FIT Undergraduate Alumni Survey Results Employment and Earnings of 2017-18 Graduates

Office of Institutional Research

August 2019



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About the FIT Alumni Survey

FIT administers an annual survey of alumni who graduated during the previous academic year with either an associate or bachelor's degree. This "one-year-out" survey focuses on graduates' current education and employment status. A total of 3,663 graduates from the 2017-2018 academic year were surveyed and 725 responded, generating a 20% response rate (Table 1). Bachelor's graduates were surveyed in May 2019, a year after graduation. Associate graduates were surveyed in January 2019. The earlier date for associate graduates is required for outcomes reporting related to FIT's participation in the federal Perkins technical education grant program.

	Number Surveyed	Number Responding	Response Rate
Associate of Applied Science	ces		
Art and Design	841	200	24%
Business and Technology	1083	223	21%
Liberal Arts	18	5	28%
	1942	428	22%
Bachelor of Fine Arts			
Art and Design	599	108	18%
	599	108	18%
Bachelor of Science			
Business and Technology	1096	183	17%
Liberal Arts	26	6	23%
	1122	189	17%
Grand Total	3663	725	20%

Table 1. Response Rates by Degree Awarded and School

Key Results

Response Rates

Graduates from the 2017-2018 academic year were surveyed a year after graduation. A total of 3,663 graduates were surveyed and 725 responded, for a 20% response rate. (Table 1, page 1)

Employment and School Attendance

Eighty-two percent of associate degree graduates reported that they continued their education after graduating. Far fewer of the bachelor's graduates (5%) reported continuing on to further schooling. (Tables 2A and 3A, pages 3-5)

Eighty-one percent of associate degree graduates who were not attending school were employed, with 14% being unemployed (seeking employment but not working), and 5% were neither working nor seeking employment. (Table 2C, page 4)

Eighty-six percent of bachelor's graduates were employed, with 70% reporting employment in a job related to their degree. Twelve percent were unemployed (seeking employment but not working) and two percent were neither working nor seeking employment. (Table 3B, page 5)

A placement rate, which is used for federal Higher Education Act reporting requirements, is calculated for students who are employed or seeking employment. This placement rate equals the number of employed graduates as a percentage of the total of employed graduates and those who are seeking employment. The placement rate was 68% for all associate degree graduates, 85% for associate graduates who were not attending school, and 88% for bachelor's degree graduates. (Tables 2C and 3B, pages 4-5)

Earnings and Benefits

Among working graduates, 87% of bachelor's graduates and 79% of associate graduates who were not attending school worked full-time. Among bachelor's graduates who worked full-time, 77% earned more than \$40,000 per year and 81% had health insurance. Forty-eight percent of associate graduates not attending school earned more than \$40,000 per year and 62% had health insurance. (Tables 4A and 5, pages 6 and 8).

New York Employment

Among working graduates, 83% stayed in New York State to work, 4% worked in New Jersey, and 2% worked outside the U.S. (Table 6, page 9)

Employment and School Attendance

Respondents reported on their school attendance and employment outcomes. The employment outcomes included whether or not they were employed, employed in a related field, unemployed, or not seeking employment. A placement rate is calculated from the employment responses, which equals the number of employed graduates as a percentage of the total number of employed graduates and those who are seeking employment, but not working. Results are reported separately for associate and bachelor's degree graduates.

Table 2: Associate Degree Employment and School Attendance Outcomes by SchoolA. School Attendance

	All Schools		Art and Design		Business and Technology	
School Attendance	N	%	Ν	%	N	%
Attending FIT	327	78%	148	76%	175	80%
Attending another school	16	4%	7	4%	8	4%
Not attending school	77	18%	40	21%	37	17%
	420	100%	195	100%	220	100%

B. Employment (All Associate Graduates)

	All Schools		Art and Design		Business and Technology	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed Subtotal	231	56%	92	48%	137	63%
Employed, Not Related to Degree	111	27%	49	26%	61	28%
Employed, Related to Degree	120	29%	43	22%	76	35%
Not working, not seeking employment	74	18%	44	23%	30	14%
Unemployed, seeking employment	108	26%	56	29%	49	23%
	413	100%	192	100%	216	100%
Placement Rate (All Associate Graduates)						
(A) Employed subtotal	231		92		137	
(B) Employed + Seeking Employment	339		148		186	
Placement Rate (A divided by B)	68%		62%		74%	

