

Executive Summary

William Jewell College First-Destination Survey 2016

Prepared by

Marissa Bland, Director of Career Development & Internships

The 2016 First-Destination Survey was administered from October 2016 through January 2017. For this survey, the 2016 graduating class is defined as those who graduated in December 2015, May 2016, and July 2016. A Survey Monkey online questionnaire sent via email was the primary method of contact. Additionally, phone calls, social media contacts, text messages, and faculty contacts were made in an attempt to secure accurate email addresses and core graduate data. Several attempts were made with non-responders to achieve an 86.9% knowledge rate that includes a 38.3% survey response rate. Similar to previous reports, below are the definitions that are used in this report and also are aligned with the Standards and Protocols of the National Association of Colleges and Employers (NACE).

- Knowledge Rate – Percent of graduates for which the institution has reasonable and verifiable information concerning the graduates' basic post-graduation career activities. This reflects the approach of going beyond simply relying on a survey for obtaining outcomes information.
- Career Outcome Rate – Percent of graduates who are engaged in a career outcome, which includes both full- and part-time work, as well as engagement in a program of continuing education.

The data is presented in spreadsheet and summary format. Spreadsheet format displays data sorted by tabs into categories: alpha, major, employer, institution, job hunters, address, comments, internships, and no response. Note: The survey continues to exclude data on the graduates of the M.S.Ed program. One of the admission requirements for that program is to be currently employed.

Trends

For 2016 graduates, the career outcome rate continues to be in the upper nineties – this year 98.9%. A majority of graduates (66.7%) are employed full time within 6-9 months of graduation and approximately 27.5% are enrolled in graduate school full and part time. While graduates' job satisfaction and perception that their job relates to their academic major are well above 70% as in past years, one point worth noting about this year's data is that respondents rated each at higher percentages than they have in the past five years. 86.9% of respondents indicate they are satisfied with their job and 84.6% indicate that their job relates to their major. Students in graduate programs rate their satisfaction at 85% or higher (91.9% this year). While 18.3% of respondents consider themselves to be job hunters, very few are unemployed (2.5%). Many of the positions graduates obtained are reflected and similar to those listed in the 2015-2016 top 30 fastest growing occupations in Kansas City as recognized by the Regional Workforce Intelligence Network (chart shown below). Additionally, Jewell 2016 graduates are employed at one quarter of the top 20 companies that are listed as "Who's Hiring Now" in the KC Economic & Workforce Report by the Mid-America Regional Council.

Variations

The average salary of Jewell students is \$39,797. Some fluctuation with starting salaries at Jewell can be noted from year to year. It should also continue to be noted that very low salary figures were reported for a few Jewell graduates in positions where benefits such as bonuses, room and board, housing allowance, loan repayment and tips were not calculated. Additionally, a high percentage of our graduates locate in our geographic region, where the cost of living is lower than in other parts of the country.

Caution

Data confidence depends on the knowledge rate and survey response rates. Motivating students to complete online surveys via email requires accurate email addresses, frequent reminders, resourcefulness in approach and ability to motivate the potential respondent. According to NACE, "Institutions should strive for a minimum knowledge rate of 65 percent." This year's knowledge rate of 86.9% provides some confidence in drawing sound assumptions and generalizations with regards to the core graduate data. The knowledge rate is most valuable for the most basic question of placement. The survey response rate is more valuable for the more detailed questions. Although substantial effort was made to secure viable email addresses, it is possible that non-responders comprise a significant group, which would impact conclusions. Additionally, some students held both full-time positions and were enrolled in graduate school full-time, but were only reported once (in graduate school) in accordance to NACE standards.

Conclusion

Overall, William Jewell continues to have a very high career outcome rate. Only a few students were job-hunting without something else. While the first-destination results present only an early snapshot of career/income outcomes for graduates, the data indicates that the 2016 graduating class has successfully navigated their year after Jewell.

Comparison Chart

Below are some comparative figures for the period of 2011 to 2016.

