2011 Follow-Up Study
of
2009-10 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-two 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, over 87 percent 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 (79.6% and 39.4% respectively—Table 25).

For a much smaller number of career technical respondents whose jobs were not related to their fields of study (48 respondents), the reason cited most often was because they could not find a job in their field (25 respondents). See table 27.

Relevance of classes to employment:

Ninety 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)

- Nearly two-thirds (64.1%) of the graduate respondents were employed full- or part-time. Over half (56.7%) 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 (69.7%—Table 21) compared to career technical no formal award respondents who indicated they were employed full- or part-time (64.8%). 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 nearly twice as likely to be employed full-time (45.1%) compared to part-time (23%). This gap was similar compared to the same measure in the prior study of 2007-08 students (51.2% employed full-time and 21.7% employed part-time). This study's gap is much smaller compared to the same measure in the 2007 Student Follow-up Study of 2005-06 students. In the 2007 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:

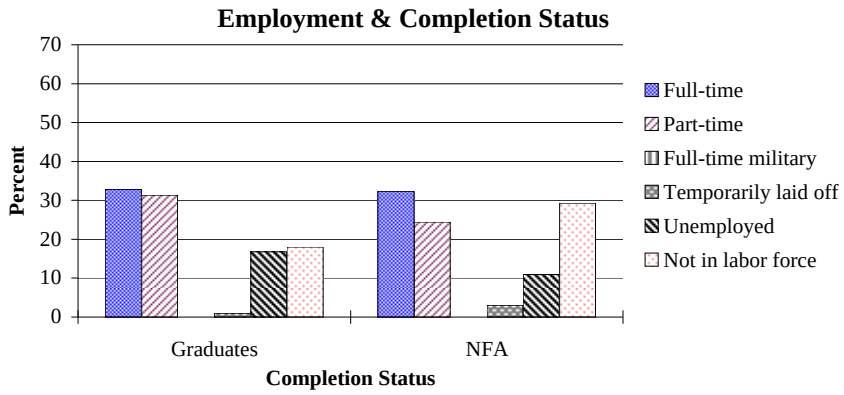
Overall, a higher percentage of respondents were working full-time compared to part-time, and graduate respondents were more likely to have part- or full-time employment compared to no formal award respondents.

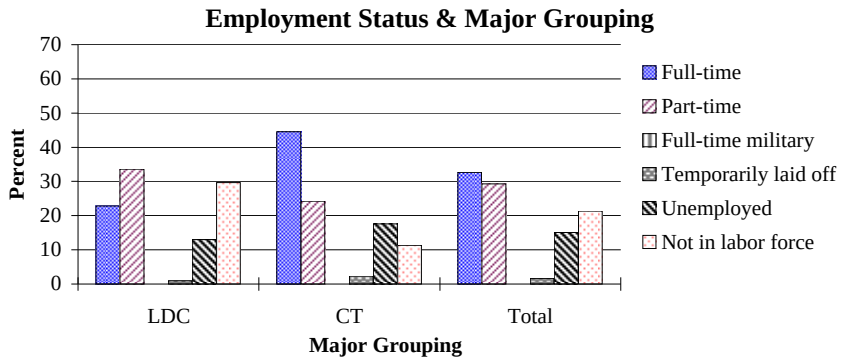
Under half (44.5%) of career technical (CT) respondents were working full-time, and 48.2 percent of CT respondents not in school full-time were working full-time.

Table 20: Employment Status (All Respondents)

Employment Status	Completion Status				Major Grouping					
	Graduates		NFA		LDC		CT		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Full-time	131	32.8	53	32.3	70	22.8	114	44.5	184	32.7
Part-time	125	31.3	40	24.4	103	33.6	62	24.2	165	29.3
Full-time military		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0	0.0
Temporarily laid off	4	1.0	5	3.0	3	1.0	6	2.3	9	1.6
Unemployed	67	16.8	18	11.0	40	13.0	45	17.6	85	15.1
Not in labor force	72	18.0	48	29.3	91	29.6	29	11.3	120	21.3
Total	399	100.0	164	100.0	307	100.0	256	100.0	563	100.0
No Response	6		4		8		2		10	

Example: The percentage of responding graduates who indicated they were employed full-time was 32.8%.
Note: "No responses" are not included in the calculation of percentages.



