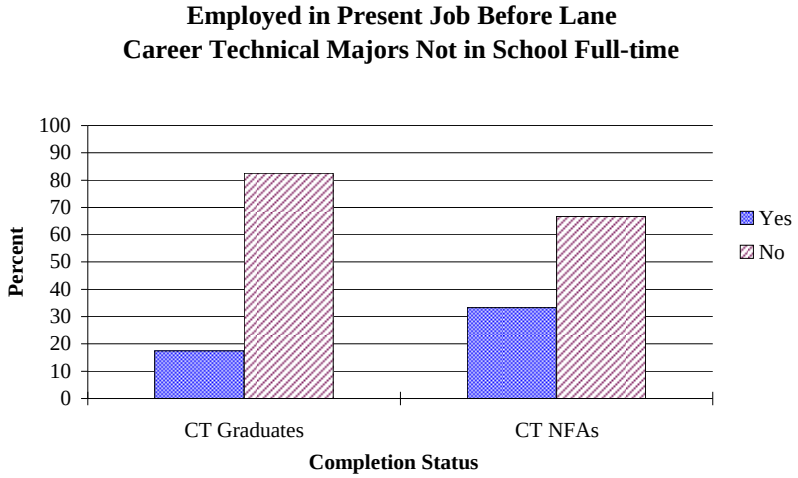
Table 24: Employed in Present Job Before Lane

(Employed Career Technical Respondents Not Attending School Full-Time)

	Completion Status					
Present Job Before Lane?	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
Not in School Full-Time	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	17	17.5	7	33.3	24	20.3
No	80	82.5	14	66.7	94	79.7
Total	97	100.0	21	100.0	118	100.0
No Response	1		0		1	

Example: The percentage of responding employed career technical graduates who were not attending school full-time and who were *not employed in their present job before Lane* was 82.5%.

Note: "No responses" are not included in the calculation of percentages.



Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey
Institutional Research, Assessment and Planning / Fall 2009

Job Related to Field of Training

Is your job related to your Lane Community College program of study?

[ ] Yes, it is directly or closely related.

[ ] No, it is only remotely or is not related at all.

- Over 82 percent of all employed career technical (CT) major respondents indicated they were employed in related fields.

- Nearly 86 percent of employed CT graduate respondents indicated they were employed in related fields compared to over 65 percent of CT NFA respondents.

- Nearly 89 percent of employed CT graduate respondents *who were not in school full-time* indicated they were employed in related fields compared to 61.9 percent of CT NFA respondents who were not in school full-time (Table 26).

Interpretation/Analysis:

Findings from the current study indicate that employment prospects in fields related to a respondent's training are substantially better for graduate CT respondents than for no formal award CT respondents. See the line chart on the next page for a seven-year comparison.

- The percentage of employed career technical females (81.8%) who indicated they were working in related jobs was similar compared to males (83.3%—Table 25a below.)
- Of career technical respondents not in school full-time, 83.5 percent of females and 85.7 percent of males were employed in related jobs.

Table 25a: Career technical Respondents Employed by Gender

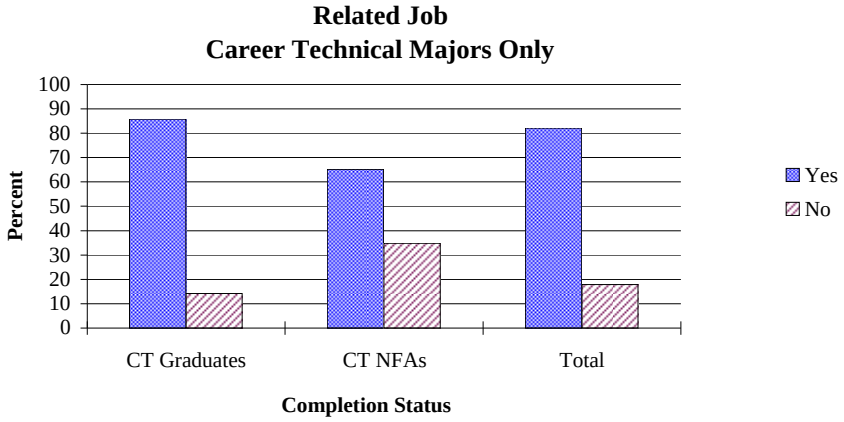
	CT Majors Empl/Not in Sch	CT Majors Employed in Related Jobs		CT Majors Employed in Related Jobs—Not in School Full-Time	
	n	n	%	n	%
Female	99 / 91	81	81.8%	76	83.5%
Male	30 / 28	25	83.3%	24	85.7%