	All Schools		Art and Design		Business and Technology	
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Employed Subtotal	68	81%	36	82%	32	80%
Employed, Not Related to Degree	22	26%	11	25%	11	28%
Employed, Related to Degree	46	55%	25	57%	21	53%
Not working, not seeking employment	4	5%	3	7%	1	3%
Unemployed, seeking employment	12	14%	5	11%	7	18%
	84	100%	44	100%	40	100%
Placement Rate (Associate graduates not attending school)						
(A) Employed subtotal	68		36		32	
(B) Employed + Seeking Employment	80		41		39	
Placement Rate (A divided by B)	85%		88%		82%	

C. Employment (Associate Graduates not Attending School)

Eighty-two percent of associate degree respondents continued their education after receiving their associate degree – 84% of Business and Technology graduates and 80% of Art and Design graduates. Fifty-six percent of all associate degree respondents were employed – 63% of Business and Technology graduates and 48% of Art and Design graduates. A little more than half of the employed graduates had jobs related to their degree. Among all associate graduates, 29% worked in a related field, and 27% worked in an unrelated field. Related field employment was higher for Business and Technology graduates than Art and Design graduates, 35% compared to 22%.

However, employment rates for associate graduates are much higher for those graduates who are not continuing their education. Among school "leavers," 81% were employed, with 55% being employed in a related field.

The placement rate for all associate graduates, which includes only those graduates who are employed or seeking employment, was 68% for all associate graduates, 74% for Business and Technology graduates, and 62% for Art and Design graduates (Table 2B).

The placement rate for associate graduates who were not attending school was 85% for all graduates, 82% for Business and Technology graduates, and 88% for Art and Design graduates (Table 2C).

Table 3: Bachelor Degree Employment and School Attendance Outcomes by SchoolA. School Attendance

	All Schools		Art and	Design	Business and Technology	
School Attendance	N	%	Ν	%	N	%
Attending another school	15	5%	4	4%	11	6%
Not attending school	271	95%	100	96%	166	94%
	286	100%	104	100%	177	100%

B. Employment Outcomes

	All Schools		Art and Design		Business and Technology	
Employment Outcomes	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed Subtotal	252	86%	89	83%	158	88%
Employed, Not Related to Degree	48	16%	15	14%	30	17%
Employed, Related to Degree	204	70%	74	69%	128	71%
Not working, not seeking employment	5	2%	1	1%	3	2%
Unemployed, seeking employment	36	12%	17	16%	19	11%
	293	100%	107	100%	180	100%
Placement Rate						
(A) Employed subtotal	252		89		158	
(B) Employed + Seeking Employment	288		106		177	
Placement Rate (A divided by B)	88%		84%		89%	

Five percent of bachelor's degree respondents continued their education after graduation. Eighty-six percent of all bachelor's degree respondents were employed – 88% of Business and Technology graduates and 83% of Art and Design graduates. Most employed graduates had jobs related to their degree. Among all graduates (including Liberal Arts graduates), 70% worked in a related field and 16% worked in an unrelated field. Related field employment was 71% for Business and Technology graduates and 69% for Art and Design graduates (Table 3B). The placement rate, which is based on only those graduates who are employed or seeking employment, was 88% for all graduates, 89% for Business and Technology graduates, and 84% for Art and Design graduates.

Job Characteristics

Types of Employment

Graduates were asked how many hours they worked per week, whether they worked for an employer or for themselves, and the level of the positions that they held. Full-time work (35 or more hours per week) was the norm among bachelor's graduates (87%) and associate graduates who were not attending school (79%). Associate graduates who were still in school were less likely to work full-time (18%).

Ninety-two percent of bachelor's graduates worked for an employer, with 7% doing freelance work and 1% being self-employed. Almost three fourths (72%) of bachelor's graduates had entry level positions, with 23% working beyond the entry level and 3% in supervisory roles.

Seventy percent of associate graduates who were not attending school worked for an employer, with 17% doing freelance work, and 13% being self-employed. Sixty percent had entry level positions, with 18% working beyond the entry level and 14% in supervisory roles.