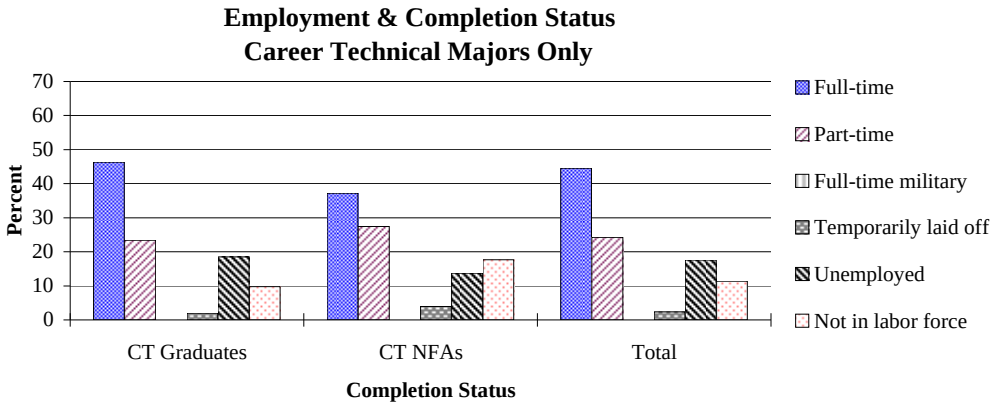


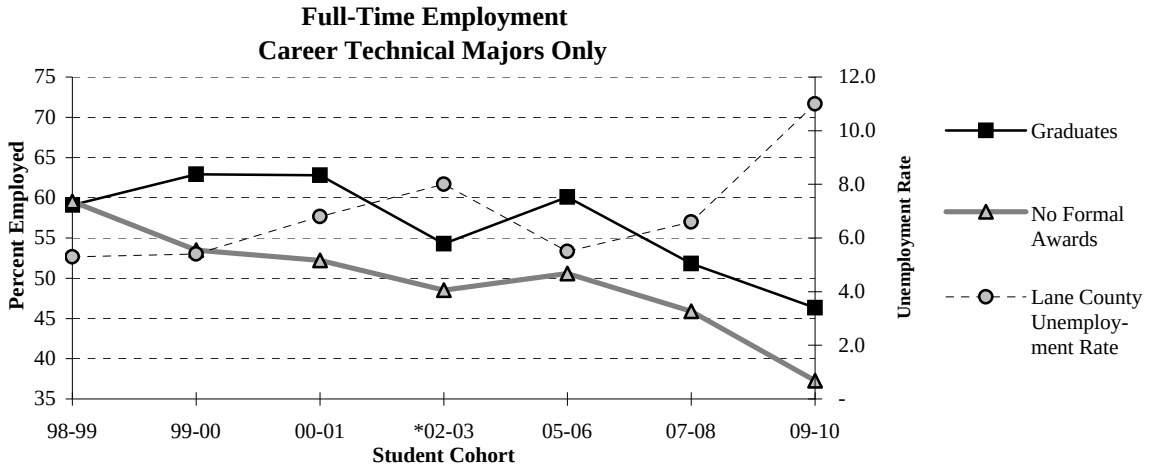
Respondents are represented three times:
-Once in Completion Status as either a graduate or NFA (no formal award).
-Secondly in Major Grouping as either LDC (lower division collegiate transfer) or CT (career technical).
-A third time in the total.

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	95	46.3	19	37.3	114	44.5
Part-time	48	23.4	14	27.5	62	24.2
Full-time military		0.0		0.0	0	0.0
Temporarily laid off	4	2.0	2	3.9	6	2.3
Unemployed	38	18.5	7	13.7	45	17.6
Not in labor force	20	9.8	9	17.6	29	11.3
Total	205	100.0	51	100.0	256	100.0
No response	2		0		2	

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who indicated they were employed full-time was 46.3%.





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% and in 2010 was 11%.

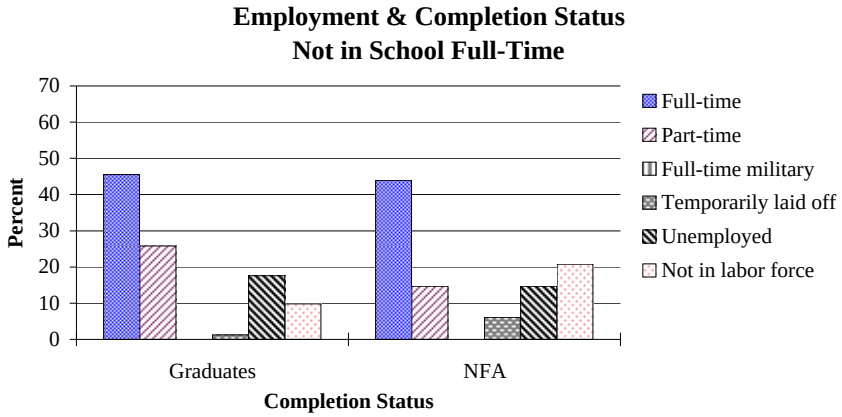
*Studies were not conducted between 98-99 and 09-10 for years not shown.

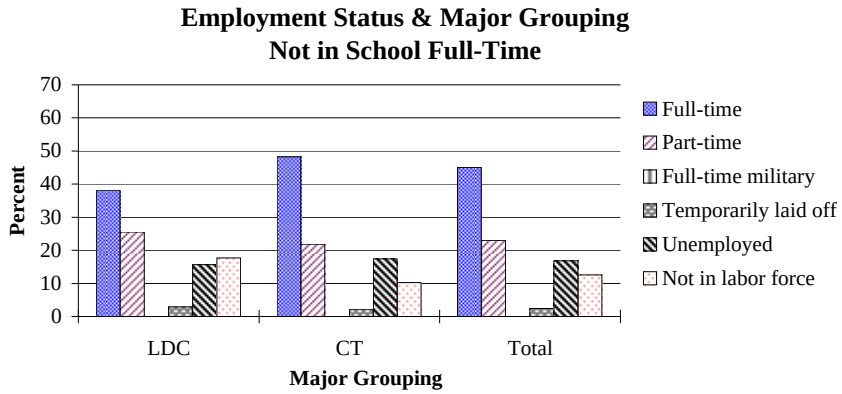
Source: 2009 Follow-up Study of 2007-08 Students-Student Survey

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	111	45.5	36	43.9	39	38.2	108	48.2	147	45.1
Part-time	63	25.8	12	14.6	26	25.5	49	21.9	75	23.0
Full-time military		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0	0.0
Temporarily laid off	3	1.2	5	6.1	3	2.9	5	2.2	8	2.5
Unemployed	43	17.6	12	14.6	16	15.7	39	17.4	55	16.9
Not in labor force	24	9.8	17	20.7	18	17.6	23	10.3	41	12.6
Total	244	100.0	82	100.0	102	100.0	224	100.0	326	100.0
No Response	0		2		2		0		2	

Example: The percentage of responding graduates who were not attending school full-time and indicated they were employed full-time was 45.5%.
Note: "No responses" are not calculated in the percentages.





Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 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 87 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 (78.8%) than were CT graduates (89.4%).

- Nearly ninety percent (89.7%) 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 84.3 percent of Lane's former career technical graduate respondents were not employed in their present job before attending Lane.

A similar 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

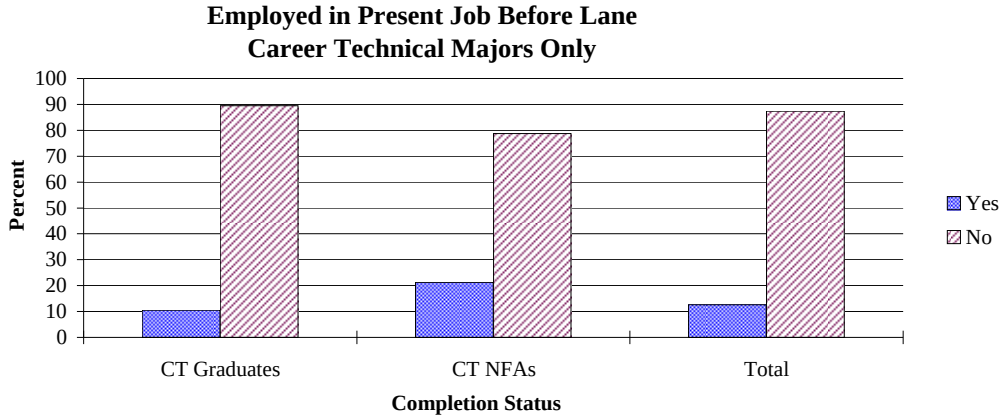
Not employed in present job before Lane	Employed CT Majors Only		Employed CT Not in School Full-Time	
	n	%	n	%
Female	95	88.0	87	89.7
Male	58	86.6	53	89.8

Example: Employed female CT respondents (95) were *not* employed in their present job before Lane (88%).

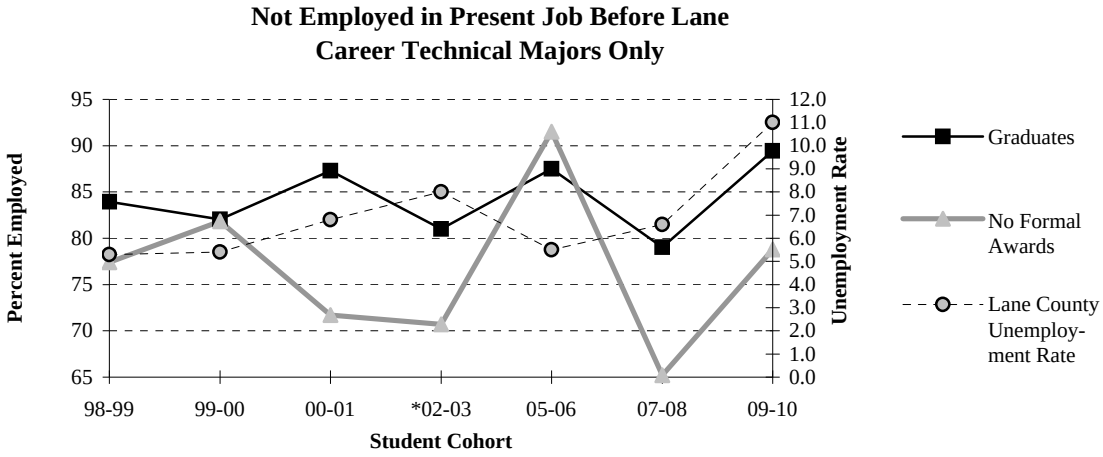
Table 23: Employed in Present Job Before Lane (Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

	Completion Status					
Present Job Before Lane?	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	15	10.6	7	21.2	22	12.6
No	127	89.4	26	78.8	153	87.4
Total	142	100.0	33	100.0	175	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who were *not* employed in their present job before Lane was 89.4%.



An average of 84 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% and in 2010 was 11%.

*Studies were not conducted between 98-99 and 09-10 for years not shown.

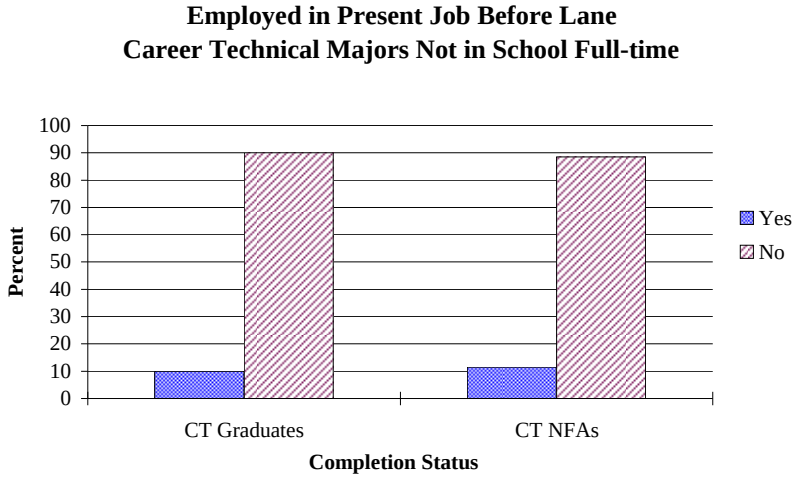
Table 24: Employed in Present Job Before Lane

(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	13	10.0	3	11.5	16	10.3
No	117	90.0	23	88.5	140	89.7
Total	130	100.0	26	100.0	156	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 90%.