Example: For employed career technical female respondents, 91 out of 99 (81.8%) were employed in a job related to their Lane field of study. Seventy-six out of 91 (83.5%) employed CT female respondents who were not in school full-time were employed in a job related to their field of study.

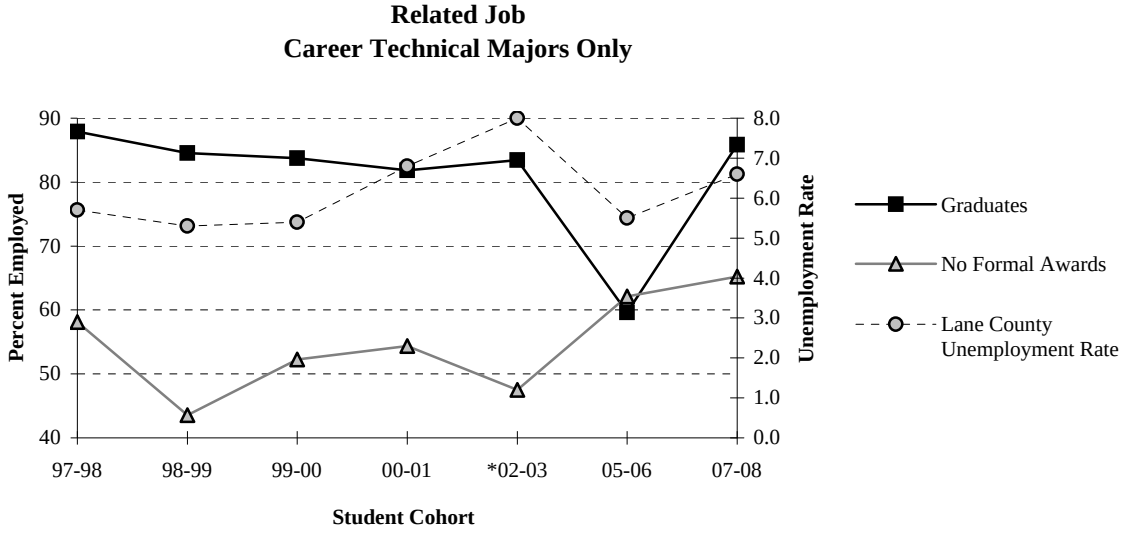
Table 25: Is Job Related to Field of Study? (Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

	Completion Status					
Is Job Related?	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	91	85.8	15	65.2	106	82.2
No	15	14.2	8	34.8	23	17.8
Total	106	100.0	23	100.0	129	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who were employed in a job related to their field was 85.8%.



An average of 81% of Lane's former career technical employed *graduates* from the last seven studies were employed in a related job compared to an average of 55% of CT NFA employed former students.



Example: Nearly 86 percent of employed 07-08 CT grads were employed in a related field.

65.2 percent of employed 07-08 CT NFAs were employed in a related field.

The annual average civilian unemployment rate (CPS adjusted) for Lane County in 2008 was 6.6%.