YEAR	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Knowledge Rate	86.9%	78.5%	74.8%	73%	50%	43.5%
Survey Response Rate	38.3%	44%	31%	33%		
Career Outcome Rate*	98.9%	97.9%	99%	98.9%	98.6%	96.2%
Av. Starting Salary (FT)	\$39,797	\$40,311	\$42,511	\$37,629	\$36,129	\$37,839
Internships at Jewell	63.3%	62.9%	60%	65%	64.6%	59.8%
Employed	83.3%	84.2%	89.4%	83.8%	87%	85%
Employed FT	66.7%	70.4%	71.8%	76%	74%	67.3%
Employed PT	16.7%	13.9%	15.3%	23.7%	13%	17.8%
Grad School	27.5%	18.5%	27.1%	22.8%	22.6%	26.2%
Grad School FT	22.5%	16.6%	20.7%	20.3%	19.9%	19.6%
Grad School PT	5%	1.8%	5.8%	2.5%	2.7%	6.5%
Grad School Acceptance Pending	15.9%	25%	12.9%	24.3%	22.6%	5.6%
Grad School Acceptance Rate	94.6%	86.7%	88.9%	89.3%	93.9%	97.1%
Job Hunting	18.3%	19%	12.9%	27.9%	21.9%	16.8%

*Based on Knowledge Rate

Note: All other figures are based on survey response rate

Fastest Growing Occupations In the Kansas City MSA, 2015–2016

Occupation	2015 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Net Job Growth	Median Hourly Earnings	Openings*
1 Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners	41,632	42,602	970	\$44.09	1,893
2 Other Personal Care and Service Workers	27,812	28,430	618	\$9.91	1,197
3 Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides	17,029	17,632	603	\$11.18	960
4 Food and Beverage Serving Workers	51,490	52,008	518	\$8.89	2,773
5 Health Technologists and Technicians	22,555	23,058	503	\$20.12	978
6 Computer Occupations	35,561	36,061	500	\$34.68	1,125
7 Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers	30,558	31,005	447	\$21.85	1,212
8 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	31,147	31,493	346	\$17.49	777
9 Information and Record Clerks	46,639	46,939	300	\$15.54	1,693
10 Financial Specialists	25,186	25,481	295	\$28.92	1,022
11 Business Operations Specialists	36,474	36,742	268	\$30.56	1,011
12 Financial Clerks	28,015	28,275	260	\$16.90	858
13 Other Healthcare Support Occupations	10,587	10,834	247	\$14.93	475
14 Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists	11,965	12,202	237	\$19.27	520
15 Sales Representatives, Services	21,108	21,343	235	\$26.01	898
16 Building Cleaning and Pest Control Workers	25,033	25,258	225	\$10.61	794
17 Cooks and Food Preparation Workers	22,143	22,366	223	\$9.98	732
18 Engineers	10,764	10,971	207	\$39.17	526
19 Other Education, Training, and Library Occupations	9,955	10,106	151	\$13.22	367
20 Postsecondary Teachers	6,228	6,369	141	\$29.32	238
21 Top Executives	21,521	21,658	137	\$47.99	579
22 Other Teachers and Instructors	9,110	9,246	136	\$15.85	304
23 Material Moving Workers	31,494	31,629	135	\$12.33	1,196
24 Operations Specialties Managers	12,129	12,234	105	\$46.05	357
25 Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	15,171	15,274	103	\$30.21	436
26 Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	9,733	9,834	101	\$24.06	341
27 Grounds Maintenance Workers	8,752	8,853	101	\$12.01	357
28 Retail Sales Workers	54,365	54,464	99	\$9.78	2,476
29 Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	7,348	7,442	94	\$13.92	300
30 Motor Vehicle Operators	32,398	32,483	85	\$16.56	799

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. (EMSI)

*Note about the data: Net job growth only measures new jobs added, while job opening totals also reflect turnover in existing positions. For example, an occupation might change from 1,000 jobs in 2011 to 1,100 jobs in 2012 (net growth of 100 jobs) but have 500 openings — 100 from net growth and 400 from filling positions that were open because of turnover.

Regional Workforce Intelligence Network
www.kcworkforce.com