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



Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 Students-Student Survey
Institutional Research, Assessment and Planning / Fall 2011

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.

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

- Nearly 80 percent of employed CT graduate respondents indicated they were employed in related fields compared to over 39.4 percent of CT NFA respondents.

- Just over seventy-nine percent of employed CT graduate respondents *who were not in school full-time* indicated they were employed in related fields compared to 38.5 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 (80.6%) who indicated they were working in related jobs was substantially higher compared to males (58.2%—Table 25a below.)

- Of career technical respondents not in school full-time, 80.4 percent of females and 59.3 percent of males were employed in related jobs.

Table 25a: Career technical Respondents Employed by Gender

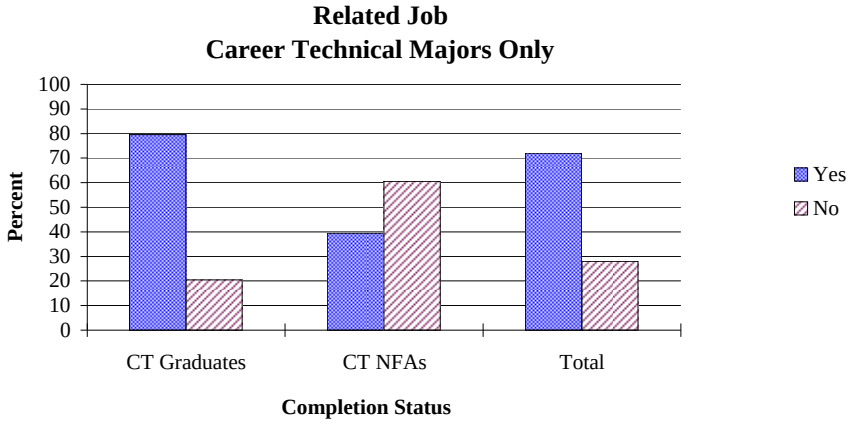
	CT Majors Empl/Not in Sch	CT Majors Employed in Related Jobs		CT Majors Employed in Related Jobs—Not in School Full-Time	
	n	n	%	n	%
Female	108 / 97	87	80.6%	78	80.4%
Male	67 / 59	39	58.2%	35	59.3%

Example: For employed career technical female respondents, 87 out of 108 (80.6%) were employed in a job related to their Lane field of study. Seventy-eight out of 97 (80.4%) employed CT female respondents who were not in school full-time were employed in a job related to their field of study.

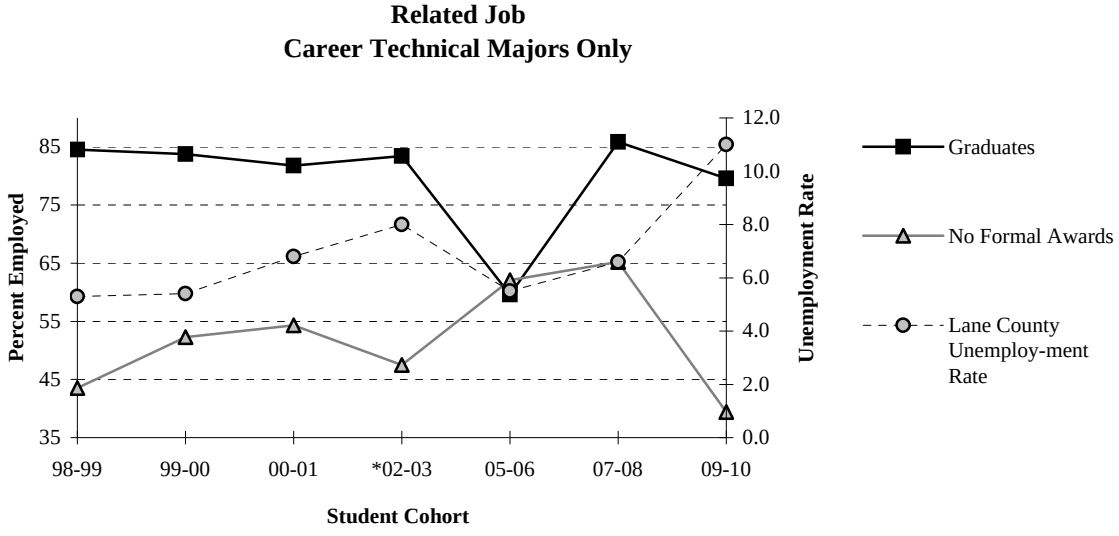
Table 25: Is Job Related to Field of Study? (Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

Is Job Related?	Completion Status: CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	113	79.6	13	39.4	126	72.0
No	29	20.4	20	60.6	49	28.0
Total	142	100.0	33	100.0	175	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who were employed in a job related to their field was 79.6%.



An average of 80% of Lane's former career technical employed *graduates* from the last seven studies were employed in a related job compared to an average of 52% of CT NFA employed former students.