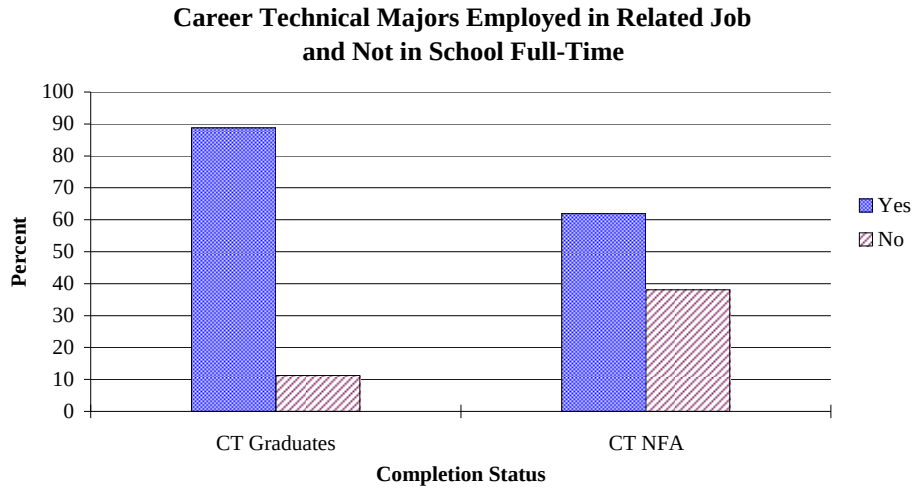
Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

Table 26: Is Job Related to Field of Study?

(Employed Career Technical Respondents Not Attending School Full-Time)

	Completion Status					
Is Job Related?	CT Graduates		CT NFA		CT Total	
Not in School Full-Time	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	87	88.8	13	61.9	100	84.0
No	11	11.2	8	38.1	19	16.0
Total	98	100.0	21	100.0	119	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding employed career technical graduates who were not attending school full-time and who were employed in a related job was 88.8%.



Reasons Why Job is Not Related to Field of Training

If your present job is not related to your field of study, please check the one best reason why:

[ ] Preferred to work in another field	**[ ] Did not complete program or pass license test**
[ ] Found better paying job in another field	**[ ] Temporary job while in transition**
[ ] Could not find job in field of preparation	**[ ] Other**

- Nearly twenty-three percent (5 out of 22) of all employed career technical respondents who were not employed in related fields indicated the reason was because they found better pay in another field. Another 23 percent indicated the reason they were not employed in related fields was because they could not find a job in their field.

- Over one-quarter of all employed career technical graduate respondents who were not employed in related fields (4 out of 14) indicated the reason was because they found better pay in another field.

- Over a third (3 out of 8) career technical NFA respondents indicated the reason they were not employed in related fields was because they could not find a job in their field.

Interpretation/Analysis:

It is clear from the previous section and from the chart on the next page that a much higher number of employed career technical respondents are employed in related fields than not.

Other reasons respondents indicated their present job was not related to their field of study:

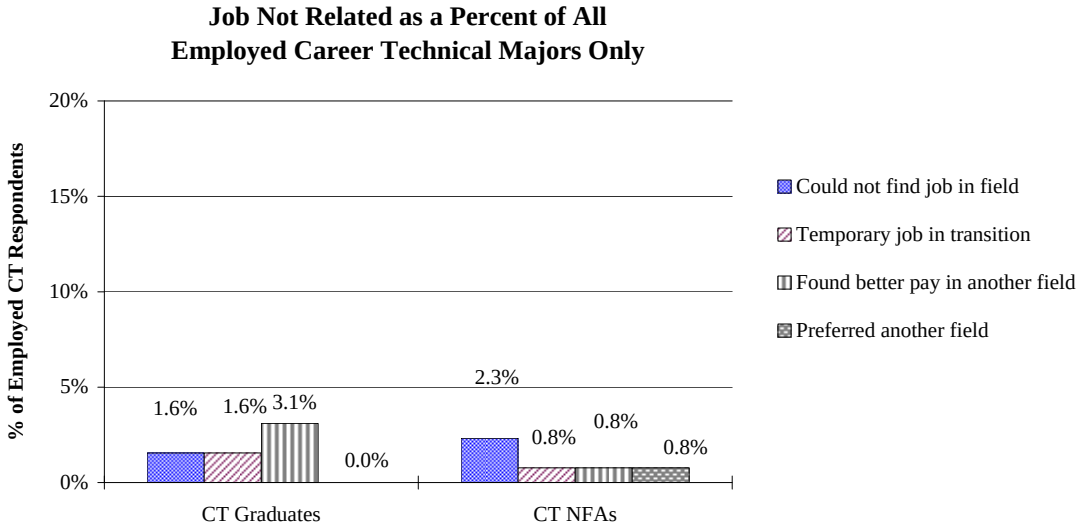
* *The economy right now - I had a job in my field for a year and it dried up.*
* *Seem to need to volunteer for some kind of additional training - on-line Medical Records and have not had time.*
* *I didn't do my co-op yet, don't have the experience I feel I need.*

