

A FINAL NOTE...

In 2010, Georgetown University looked at labor reports and projected for each state what its workforce will look like in the year 2018 and made recommendations. Overall, 60% of all jobs in the United States will require some form of postsecondary credential.

The Georgetown report projects that 51 percent of jobs in Louisiana will require postsecondary credentials. If Louisiana continues to increase educational attainment at the rate it has over the last decade (2000-09), the state will have a college-attainment rate far short of the 51 percent goal for future workforce needs by 2018.

Additionally, the report indicated that unless there are systemic changes to the state's workforce development delivery system, in 2018 Louisiana will:

- Rank 6th in the nation in the percentage of jobs for high school dropouts;
- Rank 5th in the nation in the percentage of jobs for high school graduates;
- Rank 50th in the nation for jobs requiring an associate degree;
- Rank 45th in the nation in the percentage of jobs for college graduates;
- Rank 47th in the nation in the percentage of jobs for people with graduate degrees and
- Rank next to last in the percent of Jobs Requiring Postsecondary Education.



When you combine those data together, you find that Louisiana will rank only ahead of West Virginia, in the percentage of jobs requiring any postsecondary credentials in 2018.

THE QUESTION FOR ALL LOUISIANANS IS IN WHICH ECONOMY DO WE WISH TO PARTICIPATE?

The economy projected if we do not improve our delivery of an educated workforce or an economy enhanced by credentialed workers? Only in the economy enhanced by additionally credentialed workers will the state flourish. We are at a turning point. Louisiana must decide whether to do a better job at diversifying and expanding its economy and educating its people or serve as a great conveniently located source for cheap labor. Certainly all types of jobs are needed in an economy, but in order to maintain stability, we will need a better balance of job opportunities - and to be attractive to modern job opportunities we have to have an educated workforce.

EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES REPORT 2011

"The two policy agendas for higher education – one for more students and more degrees, the other for better workers and better jobs – are inextricably linked. Pursuing them simultaneously may eventually gather enough collective momentum to usher the United States into a new era of job creation, American competitiveness and shared prosperity."

- NGA Center for Best Practices



LOUISIANA BOARD OF REGENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2011 Employment Outlook report analyzes employment data for completers of Louisiana public colleges and universities six months and eighteen months after graduation for the graduating classes of 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09. A snapshot of employment status for the same time frame is shown for the graduating classes of 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.

Specifically, the 2011 Louisiana Employment Outcomes Report will share findings on Employment Rate Comparisons; Employment by Field of Study; Employment by Residency Status; and Average Salary Comparisons. Also, Employment Rate Comparisons for Louisiana and non-Louisiana residents are provided. Below, are selected key findings in each of those areas:

EMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARISON

(All Completers, Louisiana and Non-Louisiana Residents)

Eighteen months after graduation, 59.5 percent of the 2008-09 bachelor's degree completers were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System. The 2008-09 associate degree completers were found employed at a rate of 72.5%. The employment rates for masters, doctorate and professional degree completers were 60.5%, 38.3% and 50.4% respectively.



ASSOCIATE DEGREES: TOP EMPLOYMENT RATE

73%

EMPLOYMENT BY FIELD OF STUDY

(All Completers, Louisiana and Non-Louisiana Residents)

Of all 2008-09 completers in the healthcare professions field of study, 70 percent were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System after eighteen months. Associate degree completers in the healthcare professions field of study were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage

System at higher rates than bachelor's degree completers in the healthcare professions field of study, 83 percent to 70 percent, respectively.

Of the 2008-09 bachelor's degree completers, the following fields of study (with at least 10 completers) had the highest Louisiana UI Wage System employment rates after eighteen months: Healthcare professions (70%), Education (69%), Engineering technologies (68%), Family and consumer sciences (67%), and Public administration (66.8%).



70%

FIELDS WITH TOP EMPLOYMENT RATES: HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONS & EDUCATION



69%

EMPLOYMENT BY RESIDENCY STATUS

(All Completers, Louisiana and Non-Louisiana Residents)

Bachelor's degree recipients represent 57 percent of all postsecondary completers from 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Nearly two out of every three (63.8%) Louisiana resident bachelor's degree recipients were found employed in the Louisiana Wage System eighteen months after their graduation. Comparatively, just over 1 out of every 5 (22.5%) non-resident bachelor degree recipients were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System eighteen months after graduation.



64%

2 OUT OF 3 RESIDENT BACHELOR DEGREE COMPLETERS WORKING IN LOUISIANA

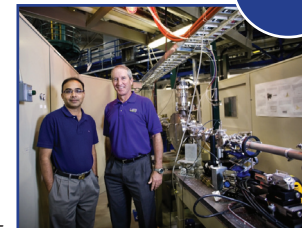
AVERAGE SALARY COMPARISON

(All Completers, Louisiana and Non-Louisiana Residents)

• Eighteen months after graduation, 2008-09 bachelor's degree completers found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System earned an average calculated annual salary of \$32,742, compared to \$35,544 for associate degree completers, 8.6 percent more than bachelor's degree completers. However, the most recent employment data (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) reveal the largest earnings growth (18.7 percent) from six months to eighteen months occurs for bachelor's degree completers.

• At 18 months after graduation, associate degree recipients, on average, had higher initial incomes than those with bachelor's. Data from studies in other state affirm this pattern, but also indicate that by the fifth year post-graduation, bachelor's recipients will have higher income. This current study of Louisians employment outcomes does not track beyond 18 months.

• Of the 2008-09 completers, the following fields of study had the highest average calculated salaries: Engineering (\$56,853) ranked first in average calculated salaries among 2008-09 bachelor's degree completers, followed by completers of health professions (\$46,537); engineering technologies (\$43,787); education (\$37,639); natural resources and conservation (\$34,605); and computer and information sciences (\$34,238).



TOP SALARY: ENGINEERING

\$57K

• At all degree levels, the average calculated annual salary for Louisiana residents after eighteen months was higher than after six months. The most recent employment data (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) reveal the largest earnings growth (18.7 percent) from six months to eighteen months occurs for bachelor's degree completers, followed by professional degree completers

(13.5 percent). Certificate and associate degree completers show the next largest growth in salaries from six months to eighteen months, with a 12.4 percent difference for certificate degree completers and a 12.2 percent difference for associate degree completers. The smallest earnings growth appeared at the diploma (10.2 percent), master's (9.7 percent) and doctoral (5.6 percent) levels.



ASSOCIATE DEGREE: TOP INITIAL SALARY

\$36K



BACHELOR'S: TOP EARNINGS GROWTH

19%

EMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARISON

Louisiana Residents Only

Eighteen months after graduation, 64.4 percent of the 2008-09 Louisiana Resident bachelor's degree completers were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System. A higher percentage of diploma (68.3 percent), associate (73.7 percent), and master's degree completers (72 percent) were found in the Louisiana UI Wage System, while fewer certificate, doctoral, and professional degree completers (56.9, 62.2, and 54.4 percent, respectively) were employed.

Non-Louisiana Residents Only

Of the 17,820 bachelor's degree completers in 2008-09, 12.4 percent (2,209) were not Louisiana residents. Eighteen months after graduation, 24.4 percent of these non-residents were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System. The same percentage of non-residents diploma completers (24.4 percent) was also found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System. Doctoral and professional degree non-resident completers were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System at lower levels, 16.6 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively. Non-resident completers at other degree levels were found employed in the Louisiana UI Wage System at slightly higher rates: certificate (28.2 percent), associate (27.8 percent), and master's (25 percent).