Example: Nearly 80 percent of employed 09-10 CT grads were employed in a related field.

39.4 percent of employed 09-10 CT NFAs were employed in a related field.

The annual average civilian unemployment rate (CPS adjusted) for Lane County in 2008 was 6.6% and in 2010 was 11%.

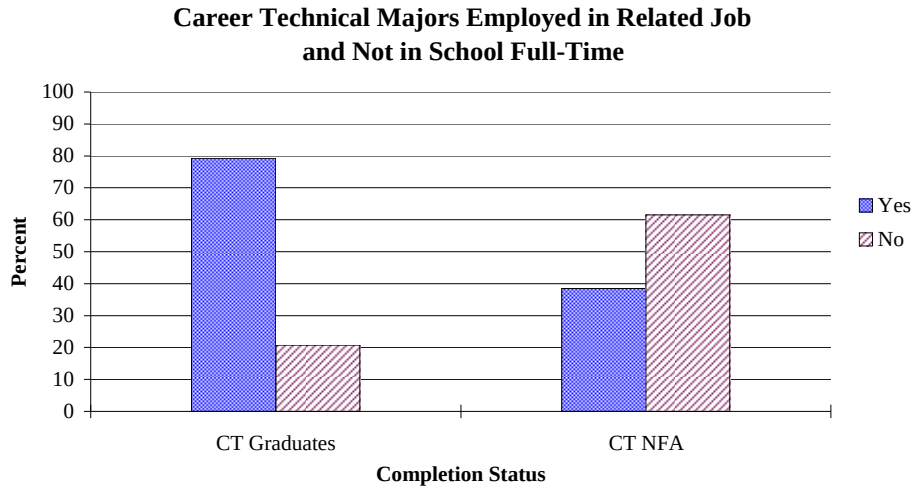
Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 Students-Student Survey

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	103	79.2	10	38.5	113	72.4
No	27	20.8	16	61.5	43	27.6
Total	130	100.0	26	100.0	156	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 79.2%.



Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 Students-Student Survey

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**

- Over half (25 out of 48) of all employed career technical respondents who were not employed in related fields indicated the reason was because they could not find a job in their field of study. Another 15 percent indicated the reason they were not employed in related fields was because they had a temporary job in transition.

- Sixty-two percent of all employed career technical graduate respondents who were not employed in related fields (18 out of 29) indicated the reason was because they could not find a job in their field of study.

- Over a third (7 out of 19) 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 of study.

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:

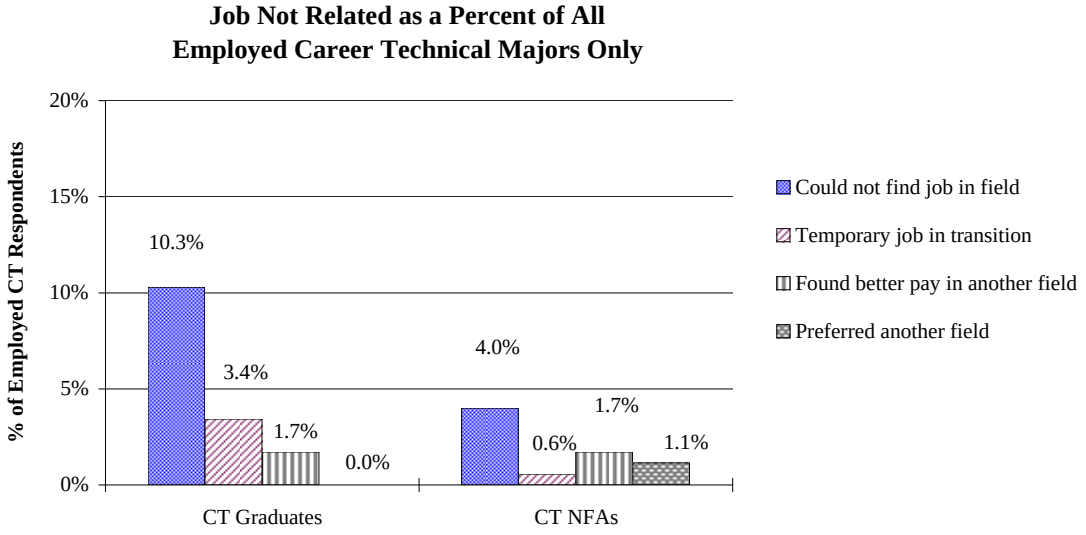
* *Bought a sporting goods rental store on Kauai, HI.*
* *Hoped to use field of study in conjunction with my current job, but currently am not.*
* *easy job while going to school full time*
* *I'm attending the University of Oregon, so I work in a job that works around my school schedule*
* *took WHAT COULD GET*

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

	Completion Status					
Why Job is Not Related	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Preferred another field		-	2	10.5	2	4.2
Found better pay in another field	3	10.3	3	15.8	6	12.5
Could not find job in field	18	62.1	7	36.8	25	52.1
Didn't complete program/pass test		-	3	15.8	3	6.3
Temporary job in transition	6	20.7	1	5.3	7	14.6
Other	2	6.9	3	15.8	5	10.4
Total	29	100.0	19	100.0	48	100.0
No response	0		1		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 could not find a job in their field was 62.1% (18 out of 29).

Out of 175 employed CT respondents (Table 25 on page 48), 18 (10.3%) 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, 175 indicated they were employed; 126 (72%) in related fields and 49 (28%) in unrelated fields. (See Table 25 on page 48.)

Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 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 91 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.

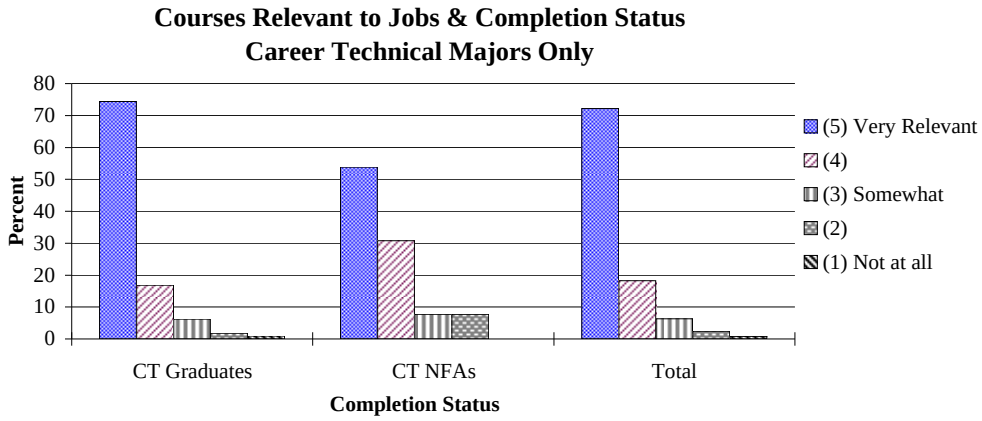
- Nearly three-fourths (74.3%) of career technical graduates indicated their Lane courses were "very relevant" to the knowledge and skills needed in their jobs compared to just over a half (53.8%) of career technical NFA's who indicated their Lane courses were "very relevant" to the knowledge and skills needed in their jobs.

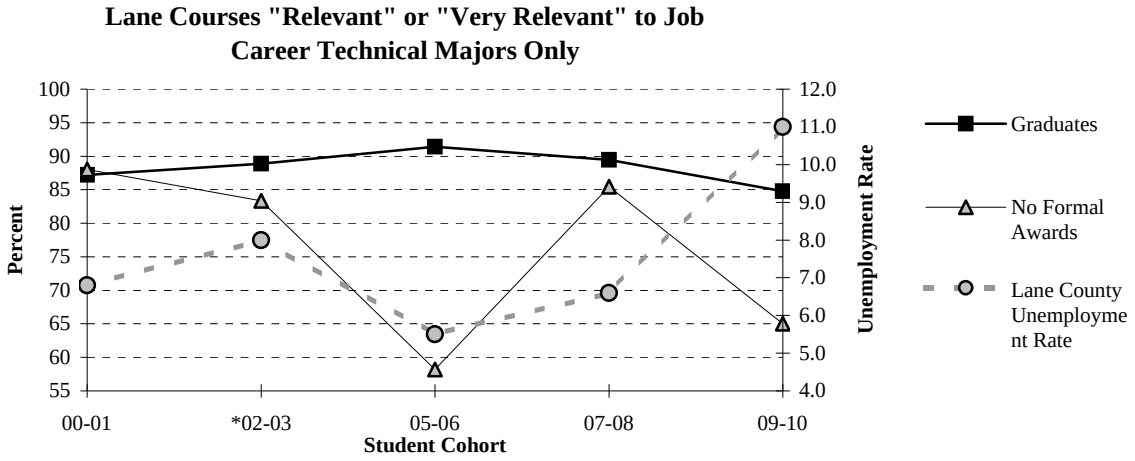
- Nearly eighty-two percent of CT respondents who reported they were employed in jobs related to their Lane programs and also reported they were not in school full-time indicated Lane's courses were "very relevant" or "relevant" to their employment (Table 29).

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	84	74.3	7	53.8	91	72.2
(4)	19	16.8	4	30.8	23	18.3
(3) Somewhat	7	6.2	1	7.7	8	6.3
(2)	2	1.8	1	7.7	3	2.4
(1) Not at all	1	0.9		-	1	0.8
Total	113	100.0	13	100.0	126	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding CT graduates who indicated courses were "very relevant" in related jobs was 74.3%





Example: The percentage of 09-10 CT graduate respondents who indicated courses were "relevant" or "very relevant" to their jobs was 91.2%.

The percentage of 09-10 CT NFA respondents who indicated courses were "relevant" or "very relevant" to their job was 84.6%.

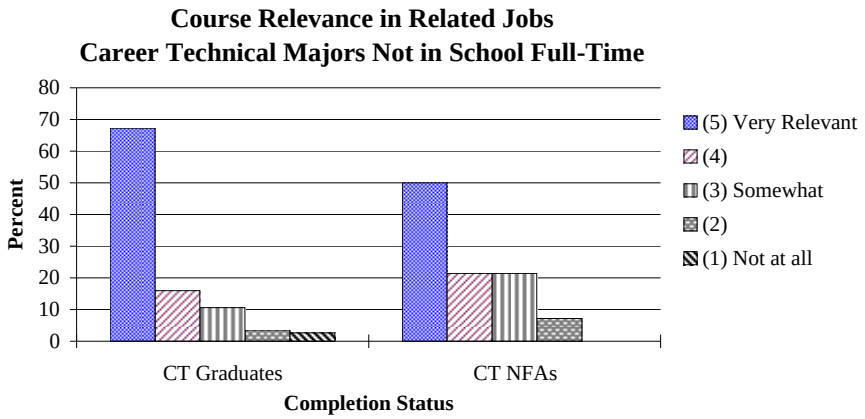
*Studies were not conducted between 98-99 and 09-10 for years not shown.