Table 27: Job Not Related to Field of Study (Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

Why Job is Not Related	Completion Status: CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Preferred another field	0	-	0	-	-	-
Found better pay in another field	4	28.6	1	12.5	5	22.7
Could not find job in field	2	14.3	3	37.5	5	22.7
Didn't complete program/pass test	1	7.1	1	12.5	2	9.1
Temporary job in transition	2	14.3	1	12.5	3	13.6
Other	5	35.7	2	25.0	7	31.8
Total	14	100.0	8	100.0	22	100.0
No response	1		0		1	

Example: The percentage of responding employed CT graduates not working in a related job who indicated the reason they were not employed in a related field was because they found better pay in another field was 28.6% (four out of 14).

Out of 129 employed CT respondents (Table 25 on page 48), 5 (4%) indicated the reason they were not employed in a related field was because they could not find a job in their field (see chart below).



Note: Of the respondents in career technical majors, 129 indicated they were employed; 106 (82.2%) in related fields and 23 (17.8%) in unrelated fields. (See Table 25 on page 48.)

Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

Relevance of Courses in Related Jobs

Rate the relevance of your Lane classes to the knowledge and skills you need on the job.

[ ] (5) Very relevant
[ ] (4)
[ ] (3) Somewhat relevant
[ ] (2)
[ ] (1) Not at all relevant

- Over 89 percent of employed CT graduates who reported they were employed in jobs related to their Lane programs indicated their Lane courses were "very relevant" or "relevant" to their employment.

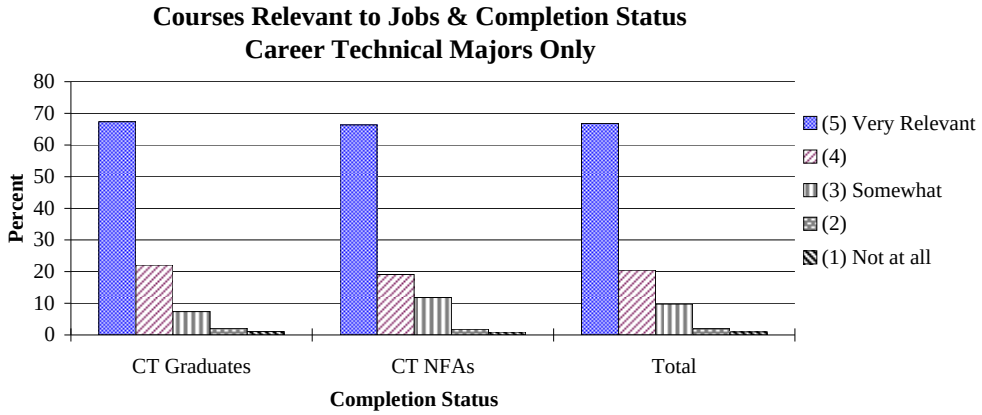
- Two-thirds of both career technical graduates and career technical NFA's indicated their Lane courses were "very relevant" to the knowledge and skills needed in their jobs (67.4% and 66.4% respectively).