Table 4. Types of Employment

A. Full-Time/Part-Time Status

	Associate, in school		Associate, not in school		Bachelors	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Full-time	29	18%	53	79%	220	87%
Part-time	136	82%	14	21%	32	13%
Total	165	100%	67	100%	252	100%

B. Employment Arrangement

	Associate, in school			te, not in 100l	Bachelors	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self-employed in your own business	3	2%	8	13%	3	1%
Freelancer	16	11%	11	17%	17	7%
Employee for a business, government	133	88%	44	70%	226	92%
Total	152	100%	63 100%		246 100%	

C. Job Level

	Associate, in school		Associate, not in school		Bachelors	
	N	%	Ν	%	N	%
Intern	35	24%	4	8%	4	2%
Employee - Entry level	78	53%	30	60%	168	72%
Employee - Beyond entry level	29	20%	9	18%	53	23%
Supervisor/Manager	5	3%	7	14%	8	3%
	147	100%	50	100%	233	100%

Earnings and Benefits

Graduates reported on their earnings ranges and whether or not they received job related benefits such as health insurance, retirement, and paid vacation. Results are shown here for full-time workers only.

Table 5. Earnings and Benefits for Graduates Employed Full-Time

5a. Earnings

			Associat	e, not in		
	Associate, in school		sch	ool	Bachelors	
	N	%	Ν	%	N	%
\$20,000 or less	9	31%	10	19%	5	2%
More than \$20,000 to						
\$30,000	5	17%	4	8%	16	7%
More than \$30,000 to						
\$40,000	7	24%	13	25%	30	14%
More than \$40,000 to						
\$50,000	1	3%	15	29%	75	34%
More than \$50,000 to						
\$60,000	5	17%	7	13%	60	27%
More than \$60,000	2	7%	3	6%	33	15%
	29	100%	52	100%	219	100%

5b. Benefits

	Associate,	in school	Associate, no	ot in school	Bach	elors
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Health Insurance						
Yes	13	46%	31	62%	174	81%
No	15	54%	19	38%	42	19%
	28	100%	50	100%	216	100%
Retirement Benefits						
Yes	9	32%	24	48%	157	73%
No	19	68%	26	52%	58	27%
	28	100%	50	100%	215	100%
Paid Vacation						
Yes	13	46%	28	56%	187	87%
No	15	54%	22	44%	28	13%
	28	100%	50	100%	215	100%

Among bachelor's graduates, 77% of full-time workers earn over \$40,000 per year, with 34% in the \$40,000 to \$50,000 range, 27% in the \$50,000 to \$60,000 range, and 15% earning \$60,000 or more. The distribution of earnings for associate degree recipients who did not attend school

is lower than that of the bachelor's graduates. At the low end, a larger proportion of associate graduates (26% compared to 9%) earned \$30,000 or less. Also, a lower percentage (6% compared to 15%) were in the more than \$60,000 earnings range.

Most of the graduates who had full-time jobs had fringe benefits. Among bachelor's graduates, 80% received health insurance, 73% had retirement benefits, and 87% had paid vacation. The rates for associate graduates who were not in school were lower—62% had health insurance, 48% had retirement benefits, and 56% had paid vacation.

Local employment

	Associate, in school		Associate, not in school		Bachelors		All Respondents	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New York	137	90%	41	67%	198	83%	376	83%
New Jersey	9	6%	3	5%	4	2%	16	4%
Outside U.S.	1	1%	6	10%	9	4%	16	4%
California	1	1%	4	7%	4	2%	9	2%
Pennsylvania	1	1%	1	2%	4	2%	6	1%
All Other States	4	3%	6	10%	20	8%	30	7%

Table 6. Location of Employment

Eighty-three percent of all working respondents worked in New York State following graduation. Four percent worked in New Jersey, 4% worked outside the U.S., 2% worked in California, 1% in Pennsylvania, and 7% in all other states combined.

Internship Experiences

Students were also asked if they had a for-credit internship and whether it led to a job or a job offer. Among all respondents reporting a for-credit internship, 31% said that the internship led to a job or an offer. The rate was 31% for bachelor's graduates as well as for associate graduates who were not attending school (Table 7b).

	Associate, not in school		Bach	elor's	All respondents reporting for-credit internship	
	N	%	N	%	Total	%
	76	100%	277	100%	353	100%
Yes	10	13%	59	21%	69	20%
No	22	29%	131	47%	153	43%
I did not have a credit-						
bearing internship	44	58%	87	31%	131	37%

Table 7a. Did you have a credit-bearing internship?

Table 7b. Did your credit-bearing internship lead directly to a job or job offer with the employer?

	Associate, not in school		Bach	elor's	All respondents reporting for-credit internship	
	Ν	%	N	%	Total	%
	32	100%	190	100%	222	100%
Yes	10	31%	59	31%	69	31%
No	22	69%	131	69%	153	69%