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	76	67.3	7	50.0	83	65.4
(4)	18	15.9	3	21.4	21	16.5
(3) Somewhat	12	10.6	3	21.4	15	11.8
(2)	4	3.5	1	7.1	5	3.9
(1) Not at all	3	2.7		-	3	2.4
Total	113	100.0	14	100.0	127	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 67.3%.



Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 Students-Student Survey

Income

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

- In this year's 2011 study, over one-quarter (28.3%) of employed career technical respondents were making near or more than the annual average covered wage[1] for Lane County. In the 2009 study, nearly one-half of employed career technical respondents were making near or more than the annual average covered wage for Lane County.
- Under one-third (30.6%) of employed career technical graduate respondents were making near or more than the annual average covered wage for Lane County compared to only 8.3% of employed career technical NFA respondents.
- Over one-quarter (28.9%) of employed career technical respondents not attending school full-time were earning near or above the average wage for Lane County (Table 31).
- Over one-third (35.1%) 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 decreased $295 in the 2011 study ($2,665) compared to the 2009 study ($2,660) representing an 11.1 percent decrease. The average monthly income for all career technical respondents employed full-time increased $281 in the 2009 study ($2,960) compared to the 2007 study ($2,679) representing a 10.5 percent increase.

The minimum wage during the 2007 study was $7.80. The minimum wage during the 2009 study was $8.40 representing a 7.7% increase in the minimum wage between the two prior study years. The minimum wage during the 2011 study was $8.50 representing a 1.2% increase in the minimum wage between the two latest studies.

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 2011, the annual average covered wage for Lane County was $36,773 and the annual average covered wage for Oregon was $43,091.

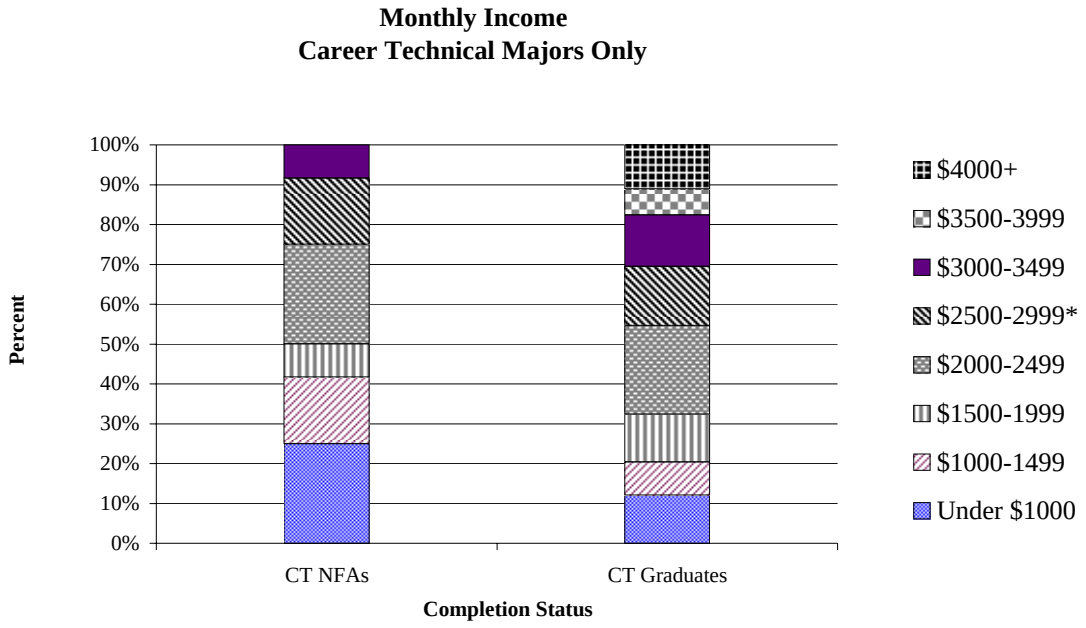
Table 30: Monthly Income (Employed Career Technical Majors Only)

(Income Greater than Zero)

	Completion Status					
Monthly Income	CT Graduates		CT NFAs		CT Total	
CT Majors Only	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under $1000	13	12.0	3	25.0	16	13.3
$1000-1499	9	8.3	2	16.7	11	9.2
$1500-1999	13	12.0	1	8.3	14	11.7
$2000-2499	24	22.2	3	25.0	27	22.5
$2500-2999*	16	14.8	2	16.7	18	15.0
$3000-3499	14	13.0	1	8.3	15	12.5
$3500-3999	7	6.5		-	7	5.8
$4000+	12	11.1		-	12	10.0
Total	108	100.0	12	100.0	120	100.0

Example: The percentage of responding employed CT graduates who indicated monthly income of greater than zero and less than $1000 was 12%.

*$3000-3499/month is equivalent to $36,000-$41,988/year.
The average covered wage in 2011 for Lane County was $36,773.
The average covered wage in 2011 for Oregon was $43,091.
Note: "Covered wage" refers to wages that are covered by unemployment insurance.



Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 Students-Student Survey
Institutional Research, Assessment and Planning / Fall 2011

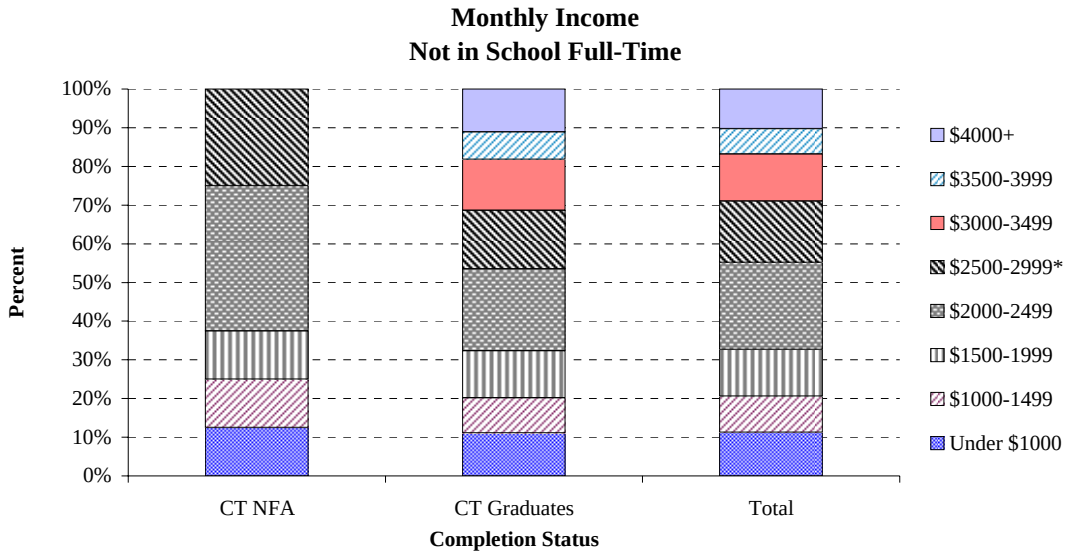
Table 31: Monthly Income

(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	11	11.1	1	12.5	12	11.2
$1000-1499	9	9.1	1	12.5	10	9.3
$1500-1999	12	12.1	1	12.5	13	12.1
$2000-2499	21	21.2	3	37.5	24	22.4
$2500-2999*	15	15.2	2	25.0	17	15.9
$3000-3499	13	13.1		-	13	12.1
$3500-3999	7	7.1		-	7	6.5
$4000+	11	11.1		-	11	10.3
Total	99	100.0	8	100.0	107	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 11.1%.

*$3000-3499/month is equivalent to $36,000-$41,988/year.
The average covered wage in 2011 for Lane County was $36,773.
The average covered wage in 2011 for Oregon was $43,091.
Note: "Covered wage" refers to wages that are covered by unemployment insurance.



Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 Students-Student Survey

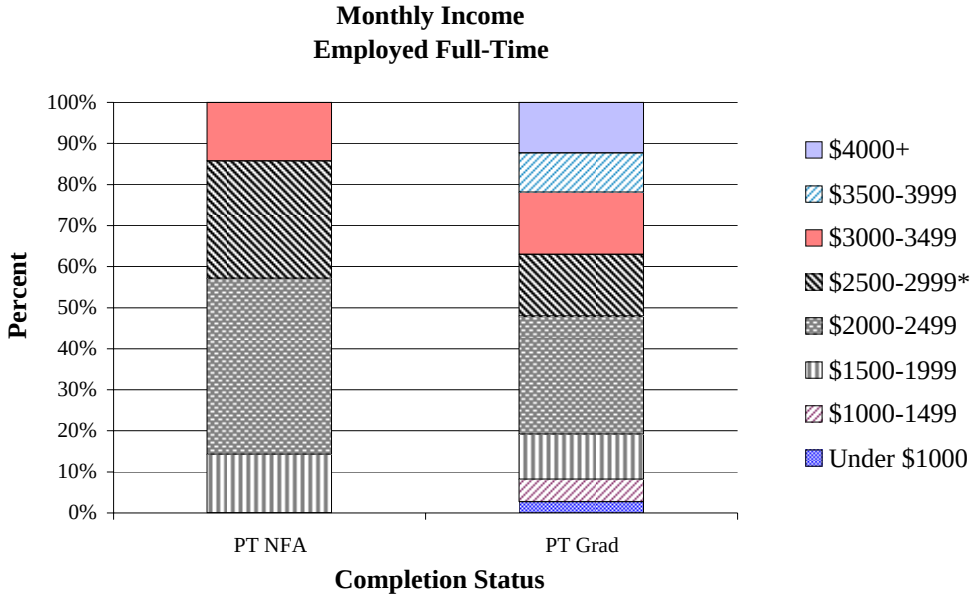
Table 32: Monthly Income

(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	2	2.7		-	2	2.5
$1000-1499	4	5.5		-	4	5.0
$1500-1999	8	11.0	1	14.3	9	11.3
$2000-2499	21	28.8	3	42.9	24	30.0
$2500-2999*	11	15.1	2	28.6	13	16.3
$3000-3499	11	15.1	1	14.3	12	15.0
$3500-3999	7	9.6		-	7	8.8
$4000+	9	12.3		-	9	11.3
Total	73	100.0	7	100.0	80	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 2.7%.

*$3000-3499/month is equivalent to $36,000-$41,988/year.
The average covered wage in 2011 for Lane County was $36,773.
The average covered wage in 2011 for Oregon was $43,091.
Note: "Covered wage" refers to wages that are covered by unemployment insurance.



Source: 2011 Follow-up Study of 2009-10 Students-Student Survey