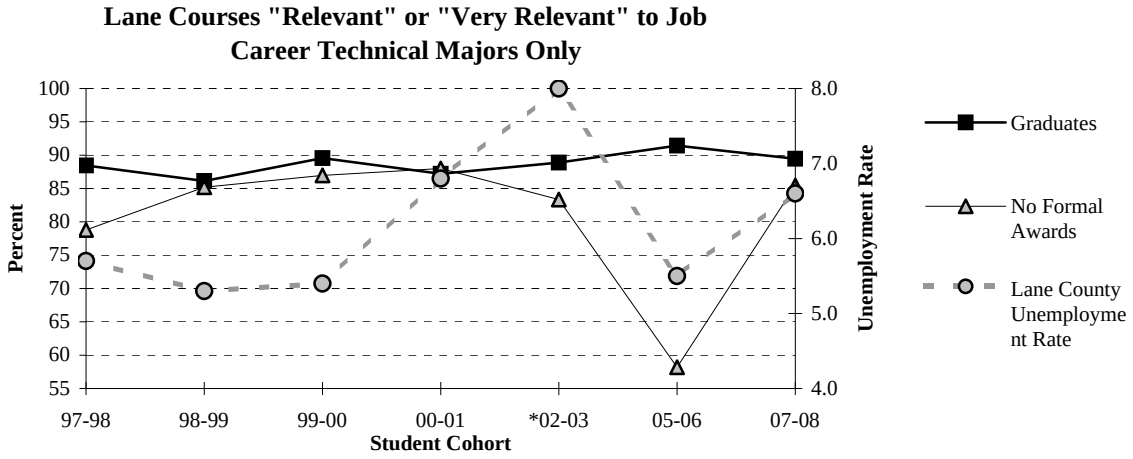
- Eighty-six percent of CT respondents who reported they were employed in jobs related to their Lane programs and also reported they were not in school full-time indicated Lane's courses were "very relevant" or "relevant" to their employment (Table 29).

Table 28: Relevance of Courses in Related Jobs (Career Technical Majors Only)

	Completion Status					
Relevance on the Job	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
(5) Very Relevant	64	67.4	73	66.4	137	66.8
(4)	21	22.1	21	19.1	42	20.5
(3) Somewhat	7	7.4	13	11.8	20	9.8
(2)	2	2.1	2	1.8	4	2.0
(1) Not at all	1	1.1	1	0.9	2	1.0
Total	95	100.0	110	100.0	205	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who indicated courses were "very relevant" in related jobs was 67.4%





Example: The percentage of 07-08 CT graduate respondents who indicated courses were "relevant" or "very relevant" to their jobs was 89.5%.

The percentage of 07-08 CT NFA respondents who indicated courses were "relevant" or "very relevant" to their job was 85.5%

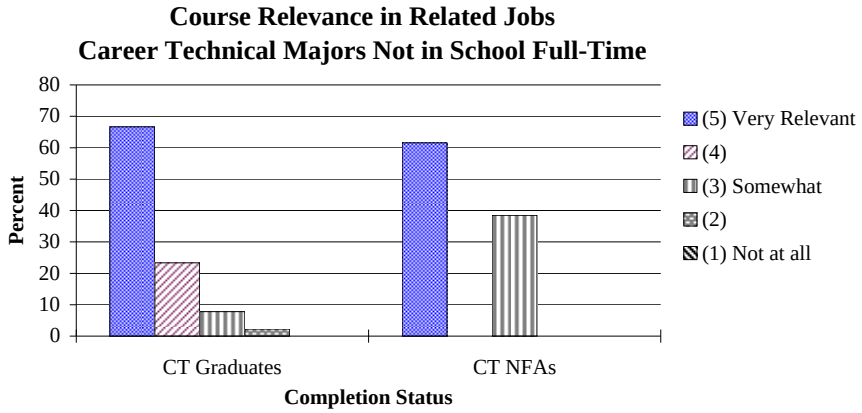
*No study done for '01-02, '03-04, '04-05 or '06-07 students.

Table 29: Relevance of Courses in Related Jobs

(Employed Career Technical Respondents Not in School Full-Time)

	Completion Status					
Relevance on the Job	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
Not in School Full-time	n	%	n	%	n	%
(5) Very Relevant	60	66.7	8	61.5	68	66.0
(4)	21	23.3	-	-	21	20.4
(3) Somewhat	7	7.8	5	38.5	12	11.7
(2)	2	2.2	-	-	2	1.9
(1) Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	90	100.0	13	100.0	103	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding employed CT graduates who were not attending school full-time and indicated courses were "very relevant" in related jobs was 66.7%.



Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

Income

Please estimate your average monthly income from this employment, before taxes and deductions.

- Nearly one-half (48.5%) of employed career technical respondents were making near or more than the annual average covered wage[1] for Lane County.
- Fifty-one percent of employed career technical graduate respondents were making near or more than the annual average covered wage for Lane County compared to only 30.8 percent of employed career technical NFA respondents.
- One-half (50%) of employed career technical respondents not attending school full-time were earning near or above the average wage for Lane County (Table 31).
- Over half (58.1%) of career technical respondents working full-time were earning near or above the average wage for Lane County (Table 32).

Interpretation/Analysis:

The average monthly income for all career technical respondents employed full-time increased $281 in this year's study ($2,960) compared to the 2007 study ($2,679) representing a 10.5 percent increase. The minimum wage during the prior study (spring of 2007) was $7.80. The minimum wage during this study (spring of 2009) was $8.40 representing a 7.7% increase in the minimum wage between the two study years.

The average monthly income of all responding career technical *graduates* employed full-time ($3,072) is $690 (29%) greater than the average monthly income for all *NFA* career technical respondents employed full-time ($2,382).

Further Questions:

How do the income patterns observed for former Lane students who have been out of school for less than one year compare to patterns found among former students who have been out of school for several years? Does the tendency toward an income differential between graduate and no formal award respondents become more or less distinct as the number of years after leaving Lane increases? Longer-term follow-up of students could provide data needed to help answer these sorts of questions. Access to State of Oregon wage data would enable research into these and other related questions.

[1] The annual average covered wage is the average wage of all employees who are "covered" by a state's unemployment insurance program or the federal unemployment insurance program. In Oregon, approximately 85 percent of all workers are covered by unemployment insurance. In 2007, the annual average covered wage for Lane County was $34,324 and the annual average covered wage for Oregon was $39,564.

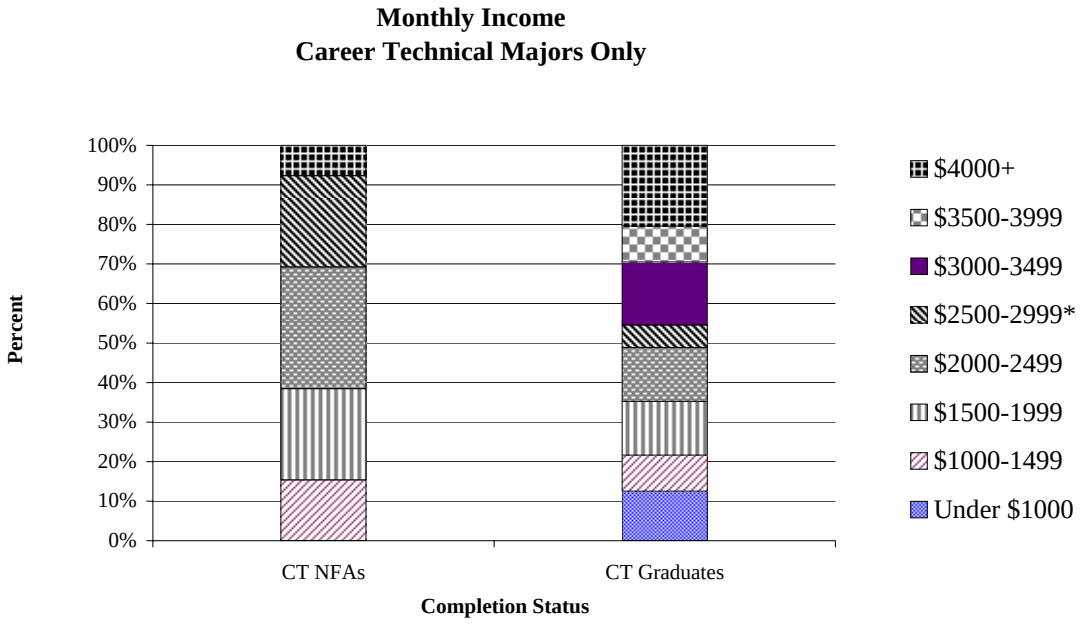
Table 30: Monthly Income (Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

(Income Greater than Zero)

Monthly Income	Completion Status CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under $1000	11	12.5		-	11	10.9
$1000-1499	8	9.1	2	15.4	10	9.9
$1500-1999	12	13.6	3	23.1	15	14.9
$2000-2499	12	13.6	4	30.8	16	15.8
$2500-2999*	5	5.7	3	23.1	8	7.9
$3000-3499	14	15.9		-	14	13.9
$3500-3999	8	9.1		-	8	7.9
$4000+	18	20.5	1	7.7	19	18.8
Total	88	100.0	13	100.0	101	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding employed CT graduates who indicated monthly income of greater than zero and less than $1000 was 12.5%.

*$2500-2999/month is equivalent to $30,000-$35,988/year.
The average covered wage in 2007 for Lane County was $34,324.
The average covered wage in 2007 for Oregon was $39,564.
Note: "Covered wage" refers to wages that are covered by unemployment insurance.



Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

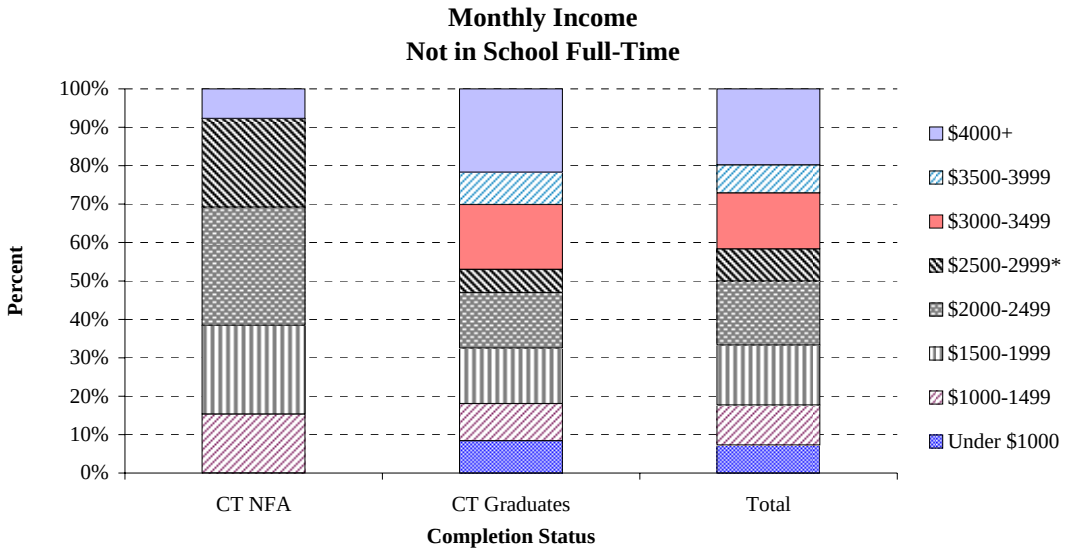
Table 31: Monthly Income

(Employed Career Technical Respondents Not Attending School Full-Time)
(Income Greater than Zero)

Monthly Income	Completion Status CT Graduates		CT NFA		CT Total	
Not in School Full-time	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under $1000	7	8.4		-	7	7.3
$1000-1499	8	9.6	2	15.4	10	10.4
$1500-1999	12	14.5	3	23.1	15	15.6
$2000-2499	12	14.5	4	30.8	16	16.7
$2500-2999*	5	6.0	3	23.1	8	8.3
$3000-3499	14	16.9		-	14	14.6
$3500-3999	7	8.4		-	7	7.3
$4000+	18	21.7	1	7.7	19	19.8
Total	83	100.0	13	100.0	96	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding employed CT graduates not in school full-time who indicated monthly income of greater than zero and less than $1000 was 8.4%.

*$2500-2999/month is equivalent to $30,000-$35,988/year.
The average covered wage in 2007 for Lane County was $34,324.
The average covered wage in 2007 for Oregon was $39,564.
Note: "Covered wage" refers to wages that are covered by unemployment insurance.



Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey
Institutional Research, Assessment and Planning / Fall 2009

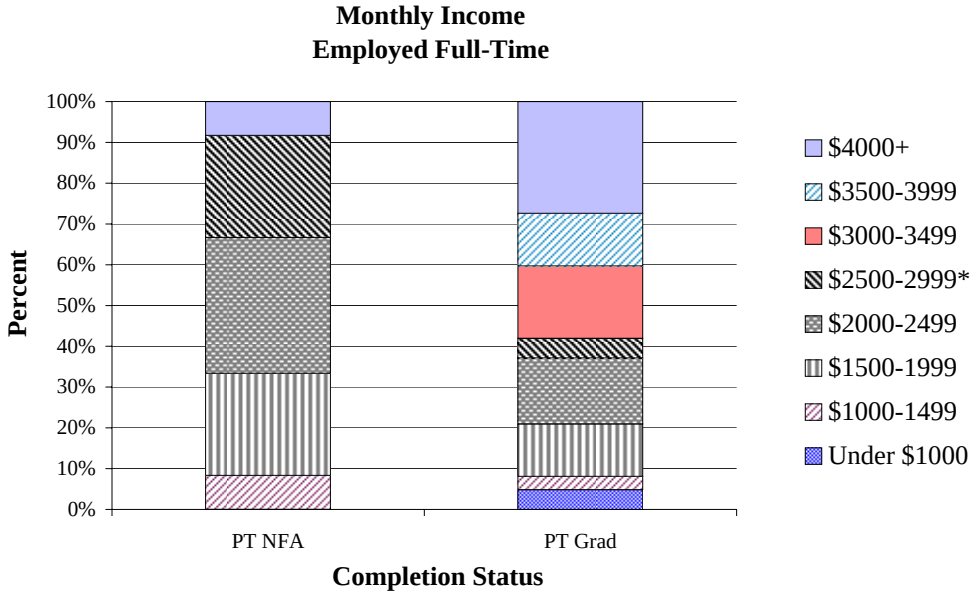
Table 32: Monthly Income

(Career Technical Respondents Employed Full-Time and Reporting Income)

	Completion Status					
Monthly Income	CT Graduates		CT NFA		CT Total	
Employed Full-time	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under $1000	3	4.8		-	3	4.1
$1000-1499	2	3.2	1	8.3	3	4.1
$1500-1999	8	12.9	3	25.0	11	14.9
$2000-2499	10	16.1	4	33.3	14	18.9
$2500-2999*	3	4.8	3	25.0	6	8.1
$3000-3499	11	17.7		-	11	14.9
$3500-3999	8	12.9		-	8	10.8
$4000+	17	27.4	1	8.3	18	24.3
Total	62	100.0	12	100.0	74	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding career technical graduates employed full-time who indicated monthly income of greater than zero and less than $1000 was 4.8%.

*$2500-2999/month is equivalent to $30,000-$35,988/year.
The average covered wage in 2007 for Lane County was $34,324.
The average covered wage in 2007 for Oregon was $39,564.
Note: "Covered wage" refers to wages that are covered by unemployment insurance.



Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey