

FOLLOW-UP STUDY

of Fiscal Year 2003 Career and Technical Education Program Graduates



Illinois Community College Board
401 East Capitol Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1711
Voice: (217) 785-0123
Fax: (217) 524-4981
www.iccb.state.il.us

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**FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003
CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM GRADUATES**

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Illinois Community College Board

FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM GRADUATES

INTRODUCTION

Career and technical education is a massive enterprise in the United States. Thousands of comprehensive high schools, technical high schools, area vocational centers, and community colleges offer career and technical education coursework. Virtually every high school student takes at least one career and technical education course, and one in four students takes three or more courses in a single program area. Nationally, one-third of college students are involved in career and technical programs, and as many as 40 million adults engage in short-term postsecondary occupational training. (<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/cte/index.html>). Participation in high school technical coursework can build skills that provide a positive link to both postsecondary education and workforce participation. The attainment of education and training beyond high school has become crucial to success in the workplace. Higher levels of education are associated with higher wages and better attachment to the workforce. (<http://www.postsecondary.org/archives/Posters/EducTrain04.pdf>)

The *Follow-up Study of Fiscal Year 2003 Career and Technical Education Program Graduates* report is an important Illinois Community College System accountability initiative aimed at strengthening college program offerings. Nursing is the largest program area in the study and therefore a major focus of this year's report. Data were obtained from responses to a standardized survey. The information provided by graduates of selected programs regarding the effectiveness of their college experience and documents program outcomes. The survey instrument addresses attendance objective, education status, employment status, salary, employment start-up, geographic location of employment, and satisfaction with employment, as well as services and components of the educational program completed. Satisfaction ratings by graduates reflect the combined percentage of respondents who were satisfied and very satisfied with a survey item. When reviewed at the local level, this information has implications for colleges as they develop proposals for new programs and perform program review.

Economic conditions influence workforce outcomes for graduates. Recently, the economy's health is showing signs of improvement with the stock market beginning to inch upward and the nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate steadily decreasing from 6.3 percent in June 2003 to 5.4 percent in August 2004. Employers are predicting that they will hire 12.7 percent more new college graduates from the fiscal year 2004 class than they did from the class of fiscal year 2003. More than half of the employers who answered the annual Job Outlook survey say they plan to increase the number of new college graduates they hire. (<http://www.jobweb.com/joboutlook/2004outlook/>).

Colleges use the career and technical survey information to stay aligned with the changing job market and help gauge the employment and compensation outcomes of graduates. Part I of the report provides a statewide overall summary of survey outcomes. Part II includes an in-depth analysis of survey results according to specific program areas for colleges to use in reviewing their programs during the coming year. The Appendices contain data tables derived from the results of the survey. Appendix A presents a summary of responses by college and response rates by program area.

Appendix B provides information by survey item, Appendix C presents data by both college and program, and Appendix D provides enrollment and completion trend data on nursing.

A total of 7,376 (Table A-2) former students who graduated from selected Illinois community college programs in fiscal year 2003 were surveyed in March 2004. For most graduates, this was approximately six to nine months after program completion. Following receipt of the completed surveys, graduates from the following fifteen program areas were eliminated from the statewide analysis due to a low number of responses or low number of graduates: Crop Production Operations & Managers; Arboriculture; Greenhouse Operations & Management; Nursery Operation & Management; Turf Management; Forest Harvesting & Production Tech/Technician; Industrial Marketing; Recreation Products/Services Marketing Operations, General; Insurance Marketing Operations; Custodian/Caretaker; Health & Physical Education, General; Stationary Energy Sources Installer & Operator; Therapeutic Recreational Assisting; Agricultural Animal Husbandry & Production Management; and Environmental & Pollution Technology/Technician. Removing these fifteen programs and their responses resulted in the use of 3,464 responses from a pool of 7,289 graduates. Therefore, the survey yielded a usable response rate of 47.5 percent (Table A-1). The volume of graduates and low response rate among Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) graduates was a substantial contributor to the overall relatively low response rate. CNA reduced the overall response rate across all programs by seven percent. Table A-2 shows response rates by program.

The vast majority of graduate usable respondents (84.8 percent) came from the three nursing programs: Nursing (RN Training); Practical Nurse (LPN Training); and Nurse Assistant/Aide. Graduates from the remaining program areas accounted for 15.2 percent of the respondents. Overall, statewide results are influenced by differences in program size and in the number of graduates responding to particular questions. Percentages cited throughout the report reflect the number of responses to each question.

Table 1

**CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AREAS
SURVEYED IN FISCAL YEAR 2004 BY CIP CATEGORY**

| CIP | Title |
|------------|---|
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS AND MANAGERS |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers and Managers, General |
| 010302 | Agricultural Animal Husbandry and Production Management * |
| 010304 | Crop Production Operations and Managers * |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations and Management, General |
| 010602 | Arboriculture * |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management |
| 010604 | Greenhouse Operations and Management * |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations and Management |
| 010606 | Nursery Operation and Management * |
| 010607 | Turf Management * |
| 0304 | FORESTRY PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING * |
| 030401 | Forest Harvesting and Production Technology/Technician * |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING AND WHOLESALING OPERATIONS |
| 080702 | Industrial Marketing * |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations |

Table 1

**CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AREAS
 SURVEYED IN FISCAL YEAR 2004 BY CIP CATEGORY**

(Continued)

| CIP | Title |
|--------|---|
| 0809 | HOSPITALITY AND RECREATION MARKETING OPERATIONS * |
| 080903 | Recreation Products/Services Marketing Operations * |
| 0810 | INSURANCE MARKETING OPERATIONS * |
| 081001 | Insurance Marketing Operations * |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations |
| 1505 | ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES * |
| 150507 | Environmental and Pollution Technology/Technician * |
| 2006 | CUSTODIAL HOUSEKEEPING AND HOME SERVICES WORKERS AND MANAGERS * |
| 200604 | Custodian/Caretaker * |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management |
| 3105 | HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION/FITNESS * |
| 310501 | Health and Physical Education, General * |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) |
| 461000 | Construction Trades |
| 4705 | STATIONARY ENERGY SOURCES INSTALLERS AND OPERATORS * |
| 470501 | Stationary Energy Sources Installer and Operator * |
| 5116 | NURSING |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy |
| 512604 | Therapeutic Recreational Assisting * |

*Excluded from state report due to low number of graduates or low response rates.

Part I: STATEWIDE OVERVIEW

Follow-up surveys were mailed to graduates of the selected career and technical education programs identified in Table 1 in spring 2004, approximately six to nine months after graduation. Graduates reported the following:

- ▶ 91.6 percent were employed or pursuing additional education or both (Table B-1).
- ▶ 82.2 percent of the completers were employed (Table B-2).

Among working graduates,

- ▶ 73.1 percent held full-time status in their current jobs (Table B-2).
- ▶ 82.1 percent were employed in positions related to the field in which they studied at the community college (Table B-5).
- ▶ 79.7 percent obtained their current positions while enrolled or after graduating (Table B-7)
- ▶ 92.4 percent were employed in Illinois. Of those, approximately 71.8 percent remained in the district where they received their training (Table B-8).
- ▶ The average salary for all working graduates was \$14.43 per hour -- 2.6 times minimum wage at the time of the survey (\$5.50 per hour) (Table B-9).
- ▶ Graduates employed in full-time positions earned the equivalent of \$32,178 annually.
- ▶ The average rate of unemployment (the percent of graduates who were unemployed and seeking work) was 7.3 percent. (Note that Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA) completers accounted for 7 out of 10 unemployed graduates. The overall unemployment rate would be 4.3 percent excluding CNA graduates.) (Table B-2).
- ▶ More than 35 percent of the respondents were pursuing additional education. Approximately 85.4 percent of those enrolled in further study were taking coursework in a related field (Table B-4).
- ▶ Ten percent of respondents were pursuing additional education exclusively (not employed) (Table B-1).
- ▶ Graduates employed in positions related to their community college program were satisfied with their current positions (87.9 percent). Job satisfaction averaged 74.2 percent for graduates in unrelated positions. (Table B-10).
- ▶ Ninety-one percent of graduates expressed satisfaction with components of the program they completed (course content, lecture/lab experiences, equipment, facilities and materials, job

preparation, preparation for further education, and labor market employment information) (Table B-11).

- ▶ Approximately 85.6 percent of the graduates were also satisfied with college services, such as financial aid, academic advising, career planning, transfer planning, counseling, tutoring, library/audio visual, student activities (Table B-12).

Graduates from similar program areas were surveyed five years ago. A comparison of follow-up survey outcomes from 1998 and 2003 reveals differences between the two groups. Generally, graduates from similar programs five years ago exhibited higher performance and outcomes than the more recent graduates. Part of the difference can be attributed to differing overall economic conditions at the two points in time. Illinois' economy was more favorable five years ago than it has been this year. Statewide unemployment in Illinois was 6.0 percent in 2004 compared to 4.1 percent in 1999. State unemployment figures are from March of the respective year which corresponds with the time frame when the surveys were conducted.

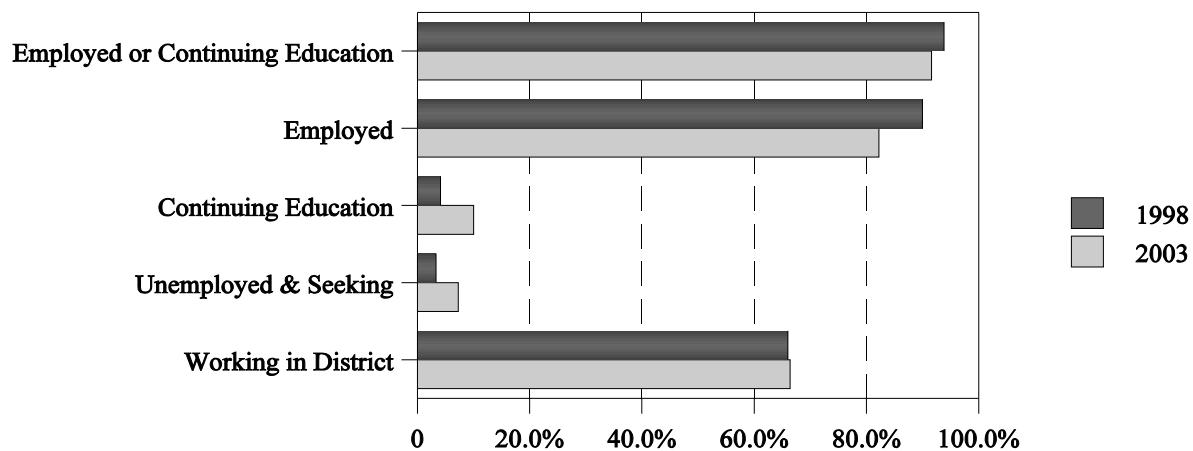


Figure 1. Comparison of Career and Technical Education Graduates: FY 1998 & FY 2003

Comparative information (see Figure 1) shows that a slightly larger proportion of 1998 graduates were employed, continuing their education or both (93.8 percent for 1998 versus 91.6 percent for 2003). The percentage of graduates employed in 1998 was 90.0 percent versus 82.2 percent for the recent completers. A moderate increase was noted in the percentage of survey respondents exclusively pursuing additional education among more recent graduates (10.0 percent for 2003 versus 4.1 percent for 1998). The percentage of recent graduates who were unemployed and seeking work was higher for the more recent group (7.3 percent versus 3.3 percent). The percentage of employed graduates working in the community college district in which they received their training was about the same between the two groups (66.4 percent for 2003 completers versus 66.0 percent for the 1998 completers). Slightly more than 73 percent of recent working graduates were employed full-time compared to 82.0 percent for earlier completers. Earnings were up \$1.81 as the average hourly wage of \$12.62 in 1998 increased to \$14.43 in 2003. The minimum wage increased by only 35 cents an hour over the same period of time. A larger percentage of the 2003 graduates were

employed in their current position prior to entering their training (20.3 percent among 2003 completers and 17.3 percent for 1998 graduates) and during program enrollment (21.8 percent for 2003 completers and 19.1 percent for 1998 graduates). Recent graduates may be upgrading job related skills to position themselves for career advancement. Satisfaction with program components and college services were very similar.

Part II: PROGRAM-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

In this portion of the report results from individual programs are examined. Occupational overview, employment outlook, and earnings are adapted from authoritative sources that provide indispensable contextual and comparative information. Two primary sources are used for state and national information and data. The *Illinois Career Information System* (2004) contains Illinois specific employment projections and salary data and is created by the Illinois Department of Employment Security in conjunction with IntoCareers which is a unit of the University of Oregon. National overview, outlook and earnings data are provided by the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (2004-2005) which is produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The contributions by the authors of these reference documents are recognized and fully acknowledged.

NURSING. Nearly 88 percent of the graduates in the current study completed nursing programs. The three sub-categories within the field of nursing will be discussed separately because each nursing specialty reflects a distinct level of training. Additionally, each of the sub-categories – Registered Nurse (RN), Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN), and Certified Nurse Assistant/Aide (CNA) is larger than any other broad program included in this year’s study. Background information on employment conditions and other changes in the healthcare system which are impacting the nursing profession are included to provide context for the analysis.

The American Association of Community Colleges (AACC) reports that,

The U.S. is experiencing a nursing shortage projected to worsen as health care needs increase with the aging of baby boomers. Unlike the cyclical nursing shortages of the past, experts predict that today’s shortage will continue to be a threat to the nation’s healthcare system for many years to come, as women -- who traditionally comprised 94 percent of the nurse workforce – increasingly choose opportunities in other professions. Registered Nurses tops the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics list of occupations with the largest projected 10-year job growth (http://www2.aacc.nche.edu/AACC/Newsletter/Newsletter_march15.htm).

Community colleges play a pivotal role in educating nurses. Nationwide, 60 percent of all U.S.-educated RNs who entered the field in 2000 received their education through associate degree nursing (ADN) programs, and eight out of ten ADN recipients graduated from community colleges. Recent national research examining the nursing profession and the community college role in nursing education reveals the following:

- Between 1996 and 2000, the number of registered nurses per 100,000 persons declined two percent in the United States.

- Many of the states with the largest proportional declines of registered nurses also have the fastest growing retiree populations.
- ADN programs are important gateways to the nursing profession for underrepresented groups.
- Recent initiatives to restrict the scope of practice for RNs who hold associate degrees if they proceeded could exacerbate the nursing shortage.
(http://www.aacc.nche.edu/Template.cfm?Section=Research_Briefs&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=7926&InterestCategoryID=221&Name=Research%20Brief&ComingFrom=InterestDisplay)
(http://www.aacc.nche.edu/Content/NavigationMenu/HotIssues/Nursing/Article_2.htm).

Nurses graduating from community colleges are more likely to meet the needs of the community where they were trained. “National data show that more than 72 percent of RNs with associate degrees practice in the state where they graduated. But only about one-half of nurses with a Bachelor of Science degree practice in the same state.
(http://www.aacc.nche.edu/Content/NavigationMenu/HotIssues/Nursing/Article_2.htm).

The nation’s 701 community colleges programs in nursing offer students the most cost effective and quickest path to the field of nursing. Consider the following facts from the AACC:

- Seventy-three percent of all nursing graduates in rural settings come from associate degree (ADN) programs.
- Average annual tuition at public four-year colleges/universities is over 2 ½ times more than tuition at a public community college.
- Both associate and baccalaureate nursing students are educated as registered nurses, take the same licensure exam, and historically pass the exam with comparable scores.
- Every state is experiencing a nursing shortage.
- The nation’s hospitals need 126,000 nurses to fill existing vacancies.
- Seventy-five percent of all hospital personnel vacancies are for nurses.
- From 1995-2001, the number of first-time, US educated nursing school graduates who sat for the national licensure examination for all registered nurses, decreased by 28.7 percent – 27,679 fewer students sat for the exam in 2001 as compared to 1995.
- By 2010, the nation will need more than one million new nurses – a 21 percent increase in the need for nurses nationwide from 1998 to 2008, compared to a 14 percent increase for all other occupations.
- Too few young people are choosing nursing as a career. In 2000, less than 10 percent of RNs were under age 30, and 31.7 percent were younger than age 40; in 1980, 26 percent of RNs

were under the age of 30, and 52.9 percent were younger than age 40 (<http://www.aacc.nche.edu/Content/NavigationMenu/HotIssues/Nursing/factsheet.pdf>).

A recent survey by *NurseWeek* and the AONE Institute for Patient Care Research and Education included a national sample of over 4,100 registered nurses. Respondents indicated that America's nursing shortage was worsening and is eroding the quality of patient care. Nurses are finding it increasingly difficult to provide the patient care they feel is needed. Ninety-five percent of working RN respondents agreed that a nursing shortage exists overall and 88 percent indicated that in their own communities the supply of registered nurses working in patient care settings is less than the demand.

According to a *California Healthline* report, 20 percent of Americans will be 65 or older by the year 2030. Generally, older adults can be expected to need more medical care. Older adults account for 60 percent of adult ambulatory primary care visits, 80 percent of home care visits, 48 percent of hospital patients, and 85 percent of nursing home residents. These figures create concern about having sufficient numbers of nurses to care for the aging patient population. (<http://www.nurseweek.com/news/features/02-05/senior.asp>).

The three community college system nursing programs included in this analysis arranged in order from most to least intensive training are:

| <u>Program Area</u> | <u>CIP Code</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Registered Nurse (RN) | 511601 |
| Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) | 511613 |
| Certified Nurse Assistant/Aide (CNA) | 511614 |

Nationally, the number of jobs for registered nurses is expected to increase faster than average through the year 2010 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Registered Nursing (RN) Registered nurses (RNs) work to promote health and to help patients cope with illness in a variety of settings including: hospitals, doctors' offices, intermediate and long term care/nursing home facilities, as well as home health care. They may also work in public health facilities, government agencies, and schools.

Registered nurses (RN) perform an array of tasks with their work setting substantially influencing duties. Several examples follow. Hospital RNs observe patients, monitor vital signs, administer medication and treatments, and maintain documentation. Sometimes nurses write and manage patient care plans. Hospital nurses are usually assigned to one area. RNs also supervise licensed practical nurses and aides. Office RNs prepare patients for exams, assist with exams and check vital signs. They draw blood and give injections, as do nurses in most settings. Office nurses may also perform routine lab tests and office work. Public health RNs work to improve the overall health of communities by providing health care, first aid and developing health education programs on topics such as nutrition and childcare. They give shots and perform screenings (blood pressure, cholesterol, etc.). Long-term care/nursing home RNs manage the health care of residents, develop care plans, and supervise licensed practical nurses (LPNs) in carrying them out. Home health RNs

provide prescribed nursing care to patients in their own homes. They also instruct patients and their families how to perform necessary treatment procedures (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

In Illinois, about 108,200 people are employed in this very large occupation. Nearly 2.2 million registered nurses are employed nationally. Three out of five nurses work in hospitals.

In Illinois, employment of registered nurses is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2010. About 3,260 job openings are expected each year. According to the Illinois Department of Employment Security, the short-term forecast for registered nurses is very favorable. Nationally, the number of jobs for registered nurses is expected to increase faster than average through the year 2010 (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

| | Employment | | Employment Change | |
|----------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | 2000 | 2010 | Number | Percent |
| Illinois | 105,800 | 125,900 | 20,100 | 19.0 |

Growth in this occupation will be due in part to technological advances that allow more medical problems to be treated. Additionally, the number of older people is expected to increase rapidly. Older individuals are more likely to need medical care. The number of jobs in hospital nursing is expected to grow more slowly than in other settings since patients are being released earlier from hospitals. Rapid growth is expected in home health care, skilled care facilities and nursing homes. In Illinois, the median wage for registered nurses is \$3,735 per month (\$21.55 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for registered nurses is \$3,890 per month (\$22.44 per hour). Half of all registered nurses earn between \$3,270 and \$4,660 per month (\$18.85 and \$26.88 per hour). Wages vary by employer. For example, hospital nurses tend to earn more than nurses in doctors' offices. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Over one-half of the 1,592 Associate Degree Nursing (ADN)/Registered Nursing (RN) graduates (54.1 percent) returned follow-up information to the colleges. RN results were provided by 42 colleges. Among the colleges with the greatest number of responses from graduates were: Harper (57), South Suburban and DuPage (both 42), and Lincoln Land and Olney Central (both 40). RN is the highest level of nurse training provided by community colleges and among the most challenging curricula offered in the community college setting.

Nearly 98 percent (N=791) of the RN respondents were employed, continuing their education, or both. Approximately 96.6 percent were working. Among working graduates, 88.4 percent were employed in full-time positions. RN graduates had an extremely low unemployment rate of 0.6 percent. Nearly all (99.1 percent) working graduates were employed in a related field. Almost three quarters (74.2 percent) of RN graduates began their jobs after program completion. Nursing is a heavily regulated industry. Average full-time earnings among RN graduates was high (\$20.37/hour), relative to that of graduates in other fields included in this study. This compares well with the national median wage of \$22.44/hour and the state median earnings of \$21.55/hour for registered nurses. Nine out of ten RN graduates were satisfied or very satisfied with their employment when they were working in a related field (90.1 percent). Over nine out of ten RN graduates was satisfied with the components of their major program (91.7 percent). In comparison with graduates overall, RN graduates were especially satisfied with preparation for further education (93.7 percent), course content (96.7 percent), and labor market employment information (88.4

percent). RN graduates were also moderately satisfied with their college services (85.4 percent). RN completers were generally satisfied with career planning (84.5 percent).

A comparison of 2003 and 1998 RN graduate respondents shows slight differences between the two groups. Both groups exhibited strong positive results. Figure 2 shows that more recent graduate ranking were slightly higher. A slightly higher percentage of the recent graduates were employed continuing education or both (97.8 percent versus 95.6 percent). The recent graduates had a slightly higher percentage exclusively employed (96.6 percent versus 94.1 percent). A higher percentage of graduates were continuing their education (while not employed) in the earlier study (1.5 percent versus 1.1 percent). The unemployment rate, although low for both, favored the more recent graduates (0.6 percent for the recent group, 2.7 percent for the earlier group). The 1998 graduates were more likely to find employment within their community college district (64.5 percent) than the more recent completers (58.4 percent).

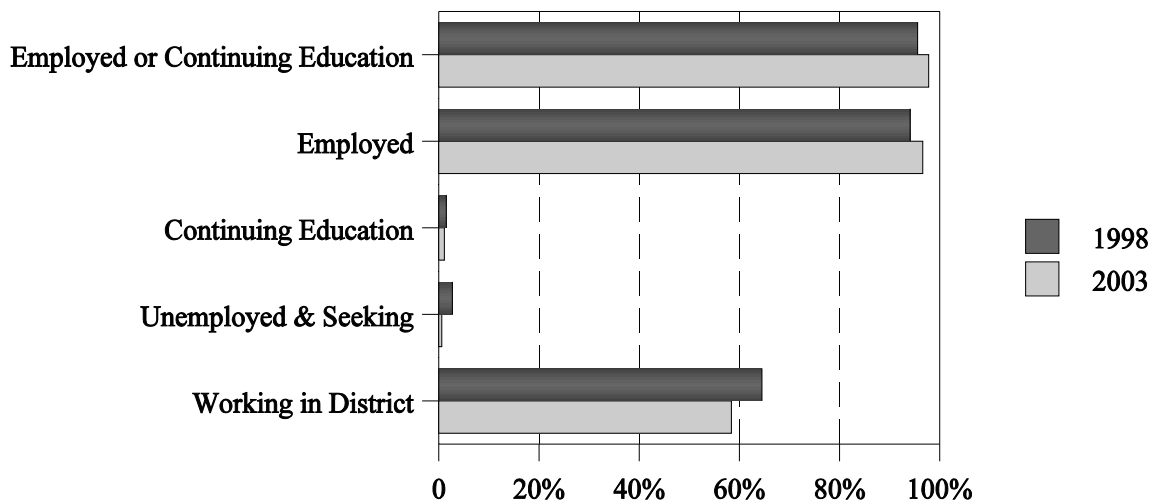


Figure 2. Registered Nursing (RN) Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003.

Bottom Line – Overall results were very positive for RN graduates. Nearly 98 percent of the RN respondents were employed, continuing their education, or both. The unemployment rate among RN graduates was extremely low at 0.6 percent. Earnings for full-time workers were very high and competitive with the field at \$20.37 per hour. RN graduates had the second highest salary of all the programs reviewed in the report when combining full-time and part-time workers (\$20.24/hour). Nine out of ten RN graduates working in a related field were satisfied with their positions. Overall, graduates were satisfied with college program components (91.7 percent satisfaction level) and college services (85.4 percent).

RN graduates accounted for over one in five (21.8 percent) of all the completers surveyed in the programs included in this year’s study. Appendix tables D-1 and D-2 show the RN enrollment and completion numbers by community college from fiscal years 1999 through 2003. Enrollments reflect self-reported student majors. They should be viewed as a measure of interest in RN training rather than actual formal admission into the RN program. Graduation figures reflect successful RN program completion. These enrollment data show a substantial 31.1 percent increase in interest in

the program between fiscal years 1999 and 2003. Completion numbers in the same programs have dropped 5.1 percent over the five-year period.

Nationally, and in Illinois, the number of jobs for licensed practical nurses is expected to grow about as fast as average through the year 2010. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)

Licensed practical nurse (LPNs) is the second highest level of nursing training provided by community colleges. LPNs care for sick, injured, and disabled people working under the direction of a doctor or registered nurse. Most LPNs provide direct bedside care to patients. They take vital signs, apply dressings, collect samples for testing, observe patients, record their food/liquid intake and output, provide personal care, and report any negative

reactions to treatments or medications. Experienced LPNs may supervise certified nursing assistants (CNAs) and aides (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

In long-term care/nursing homes, LPNs provide basic bedside care and may help evaluate the needs of residents and develop care plans. In doctors' offices and clinics, LPNs often make appointments, maintain records, and perform clerical duties. LPNs who work in private homes may prepare meals. They may also teach simple nursing tasks to family members (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

In Illinois, employment of LPNs is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2010. Approximately 930 annual openings are expected. Nationally, the number of jobs for licensed practical nurses is expected to grow about as fast as average through the year 2010 (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

According to *CIS* (2004), growth in the demand for LPNs will result from increases in the long-term care needs of the rapidly growing population of elderly individuals. Nursing homes will offer the most new jobs for LPNs as the number of aged and disabled people in need of long-term care rises. Nursing homes are also called on to care for increasing numbers of patients released from the hospital who have not recovered sufficiently to return to their homes.

Much faster than average growth in the demand for LPNs is expected in home health care services due to growth in the number of older individuals with disabilities because people prefer to be cared for in their own homes. Additionally, technological advances are making it possible to bring more complex treatments into the home. Similarly, doctors' offices and clinics are able to handle more complicated procedures through improved technology. Hence, LPN employment is expected to grow much faster than average in doctors' offices, clinics, and emergency medical centers (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

According to *CIS* (2004), this is a medium-sized occupation with approximately 23,270 LPNs employed in Illinois. Nationwide, approximately 699,600 LPNs work in this medium-sized occupation. Major employers of LPNs include: nursing and personal care agencies, hospitals, doctors' offices and clinics, home health care agencies, and temporary worker agencies.

In Illinois, the median wage for licensed practical nurses is \$2,445 per month (\$14.10 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for licensed practical nurses is \$2,560 per month (\$14.75 per hour). Half of all licensed practical nurses earn between \$2,160 and \$3,000 per month (\$12.45 and \$17.31 per hour). Wages vary based on the LPN's experience and employer. For example, LPNs who work in home health care tend to earn more than those who work in doctors' offices (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Just over one-half of the 709 Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) graduates (50.9 percent) returned completed follow-up surveys. LPN results were provided by 30 colleges with Joliet Junior College and John A. Logan College reporting the largest number of responses with 45 and 43, respectively. Approximately 90.4 percent of LPN (N=319) respondents was employed, continuing their education, or both. Eight out of ten were working. Among working graduates, 76.8 percent were employed full-time. LPN graduates had a relatively low unemployment rate at 7.0 percent. Greater than 96 percent of working graduates were employed in the field. More than six out of ten LPN graduates began their jobs after program completion. The average full-time earnings of these graduates were relatively high (\$16.53/hour) compared to graduates in other fields. Illinois community college LPN graduates compare favorably to the national median wage of \$14.75/hour and the state median wage of \$14.10/hour for this occupation. Eighty-three percent of LPN graduates working in a related field were satisfied or very satisfied with their employment. This is slightly below the overall average of 87.9 percent for all graduates in the study. Nine out of ten LPN graduates were satisfied with their major program components. Compared to respondents from all programs, LPN completers were somewhat more satisfied with labor market employment information (88.5 percent). LPN graduates were also more satisfied than most with college services (88.9 percent). They were also satisfied with Transfer Planning (89.0 percent), Financial Aid (89.5 percent), and Counseling (84.5 percent).

Figure 3 contains comparative information for LPN graduates from fiscal years 2003 and 1998. Overall, outcomes were positive for both groups with earlier graduates reporting slightly more positive results. Completers from fiscal year 1998 reported a higher percentage employed continuing education or both (94.1 percent versus 90.4 percent). The earlier graduates had a higher percentage of those employed (89.1 percent versus 79.6 percent). Graduates from 2003 reported a higher percentage continuing their education exclusively (11.6 percent versus 5.4 percent). Partly due to differences in the overall economy five years ago and this year, the unemployment rate favored the earlier graduates (3.6 percent versus 7.0 percent). The latest LPN graduates were more likely to find employment within their community college district (65.7 percent) than the earlier completers (60.4 percent).

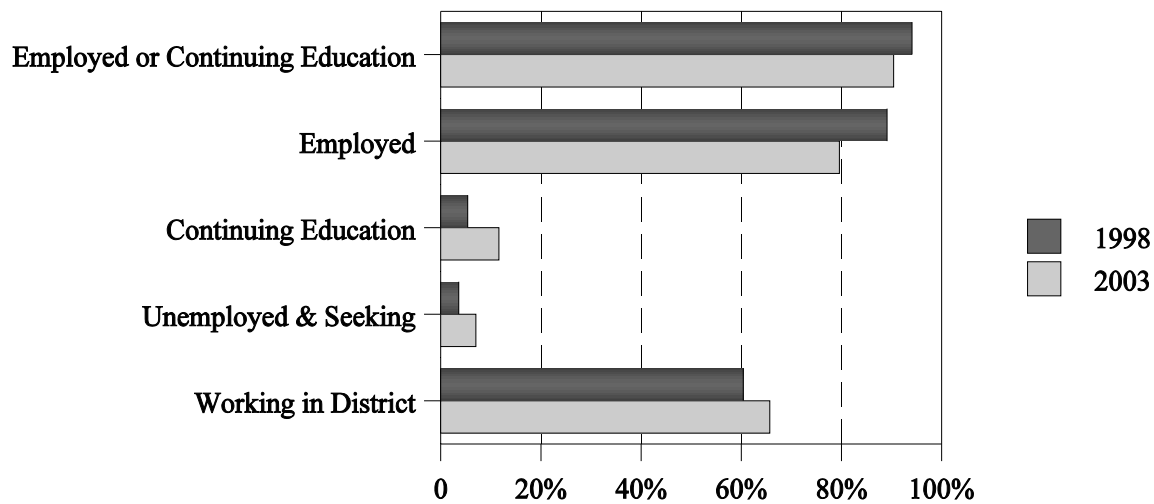


Figure 3. Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003.

Bottom Line – Overall, results were relatively positive for LPN graduates. The unemployment rate among LPN graduates (7.0 percent) was elevated but slightly below the overall average across all graduates in the study (7.3 percent). Nine out of ten LPN graduates were employed or pursuing additional education. At \$16.53 per hour, earnings for full-time LPN workers were relatively high compared with the field and other graduates in the study. Compared to other graduates, LPN completers were less satisfied with their job (83.2 percent versus 87.9 percent) when working in a related field. Nine out of ten LPN graduates was satisfied with the components of the program they completed.

LPN graduates accounted for almost one in ten completers surveyed in the group of programs included in this year’s study. Appendix tables D-3 and D-4 contain LPN enrollment and completion numbers by community college over the period of fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2003. Statewide self-reported LPN major enrollments increased by 6.3 percent during the five-year period. Completion numbers decreased substantially by -33.6 percent during the same timeframe.

Nationally, the number of jobs for nurse assistants is expected to grow faster than average through the year 2010 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA)

Nursing assistant training is an entry-level healthcare program offered by community colleges. CNAs provide personal care to patients in hospitals and intermediate and long-term care facilities. CNAs work under the direction of doctors, RNs and sometimes LPNs. Upon arrival at work CNAs either read charts and/or check with the supervising nurse for instructions about each patient. CNAs prepare

food trays and deliver meals monitoring food and liquid input and output. CNAs help patients with eating, dressing, bathing, and walking. Nursing assistants clean rooms and change linens. CNAs administer medicines as directed by the supervising nurse or doctor. CNAs set up and monitor equipment, sterilize equipment and supplies and prepare dressings and treatment trays. They record

vital signs (e.g., blood pressure, temperature, pulse, respiration, etc.) CNAs also monitor patients for change in mental alertness or emotions. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

According to *CIS (2004)*, CNA employment is expected to increase about as fast as average in Illinois through 2010. About 1,640 job openings are expected annually in the state. In Illinois, this is a large occupation with approximately 57,280 people employed. Nationwide, the number of CNA positions is expected to grow faster than average through the year 2010. Nationally, there are almost 1.4 million working CNAs. About one-half of them work in nursing and personal care facilities (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

One reason CNA positions are growing so fast is that the number of people in their seventies and older continues to increase. This group of individuals is more likely to need medical care. The strongest demand for CNAs will be at residential care homes. Openings are plentiful because the occupation is large and turnover is high. Turnover is high because the work is hard, the pay is low, and there are not many opportunities to advance (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

According to *CIS (2004)*, the median wage for nursing assistants in Illinois is \$1,495 per month (\$8.65 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for nursing assistants is \$1,610 per month (\$9.27 per hour). One-half of all nursing assistants earn between \$1,350 and \$1,910 per month (\$7.81 and \$11.01 per hour). Wages vary by employer and by the assistant's level of experience and responsibility. Many jobs are part-time and not all employers offer benefits (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Less than one-half (42.0 percent) of the 4,084 CNA graduates responded to the follow-up survey. Thirty-two colleges provided information on CNA graduates. South Suburban College (N= 167), Lincoln Land Community College (N=158), and Wilbur Wright College (N=141) were the colleges with the largest number of respondents. Just under 89 percent of CNA respondents (N=1,325) were employed, continuing their education, or both. Over three-quarters (75.9 percent) were working. Among working graduates, 61.7 percent were working full-time which was well below the overall average of 73.1 percent across graduates from all programs. CNA graduates had a relatively high percentage (14.3 percent) of individuals pursuing additional education and not working. CNA graduates had an elevated unemployment rate at 10.4 percent. Nearly three-quarters of the working graduates were employed in a related field. Among those working in an unrelated field, 21.5 percent indicated that they were in a temporary job while in transition. Almost three-out-of-four working CNA graduates was employed in the district where they received their training. The average full-time earnings of CNA graduates was competitive with the field at \$10.47/hour

Approximately 87.1 percent of CNA graduates working in the field were satisfied or very satisfied with their employment. Nine out of ten CNA completers were satisfied with their major program components. Eighty-five percent of the CNA graduates were satisfied with college services.

The comparison of the fiscal year 2003 CNA graduates with 1998 respondents in Figure 4 shows that the earlier group fared a little better than most graduates. The percentage of graduates employed pursuing additional education or both was about the same (88.9 percent for 1998 versus 88.7 percent for 2003). The earlier group had a higher percentage of employed individuals (83.5 percent versus 75.9 percent). The most recent graduates reported a higher percentage continuing their education (14.3 percent versus 6.4 percent). The latest completers were more likely to be unemployed (10.4

percent versus 5.9 percent). The 1998 graduates were more likely to have located employment within their community college district (80.2 percent versus 74.2 percent).

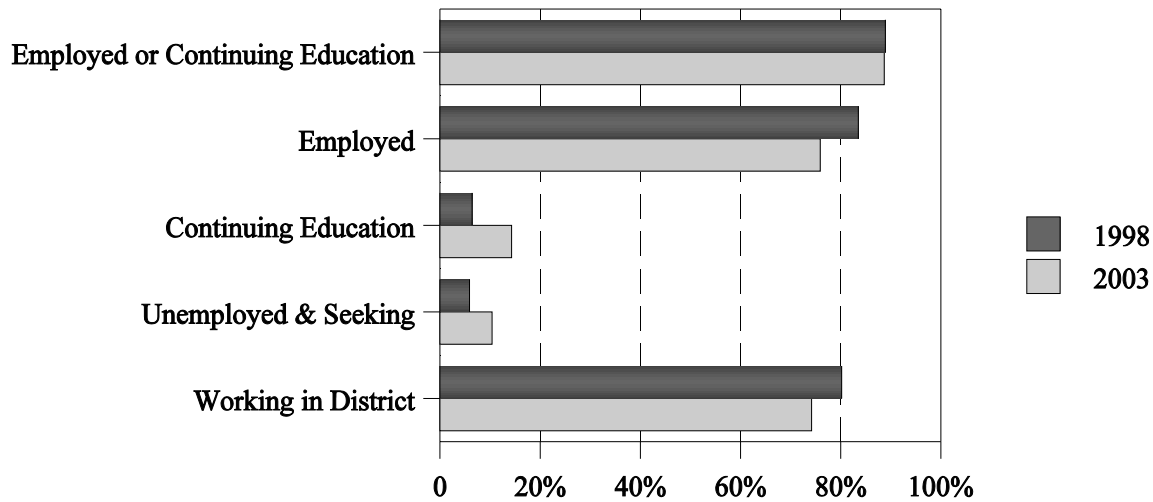


Figure 4. Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003.

B
ottom Line – Overall, results were mixed for CNA graduates. Less than one-half (42.0 percent) of the CNA graduates responded to the survey. Approximately 88.7 percent of graduates were employed, pursuing additional education or both which is slightly below the overall study average (91.6 percent). A relatively high percentage of CNA completers were pursuing additional education exclusively (14.3 percent). In the healthcare field additional education is required to be positioned for increased wages and advancement. Overall, wages for community college CNA graduates (\$10.47/hour) were comparable to the state median wage for nursing assistants. The unemployment rate among CNA graduates was high at 10.7 percent. According to *CIS* (2004) job turnover is high among CNAs because the work is hard, the pay is low, and opportunities to advance generally require further education. CNA graduates working in a related field had a moderate level of satisfaction with their positions at 87.1 percent. Overall, graduates were slightly less satisfied with their college program components (90.6 percent) and college services (85.0 percent).

CNA graduates accounted for more than half (56.0 percent) of all the completers surveyed in the selected group of programs for this year’s study. Appendix tables D-5 and D-6 show the CNA enrollments and completions community college over the period of fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2003. As can be seen in Table D-5, the statewide enrollment of students in CNA programs increased by a substantial 58.7 percent. Entry requirements for CNA training are minimal compared to RN and LPN entry requirements so enrollment figures more fully reflect program participation. Table D-6 shows that the number of completions has increased at an even greater rate. CNA completions increased by 223.3 percent over the past five years.

General Agricultural Business and Management

This program generally prepares students to apply modern economic and business principles involved in the organization, operation and management of farm and agricultural businesses (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, July 1991).

In Illinois, employment of farmers and farm managers is expected to decline through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*,

The type of work being done by Agricultural Business and Management program graduates will vary widely depending on where the individual is employed. In addition to farming and ranching, Agricultural Business and Management training leads to employment opportunities in off-farm businesses in sales, service, finance, and engineering in a range of agribusinesses including fertilizer, machinery or seed dealers, grain elevator operators, bank officers, etc. Farm managers guide and assist farmers in maximizing financial returns by managing the day-to-day activities. Duties and responsibilities vary based on numerous factors including farm size, independence of the operation, crops and/or livestock grown/raised, etc. The economic successes and failures of area farmers influence spending patterns at industry-related off-farm businesses employing agribusiness and management graduates (*Occupational Outlook Handbook*, July 2004).

In Illinois, employment of farmers and farm managers is expected to decline through 2012. About 550 job openings are expected each year in the state. Nationwide, the number of jobs for farmers is expected to decline through the year 2012. However, the number of jobs for farm managers is expected to grow more slowly than average. In the United States, about 1.16 million farmers and 218,000 farm managers work in this very large occupation. In Illinois, this is also a very large occupation, with about 84,480 farmers and farm managers employed in the state. Nearly all farmers are self-employed, while farm managers tend to work for large commercial farms. Others may work for companies that supply agricultural goods to farms or agricultural worker supply services that contract to help with the harvest or provide other services. Because most farmers are self-employed, information about the wages of these farmers is not readily available. However, information is available for farmers and farm managers who are not self-employed. In Illinois, the median salary for farmers and farm managers is \$44,130 per year. Nationally, the median wage for farmers and farm managers is \$43,740 per year. Half of all farmers and farm managers earn between \$32,620 and \$59,330 per year (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

A total of 73 students graduated in Agricultural Business and Management programs from 11 Illinois community colleges. The survey response rate among these graduates was 61.6 percent (N=45). Nearly 96 percent of these graduates were employed, pursuing additional education or both (N = 43). Three-quarters were employed exclusively (N = 33). Among working graduates, four out of five were employed in full-time positions. Nearly one-quarter (N = 10) reported they were solely pursuing additional education. About one-third (N = 14) were both employed and pursuing additional education. Three graduates were unemployed (6.7 percent).

Nine out of ten working graduates were working in a related field (N = 26). Seventy-one percent (N = 22) of the graduates were employed within the district where trained and 29.0 percent (N = 9) were employed either outside of this district or out of state. The overall average hourly salary for Agricultural Business and Management graduates was \$11.88. Full-time wages (\$12.96, N = 19) were much better than part-time pay (\$7.81, N = 5). Overall, 93 percent of graduates were satisfied

with their jobs. Those in related positions were more satisfied, (96.0 percent, N = 25) than the few working in an unrelated positions (66.7 percent, N = 3). Agricultural Business and Management graduates showed a high level of satisfaction with both major program components (96.0 percent) and college services (87.1 percent).

A comparison of the Agricultural Business and Management survey respondents in fiscal years 2003 and 1998 appears in Figure 5. The figure shows a slight decrease in the percent of respondents either employed, continuing their education, or both (95.6 percent in 2003 versus 97.4 percent in 1998) and a more pronounced increase in the percent of respondents solely continuing their education (23.3 percent in 2003 versus 16.0 percent in 1998). Comparing outcomes across the years also shows a relatively large decrease in employment (73.3 percent in 2003 versus 81.8 percent in 1998); an increase in the percent of respondents unemployed and seeking employment (6.7 percent, N = 3 in 2003 versus zero in 1998); and virtually no difference in the percent of respondents working in district (71.0 percent in 2003 versus 70.9 percent in 1998).

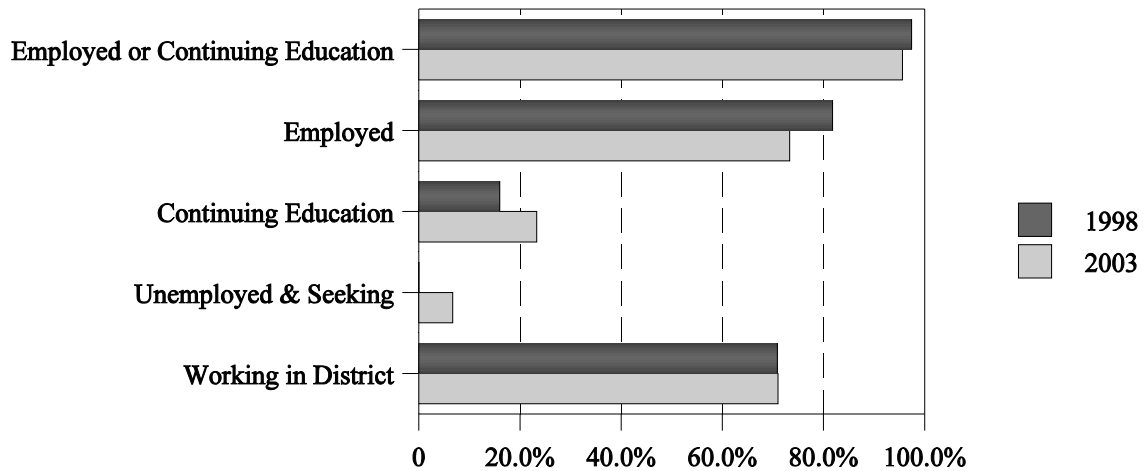


Figure 5. General Agricultural Business and Management Graduates, Fiscal Year 1998 and Fiscal Year 2003

Bottom Line - Results were fundamentally positive for Agricultural Business and Management completers. Nearly 96 percent of these graduates were employed, continuing their education or both. Nine out of ten working Agricultural Business and Management graduates were employed in a related field (N = 26). Ninety-three percent were satisfied with their jobs. Three graduates (6.7 percent) were unemployed and seeking employment. Earnings were below average for recent community college Agricultural Business and Management graduates. The average hourly full-time salary for these respondents was \$12.96 or about \$27,000 per year which was well below the median annual salary of \$44,130 (\$21.22 per hour) for Illinois farmers and farm managers. National figures show one-half of all farmers and farm managers earn between \$32,620 and \$59,330 per year putting recent graduates in the lower quartile of earnings for the field. Part of the difference may be attributable to the limited amount of work experience for recent graduates. Overall, 96.0 percent of respondents graduating from General Agricultural Business and Management programs were satisfied with the major components of their program and 87.1 percent were satisfied with their alma mater's services.

General Agricultural Production Workers and Managers

The General Agricultural Production Workers and Managers programs prepare students to focus on the general planning, economics, and use of facilities, natural resources, equipment, labor, and capital to produce plant and animal products. (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 1991).

In Illinois, average employment growth is expected for agricultural worker supervisors through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Agricultural managers manage the day-to-day activities of one or more farms, ranches, nurseries, timber tracts, greenhouses, or other agricultural establishments for farmers, absentee landowners, or corporations. Their duties and responsibilities vary widely, but are concentrated on the business aspects of running a farm. On small farms, they may oversee the entire operation, while on large farms they may oversee a single activity, such as marketing. Agricultural managers usually do not perform production activities; instead they hire and supervise farm and livestock workers, who perform most of the daily production tasks. In these cases, managers may establish output goals; determine financial constraints; monitor production and marketing; hire, assign, and supervise workers; determine crop transportation and storage requirements; and oversee maintenance of the property and equipment (*Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2004-05 Edition*, July 2004).

In Illinois, average employment growth is expected for agricultural worker supervisors through 2012. About 50 job openings are expected annually. In the United States, the number of jobs for agricultural worker supervisors is expected to grow about as fast as average through the year 2012. In Illinois, this is a small occupation that employs about 1,570 people. Nationwide, about 52,000 agricultural worker supervisors work in this small occupation. Agricultural worker supervisors are employed in all states with most working in California, Florida, Texas, Arizona, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York. In Illinois, the median wage for agricultural worker supervisors is \$2,170 per month (\$12.54 per hour). In the United States, the median wage for agricultural worker supervisors is \$2,850 per month (\$16.43 per hour). Half of all agricultural worker supervisors earn between \$2,100 and \$3,760 per month (\$12.09 and \$21.69 per hour). Some supervisors are paid by seasonal contracts. For example, supervisors contract with a farmer to harvest a crop. Supervisors supply the crew, pay the crew, and keep the remaining money as their income. Wages vary by area of the country, crop, and employer. Agricultural worker supervisors may travel the country following the crops. (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Sixty-eight students completed Agricultural Production Workers and Managers programs from ten Illinois community colleges. The response rate among these graduates was 63.2 percent (N = 43). Ninety-seven percent (N = 37) were employed, pursuing additional education or both. The employment rate of these graduates was 81.4 percent (N = 35) and no graduates were unemployed. Four out of five working graduates was employed in a full-time position. Three-quarters were working in the field. One of the seven working outside the field stated that he was unable to locate a job related to his training. Three found better pay in another field and two preferred other work. The last individual was in a temporary position. Sixteen percent (N = 6) reported they were solely pursuing additional education, and 10.8 percent (N = 4) reported they were both employed and pursuing additional education. Just over one-half (54.3 percent) of the graduates were working in the community college district where they were trained. Nearly all of the rest were employed elsewhere in Illinois (42.9 percent). The overall average hourly salary was \$11.13, with the average

full-time wage at \$11.68 (N = 25), and average part-time hourly pay was \$8.36 an hour (N = 5). Nearly 83 percent of respondents were satisfied with their jobs. Those working in related positions were more satisfied (90.9 percent, N = 22) than graduates employed outside the field (57.1 percent, N = 7).

A comparison of the Agricultural Production Workers and Managers graduates from fiscal years 2003 and 1998 (see Figure 6) shows similar levels of respondents employed, continuing their education, or both (97.4 percent in 2003 versus 97.7 percent in 1998) and an increase in the percent of respondents solely continuing their education (16.2 percent in 2003 versus 9.5 percent in 1998). This comparison also shows a decrease in the percent of respondents employed (81.4 percent in 2003 versus 88.4 percent in 1998). No graduates were unemployed from either year. There was a decrease in the percent who work in district (54.3 percent in 2003 versus 60.7 percent in 1998).

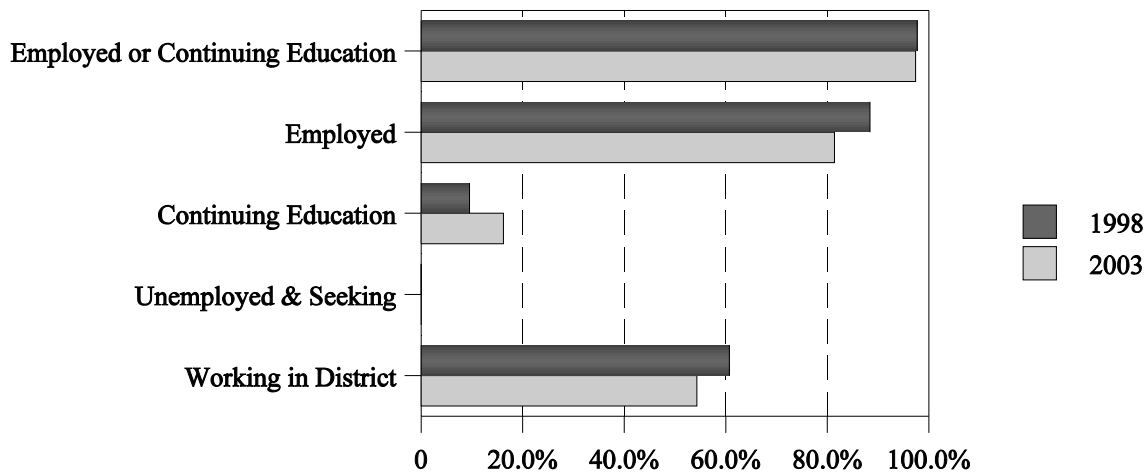


Figure 6. General Agricultural Production Workers and Managers Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003

Bottom Line - The results for General Agricultural Production Workers and Managers graduates were generally positive. Ninety-seven percent were employed, continuing their education or both. Overall, nine out of ten Agricultural Production Workers and Manager completers were satisfied with the major components of their program and a similar percentage was satisfied with college services. No respondents were unemployed. Nearly 83 percent of working graduates reported being satisfied with their jobs. . The average hourly full-time salary for these respondents was \$11.68 which is below the median hourly salary of \$12.54 for Illinois agricultural worker supervisors.

Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management

These programs prepare students to care for horses and horse equipment; to train horses for various work and athletic or entertainment roles; to ride horses, and to manage horse training, breeding and housing programs and facilities (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, July 1991).

In Illinois, slower than average growth in employment of horse and animal trainers is expected through the year 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Animal trainers train animals for riding, security, performance, obedience, or assisting persons with disabilities. Animal trainers do this by accustoming the animal to human voice and contact, and conditioning the animal to respond to commands. In addition to their hands-on work with the animals, trainers often oversee other aspects of the animal's care, such as diet preparation. Trainers often work in competitions or shows and may participate in educational programs for visitors and guests. Caretakers in stables are called grooms. They saddle and unsaddle horses, give them rubdowns, and walk them to cool them off after a ride. They also feed, groom, and exercise the horses; clean out stalls and replenish bedding; polish saddles; clean and organize the tack room and equipment (harness, saddle, and bridle); and store supplies and feed. Experienced grooms may help train horses (*Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2004-05).

In Illinois, slower than average growth in employment of trainers is expected through the year 2012. Nationwide, the number of jobs for animal trainers is expected to increase as fast as average through the year 2012. In Illinois, this is a very small occupation with approximately 530 workers. In the United States, about 26,000 horse and animal trainers work in this very small occupation. About 60 percent of animal trainers are self employed. In Illinois, the median wage for animal trainers is \$10.80 per hour. In the United States, the median wage for animal trainers is \$1,910 per month (\$11.03 per hour). Half of all animal trainers earn between \$1,420 and \$2,770 per month (\$8.21 and \$15.96 per hour). Wages vary by employer and area of the country. The type of animal trained and the trainer's level of experience also impact wage levels (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

A total of 11 students graduated in Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management programs from three Illinois community colleges. Eight of the 11 graduates responded (72.7 percent) to the survey. All eight were employed with five in full-time positions and three working part-time. Three graduates were both employed and pursuing additional education. Half of the respondents indicated they were employed in a related field. Three out of four indicated they could not find a position in the field. Six were working in Illinois but outside the district where they received their training and two were employed out of state. The five graduates who reported their salary had an overall average hourly wage of \$8.35 an hour. Full-timers made \$8.92 an hour while those working part-time earned \$7.50 per hour. Seven out of eight graduates were satisfied with their jobs. One worker in a position unrelated to the program was not satisfied with his employment.

A comparison of the Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training survey respondents in fiscal years 2003 and 1998 (see Figure 7) shows no change in the percent of respondents either employed, continuing their education, or both (100.0 percent for both groups of completers). The comparison also shows an increase in the percent of respondents employed (100.0 percent in 2003 versus 87.5 percent in 1998) and a decrease in the percent of respondents solely

continuing their education (0.0 percent in 2003 versus 12.5 percent in 1998). No graduates were unemployed in either year. No respondents were working in district in either year.

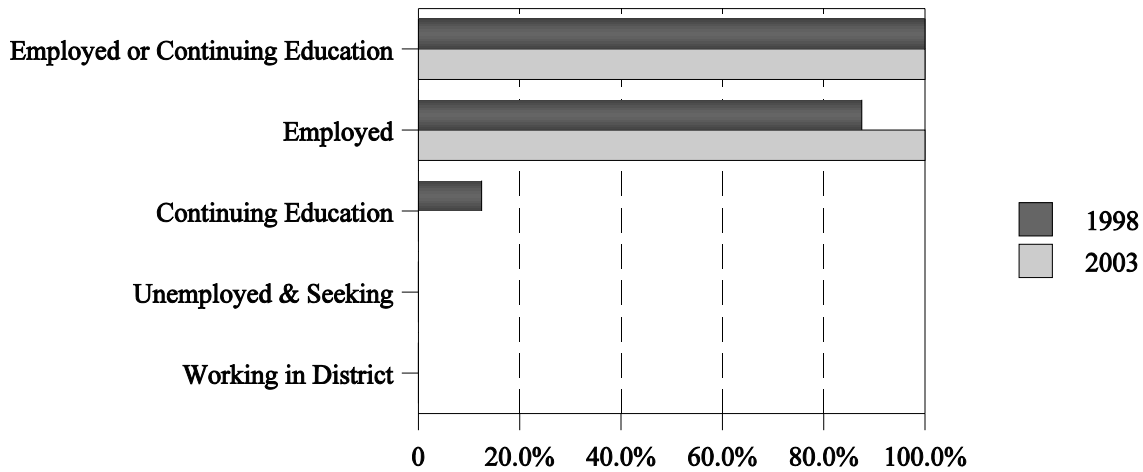


Figure 7 Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003

Bottom Line - The results for Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training graduates were mixed. While all graduates were working, training related employment was low and earnings were relatively low. Yet, graduates generally indicated satisfaction with the programs they completed, college services, and their current employment. All graduates were working but only half of them were employed in the field. Three out of four individuals working out of the field were doing so because they could not find a job related to the program. The average hourly full-time salary for these respondents was \$8.92 which is lower than the median hourly salary of \$10.80 for Illinois animal trainers. This is a small program with few graduates. Results show that some recent graduates are encountering difficulty making a living in the field.

Horticulture Service Operations and Management

Horticulture Service Operations and Management graduates work with or manage the growing, transplanting, and caring for plants, sod, and trees that are for sale. The three community college system Horticulture Service Operations and Management programs included in this analysis include:

Information about the outlook for nursery/horticulture workers is included in the larger group of "farm workers." Nationally, jobs for workers in this group are expected to grow more slowly than average. In Illinois, a decline in employment is expected through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Program Area

CIP Code

| | |
|--|--------|
| General Horticulture Service Operations and Management | 010601 |
| Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management | 010603 |
| Landscaping Operations and Management | 010605 |

General Horticulture Service Operations and Management

General Horticulture Service Operations and Management prepares students to focus on the production and processing of domesticated plants, shrubs, flowers, foliage, trees, ground covers, and related plant materials; the management of technical and business operations connected with horticultural services; and the basic scientific principles needed to understand plants and their management and care (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 1991).

In Illinois, a decline in employment of General Horticulture Services Operations & Management is expected through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Labor market information on Horticulture is tied to the broader occupational area of agricultural workers. Agricultural workers play a large role in getting food, plants, and other agricultural products to market. More than four out of five agricultural workers are farm workers and laborers. Nursery, and greenhouse workers perform numerous activities related to growing and harvesting trees, shrubs, and other crops. Among their activities are planting and seeding, pruning, irrigating, harvesting, and packing and loading materials for shipment. Nursery and greenhouse workers prepare land or greenhouse beds for growing trees, plants, flowers, and sod. Their duties include planting, watering, pruning, weeding, and spraying the plants. They may cut, roll, and stack sod; stake trees; tie, wrap, and pack plants to fill orders; and dig up or move field-grown and containerized shrubs and trees (*Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2004-05).

Nationwide, the number of jobs for agricultural workers is expected to grow more slowly than average. In Illinois, a decline in employment is expected through 2012 in this medium-sized occupation. About 15,560 farm and ranch workers – including horticulture workers – are employed in the state. This number does not include seasonal farm laborers. In the United States, about 731,000 farm and ranch workers work in this large occupation. In Illinois, the median wage for agricultural workers is \$1,480 per month (\$8.51 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for agricultural workers is \$1,250 per month (\$7.24 per hour). During planting and harvest times, farm and ranch agricultural workers have many opportunities to work overtime and earn higher wages. However, they may not work at all during some of the winter months. (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

A total of 103 students graduated in General Horticulture Services Operations and Management programs from 11 Illinois community colleges. Approximately two-thirds of the graduates responded to the survey (N = 67). Ninety-one percent of the respondents were employed, pursuing additional education or both. Fifty-five percent (N = 33) were employed exclusively, 5.0 percent (N = 3) were only pursuing additional education, and 40.0 percent (N = 24) were both employed and going to college. The employment rate of these graduates was 86.6 percent (N = 58) and the percent who reported being unemployed and seeking employment was 7.5 percent (N = 5). Seven out of ten (N = 41) working graduates were in full-time positions. Eighty percent (N = 44) of working graduates were employed in a related field. Among the 11 graduates working in unrelated positions, three found better pay in another field, two preferred working in another field, two could not find a position in the field, one preferred not to relocate, and three listed “other” as their reason.

Sixty percent (N = 33) of the graduates were employed within the college district where they were trained, over one-quarter (N = 15) were working elsewhere in Illinois, and 12.7 percent (N = 7) were employed out of state. Program graduates who reported their salary (N = 44) had an overall average

hourly wage of \$13.70. The average full-time salary was \$15.33 (N = 33) and the average part-time salary was \$8.79 (N = 11). Community college graduate earnings compared favorably with average earnings reported from the broader field of agricultural workers. Eighty-five percent of the graduates were satisfied with their jobs. Respondents working in a related position (N = 44) were more satisfied (88.6 percent) with work than those working outside the field (70.0 percent, N = 10).

A comparison of the General Horticulture Services Operations and Management survey respondents in fiscal years 2003 and 1998 (see Figure 8) shows an increase in the percent of respondents either employed, continuing their education, or both (90.9 percent in 2003 versus 80.0 percent in 1998) and a decrease in the percent of respondents solely continuing their education (5.0 percent in 2003 versus 10.0 percent in 1998). However, many 2003 General Horticulture graduates were both working and going to college (40.0 percent, N = 24). This comparison also shows an increase in the percent of respondents employed exclusively (86.6 percent in 2003 versus 72.5 percent in 1998) and an increase in the percent of unemployed graduates (7.5 percent in 2003 versus 3.9 percent in 1998). Respondents employed who work in district (60.0 percent in 2003 versus 58.1 percent in 1998) also increased.

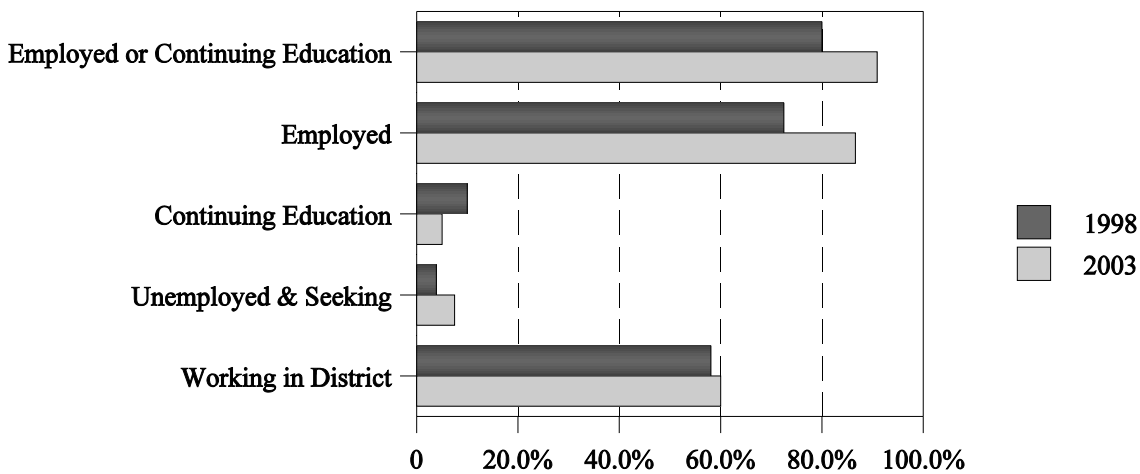


Figure 8. Horticulture Services Operations and Management, General Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003

Bottom Line - Results for the General Horticulture Services Operations and Management graduates were generally positive. Earnings were competitive for the field, combined levels of employment/education were elevated and satisfaction responses were positive. Five graduates were unemployed and two were working in unrelated jobs because they could not find a position in the field. Approximately 91 percent reported being employed, continuing their education or both. Nearly 87 percent were employed. Seven out of ten (N = 41) working graduates were in full-time positions. Eighty percent of working graduates were employed in a related field. Two of eleven graduates working outside the field were unable to find related employment. Nearly 95 percent of General Horticultural program graduates was satisfied with major program components and 84.4 percent were satisfied with college services. Similarly, 85 percent of the latest graduates were satisfied with their jobs. The average hourly salary for these respondents was \$13.70, which was

well above the Illinois median hourly wage of \$8.51 for the broader field of agricultural farm and ranch workers.

Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management

This program focuses on domesticated plants and plant materials used for decorative applications and prepares students to breed, grow, and utilize ornamental plant varieties for commercial and aesthetic purposes. Topics often addressed in these programs include applicable plant science subjects, the environmental design and artistic aspects of horticultural product usage, and the management of horticultural operations (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 1991).

In Illinois, employment of floral designers is expected to increase more slowly than average through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Floral designers cut and arrange live, dried, or artificial flowers and foliage into designs to fill customers' orders. They design arrangements by trimming flowers and arranging bouquets, sprays, wreaths, dish gardens, and terrariums. They may either meet with customers to discuss the arrangement or work from a written order. Floral designers note the occasion, the customer's preference with regard to the color and type of flower involved, the price of the completed order, the time at which the arrangement or plant has to be ready, and the delivery destination. Duties vary by the size of the shop and the number of designers employed. In a small operation, floral designers may own their shops and do almost everything, from growing and purchasing flowers to keeping financial records (*Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2004).

In Illinois, employment of floral designers is expected to increase more slowly than average through 2012 with approximately 80 job openings anticipated each year in this small occupation. About 5,200 floral designers are employed in the state. Nationwide, the number of jobs for floral designers is expected to increase as fast as average through the year 2012. Nationwide, approximately 104,000 floral designers work in this small occupation. Approximately one-third of floral designers are self-employed. In Illinois, the median wage for floral designers is \$1,770 per month (\$10.20 per hour) Nationwide, the median wage for floral designers is \$1,620 per month (\$9.37 per hour). Half of all floral designers earn between \$1,320 and \$1,960 per month (\$7.63 and \$11.33 per hour). (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

There were 27 Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management program graduates from six Illinois community colleges. Nearly three-quarters responded to the survey (N = 20). Since there were few graduate respondents, small number changes result in relatively large percentage changes. Ninety percent (N = 18) were employed, pursuing additional education or both. Eleven (61.1 percent) reported they were exclusively employed, three (16.7 percent) were only pursuing additional education, and four (22.2 percent) were both employed and attending college.

Fifteen graduates (75.0 percent) were employed and three were unemployed (15.0 percent). Working graduates were about as likely to be in part-time (53.3 percent, N = 8) as full-time positions (46.7 percent, N = 7) Ten Ornamental Horticulture graduates (71.4 percent) were employed in a related field and four were working in an unrelated field. Reasons for working in another field included: better pay (N = 2), preferred to work in another field (N = 1) and temporary transitional

job (N = 1). Eleven graduates (73.3 percent) were working in the district where they received their training. Three of the remaining four were working elsewhere in Illinois.

Relatively few Ornamental Horticulture graduates provided wage data. The overall average hourly wage was \$8.26 (N = 7) and average wages were consistent among full-time (\$8.25/hour, N = 2) and part-time (\$8.26, N = 5) workers. Overall, 78.6 percent of workers (N = 14) were satisfied with their jobs. Those in related positions were more satisfied (90.0 percent) with their jobs than those working in unrelated positions (50.0 percent satisfied).

A comparison of the Ornamental Horticulture Services Operations and Management respondents from fiscal years 2003 and 1998 (see Figure 9) shows that the earlier group fared slightly better. There was a slight decrease in the percent of respondents either employed, continuing their education, or both (90.0 percent in 2003 versus 92.3 percent in 1998); and an increase in the percent of respondents solely continuing their education (16.7 percent in 2003 versus 8.3 percent in 1998). This comparison also shows a decrease in the percent of respondents exclusively employed (75.0 percent in 2003 versus 84.6 percent in 1998), an increase in the percent of respondents unemployed and seeking employment (15.0 percent N = 3 in 2003 versus 0.0 percent in 1998), and an increase in the percent of those respondents employed who work in district (73.3 percent in 2003 versus 66.7 percent in 1998).

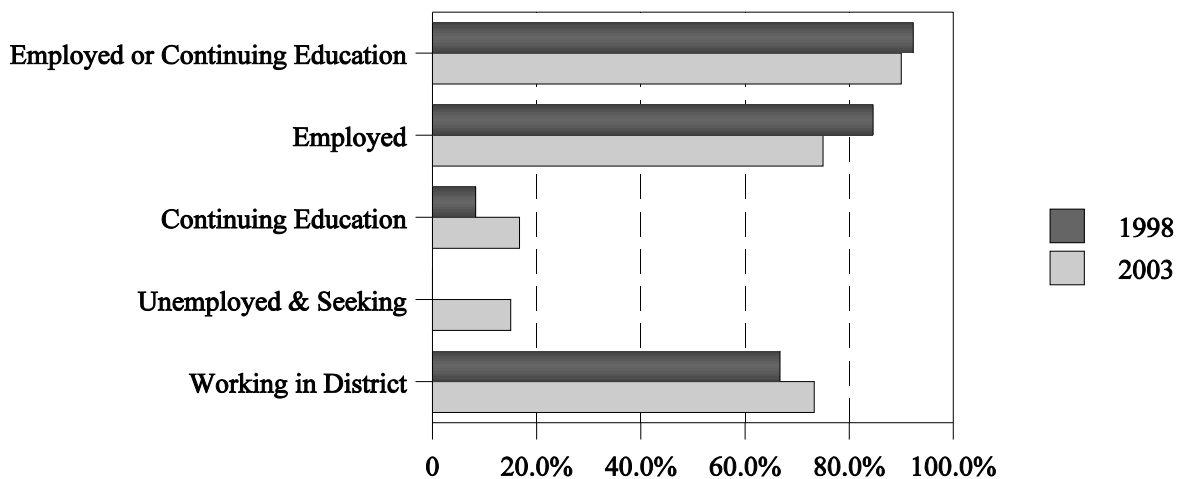


Figure 9 Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003

Bottom Line - Results for Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management graduates were mixed. Twenty graduates responded to the survey. Wages were relatively low, a few graduates were unemployed, and the rate of full-time employment was relatively low. Overall, 90 percent of the Ornamental Horticulture graduates were employed, continuing their education or both. Fifteen out of 20 graduates were working (75.0 percent). Among working graduates, just under one-half were in full-time positions. Ten graduates (71.4 percent) were employed in a related field and four were working in positions unrelated to Ornamental Horticulture. The average hourly full-time salary for respondents was \$8.25 per hour, which is below the median hourly wage of \$10.20 for all Illinois

floral designers. A couple graduates decided to work in another field in an effort to increase their pay. On the positive side, 94.8 percent of respondents graduating from Ornamental Horticulture programs reported being satisfied with major components of the programs they completed, and 91.1 percent were satisfied with college services. Among graduates working in a related field, 90.0 percent were satisfied with their employment.

Landscaping Operations and Management

This program prepares students to manage and maintain indoor and/or outdoor ornamental plants and ground covers and related conceptual designs established by landscape architects, interior designer, enterprise owners

or managers, and individual clients. Topics frequently covered in this program include principles of horticulture, gardening, plant and soil irrigation and nutrition, turf maintenance, personnel supervision, and purchasing (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 1991).

In Illinois, employment of landscapers and groundskeepers is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Duties of landscapers and groundskeepers often overlap. Landscaping workers physically install and maintain landscaped areas. Groundskeepers, maintain a variety of facilities, including athletic fields, golf courses, cemeteries, college and university campuses, and parks. Workers who maintain golf courses are called greenskeepers. Supervisors of landscaping and groundskeepers perform various functions. They prepare cost estimates, schedule work for crews on the basis of weather conditions or the availability of equipment, perform spot checks to ensure quality, and suggest changes in work procedures. In addition, supervisors train workers in their tasks; maintain employees time records and record work performed; and assist workers when deadlines approach (*Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2004).

In Illinois, employment of landscapers and groundskeepers is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. Approximately 1,580 job openings are expected annually. Nationwide, the number of jobs for landscapers and groundskeepers is expected to grow faster than average through the year 2012. The need for replacement workers will account for many job openings.

In Illinois, approximately 36,980 landscapers and groundskeepers are employed. Nationwide, approaching 1.1 million landscapers and groundskeepers work in this large occupation. Approximately 25 percent of all landscapers and groundskeepers are self-employed. Both in the United States and in Illinois, the median wage for landscapers and groundskeepers varies by the type of work performed, employer, and region. Nationally, landscapers and groundskeepers earn an average of \$1,650 per month (roughly \$9.50 per hour). In Illinois, they earn an average of \$1,700 per month (roughly \$9.80 per hour). (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

A total of 33 students graduated in Landscaping Operations and Management programs from ten colleges. Nearly three-quarters (N = 24) of the graduates returned completed surveys. Twenty-one graduates indicated their employment and education status and eighteen (85.7 percent) of them were employed, pursuing additional education or both. Eighty-three percent of the graduates (N = 20) were working, 12.5 percent (N = 3) were unemployed, and one individual was not in the job market (4.2 percent). Among working graduates, 95.0 percent (N = 19) were employed full-time. Among individuals reporting the relatedness of current employment to their community college studies, just

over two-thirds (68.4 percent, N = 13 of 19) were working in the field. The six working in another area identified these reasons: temporary position (N = 2), lack of jobs in the field (N = 1), preferred other work (N = 1), preferred not to relocate (N = 1), unspecified other reason (N = 1). Nearly one-half (9 out of 19) were employed in the district where they received their training and the others were working elsewhere in Illinois.

Wage data was provided by a dozen graduates and all were in full-time positions earning an average hourly wage of \$16.69. Among all working graduates from this program, 84.2 percent were satisfied with their positions. Individuals working in the field were more satisfied with work (92.3 percent). Two-thirds of the graduates employed in other fields were satisfied with their jobs.

A comparison of the Landscaping Operations and Management survey respondents in fiscal years 2003 and 1998 (see Figure 10) indicates that in general, the 1998 group fared better than the more recent graduates. There was a decrease in the percent of respondents either employed, continuing their education, or both (85.7 percent in 2003 versus 92.6 percent in 1998), and similar numbers of individuals were solely continuing their education (5.6 percent in 2003 versus 4.0 percent in 1998). This comparison also shows a slight decrease in the percent of respondents employed either in a related or unrelated field (83.3 percent in 2003 versus 88.9 percent in 1998), a substantial increase in the percent of respondents unemployed (3 or 12.5 percent in 2003 versus zero in 1998), and an increase in the percent of respondents working in district (47.4 percent in 2003 versus 41.7 percent in 1998).

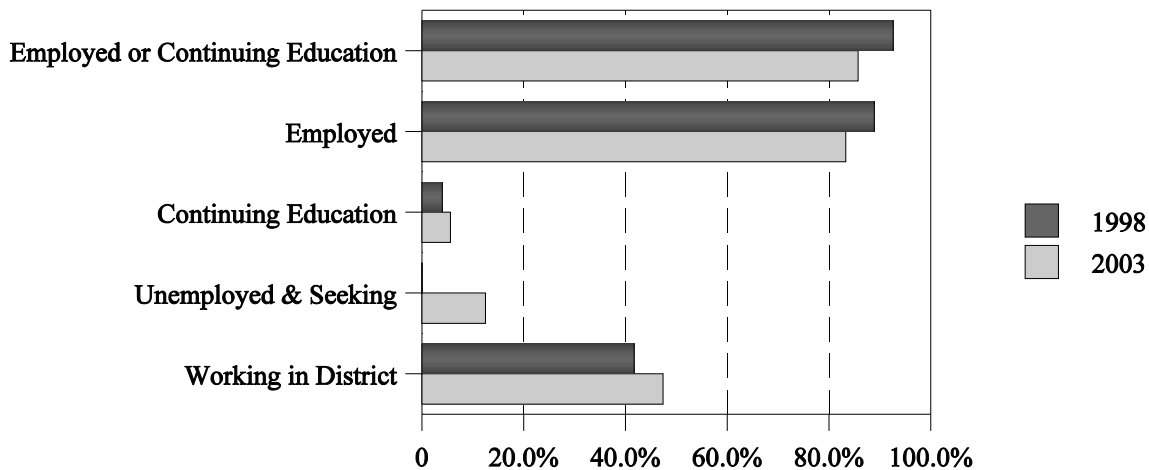


Figure 10. Landscaping Operations and Management Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003

Bottom Line - Results for the Landscaping Operations and Management graduates were mixed. Nearly 86 percent of the graduates reported being employed, continuing their education or both. Approximately 83.3 percent of the graduates were working. Just over two-thirds of the graduates were working in the field. Three graduates were unemployed (12.5 percent). On the positive side, the average hourly wage for full-time wage for respondents was \$16.69, nearly double the median hourly salary of \$9.80 for Illinois landscapers and groundskeepers. Ninety-five percent of the

working completers were employed full-time. Ninety-two percent satisfaction was noted among graduates working in related positions. Overall, 87.5 percent of respondents graduating from Landscaping Operations and Management programs were satisfied with program components and 88.3 percent were satisfied with college services.

Wildlife and Wildlands Management

According to the *Classification of Instructional Programs* (2000), these programs prepare individuals to conserve and manage wilderness areas, wildlife reservations and zoological facilities for recreational, commercial, and ecological purposes. Graduates typically find employment among federal and state conservation-related agencies in positions such as fish and wildlife technicians or wardens, park rangers or in private consulting firms. Duties may include protecting wildlife, recording data on the number and distribution of wildlife, initiating habitat improvement programs; and overseeing the appropriate use of parks and historical sites, etc.

In Illinois, Wildlife and Wetlands related employment opportunities are expected to show little or no growth through 2012. Similarly, nationwide the number of related positions is expected to grow more slowly than average through 2012. State and federal funding levels and priorities impact the employment outlook for individuals seeking employment in this field (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

According to *CIS* (2004), fish and game wardens is one closely related field for graduates of these training programs. This is a very small occupation with 110 individuals employed in Illinois and only 7,689 nationwide. Based on available national information, the median wage for fish and game wardens is \$3,420 per month (\$19.72 per hour). Half of all fish and game wardens earn between \$2,710 and \$4,200 per month (\$15.64 and \$24.24 per hour). Wages increase as workers advance in the government ranking system (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

A comparison of the Wildlife and Wildlands Management survey respondents in fiscal years 2003 and 1998 (see Figure 11) indicates that the 2003 group fared better than the earlier group. The more recent group had a higher employment rate (100 percent versus 87.5 percent) and a lower unemployment rate (0.0 percent versus 12.5 percent). However, the 1998 completers did have a higher percentage of workers staying within the district of their training (28.6 percent versus 20.0 percent). It should be noted that results here are based on information from a relatively small number of individuals.

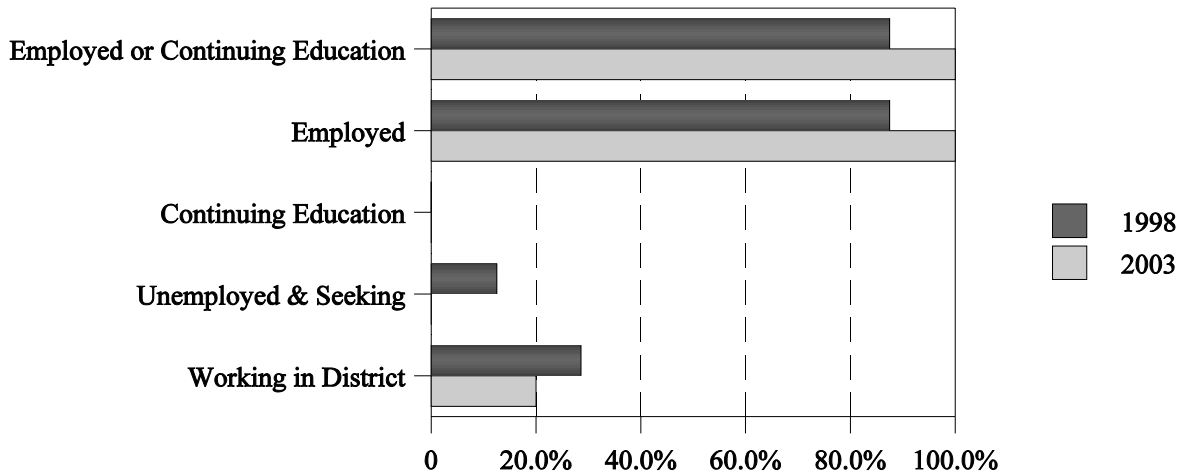


Figure 11. Wildlife and Wildlands Management Graduates,
 FY 1998 & 2003

Bottom Line - Results are mixed for Wildlife and Wildlands Management programs. In keeping with the small size of this occupational area, two Illinois community colleges -- Southeastern Illinois College (9) and Shawnee Community College (1) – reported ten graduates from Wildlife and Wildlands Management programs last year. One-half of the graduates responded to the survey. All five of the respondents were working full-time and began their positions while either in the program or after graduation (4). Three were in positions not related to their training. Reasons given for working in another field were preferring not to relocate (2) and finding higher pay in another field. The four who provided salary information averaged \$15.59 which would be comparable with new workers in related positions. None of the respondents was pursuing further education when surveyed but one had previously taken additional coursework since graduating. Wildlife and Wildlands Management graduates were all very satisfied with the programs they completed as well as college services. Compared to graduates from Wildlife and Wildlands Management from five years ago current graduate outcomes were slightly more positive. Job opportunities are expected to show little or no growth at the state and national levels.

Fashion Merchandising These programs prepare students to promote product lines/brands, and organize promotional campaigns, and at the wholesale level to attract retailer interest, wholesale purchasing, and supply contracts. Programs include instruction in wholesaling, wholesale advertising, selling, and customer relations (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 2000).

Fashion Merchandising is considered a specialty area within the field of buyers and purchasing agents. In Illinois, (CIS, 2004) employment of buyers and purchasing agents is expected to grow more slowly than average through 2012 with most vacancies resulting from employees who transfer to other occupations or when individuals leave the labor force. Likewise, nationally the number of jobs for buyers and purchasing agents is expected to grow more slowly than average through the year 2012 (*Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2004).

According to CIS (2004), pay varies based on company size and sales volume. Generally, retail buyers would not be among the higher paid buyers. Merchandise discounts are common and cash bonuses are possible in retail

based on strong performance. In Illinois, the median wage for buyers is \$3,750 per month (\$21.64 per hour) with purchasing agents median monthly earnings at \$3,940 (\$22.71 per hour). Nationally, median monthly earning for buyers was \$3,400 (\$19.60 per hour) while purchasing agents median monthly earnings were \$3,760 (\$21.68 per hour). In retail environments, a new buyer may receive on-the-job training that lasts from one to five years. In wholesale and retail businesses, buyers often begin by selling merchandise and may supervise other sales staff. New buyers check invoices on deliveries and keep track of stock. Buying related duties increase as experience grows.

According to CIS (2004), among the contributing factors to slow growth in this occupational area are: computerization of transactions; longer term contracts diminishing the need for frequent negotiations; and use of credit card and electronic purchases which allow more staff to initiate their own purchases. Additionally, in retail trade, many companies are merging or being bought out. Most job openings will result from current workers leaving this occupation or retiring.

Five Illinois community colleges reported Fashion Merchandising graduates: College of DuPage (N = 8), William Rainey Harper College (N = 7), Joliet Junior College (N = 3), John A. Logan College (N = 3), and South Suburban College (N = 2). The response rate was 60.9 percent as 14 graduated returned usable surveys. All responding graduates reported being actively engaged in work exclusively (N = 4), further studies only (N = 3), or both (N = 7). Seven out of ten graduates currently pursuing additional education were enrolled in a related program

Among working graduates, 54.5 percent were in full-time positions and the remaining 45.5 percent held part-time jobs. Nearly two-thirds of working graduates were employed in positions in the field. All full-time workers were employed in Fashion Merchandising related positions. Full-time workers earned about a third more an hour than part-time workers. Full-time workers earned \$12.67 per hour or about \$26,354 annually. Earnings for community college graduates were below available comparative industry figures. Since eight out of ten responding graduates began their current positions after program completion (N = 5) or during enrollment (N = 3), part of the difference can be explained by the relative newness of graduates to their positions. Among the four graduates in part-time positions working outside the field, three indicated they were in transitional temporary jobs and one took another position to get preferred hours. Nine out of ten responding graduates were working in the college district where they were trained (N = 5) or elsewhere within Illinois (N = 4).

Nearly 86 percent of Fashion Merchandising graduates working in a related field were satisfied with their positions.

On the whole, Fashion Merchandising graduates were a satisfied group when asked about the programs that they completed. Overall, 92.8 percent of respondents were satisfied with program components. This figure includes those indicating that they were very satisfied or satisfied with specific program components. All the respondents were satisfied with program efforts to prepare them to work in the field and prepare them for additional education. All but one graduate was satisfied with course content and lecture/lab experience in the fashion merchandising program. Nearly 80 percent of the fashion merchandising graduates were satisfied with information about employment opportunities/labor market information furnished by programs.

Fashion Merchandising graduates had more diverse opinions about college services. Usage patterns also varied substantially. Overall, about three out of four graduates were satisfied with college services. Library/audio visual materials were given unanimous praise. Academic advising was also widely used and generally satisfactory (83.3 percent). Transfer planning services were frequently accessed and rated as satisfactory by 70 percent of respondents. Approximately two-thirds of the following services received positive ratings from the relatively small number of individuals who used them: Financial Aid, Counseling, and Student Activities. One-half of the six people using career planning services were satisfied with them.

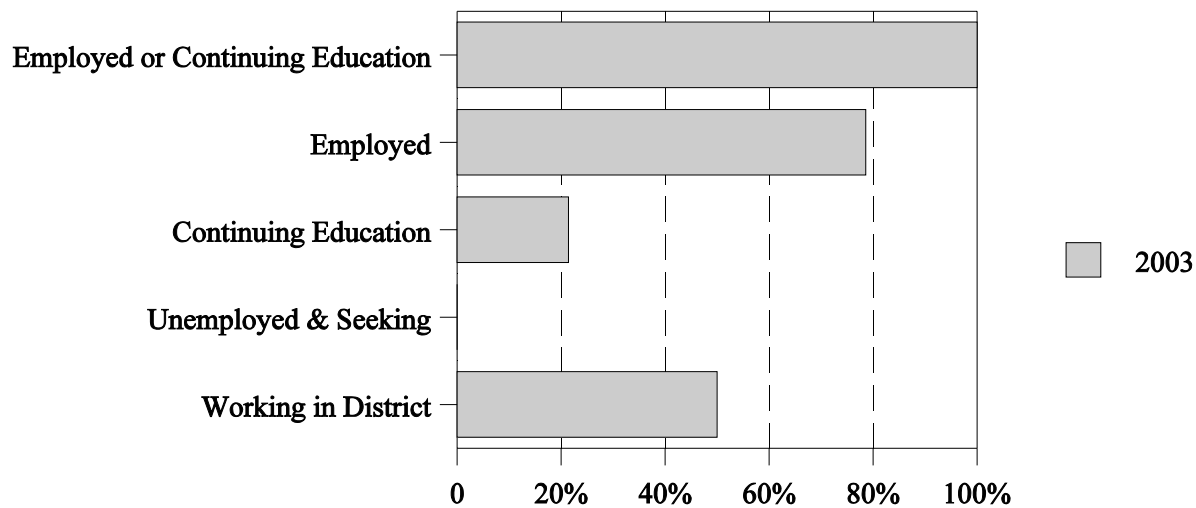


Figure12. Fashion Merchandising Graduates, FY 2003.

There were too few Fashion Merchandising graduates five years ago to include in the last study.

Bottom Line - Overall, graduates who responded had positive experiences with the fashion merchandising programs they completed and posted solid outcomes. Compared to all workers in the field, earning could have been higher and future employment opportunities are expected to be limited by the need for replacement workers. All the Fashion Merchandising graduate respondents were actively engaged in either employment, college, or both. Seven out of ten graduates currently

pursuing additional education were enrolled in related programs. All full-time workers were employed in Fashion Merchandising related positions. Nearly 86 percent of graduates working in a related field were satisfied with their positions. Out-of-field employment was concentrated among part-time workers who cited reasons for unrelated employment that are attributable to personal choice. Full-time graduates working in Fashion Merchandising are on track to earn about \$26,354 annually. Earnings for community college graduates were below available comparative industry figures. Relative newness to their positions may explain part of the salary difference. Pay is known to vary based on company size and sales volume. Graduates were satisfied with program components with 92.8 percent responding positively to inquiries about program content. College services received more mixed results and usage levels varied.

In Illinois, employment of business executives is expected to grow as fast as average through 2010. Many openings occur each year as executives transfer to other positions, start their own businesses, or retire. Opportunities for new entrants may be limited as movement among different companies can occur (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship programs prepare students to perform development, marketing and management functions associated with owning and operating a business (*Classification of Instructional Programs, 2000*).

Entrepreneurship graduates develop a series of related skills necessary to start and manage a business. Locating comparable salary data can be challenging since entrepreneurial and managerial skills can be used across a range of

businesses. Salaries vary substantially depending upon type, size, and location of the business. In small business start-ups, the entrepreneur often must assume multiple roles including owner, manager, and front line worker. *The Wall Street Journal* and the Small Business Administration estimated in 1999 that 65 percent to 70 percent of new business fail within the first five to eight years of operations. (<http://www.glocalvantage.com/BusinessStartupFailureandSuccess/>). Just surviving the first year can be a major challenge. A carefully constructed and updated business plan with adequate funding and strong management can improve the odds of success. A 1997 Harvard University study found that 80 percent of small businesses fail if the owner prepared for six months or less for the start-up. If the owner prepared for a year or more, the failure rate was 20 percent (<http://rockypreps.com/careers/0319jobs.shtml>).

According to *CIS (2004)* and *The Occupational Outlook Handbook (2004)* business executives is one of the related occupational titles for graduates of entrepreneurship programs. Information in this paragraph has been taken from both sources. In Illinois, employment of business executives is expected to grow as fast as average through 2010. In Illinois, chief executives is one of 50 occupations expected to provide the most job openings each year. Approximately 1,730 openings are expected annually in Illinois. Overall, more job openings are anticipated in service industries than manufacturing industries. Nationally, employment of top executives is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations through 2012. Many openings will occur as executives transfer to other occupations, start their own business, or leave the labor force. Keen competition is expected for executive positions, with the accompanying prestige and high pay attracting a large number of qualified applicants. Top executives are found in every industry, but service-providing industries, including government, employ almost 8 out of 10.

In Illinois, the median wage for business executives is \$8,820 per month. Nationally, the median wage for executives is \$10,040 per month (\$57.91 per hour). Median annual earnings of general and operations managers in 2002 were \$68,210. The middle 50 percent earned between \$45,720 and \$104,970. Because the specific responsibilities of general and operations managers vary significantly within industries, earnings also tend to vary considerably.

Three colleges reported graduates from entrepreneurship programs: College of DuPage (N = 6), South Suburban College (N = 4), and Lake Land College (N = 1). Just over one-half of the graduates (N = 6) responded to the survey. Respondents were either working exclusively (N = 4) or both employed and pursuing additional education (N = 2). The relatedness of training among graduates pursuing further education was evenly split – one was in a related field and the other was not. Similarly, employed entrepreneurship program graduates were equally split between full- and part-time positions. Four out of five employed workers were in related positions. Health problems prevented the other individual from working in a related field. The timing of acquiring their current positions among working graduates was as follows: three located the latest employment opportunity during the program (N = 3), two had their positions prior to program entrance, and one located his position after program completion. Entrepreneurship graduates were either working in the district where they were trained (N = 3) or were employed elsewhere in Illinois (N = 3). Full-time workers earned \$22.25 per hour. That is approximately \$2,857 a month or \$46,280 on an annual basis. Wages are lower than those attributed to all business executives but still substantial. Part-time workers earned an hourly wage of \$14.78.

Overall, Entrepreneurship graduates were satisfied with the programs they completed (90.6 percent). Course content, lecture/lab experience, and equipment/facilities/materials were the components with the highest ratings with 100 percent satisfaction. Labor market information, job preparation, and preparation for further education were rated as satisfactory by about 80 percent of the graduates. College services received somewhat mixed reviews by entrepreneurship graduates. Use of the various college services also varied. Overall, about three out of four graduates were satisfied with college services. Library/audio visual materials, tutoring, financial aid and student activities received unanimous positive reviews from those who responded.

Entrepreneurship graduates were excluded from the last report due to the small number of completers.

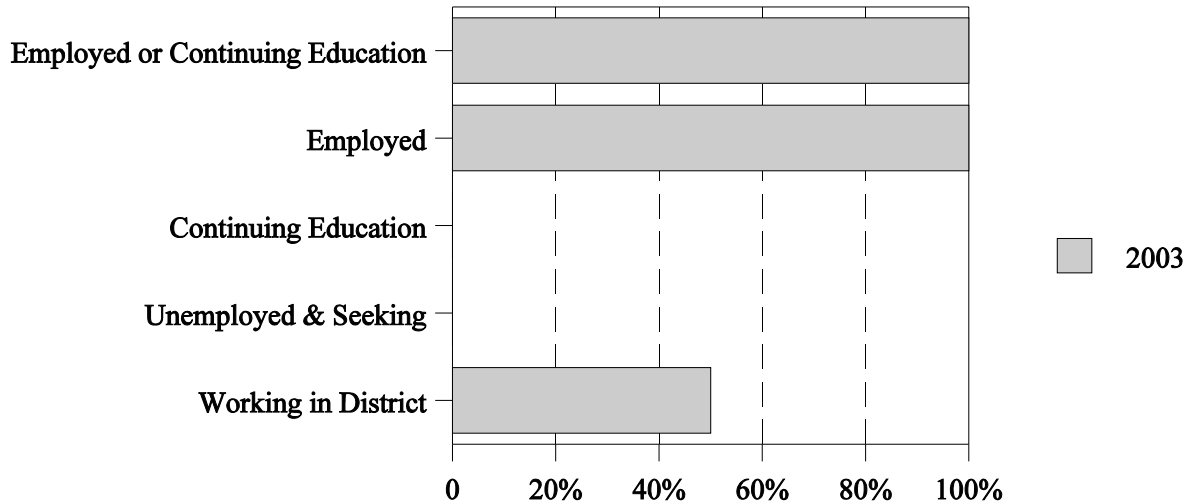


Figure 13. Entrepreneurship Graduates, FY 2003.

Bottom Line – Overall, Entrepreneurship graduate outcomes were positive. Note that results are based on information from a relatively small number of individuals. Respondents were either working exclusively (N = 4) or both employed and pursuing additional education (N = 2). Employed Entrepreneurship program graduates were equally split between full- and part-time positions. Four out of five employed workers were in related positions. Graduates who reported full-time earnings made \$22.25 an hour. That is approximately \$2,857 a month or \$46,280 on an annual basis. Wages are lower than those attributed to all business executives but still substantial. Part-time workers earned an hourly wage of \$14.78. Overall, Entrepreneurship graduates were satisfied with the programs they completed (90.6 percent). The rewards and risks of entrepreneurship can both be substantial.

General Retailing and Wholesaling Operations Retail salespeople demonstrate how items work and explain details of items to customers. They give information about various models, colors, and brands of a particular item.

(<http://cis.ilworkinfo.com/info2.aspx?FileID=Occ&FileNum=100184&TopicNum=0>).

Buyers and purchasing agents buy goods and services for their companies. These goods and services are then resold. Those who buy finished goods, such as clothes or furniture, are called buyers. Those who buy the parts and materials that help make goods are called purchasing agents or purchasers. These two types of workers have similar duties.

(<http://cis.ilworkinfo.com/info2.aspx?FileID=Occ&FileNum=100263&TopicNum=0>).

The four community college system General Retailing and Wholesaling Operations programs included in this analysis are:

| <u>Program Area</u> | <u>CIP Code</u> |
|---|-----------------|
| General Retailing Operations | 080705 |
| General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 080706 |
| General Marketing Operations | 080708 |
| General Distribution Operations | 080709 |

In Illinois, employment of retail salespeople is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. Retail salespeople is one of 50 occupations expected to provide the most job openings each year in Illinois (*Career Information System*, 2004).

General Retailing Operations

General retail operations programs prepare individuals to perform retail sales in a variety of settings. Areas of study in this program include over-the-counter and other direct sales operations in business settings, basic bookkeeping principles, customer service, team/staff leadership and supervision, floor management, and applicable technical skills (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 2000.)

Retail salespeople help customers locate items in stores, other branches of a store with multiple locations or place special orders. Retail salespeople may demonstrate how items work and explain details to customers. They give information about various models, colors, and brands of an item. Sometimes they provide special information about very expensive or complex items. They try to meet customer needs and persuade them to make purchases. Retail salespeople initiate paperwork and finalize transactions by computing the amount of the total sale and receiving cash, check, or credit card payments. Retail salespeople bag, package, or wrap items for customers. Sometimes they arrange to mail or deliver special-order items. Salespeople also handle returns or exchanges of items. (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

In Illinois, employment of retail salespeople is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. Approximately 166,180 people work in retail sales in the state. Retail salespeople is one of 50 occupations expected to provide the most job openings each year in Illinois with approximately 7,630 annual openings. Many openings will occur as current workers transfer to other jobs or leave the labor force. Nationally, the number of jobs for retail salespeople is expected to grow about as fast as average through the year 2012. Just over 4.0 million salespeople are employed nationwide. Employment growth will occur because of increased retail sales created by a growing population. Much of the demand will continue to be for part-time workers, especially during the holiday peak shopping season. Employment in this occupation depends heavily on a strong economy. In economic downturns, people have less money to spend on retail shopping, and fewer salespeople are needed. (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

In Illinois, the median wage for retail salespeople is \$1,520 per month (\$8.75 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for retail salespeople is \$1,480 per month (\$8.51 per hour). Half of all retail

salespeople earn between \$1,230 and \$1,960 per month (\$7.08 and \$11.30 per hour). Not all salespeople are paid by the hour. Some are paid largely on commission which is based on a percentage of what they actually sell. Some salespeople earn only a commission, and others receive a commission plus a low hourly wage. There are risks and rewards to commission work. Commissions depend heavily on the salesperson's powers of persuasion and the ups and downs of the economy. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

During fiscal year 2003 nine Illinois community colleges reported a total of 56 graduates from General Retailing Operations programs. Nearly two-thirds (N = 35) responded to the follow-up survey. Graduates who supplied information on education and employment reported that nearly 83 percent were employed (N = 17), pursuing additional education exclusively (N = 3) or both (N = 9). Hence, overall approximately three-quarters (N = 26) of the graduates were employed. Fourteen percent (N = 5) were unemployed and 11.4 percent (N = 4) were not actively seeking employment. Just over half (N=11) were working in the field with the remaining 45 percent (N=9) in unrelated positions. Reasons supplied for working outside the field included: temporary position (N = 3), another job offered preferred hours (N = 3), unable to find job in the field (N = 2), and other (N = 1).

Nearly two-thirds (N=17) of employed respondents were working in the college district where trained, while 34.6 percent (N=9) reported being employed either out of district (N = 5) or out of state (N =4). Average full-time wages were reported at \$11.60 per hour (\$24,128 annually). Average full-time wages for General Retailing Operations respondents in this study were also below the national median of \$13.74 per hour and the Illinois average of \$13.45 per hour (*Career Information System, 2004*). The eleven General Retailing Operations graduates working in a related position were all satisfied with their jobs. Nearly nine out of ten (88.6 percent) General Retailing Operations graduates were satisfied with the components of their major program. Eighty-three percent were satisfied with college services.

Figure 14 contains comparative data about fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 2003 General Retailing Operations graduates. Earlier graduates had more positive outcomes. The graphic illustrates that 1998 graduates had a higher employment rate (100.0 percent for 1998 versus 74.3 percent for 2003). Additionally, the 1998 graduates had lower unemployment levels (0.0 percent for 1998 versus 14.3 percent, N = 5 for 2003). The rate of those employed, continuing education, or both was also higher for 1998 graduates (100.0 percent for 1998 versus 82.9 percent for 2003). Employed 1998 graduates were more likely to remain in the district where they received their training (72.7 percent for 1998 versus 65.4 percent for 2003).

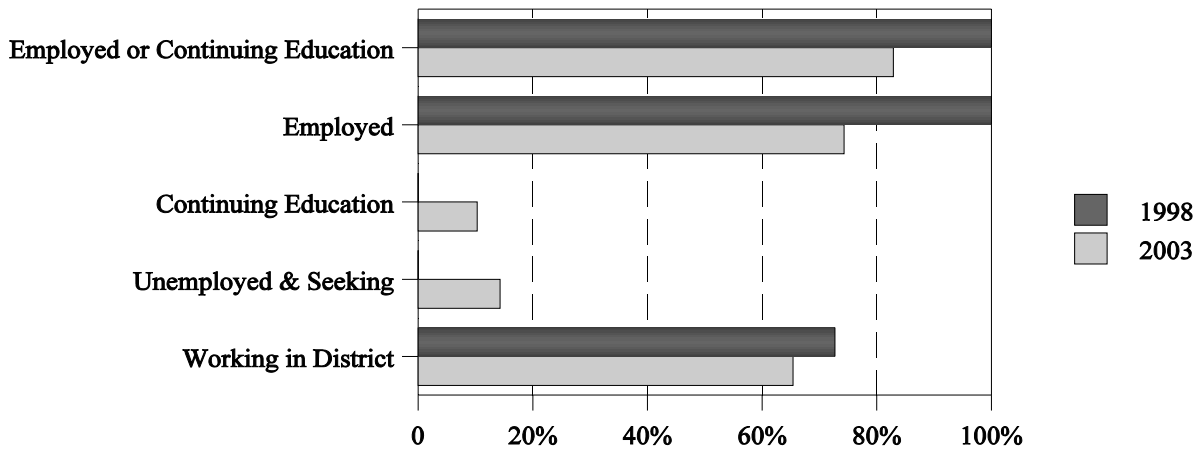


Figure 14 General Retail Operations graduates: FY1998 & FY 2003 .

Bottom Line – Results were relatively positive. Unemployment (N = 5) and out-of-field employment (N = 9) were areas of concern. Nearly 83 percent of the fiscal year 2003 General Retailing Operations graduates were either employed, seeking further education or both. Average full-time wages among graduates were at \$11.60 per hour (\$24,128 annually). While below the national median of \$13.74 per hour and the Illinois average of \$13.45 per hour, graduates’ wages were still acceptable for retail sales. Job satisfaction was among the highest of all programs studied in fiscal year 2003. Program and service satisfaction ratings were slightly below average across all programs in the study.

In Illinois, employment of sales representatives is expected to grow about as fast as average through 2012. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*)

General Selling Skills and Sales Operations

General selling skills and sales operations programs give graduates the skills associated with direct promotion of products and services to potential customers and to function as independent sales representatives and managers. Programs frequently include instruction in consumer

psychology, image projection, public speaking and interpersonal communications, sales organization and operations, customer relations, professional standards and ethics, and applicable technical skills (*Classification of Instructional Programs, 1991*).

Technological tools such as computers, e-mail, and cell phones allow customers to reach sales representatives more easily and allow them to manage information better. As a result, they can accomplish more work in the same period of time which will slow demand for sales representatives. Job opportunities will be somewhat better for manufacturers' agents than for sales representatives. Manufacturers frequently contract out sales duties. Since agents work for several companies, companies can share the cost of their services. Sales are affected by changing economic conditions and consumer preferences. Prospects will be best for individuals with knowledge and technical expertise, as well as the personal traits needed to successfully sell (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

In Illinois, about 92,150 people are employed as sales representatives in this very large occupation. Major employers include grocery product companies, machinery and equipment distributors, computer and data processing services, and wholesale trade companies.

In Illinois, employment of sales representatives is expected to grow about as fast as average through 2012. About 3,720 job openings are expected each year. Many of these openings will occur as current workers transfer to other jobs or leave the labor force. Nationally, the number of jobs for sales representatives is expected to grow as fast as average through the year 2012. Nationwide about 1.9 million people work in this field. (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Both nationally and in Illinois, the median wage for sales representatives varies by the area of specialization. Median monthly wages for some sales specialties in Illinois include \$3,590 for non-retail sales representatives, \$4,770 for sales engineers, and \$4,410 for scientific products sales representatives. Typically, sales representatives earn a combination of salary and commission, or salary plus bonus. Commissions are usually based on the sales volume. Bonuses depend on the performance of the individual compared to all sales workers in the group, or the company. Sales representatives and engineers are usually reimbursed for expenses such as transportation, meals, hotels, and entertaining customers. (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

During fiscal year 2003 nineteen Illinois community colleges graduated a total of 135 students from General Selling Skills and Sales Operations programs. Fifty-four percent (N=73) responded to the follow-up survey. Nearly 92 percent of the graduates who supplied information about employment and continuing education reported positive outcomes including those who were employed exclusively (N = 32), enrolled in additional education only (N = 11), or pursuing both (N = 23).

Over three-quarters of the graduates were working (N = 56). Full-time workers (N = 48) outnumbered part-time workers six to one. A total of eight graduates were unemployed. Sixty percent of the employed graduates were working in a related field. The 21 graduates working in another field provided the following reasons: other or unspecified (N = 8), unable to find a related job (N = 6), in a temporary position (N = 3), preferred another field (N = 2), and found better pay in another field (N = 2).

Over half (N=30) of General Selling Skills and Sales Operations graduates reported having their job prior to entrance into the program at their respective community college. Nearly 70 percent (N=39) of respondents were employed within the community college district where educated, while 28.6 percent (N=16) reported being employed out of district. One graduate reported working out of state.

Average full-time wages were reported at \$17.90 per hour (\$37,232 annually) for General Selling Skills and Sales Operations programs. Average part-time wages for General Selling Skills and Sales Operations programs were reported at \$10.06 per hour (\$20,925 annually). Almost 84 percent (N=31) of the responding General Selling Skills and Sales Operations program graduates working in a related field reported being satisfied with their jobs. Overall, graduate satisfaction of General Selling Skills and Sales Operations program components was similar to the overall average for all other programs in the study (90.8 percent versus 91.1 percent). The satisfaction with college services of General Selling Skills and Sales Operations program graduates was slightly lower

compared to the overall average for all other programs in the study (83.7 percent versus 85.6 percent).

Figure 15 contains comparative data from fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 2003 General Selling Skills and Sales Operations graduates. Outcomes for both groups were generally positive with earlier graduates reporting more highly positive results. The graphic illustrates that 1998 graduates had a much higher rate of those employed than the 2003 graduates (92.7 percent for 1998 versus 76.7 percent for 2003). Additionally, the 1998 graduates were less likely to be unemployed (3.7 percent for 1998 versus 11.0 percent, N = 8 for 2003). The rate of those employed, continuing education, or both was also higher for 1998 graduates (97.6 percent for 1998 graduates versus 91.7 percent for 2003 graduates). The 1998 graduates were slightly more likely to remain in the district where they received their training (71.4 percent for 1998 versus 69.6 percent for 2003). The 2003 graduates were more likely to be exclusively continuing their education (16.7 percent for 2003 versus 5.0 percent for 1998).

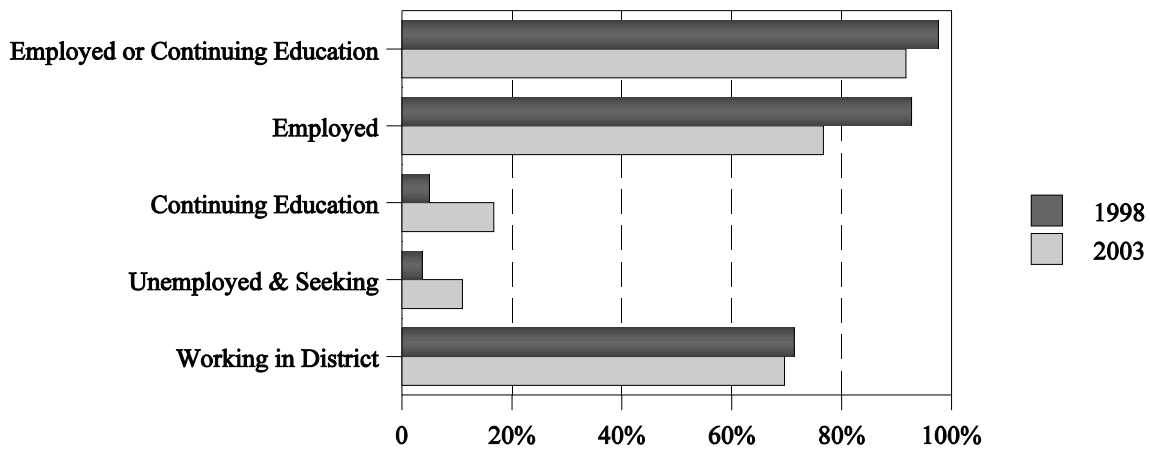


Figure 15. General Selling Skills and Sales Operations Graduates: FY 1998 & FY 2003

Bottom Line – Nearly 92 percent of the fiscal year 2003 General Selling Skills and Sales Operations graduates were either employed, pursuing further education, or both. Average full-time wages were reported at \$17.90 per hour (\$37,232 annually) for General Selling Skills and Sales Operations programs. Comparative wages vary by employer and industry averaging between about \$20.00 and \$25.00 per hour for full-time workers. While graduate’s wages were somewhat lower than average for the field, they were still substantial. Areas to watch include unemployment (N = 8) and out-of-field employment (N = 21). Yet, most working graduates were in full-time positions with above average wages compared to other programs.

Nationally, the number of jobs for marketing managers is expected to grow faster than average through the year 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

General Marketing Operations These programs prepare individuals to perform various marketing tasks applicable to many industries and commercial settings (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 1991). Graduates typically help determine the demand for products and services offered by a business and its competitors. Additionally, they help identify potential

markets; typically for businesses, wholesalers, retailers, government, or the general public. Graduates also develop pricing strategies in collaboration with sales, product development, and other managers. They monitor trends that indicate the need for new products and services and oversee product development. Marketing managers work with advertising and promotion managers to promote the firm’s products and services and to attract potential users (*Occupational Outlook Handbook*, July 2004).

According to *CIS* (2004), employment of marketing managers in Illinois is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. Nationally, the number of jobs for marketing managers is expected to grow faster than average through the year 2012. In Illinois, this is a medium-sized occupation. Approximately 11,190 marketing managers are employed in the state while there are 203,000 employed nationwide. The median wage for marketing managers in Illinois is \$36.68 per hour (\$76,294 annually) (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Two community colleges – Southwestern Illinois College (N=9) and Oakton Community College (N=1) – reported ten graduates from General Marketing Operations programs in fiscal year 2003. Four of the graduates from Southwestern Illinois College responded to the survey. Three of the graduates were employed full-time in a related position while the other responding graduate was not employed but pursuing further education. Two of the working graduates were working in the district where they received the training while the other graduate was working out of state. The three working graduates had an average full-time salary of \$12.67 per hour (\$26,354 annually). General Marketing Operations graduates were all very satisfied with their colleges services.

Comparative data between fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 2003 General Marketing Operations graduates is not available due to the low number of graduates in fiscal year 1998

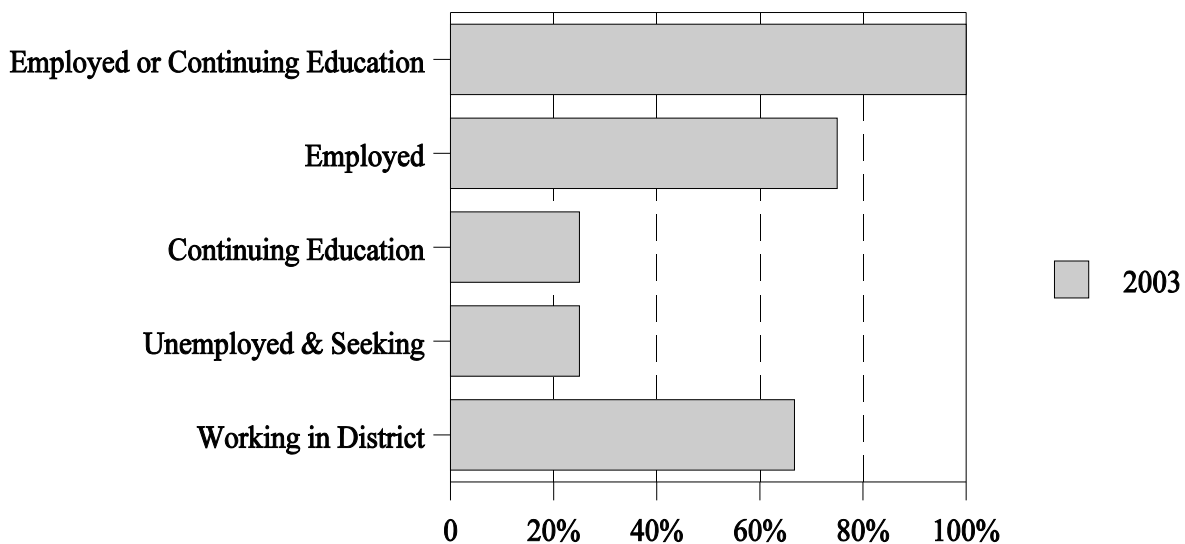


Figure 16. General Marketing Operations Graduates, FY 2003.

Bottom Line – Data were available from four graduates. Three of the graduates were employed full-time in a related position while the other responding graduate was pursuing further education.

The three working graduates had an average full-time salary of \$12.67 per hour (\$26,354 annually). General Marketing Operations graduates were all very satisfied with their colleges services.

Employment of storage and transportation managers in Illinois is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

General Distribution Operations

The *Classification of Instructional Programs (2000)*, describes these programs as preparing individuals to perform marketing tasks specifically applicable to storing and shipping commodities, either for businesses or retail consumers. According to (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*), storage and transportation managers is a closely related field for graduates of these training programs. Transportation managers work for airlines,

trucking companies, railroads, and other shipping organizations. They decide which routes their company will cover. Storage managers coordinate activities in warehouses.

Storage and transportation management is a small occupation with 5,870 individuals employed in Illinois and 111,000 nationwide. Employment of storage and transportation managers in Illinois is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. In Illinois, the median wages for storage and transportation managers is \$28.48 per hour (\$59,238 annually). Nationally, the median wage for storage and transportation managers is \$28.68 per hour (\$55,494 annually). Pay varies by the worker's level of experience with new staff earning less. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Two community colleges – William Rainey Harper College (N=13) and Oakton Community College (N=1) – reported 14 graduates from the General Distribution Operations programs in fiscal year 2003. Seven graduates, all from William Rainey Harper College, responded to the survey. Six of the respondents were employed with four working full-time and two working part-time. Five of the six working graduates were also pursuing additional education in the General Distribution Operations field. Five out of six working graduates held training related positions. One graduate was unemployed. General Distribution Operations graduates were very satisfied with the programs they completed as well as college services. Figure 17 shows that compared to graduates from General Distribution Operations from five years ago earlier graduate outcomes were slightly more positive.

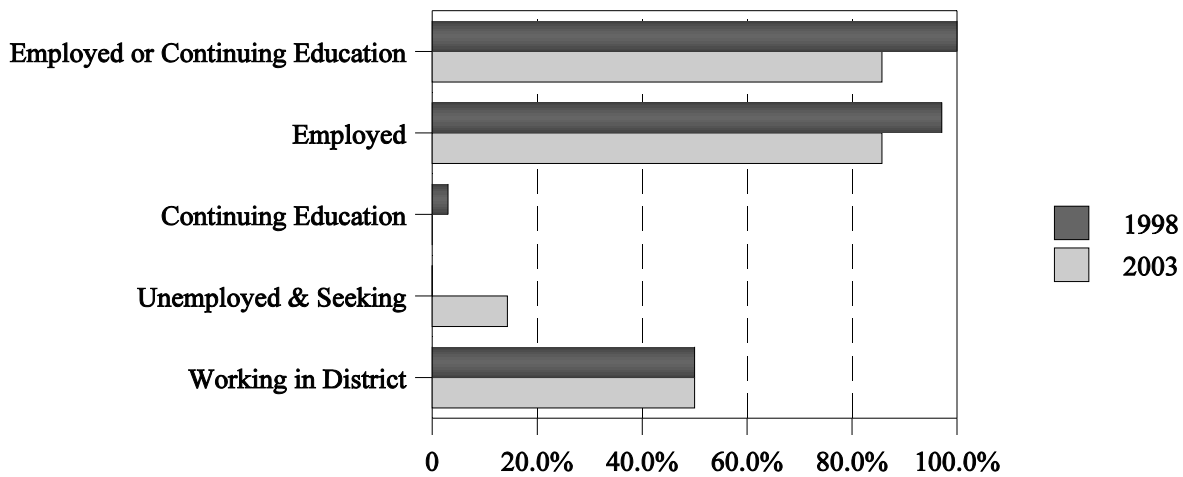


Figure 17. General Distribution Operations Graduates: FY 1999 & FY 2003

Bottom Line – Seven graduates responded to the survey. Six of the respondents were employed and five were in related positions. Four graduates were working full-time. Five of the six working graduates were also pursuing additional related education. One graduate was unemployed. General Distribution Operations graduates were very satisfied with the programs they completed as well as college services.

The employment of travel agents in Illinois is expected to decline through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Travel Services Marketing Operations

Travel Services Marketing Operations programs prepare individuals to perform marketing tasks specifically applicable to the travel industry including services to transportation, hotel/motel clients and customers in a variety of settings. Knowledge is gained in the intricacies of transportation, hotel/motel operations, customer sales, telephone operations, computerized scheduling software, and basic office management (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 1991).

A closely related field for Travel Services Marketing Operations provides employment for travel agents. In Illinois, about 6,790 people are employed in this medium-sized occupation. Nationally, approximately 134,700 travel agents work in this occupation. About 85 percent of agents work for travel agencies. In Illinois, employment of travel agents is expected to decline through 2012. About 130 job openings are expected each year to replace workers who leave the occupation. Nationally, the number of jobs for travel agents is expected to decline through the year 2012. An increasing reliance on the Internet to book travel, as well as industry consolidation, will continue to reduce the need for travel agents. The Internet increasingly allows people to access travel information from their personal computers, enabling them to research and plan their own trips, make their own reservations and travel arrangements, and purchase their own tickets. Also, airlines no longer pay commissions to travel agencies, which has reduced revenues and caused some agencies

to go out of business. However, some consumers still prefer to use a professional travel agent to ensure reliability, to save time, and, in some cases, to save money (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004; *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2004-05 Edition, July 2004).

The median wage for travel agents in Illinois is \$2,520 per month (\$14.56 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for travel agents is \$2,220 per month (\$12.80 per hour). Half of all travel agents earn between \$1,730 and \$2,800 per month (\$10.00 and \$16.14 per hour). Pay varies with the employer's location and size, as well as the agent's experience and sales ability. Some travel agencies earn commissions with minimal and sometimes no hourly base. Agencies that work with big businesses tend to pay higher salaries and provide more benefits than those that focus on leisure sales (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

During fiscal year 2003, seven Illinois community colleges graduated a total of 125 students from Travel Services Marketing Operations programs. Fifty-eight percent (N=73) responded to the follow-up survey. Among respondent, eighty-eight percent were either employed exclusively (N = 42), only pursuing education (N = 7) or both (N = 14). Seventy-eight percent (N=56) of the respondents were working. Three out of four were in full-time positions. Nearly 14 percent (N = 10) were unemployed and 8.2 percent (N = 6) were not in the labor force.

Just under half of the graduates (N=27) were working in a related field. The 29 graduates working in another field provided the following reasons: Other (N = 7), unable to find a position in field (N = 6), another field offered preferred hours (N = 3), preferred to work in another field (N = 3), in a temporary position (N = 3), health problems prevented work in the field (N = 3), found better pay in another field (N = 2), and worked previously in field but changed (N = 2).

Sixty percent (N=33) of all graduates were employed within the college district where trained, while 38.2 percent (N=21) reported being employed out of district. One graduate reported working out of state.

Average full-time wages for Travel Services Marketing Operations graduates were reported at \$13.96 per hour (\$29,037 annually). *CIS* (2004) reports that the median wage for all travel agents employed in Illinois was \$14.30 per hour (\$29,744 annually).

Eighty-five percent (N=27) of the responding Travel Services Marketing Operations program graduates working in a related field indicated being satisfied with their jobs. Generally, graduate satisfaction of Travel Services Marketing Operations program components was about the same as the other programs in the study (91.3 percent versus 91.1 percent). Similarly, Travel graduates were somewhat more satisfied with college services compared to the other programs in the study (86.3 percent versus 85.6 percent).

Figure 18 contains comparative data from the fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 2003 Travel Services Marketing Operations graduates. The graphic illustrates that fiscal year 1998 graduates had a higher employment rate than fiscal year 2003 graduates (82.8 percent for 1998 versus 77.8 percent for 2003). Additionally, the fiscal year 1998 graduates had a lower unemployment rate (4.6 percent in 1998 versus 8.3 percent in 2003). The rate of those employed, continuing education, or both was also higher for fiscal year 1998 graduates (90.8 percent in 1998 versus 87.5 percent in 2003). Employed fiscal year 1998 graduates were more likely to remain in the district where they received

their training (74.6 percent in fiscal year 1998 versus 60.0 percent in 2003). The proportion of graduates exclusively continuing their education were slightly higher for the fiscal year 2003 completers (8.9 percent in 1998 versus 11.1 percent in 2003).

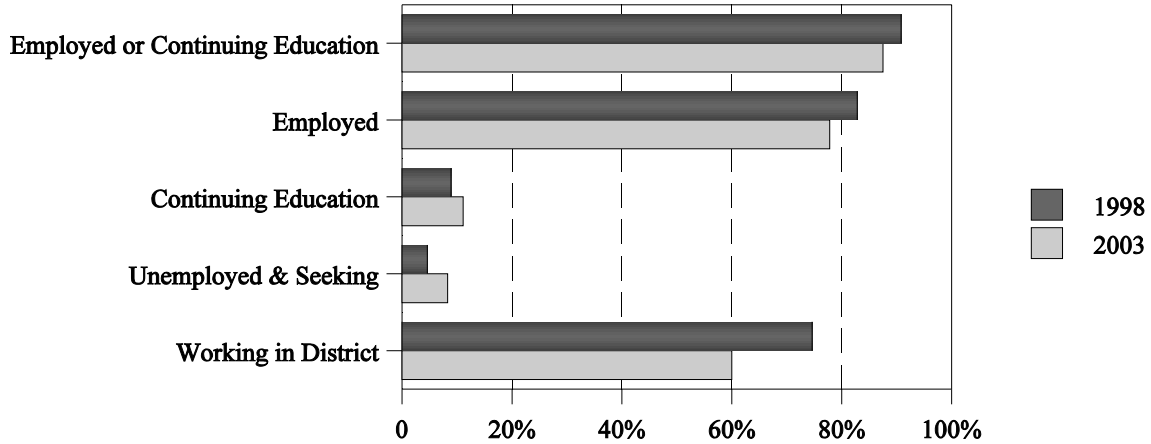


Figure 18. Travel Services Marketing Operations: FY 1998 & FY 2003

Bottom Line – The employment of travel agents in Illinois is expected to decline through 2012. Eighty-eight percent of recent Travel Services Marketing Operations graduates were either employed, pursuing further education, or both. Average full-time wages for Travel Services Marketing Operations graduates were \$13.96 per hour (\$29,037 annually) which is competitive for the occupation where the median wage is \$14.56 per month in Illinois. Out-of-field employment was an issue with this program with just under one-half of the workers (N = 27) employed in the travel industry. Ten graduates were unemployed. In general, graduate satisfaction with program components and college services was slightly higher than was reported by completers of other programs surveyed this year. The Internet increasingly allows people to access travel information from their personal computers, enabling them to research and plan their own trips, make their own reservations and travel arrangements, and purchase their own tickets.

In Illinois and nationally, employment of recreation workers is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management

Parks, recreation, and leisure facilities management programs prepare individuals to develop and manage park facilities and other indoor and outdoor recreation and leisure facilities. Instruction in this program can include supervising support personnel, health and safety standards, public relations, and basic business and marketing

principles (*Classification of Instructional Programs*, 1991).

Many recreation workers have administrative duties. They plan when activities will occur at the recreation building or park. They also keep records of the number of people who participate in each program, and whether each person paid a fee. In addition, recreation workers frequently keep track of supplies and equipment and may coordinate reordering. Recreation workers supervise work done

by recreation attendants and other staff, make assignments and perform evaluations. Recreation workers may also design and lead classes in a variety of activities (i.e, arts and crafts, music, camping, sports, or exercise) (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

In Illinois and nationally, employment of recreation workers is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. About 490 job openings in Illinois are expected each year. Employment will remain steady as an increasing number of people spend more time and money on recreation, fitness, and leisure services and more businesses recognize the benefits of recreation/fitness/wellness programs. Employment growth among recreation workers may be inhibited, however, by budget constraints that some local governments may face between the present and 2012. Local government and civic and social organizations employ just over half of all recreation workers (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004; *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2004).

The median wage for recreation workers in Illinois is \$1,450 per month (\$8.39 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for recreation workers is \$1,510 per month (\$8.69 per hour). Half of all recreation workers earn between \$1,230 and \$1,970 per month (\$7.09 and \$11.36 per hour). Wages vary by employer, duties and level of training, experience, and responsibility. (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004).

During fiscal year 2003 there were 22 Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management program graduates from four Illinois community colleges. Fifty-nine percent (N = 13) responded to the follow-up survey. All but one graduate was either working, going to college or both. The one remaining graduate was not part of the labor force. Ninety-two percent (N = 11) reported being employed either full- (N = 8) or part-time (N = 3). About two-thirds (N=7) reported being employed within the college district where they were trained and the rest were employed elsewhere in Illinois (34.6 percent, N=4). Just under one-half of the graduates were employed in the field (44.5 percent, N=5). They did not specify the reasons for working in an unrelated area.

Average full-time wages for Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management graduates were reported at \$18.73 per hour (\$38,958 annually). Parks/Recreation/Leisure graduates' wages were higher than the overall average full-time hourly pay of \$15.47 for all programs in the study and above the national median of \$8.58 per hour (*Illinois Career Information System*, 2004). Eighty percent of the graduates working in a related field reported that they were satisfied with their jobs.

Overall, graduate satisfaction for Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management major components was lower compared to the other programs in the study (73.4 percent versus 91.1 percent). Graduates were less satisfied with college services compared to the other programs in the study (61.3 percent versus 85.6 percent) as well.

Comparative data between fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 2003 Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management graduates are not available due to the low number of graduates in fiscal year 1998.

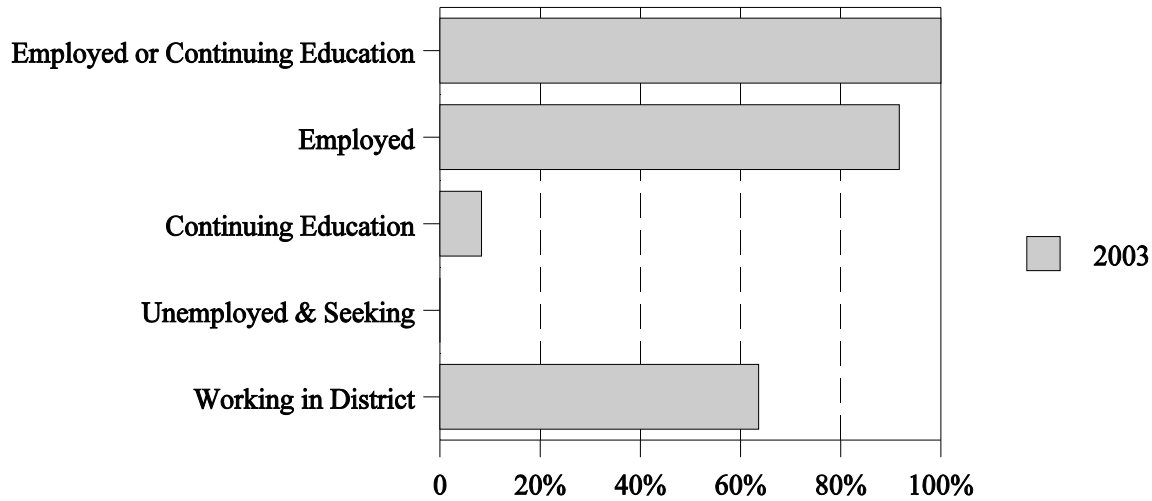


Figure 19. Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003.

Bottom Line – Employment is expected to remain steady as an increasing number of people spend more time and money on recreation, fitness, and leisure services. Employment growth among recreation workers may be inhibited, however, by local government budget constraints in the foreseeable future. Nearly all fiscal year 2003 parks, recreation, and leisure facilities management respondents in this study were either employed, seeking further education or both. One graduate was not actively seeking a job. Just under one-half of the graduates were employed in the field (44.5 percent, N=5). Average full-time wages for graduates were reported at \$18.73 per hour (\$38,958 annually) which was higher than the overall full-time average of \$15.47 per hour for the study.

In Illinois, employment of both general construction workers and construction helpers is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012 (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Integrated Construction Trades

Program graduates could qualify for a variety of construction-related employment depending on their skill level and prior experience in the field. Construction helpers, general construction workers and construction managers are three options for individuals with little to substantial on-the-job experience. Construction helpers perform a wide

range of physically demanding tasks. Workplaces might include building and highway construction, tunnel and shaft excavation, waste removal, environmental remediation, and demolition. Many tasks that these workers perform require a fairly high level of training and experience. Construction helpers clean and prepare work sites to eliminate possible hazards, dig trenches, mix and place concrete, and set braces to support the sides of excavations. Construction and building inspectors examine the construction, alteration, or repair of buildings, highways and streets, sewer and water systems, dams, bridges, and other structures to ensure compliance with building codes and ordinances, zoning regulations, and contract specifications (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Construction managers plan and coordinate construction projects. Construction managers may be owners or salaried employees of a construction management or contracting firm, or may work under contract or as a salaried employee of the owner, developer, contractor, or management firm overseeing the construction project (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Job opportunities in construction are expected to be good due to the numerous openings arising each year as individuals leave the occupation. Nationally, employment of construction helpers is expected to increase about as fast as average across all occupations through the year 2012. New jobs will arise from a continuing emphasis on environmental remediation and on rebuilding infrastructure—roads, airports, bridges, tunnels, and communications facilities, for example. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*)

In Illinois, median wages for construction helpers range from \$1,850 per month (\$10.70 per hour) to \$4,390 per month (\$25.33 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for construction helpers varies by the area of construction from about \$9.35 an hour for painting wallpapering and plastering to approximately \$11.35 an hour for bricklayers and tile setters. In Illinois, employment of general construction workers is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. In Illinois, the median wage for general construction workers is \$3,410 per month (\$19.69 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for general construction workers is \$2,060 per month (\$11.90 per hour). Half of all these workers earn between \$1,620 and \$2,960 per month (\$9.33 and \$17.06 per hour). In Illinois, the median wage for construction managers is \$5,930 per month (\$34.24 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for construction managers is \$4,855 per month (\$28.00 per hour). In Illinois and nationwide, average employment growth is expected for construction managers through 2012. Nationally, the median wage for construction managers is \$5,290 per month (\$30.53 per hour). Half of all construction managers earn between \$4,060 and \$7,010 per month (\$23.42 and \$40.43 per hour) (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Earnings in construction can be reduced by poor weather or by downturns in construction activity, which sometimes result in layoffs. Apprentices or helpers usually start at about 50 percent of the wage rate paid to experienced workers. Pay increases as apprentices gain experience and learn new skills (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Graduates from Integrated Construction Trade programs at nine Illinois community colleges were surveyed. The college with the greatest number of graduates in this area is Southwestern Illinois College (N= 17). Just over one-half (50.8 percent, N = 32) returned follow-up information to the colleges. Ninety percent (N=27) of the respondents were employed, continuing their education, or both. Three graduates were unemployed and two were not seeking employment. Among working graduates, just over 84 percent held full-time positions. Over 44 percent (N=12) of the Construction Trades graduates began their jobs prior to program entrance, thus average full-time earnings of these graduates were relatively high (\$21.97/hour). This compares well with the national earnings of \$11.35 for construction helpers and \$10.70/hour state median for construction helpers. Likewise, earnings for graduates stack up well with typical general construction worker earnings nationally (\$11.90/ hour) and in Illinois (\$19.69 per hour). Over 96 percent (N=25) of the working graduates found employment either within the district of their training or elsewhere in the state.

Construction Trades graduates were least satisfied (64.0 percent) of all the graduates with their employment when they were working in a related field. Four graduates were working in an unrelated

field for the following reasons: unable to find work in the field (N = 1), preferred working in another field (N = 1), found better pay elsewhere (N = 1), and unspecified (N = 1). Construction Trades graduates also tended to be less satisfied with their major program components (83.1 percent). However, these graduates were more satisfied with their college services (87.9 percent). They were especially satisfied with counseling (90.9 percent) and tutoring (91.7 percent) services.

A comparison of the fiscal year 2003 Construction Trades graduates and the 1998 respondents (Figure 20) shows that the two groups differed little in terms of the percentage employed continuing education or both (88.9 percent for the 1998 graduates versus 90.0 percent for the 2003 completers). The earlier graduates had a higher percentage of employed completers (88.9 percent versus 83.9 percent). Continuing education was more common among recent graduates (7.4 percent versus 0.0 percent). The more recent graduates were more likely to find employment within their community college district (61.5 percent) than the earlier completers (42.9 percent). While the earlier graduates had no unemployment, the 2003 completers had an unemployment rate of 9.7 percent.

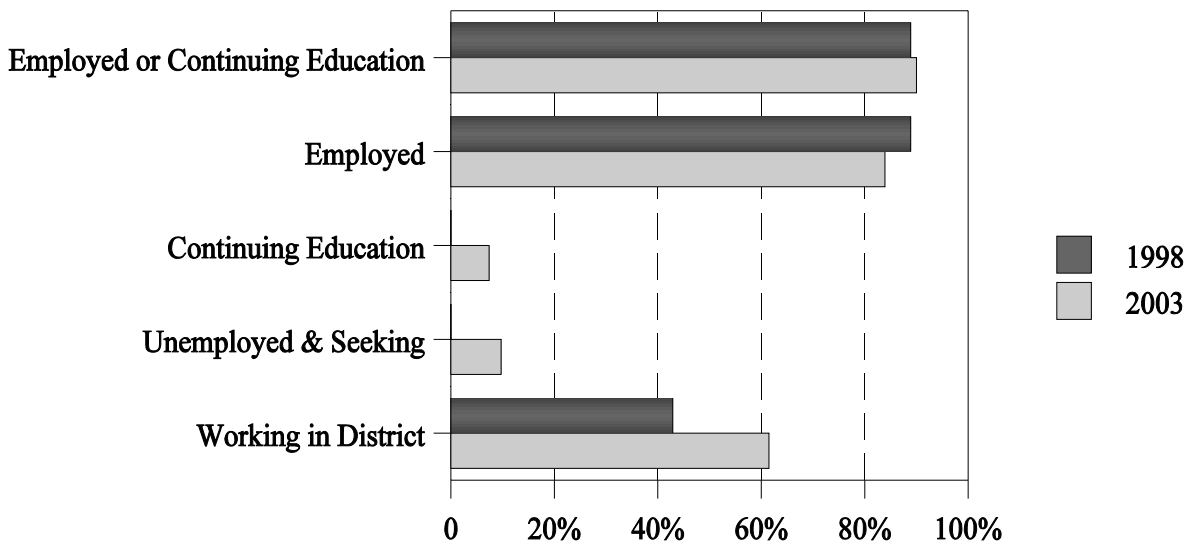


Figure 20. Construction Trades Graduates, FY 1998 & 2003.

Bottom Line – Overall, results were generally positive for Construction Trades graduates. Ninety percent (N=27) of the respondents were employed, continuing their education, or both. Almost 78 percent of Construction Trades completers were exclusively employed. The unemployment rate among Construction Trades graduates was not exceptionally high at 9.7 percent (N = 3) considering the survey timing in early spring. Earnings for full-time workers were high compared with the field at \$21.97 per hour. This is the second highest salary of all the programs reviewed in the report. However, Construction Trades graduates working in a related field had a low level of satisfaction with their positions at 66.7 percent. Overall, graduates were moderately satisfied with their college program components (83.1 percent satisfaction level) and more satisfied with college services (87.9 percent).

Approximately 13,080 medical laboratory technologists and technicians are employed in Illinois (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy

Medical laboratory technicians conduct tests to help detect, diagnose, and treat diseases. Physicians use laboratory tests to help them determine what is causing problems for patients. Lab technicians run tests using samples of body fluids, cells, or tissues. Sometimes technicians run tests to chemically analyze samples looking for abnormalities or disease.

They try to find and identify organisms, such as bacteria, that would indicate an infection. For other tests, technicians grow cell cultures. After tests are run, technicians record, evaluate, and send results back to physicians or medical researchers (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

There are two levels of medical laboratory workers--technicians and technologists. Medical technologists have more training and job responsibilities. They perform more complex tests and often supervise other laboratory workers. Technologists are often responsible for making sure that testing is done properly. They consult with physicians on what the tests show. Some technologists specialize. Blood bank technologists determine correct blood types for transfusions. Microbiology technologists identify bacteria and other disease organisms. In some labs, technologists conduct research under the supervision of medical researchers (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Medical technicians conduct most of the routine laboratory testing. Technicians may prepare specimens and use machines that automatically analyze samples. They may follow detailed instructions to do tests by hand. They record test results on computers. Some technicians run all types of tests while others specialize. Phlebotomists draw and test blood. Histology technicians cut and stain tissue samples. In addition to running tests, technicians set up, clean, and maintain laboratory equipment, such as centrifuges and microscopes. They also prepare standard solutions for use in the lab which involves measuring and mixing the correct amount of various chemicals (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

In Illinois, this is a medium-sized occupation. About 12,520 medical laboratory technologists and technicians are employed in the state. Employment of medical laboratory technicians and technologists in the state is expected to increase about as fast as average through 2012. About 490 job openings are expected each year. Nationally, the number of jobs for medical laboratory technicians and technologists is expected to grow about as fast as average through the year 2012. About 297,000 medical laboratory technicians and technologists work in this medium-sized occupation. About half of them work in hospitals. The number of medical tests, treatments, and procedures that are performed each year is growing rapidly. Additionally, new tests will be developed and added to the number of tests run. However, technological advances will limit job growth. Some tests can be run through automated processes or using less-skilled workers (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

In Illinois, the median wage for medical laboratory technologists is \$3,440 per month (\$19.83 per hour). The median wage for medical laboratory technicians is \$2,540 per month (\$14.66 per hour). Nationally, the median wage for medical laboratory technologists is \$3,580 per month (\$20.63 per hour). Half of all technologists earn between \$3,030 and \$4,230 per month (\$17.50 and \$24.43 per hour). Wages are lower for medical laboratory technicians. Their median wage is \$2,420 per month

(\$13.96 per hour). Half of all technicians earn between \$1,940 and \$2,990 per month (\$11.21 and \$17.23 per hour). Wages vary by employer and location. The worker's level of experience, education, and responsibility also affect wages. (*Illinois Career Information System, 2004*).

Three community colleges had Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy program graduates. The college with the greatest number of fiscal year 2003 graduates in this area was Moraine Valley Community College (N = 68). Fifty-six of the 120 graduates (46.7 percent) returned completed surveys. Just over 87 percent (N = 49) were employed, continuing their education, or both. Among working graduates nearly 61 percent (N = 28) were employed full-time. About a third, a relatively large percentage, of working graduates were employed in an unrelated field. Of the 15 graduates who were not working in their field of study, one-third indicated that they were unable to find a job in the field of preparation. About 43 percent of working graduates were employed outside of their community college district which is also relatively high compared to the overall average for the report (33.5 percent). The average full-time earnings for Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates was \$13.33/hour which is comparable to the national median for lab technicians (\$13.96/hour) and slightly below the state median (\$14.66 per hour). Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates were very satisfied with their employment when they were working in a related field (96.7 percent). Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates were satisfied with their major program components (92.5 percent), but slightly less satisfied with their college services (83.7 percent) as compared to the graduates as whole (85.6 percent).

Figure 21 contains comparative data from the fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 2003 Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates. Outcomes were generally more positive for the earlier groups of graduates. The earlier graduates had a higher rate of those employed, continuing education or both (100.0 versus 87.5 percent) and those employed (100.0 percent versus 82.1 percent). While the earlier graduates had no unemployment, the 2003 completers had a somewhat elevated unemployment rate of 10.7 percent (N = 6). While none of the graduates in the earlier group were exclusively continuing their education, 6.1 percent (N = 3) of those from the more recent group were. On a positive note for the recent graduates, 2003 completers were more likely to find employment in the district where they received their training than 1998 completers (55.8 versus 47.4 percent).

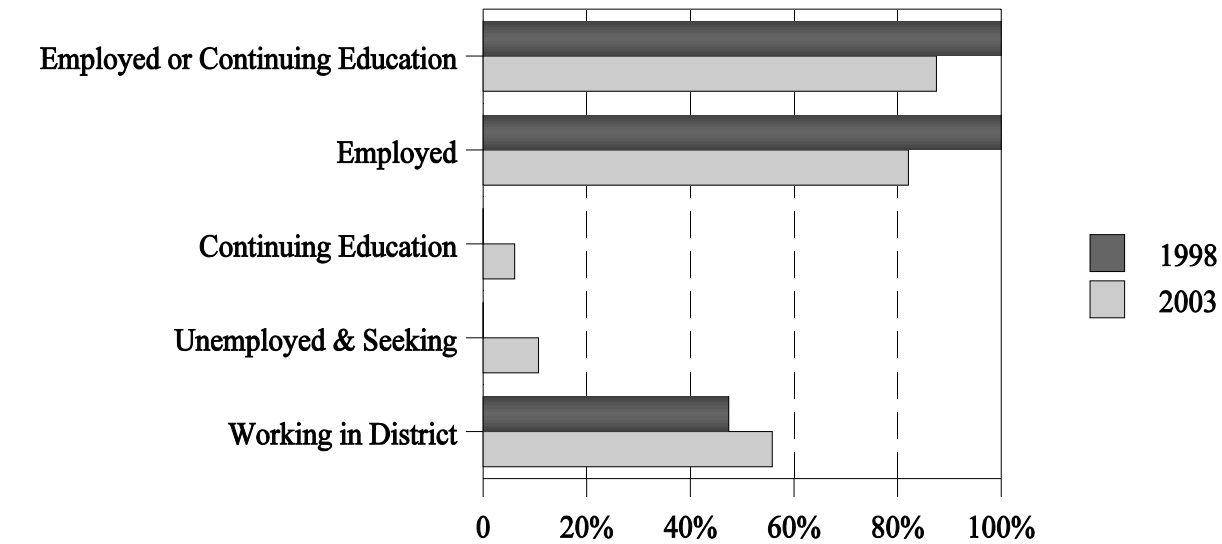


Figure 21. Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy, FY 1998 & 2003.

Bottom Line – Overall, results were fairly positive for Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates. Almost two of three completers were exclusively employed. However, the unemployment rate among Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates (10.7 percent, N = 6) was higher than the overall average for all the graduates in the study (7.3 percent). Earnings for Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy full-time workers (\$13.33/hour) were comparable within the field. Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates working in a related position had a very high level of satisfaction with their positions at 96.7 percent. Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy graduates were satisfied with their major program components (92.5 percent), but slightly less satisfied with their college services (83.7 percent) as compared to all program graduates as whole (85.6 percent).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The *Follow-up Study of Fiscal Year 2003 Career and Technical Education Program Graduates*, is based on results from individuals who completed designated career and technical education programs. Graduates furnished information about how their college experience prepared them for the workplace and performance outcomes are documented. Every college with completers in the selected programs surveys its graduates to obtain data on employment, continuing education, and compensation. Additionally, information is collected to assess the extent to which graduates are satisfied with their careers, the programs they completed, and college services. Data are used at the state and local levels to evaluate programs and identify and prioritize needed improvements. Results are also used by college officials to develop new program proposals and keep workforce curricula aligned with the changing job market. Below is the list of programs included in this year's report.

**CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AREAS
SURVEYED IN FISCAL YEAR 2004 BY CIP CATEGORY**

| CIP | Title |
|--------|---|
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS AND MANAGERS |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers and Managers, General |
| 010302 | Agricultural Animal Husbandry and Production Management * |
| 010304 | Crop Production Operations and Managers * |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations and Management, General |
| 010602 | Arboriculture * |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management |
| 010604 | Greenhouse Operations and Management * |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations and Management |
| 010606 | Nursery Operation and Management * |
| 010607 | Turf Management * |
| 0304 | FORESTRY PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING * |
| 030401 | Forest Harvesting and Production Technology/Technician * |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING AND WHOLESALING OPERATIONS |
| 080702 | Industrial Marketing * |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations |
| 0809 | HOSPITALITY AND RECREATION MARKETING OPERATIONS * |
| 080903 | Recreation Products/Services Marketing Operations * |

| | |
|--------|--|
| 0810 | |
| 081001 | INSURANCE MARKETING OPERATIONS * Insurance Marketing Operations * |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations |
| 1505 | ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES * |
| 150507 | Environmental and Pollution Technology/Technician * |
| 2006 | CUSTODIAL HOUSEKEEPING AND HOME SERVICES WORKERS AND MANAGERS * |
| 200604 | Custodian/Caretaker * |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management |
| 3105 | HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION/FITNESS * |
| 310501 | Health and Physical Education, General * |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) |
| 461000 | Construction Trades |
| 4705 | STATIONARY ENERGY SOURCES INSTALLERS AND OPERATORS * |
| 470501 | Stationary Energy Sources Installer and Operator * |
| 5116 | NURSING |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy |
| 512604 | Therapeutic Recreational Assisting * |

*Excluded from state report due to low number of graduates or low response rates.

Highlights and recommendations from the report are presented below.

- ▶ 91.6 percent of all completers were employed or pursuing additional education or both (Table B-1).
- ▶ 82.2 percent of the completers were employed (Table B-2).

Among working graduates:

- ▶ 73.1 percent held full-time status in their current jobs (Table B-2).
- ▶ 82.1 percent were employed in positions related to the field in which they studied at the community college (Table B-5).
- ▶ 79.7 percent obtained their current positions while enrolled or after graduating (Table B-7).
- ▶ 92.4 percent were employed in Illinois. Of those, approximately 71.8 percent remained in the district where they received their training (Table B-8).
- ▶ The average salary for all working graduates was \$14.43 per hour (Table B-9).
- ▶ Graduates employed in full-time positions earned the equivalent of \$32,178 annually.

Graduates from similar program areas were surveyed five years ago and overall differences between these two groups varied somewhat. The percent of graduates working in district increased 0.4 percent, the unemployment rate increased 4.0 percent, the percent of graduates pursuing additional education exclusively increased 5.9 percent, the employment rate decreased 7.8 percent, and the combined employment/continuing education rate also decreased 2.2 percent. Differences in the overall economic climate could explain a portion of these differences.

The unemployment rate for current graduates was 7.3 percent, more than double the 3.3 percent unemployment rate among graduates from five years ago. Current data show that Certified Nurse Assistant completers accounted for seven out of ten unemployed graduates. A portion of the overall unemployment increase can be attributed to differing overall economic conditions at the two points in time. Illinois' economy was much more favorable five years ago – when graduates from these programs were last surveyed – than it has been this past year. Statewide unemployment in Illinois was 6.0 percent in March of 2004 and 4.1 percent in March of 1999. U.S. unemployment rates were 5.7 percent in March of 2004 and 4.2 percent in March of 1999 (*U.S. Department of Labor, 2004*).

- ▶ Career or job switching was up, as 17.9 percent of working graduates were employed in an unrelated field, compared to 12.8 percent of 1998 graduates (Table B-5).
- ▶ Earnings were up among more recent graduates, as the average hourly wage of \$14.43 across both full- and part-time graduates increased \$1.81 from five years ago (\$12.62). Current graduates earned 2.6 times the minimum wage (\$5.50 per hour), up from approximately 2.5 times the minimum wage (\$5.15 per hour) graduates earned five years ago (Table B-9).
- ▶ The rate of graduates' working full-time dropped substantially from 82.0 percent five years ago to 73.1 percent for the current group (Table B-2).
- ▶ A decrease of 2.2 percent was noted in the combined proportion of recent graduates who were employed, continuing education, or both (91.6 percent) compared to five years ago (93.8

percent). Yet, graduates from both years show strong positive outcomes in this combined measure (Table B-1).

- ▶ Two-thirds of both fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 1998 graduates were working in the community college district in which they received their training; thereby contributing to the local economy (Table B-8). For both groups of graduates, less than eight percent were working out of state. Hence, community college graduates overwhelmingly remain either in district or within the state of Illinois after completing their studies.

Bottom line questions for programs incorporate some variation of the following themes relating to programmatic need, quality, and cost. Are the students working and/or continuing their education (quality)? To what extent are graduates working in positions unrelated to their training doing so because they cannot locate employment in the field (quality)? Relatedly, what can college officials do to provide additional assistance to facilitate related employment (quality)? To what extent do graduates locate full-time employment (quality)? Are wages competitive for the field (quality)? Are there employment opportunities for graduates from the program (labor market need)? Are graduates satisfied that their programs prepared them for the workplace (quality)? Are graduates satisfied with their current positions (quality)? To what extent is the program cost effective (cost)? Responses to these and related questions help programs align offerings with the current marketplace and promote program improvement initiatives as needed. The combined follow-up study and program review processes are important parts of a multifaceted approach to addressing issues surrounding programmatic need, quality, and cost. Additional efforts by college officials to strengthen their programs include convening program advisory committees, initiating other contacts with major area employers, undertaking faculty industry exchanges, and hiring part-time faculty who are currently employed in the industry.

Overall, the community college graduates exhibited high employment and/or continuing education outcomes with 91.6 percent of the respondents reporting active engagement in one or more of these activities (Table B-1). Programs reporting less than 90 percent of graduates being employed, continuing their education or both are identified in the following table.

| Program | Numerator/ Denominator | Percent | Number Not Seeking Employment | Numerator/ Adjusted Denominator | Adjusted Percent |
|--|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Landscaping Operations and Management | 18/21 | 85.7 | 1 | 18/20 | 90.0 |
| General Retailing Operations | 29/35 | 82.9 | 4 | 29/31 | 93.5 |
| General Distribution Operations | 6/7 | 85.7 | 0 | 6/7 | 85.7 |
| Travel Services Marketing Operations | 63/72 | 87.5 | 3 | 63/69 | 91.3 |
| Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA) | 1,325/1,494 | 88.7 | 77 | 1,325/1,417 | 93.5 |
| Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 49/56 | 87.5 | 2 | 49/54 | 90.7 |

This table includes additional information showing those who responded to both the education and employment questions and indicated that they are not actively seeking employment. The adjusted figures noted above represent combinations of variables that are not present in a single appendix table. Improvement was noted in nearly all cases as at least one individual in all but one program in the table was not actively seeking employment. Both percentages cited provide useful information. Colleges provide education and training services to students and intend for completers to either enter the workplace or continue their training. Hence, the first percentage is of interest. However, individuals also can and do decide for their own reasons (personal, family, health, other) to postpone employment or education plans and programs have little if any control over those decisions. Therefore, the adjusted percentage is also meaningful.

Out of all graduates who indicated the relatedness of their employment to their program of study (N = 2,657), the percent who reported being employed in areas unrelated to their field of study due to an inability to find employment in their field of study (N=71) was relatively low at 2.7 percent, but warrants additional review because this percent is 2.1 percent higher than that of fiscal year 1998 graduates (0.6 percent). These individuals reported being employed which indicates a degree of skill transference that allowed for employment, even though it was not in their chosen field. Additional follow-up efforts at the local level are recommended with those graduates reporting that their unrelated employment was due to an inability to find a position in the field. There can be a variety of reasons for this situation including an unwillingness or inability to relocate, a tight local labor market and/or limited local demand for workers in a specific field, etc. A good way to find out is through direct personal contact. It is worth the effort to follow-up with each of these individuals to inquire about their need and desire for additional assistance from college officials in locating employment in the field. At the state level, there were three programs with more than a handful of graduates who indicated that they could not find a job in their field of study. These programs

included General Selling Skills and Sales Operations, Travel Services Marketing Operations, and Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy (Table B-6).

Overall, results indicate that just over one quarter (26.9 percent) of working graduates were employed in part-time positions. There were six programs – with more than 10 responses to the employment status question – that exceeded this percentage: Horticulture Services Operations and Management, General; Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management; Fashion Merchandising; Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management; Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA); and Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy. Colleges with these programs should monitor local labor market needs to determine the availability of full-time employment in the field. The following four programs deserve special attention as they also had exceedingly high percentages of part-timers five years earlier: Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management; Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy; Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA); and Horticulture Services Operations & Management.

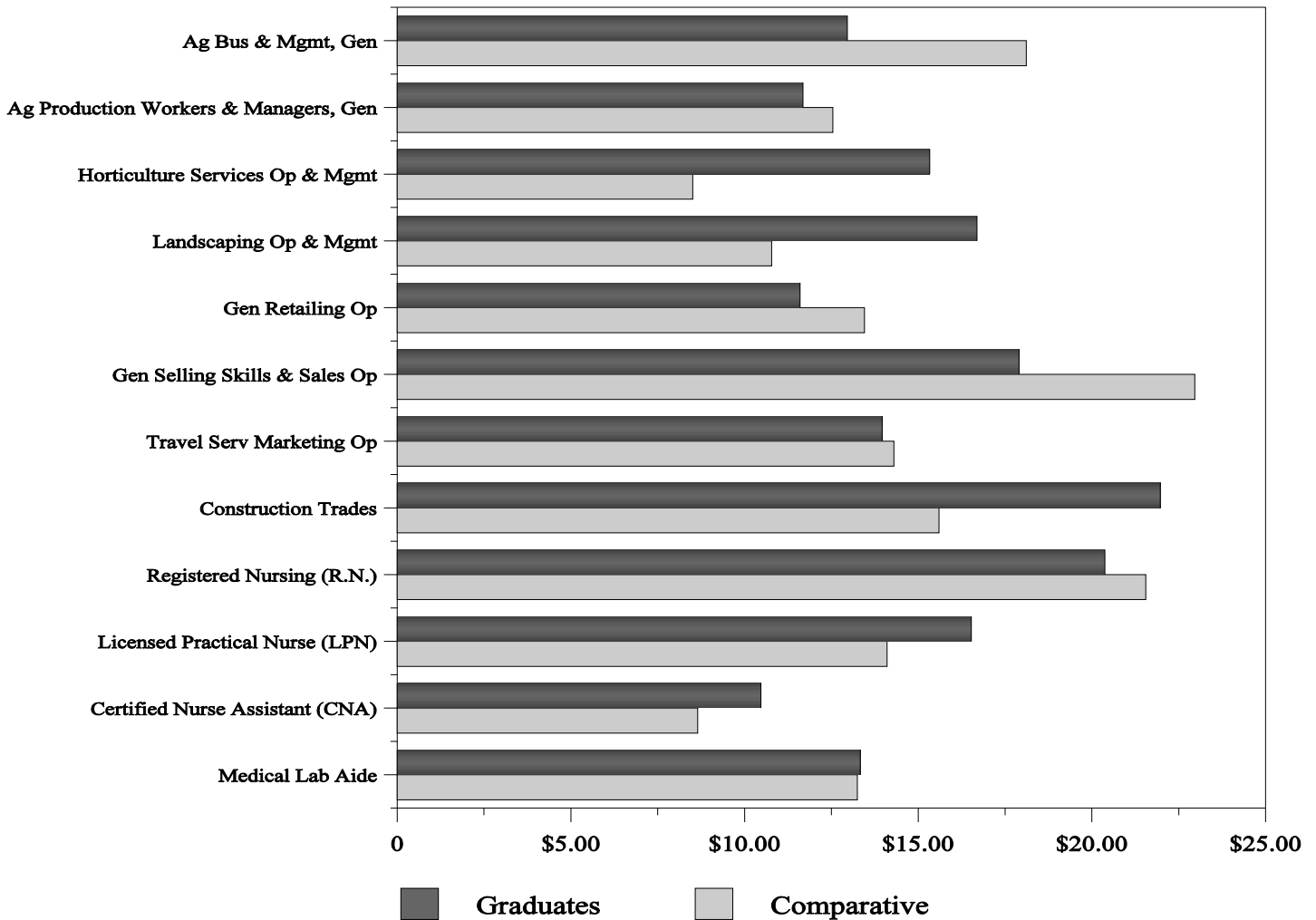


Figure 22. 2003 Community College Graduate Full-time Hourly Wages and Comparative Earnings Figures

As depicted in Figure 22, salaries for recent community college graduates were generally competitive with available comparative information. Programs included in the table are those for which comparative information was available. The primary source of comparative data is the state average or median salary from the *Illinois Career Information System* (2003 & 2004). The *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (2004-2005) was used to reference national averages when state information was not available. All data sources acknowledge that earnings data can be expected to vary by locality with both pay and cost of living generally higher in more urbanized areas. Likewise, longevity of employment contributes to higher earnings. The comparative sources are for all workers. Overall, salaries for recent community college graduates were competitive with available comparative information. In addition, the average graduate hourly pay rate of \$14.43/hour is approximately 2.6 times the minimum wage. Earnings data by degree type show average earnings levels rose with higher levels of training. Wages for Associate Degree graduates averaged \$19.03/hour or 3.5 times minimum wage. Average wages for completers who earned certificates of over a year averaged \$16.32 or 3.0 times minimum wage. Graduates who completed certificates of less than a year reported earnings of \$10.49/hour or 1.9 times minimum wage.

Completers from two small programs were earning entry salaries that were barely above one and one-half times minimum wage ($\$5.50 \times 1.5 = \$8.25/\text{hour}$): Ornamental Horticulture Operations and Management (\$8.26/hour) and Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training (\$8.35/hour). Colleges with programs leading to employment with relatively low initial salary should take steps to make sure students are aware of the compensation available in these fields both short- and long-term. Equine Studies graduates also had relatively low earnings five years earlier. Despite the low salaries, Equine Studies and Ornamental Horticulture graduates who were employed in related fields were satisfied with their jobs (Equine Studies - 100 percent satisfaction; Ornamental Horticulture - 90 percent satisfaction). Individuals choose occupations for a variety of reasons. Minimum earnings levels needed to support the individual and his/her family are one important consideration.

Nursing has become a major issue in recent years as the nursing shortage has increased both statewide and nationally. The demand for nurses is expected to increase both in Illinois and nationwide. According to the American Association for Community Colleges (AACC) the nation's hospitals need 126,000 nurses to fill existing vacancies. According to the *Illinois Career Information System* (2004), the employment of registered nurses in this state should increase by 19.2 percent from 2002 to 2012. Community colleges have helped to address the nursing shortage in Illinois and are positioned to provide additional assistance with the proper support.

Community colleges provide three overarching levels of training for nurses. Listed from most fundamental to most advanced those programs are: Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA), License Practical Nurse (LPN), and Registered Nurse (RN). All three levels of nursing have important roles to play in providing quality care to individuals who are ill or injured. Students self-report their major program of enrollment. Compared to all levels of nurse training in the community college system, CNA admission has relatively few restrictions making self-reported enrollment figures closely mirror actual CNA program entry. During the period of fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2003, the number of students enrolled in the CNA program within the Illinois Community College System rose by 58.7 percent. LPN and to a even higher degree RN program admission requirements are elevated. Enrollment increases were also reported in the RN (31.1 percent) and the LPN (6.3 percent) programs. In programs such as LPN and RN with highly competitive admissions the RN

and LPN enrollment figures provide a better gauge of program interest rather than formal program admission. Combining all three nursing fields together, there was an overall enrollment increase of 32.0 percent.

Completions are based on a formal review of the degree and certificate requirements by college officials. In terms of the number of completions awarded during the same period CNA graduates increased 223.3 percent. There were decreases reported in the LPN (-33.6 percent) and RN (-5.1 percent) programs. (See Appendix D for statewide nursing enrollment and completion). The enrollment and graduation increase over the past five years was reflected in this year's graduate follow-up study report. During fiscal year 2003 there were a total of 6,385 completers from across all nursing fields, and they accounted for close to nine out of ten (87.6 percent) respondents in this year's report. In the follow-up study report five years earlier there were 4,132 completers across all nursing field and they accounted for over 8 out of 10 survey respondents (81.8 percent). So, from 1998 to 2003 there was an increase of 2,253 (or 54.5 percent) nursing graduates surveyed. AACC officials have characterized community colleges as the 'sleeping giants' of nursing education. Nationwide, approximately 60 percent of US-educated RNs received their training at a community college. It is clear that community colleges have played and will continue to play a major role in helping to address the nursing shortage.

Recent reports by the General Accounting Office (GAO, 2001) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS, 2002) highlight some of the challenges to increasing the number of available nurses. There are several factors which contribute to dissatisfaction with work among nurses including: inadequate staffing/decreases in available support staff, heavy workloads, and the increased use of mandatory overtime. Nursing can be stressful and physically demanding. Nurses have reported the perception that their contributions to the treatment of patients sometimes appear to be undervalued. Wages are a concern among nurses. For example, while actual earnings for RNs increased steadily from 1983 through 2000, "real" earnings -- the amount available after adjusting for inflation -- have been relatively flat since 1991 (GAO, 2001). At the same time, alternative job opportunities are rising for females who have traditionally staffed the majority of nursing positions. Future demand for nurses is expected to increase dramatically as baby boomers age. The population age 65 years and older will double between 2000 to 2030. During that same period the number of women between 25 and 54 years of age -- who have traditionally formed the core of the nurse workforce -- is expected to remain relatively unchanged. The mismatch between the future supply of and demand for trained caregivers is expected to be problematic. Currently, healthcare coverage is estimated at 85 percent and as more individuals gain coverage, the demand for services is expected to increase (HHS, 2002). By 2015 Illinois is expected to need 101,944 registered nurses which is 10,912 more nurses than are expected to be available. (HHS, 2002). The distribution of demand for nurses by employment setting is expected to show movement into intermediate and long-term care settings as well as home care. Specifically for RNs, hospitals have been and will continue to be the major source of demand. While the total number of nurses in hospitals will continue to grow, the hospital sector's share of total RN employment will remain stable at about 62 percent (HHS, 2002). These reports suggest that improvements to the work environment, processes and remuneration for nurses would help make the occupation more appealing to future practitioners. In Illinois, nursing is one of the key areas that has been identified in many regions of the state as an important area where more workers are needed through the Critical Skill Shortage Initiative. At the local level, community colleges are actively partnering with Local Workforce Investment Boards to assist in meeting the current and growing need for qualified nurses. At the state level, Illinois

Community College Board staff are working on this important multi-agency initiative which is being lead by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Governor's Office.

A total of 15 programs were eliminated from this year's report due to small numbers of graduates from the colleges and/or low number of responses to the follow-up survey. In an era of increased accountability, fully capturing and reporting completers through the Annual Enrollment and Completion Submission (A1) is highly important. Graduates from designated programs in the A1 submission form the basis for the Career and Technical Education Follow-up Study. Moreover, to reinforce and promote student success each student's achievement should be recognized as it is accomplished. Every year there are individuals attending community colleges who meet certificate and sometimes even degree requirements but either do not recognize that they have done so or do not file the necessary paperwork to receive their formal award and recognition.

The overall survey response rate of 47.5 percent for this year's study was substantially lower than that of the 1999 report (57.2 percent) and last year's report (59.0 percent). The overall response rate was brought down significantly by the response rate among CNA graduates (42.0 percent). With Nurse Assistant completers making up 56.0 percent of the graduates surveyed, the CNA graduates' low response rate had a large effect on the overall rate. In fact, the survey response rate for all non CNA graduates was 54.5 percent. Similarly, the 1999 follow-up study also had a low response rate for CNA graduates at 43.7 percent.

Community colleges are increasingly being looked to as an important gateway for helping individuals build skills that lead to high wage, high demand careers.

There is a clear need -- and opportunity -- to develop a large scale, flexible and open system that can offer the education and training required for high-wage, high-demand jobs to all who need them . . . :The nation's 1,132 community colleges provide the most logical -- and, for all practical purposes, the only -- foundation for this kind of broad-based workforce development system. Colleges combine accessibility to the community, low tuition, an open door admissions policy, a wide range of education and training offerings, and a continuing funding base. No other institution can match the ability of community colleges to educate and train large numbers of people.
Duitch, Suri & Vogel, Carl (eds.). (August 2002).

The Career and Technical Follow-up Study, Program Review process, and Performance Reporting are a few key mechanisms designed to provide data and information aimed at continuously improving program performance. The Program Review process is currently being examined by a team of internal and external professionals to further strengthen that process. Its relationship to the Career and Technical Follow-up Study and Performance Report will be part of the review. Additionally, local and statewide efforts to strengthen existing programs and identify needed new programs will be important to achieving further progress. As another tool in this effort, the entire Illinois Community College System has access to a new tool developed by CCbenefits, Inc. known as the Community College Strategic Planner (CCSP). This software allows community colleges to examine the local job market by industry and classification, look at occupational demand and better predict curricula demand, which in turn can help determine future faculty and space requirements. The software can also be used to research demographics and to develop courses in response to a specific industry demand. The Community College Strategic Planner can be used in conjunction

with the variety of useful information available through the Illinois Department of Employment Security to help identify the need for targeted new programs. Existing processes are being refined and new technology used in an effort to help further develop the Illinois workforce and fuel the state's economy.

Recommendations: As a result of the findings in the *Follow-up Study of Fiscal Year 2003 Career and Technical Education Program Graduates*, the following are recommended:

1. *Recommendation: To recognize and promote student success, College officials are encouraged to continue implementing, developing, and refining computerized automated degree and certificate audit systems.*
2. *Recommendation: Colleges are encouraged to offer graduates who when surveyed were not able to locate a position in their field of study additional assistance in their job search activities. Although some economic signs are improving, the current economy presents individuals in the job market with challenges and some graduates may require more assistance than usual in locating suitable employment.*
3. *Recommendation: Colleges with follow-up study response rates below recommended levels should put forth additional effort to increase response rates for the coming year. Recommended response rate levels are 50 percent for programs with 30 or more completers and 60 percent for those with fewer graduates.*
4. *Recommendation: Illinois community colleges are encouraged to continue actively partnering at the local level to address nursing shortages and other emerging workforce needs through the Illinois Critical Skill Shortage Initiative.*

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Appendix A

**FOLLOW-UP STUDY OVERVIEW TABLES FOR
SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-1

FOLLOW-UP STUDY SUMMARY BY COLLEGE
FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS

| Dist. No. | District/College | Number Programs Surveyed* | Number Surveyed* | Number Responding | Percent Responding | Percent Employed or Cont Ed | Percent Employed | Percent Continuing Education | Satisfaction with Program** |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 503 | Black Hawk | 8 | 138 | 75 | 54.3% | 93.3% | 88.0% | 25.3% | 4.3 |
| 508 | Chicago | (14) | (806) | (331) | (41.1) | (77.9) | (68.9) | (29.4) | (4.2) |
| 06 | Daley | 2 | 102 | 52 | 51.0 | 90.0 | 87.1 | 33.3 | 4.4 |
| 01 | Kennedy-King | 3 | 136 | 43 | 31.6 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 11.5 | 4.2 |
| 03 | Malcolm X | 1 | 11 | 8 | 72.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 |
| 05 | Olive-Harvey | 3 | 228 | 68 | 29.8 | 79.2 | 67.9 | 24.5 | 4.1 |
| 04 | Truman | 2 | 120 | 18 | 15.0 | 86.7 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 4.1 |
| 02 | Washington | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| 07 | Wright | 1 | 208 | 141 | 67.8 | 78.7 | 64.1 | 41.3 | 4.7 |
| 507 | Danville | 6 | 60 | 30 | 50.0 | 93.3 | 80.0 | 43.3 | 4.3 |
| 502 | DuPage | 9 | 579 | 301 | 52.0 | 92.7 | 80.4 | 47.2 | 4.5 |
| 509 | Elgin | 5 | 240 | 75 | 31.3 | 97.3 | 88.0 | 53.3 | 4.4 |
| 512 | Harper | 9 | 147 | 106 | 72.1 | 96.2 | 90.6 | 23.6 | 4.3 |
| 540 | Heartland | 2 | 21 | 14 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 4.4 |
| 519 | Highland | 3 | 39 | 23 | 59.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 3.5 |
| 514 | Illinois Central | 7 | 74 | 39 | 52.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 4.2 |
| 529 | Illinois Eastern | (10) | (258) | (144) | (55.8) | (91.0) | (84.7) | (33.3) | (4.4) |
| 04 | Frontier | 1 | 30 | 15 | 50.0 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 20.0 | 4.2 |
| 01 | Lincoln Trail | 1 | 55 | 26 | 47.3 | 88.5 | 84.6 | 46.2 | 4.7 |
| 02 | Olney Central | 3 | 121 | 68 | 56.2 | 94.1 | 86.8 | 16.2 | 4.3 |
| 03 | Wabash Valley | 5 | 52 | 35 | 67.3 | 85.7 | 77.1 | 28.6 | 4.3 |
| 513 | Illinois Valley | 6 | 219 | 81 | 37.0 | 89.3 | 72.8 | 46.7 | 4.3 |
| 525 | Joliet | 9 | 220 | 112 | 50.9 | 91.1 | 89.3 | 19.6 | 4.2 |
| 520 | Kankakee | 2 | 61 | 31 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 32.3 | 4.1 |
| 501 | Kaskaskia | 4 | 219 | 129 | 58.9 | 92.2 | 81.4 | 46.5 | 4.4 |
| 523 | Kishwaukee | 8 | 195 | 98 | 50.3 | 91.6 | 87.8 | 24.2 | 4.4 |
| 532 | Lake County | 5 | 378 | 121 | 32.0 | 90.1 | 81.8 | 35.5 | 4.2 |
| 517 | Lake Land | 8 | 104 | 54 | 51.9 | 93.9 | 90.7 | 26.5 | 4.6 |
| 536 | Lewis & Clark | 3 | 161 | 91 | 56.5 | 92.3 | 86.8 | 27.5 | 4.7 |
| 526 | Lincoln Land | 6 | 398 | 213 | 53.5 | 96.1 | 82.5 | 55.0 | 4.3 |
| 530 | Logan | 6 | 161 | 110 | 68.3 | 91.8 | 49.1 | 42.7 | 4.5 |
| 528 | McHenry | 4 | 156 | 86 | 55.1 | 91.9 | 83.7 | 39.5 | 4.3 |
| 524 | Moraine Valley | 4 | 154 | 76 | 49.4 | 90.8 | 84.2 | 27.6 | 4.3 |
| 527 | Morton | 3 | 47 | 33 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 4.1 |
| 535 | Oakton | 7 | 124 | 51 | 41.1 | 96.1 | 92.2 | 35.3 | 4.4 |
| 505 | Parkland | 7 | 175 | 94 | 53.7 | 89.4 | 83.0 | 33.0 | 4.3 |
| 515 | Prairie State | 2 | 30 | 16 | 53.3 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 12.5 | 4.5 |
| 521 | Rend Lake | 6 | 116 | 58 | 50.0 | 91.4 | 81.0 | 32.8 | 4.4 |
| 537 | Richland | 3 | 30 | 18 | 60.0 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 27.8 | 4.2 |
| 511 | Rock Valley | 5 | 424 | 110 | 25.9 | 93.3 | 81.5 | 55.7 | 4.2 |
| 518 | Sandburg | 4 | 66 | 35 | 53.0 | 94.3 | 88.6 | 22.9 | 4.1 |
| 506 | Sauk Valley | 4 | 89 | 45 | 50.6 | 93.3 | 84.4 | 28.9 | 4.1 |
| 531 | Shawnee | 3 | 42 | 23 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 4.4 |
| 510 | South Suburban | 10 | 502 | 230 | 45.8 | 94.6 | 81.3 | 45.1 | 4.0 |
| 533 | Southeastern | 4 | 45 | 28 | 62.2 | 96.4 | 89.3 | 25.0 | 4.6 |
| 522 | Southwestern | 6 | 356 | 181 | 50.8 | 82.3 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 4.5 |
| 534 | Spoon River | 3 | 16 | 10 | 62.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 4.5 |
| 504 | Triton | 7 | 50 | 21 | 42.0 | 76.2 | 66.7 | 23.8 | 4.3 |
| 516 | Waubonsee | 3 | 201 | 111 | 55.2 | 94.6 | 80.2 | 57.7 | 4.2 |
| 539 | Wood | <u>6</u> | <u>188</u> | <u>60</u> | <u>31.9%</u> | <u>95.0%</u> | <u>88.3%</u> | <u>33.3%</u> | <u>4.7</u> |
| TOTALS | | 220 | 7,289 | 3,464 | 47.5% | 91.6% | 82.2% | 35.6% | 4.3 |

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

*Selected programs reviewed in report only, excludes correctional students.

** Based on a scale of 1-5; 1 - Very Dissatisfied, 5 - Very Satisfied.

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-2

FOLLOW-UP STUDY RESPONSE RATES BY PROGRAM

| CIP | Title | Respondents | Non-respondents | Number of Completers Surveyed* | Response Rate |
|--------|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 45 | 28 | 73 | 61.6% |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 45 | 28 | 73 | 61.6 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MANAGERS | 43 | 25 | 68 | 63.2 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 43 | 25 | 68 | 63.2 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 8 | 3 | 11 | 72.7 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 8 | 3 | 11 | 72.7 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 111 | 52 | 163 | 68.1 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 67 | 36 | 103 | 65.0 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 20 | 7 | 27 | 74.1 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 24 | 9 | 33 | 72.7 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 5 | 5 | 10 | 50.0 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 5 | 5 | 10 | 50.0 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 14 | 9 | 23 | 60.9 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 14 | 9 | 23 | 60.9 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 6 | 5 | 11 | 54.5 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 6 | 5 | 11 | 54.5 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 119 | 96 | 215 | 55.3 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 35 | 21 | 56 | 62.5 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 73 | 62 | 135 | 54.1 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 4 | 6 | 10 | 40.0 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 7 | 7 | 14 | 50.0 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 73 | 52 | 125 | 58.4 |
| 081105 | Travel Services marketing Operations | 73 | 52 | 125 | 58.4 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 13 | 9 | 22 | 59.1 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 13 | 9 | 22 | 59.1 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 32 | 31 | 63 | 50.8 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 32 | 31 | 63 | 50.8 |

Appendix B

**STATEWIDE FOLLOW-UP STUDY TABLES FOR
SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
BY CLASSIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM CODE**

Table B-1

**EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION STATUS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

| CIP | PROGRAM | EMPLOYED AND NOT PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION | | PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION AND NOT EMPLOYED | | EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION | | TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED OR PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION OR BOTH | | TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING |
|--------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|---|---------|-------------------------|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | |
| | | 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 19 | 44.2 % | 10 | 23.3 % | 14 | 32.6 % | |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 19 | 44.2 | 10 | 23.3 | 14 | 32.6 | 43 | 95.6 | 45 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 27 | 73.0 | 6 | 16.2 | 4 | 10.8 | 37 | 97.4 | 38 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 27 | 73.0 | 6 | 16.2 | 4 | 10.8 | 37 | 97.4 | 38 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 5 | 62.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 8 | 100.0 | 8 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 5 | 62.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 8 | 100.0 | 8 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 57 | 59.4 | 7 | 7.3 | 32 | 33.3 | 96 | 89.7 | 107 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 33 | 55.0 | 3 | 5.0 | 24 | 40.0 | 60 | 90.9 | 66 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 11 | 61.1 | 3 | 16.7 | 4 | 22.2 | 18 | 90.0 | 20 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 13 | 72.2 | 1 | 5.6 | 4 | 22.2 | 18 | 85.7 | 21 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 5 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 5 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 4 | 28.6 | 3 | 21.4 | 7 | 50.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 14 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 4 | 28.6 | 3 | 21.4 | 7 | 50.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 14 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 5 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 5 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 53 | 50.5 | 15 | 14.3 | 37 | 35.2 | 105 | 89.0 | 118 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 17 | 58.6 | 3 | 10.3 | 9 | 31.0 | 29 | 82.9 | 35 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 32 | 48.5 | 11 | 16.7 | 23 | 34.8 | 66 | 91.7 | 72 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 4 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 1 | 16.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 83.3 | 6 | 85.7 | 7 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATION | 42 | 66.7 | 7 | 11.1 | 14 | 22.2 | 63 | 87.5 | 72 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 42 | 66.7 | 7 | 11.1 | 14 | 22.2 | 63 | 87.5 | 72 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 8 | 66.7 | 1 | 8.3 | 3 | 25.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 8 | 66.7 | 1 | 8.3 | 3 | 25.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 21 | 77.8 | 2 | 7.4 | 4 | 14.8 | 27 | 90.0 | 30 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 21 | 77.8 | 2 | 7.4 | 4 | 14.8 | 27 | 90.0 | 30 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 1,497 | 61.5 | 236 | 9.7 | 702 | 28.8 | 2,435 | 91.7 | 2,656 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 675 | 85.3 | 9 | 1.1 | 107 | 13.5 | 791 | 97.8 | 809 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 212 | 66.5 | 37 | 11.6 | 70 | 21.9 | 319 | 90.4 | 353 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 610 | 46.0 | 190 | 14.3 | 525 | 39.6 | 1,325 | 88.7 | 1,494 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 32 | 65.3 | 3 | 6.1 | 14 | 28.6 | 49 | 87.5 | 56 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 32 | 65.3 % | 3 | 6.1 % | 14 | 28.6 % | 49 | 87.5 % | 56 |
| | Associate Degree | 812 | 78.8 % | 46 | 4.5 % | 172 | 16.7 % | 1,030 | 96.8 % | 1,064 |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 241 | 67.3 % | 39 | 10.9 % | 78 | 21.8 % | 358 | 90.2 % | 397 |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 720 | 47.7 % | 205 | 13.6 % | 586 | 38.8 % | 1,511 | 88.6 % | 1,705 |
| | Report Total/Average | 1,773 | 61.2 % | 290 | 10.0 % | 836 | 28.8 % | 2,899 | 91.6 % | 3,166 |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Table B-2

**EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

| CIP | PROGRAM | EMPLOYED FULL-TIME | | EMPLOYED PART-TIME | | UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT | | UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT | | TOTAL RESPONDING | TOTAL EMPLOYED | |
|--------|--|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 27 | 81.8 % | 6 | 18.2 % | 3 | 6.7 % | 9 | 20.0 % | 45 | 33 | 73.3 % |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 27 | 81.8 | 6 | 18.2 | 3 | 6.7 | 9 | 20.0 | 45 | 33 | 73.3 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 29 | 82.9 | 6 | 17.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 18.6 | 43 | 35 | 81.4 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 29 | 82.9 | 6 | 17.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 18.6 | 43 | 35 | 81.4 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 5 | 62.5 | 3 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 8 | 100.0 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 5 | 62.5 | 3 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 8 | 100.0 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 67 | 72.0 | 26 | 28.0 | 11 | 9.9 | 7 | 6.3 | 111 | 93 | 83.8 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 41 | 70.7 | 17 | 29.3 | 5 | 7.5 | 4 | 6.0 | 67 | 58 | 86.6 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 7 | 46.7 | 8 | 53.3 | 3 | 15.0 | 2 | 10.0 | 20 | 15 | 75.0 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 19 | 95.0 | 1 | 5.0 | 3 | 12.5 | 1 | 4.2 | 24 | 20 | 83.3 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 5 | 100.0 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 5 | 100.0 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 6 | 54.5 | 5 | 45.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 21.4 | 14 | 11 | 78.6 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 6 | 54.5 | 5 | 45.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 21.4 | 14 | 11 | 78.6 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 6 | 100.0 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 6 | 100.0 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 74 | 81.3 | 17 | 18.7 | 15 | 12.6 | 13 | 10.9 | 119 | 91 | 76.5 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 19 | 73.1 | 7 | 26.9 | 5 | 14.3 | 4 | 11.4 | 35 | 26 | 74.3 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 48 | 85.7 | 8 | 14.3 | 8 | 11.0 | 9 | 12.3 | 73 | 56 | 76.7 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 3 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 3 | 75.0 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 4 | 66.7 | 2 | 33.3 | 1 | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 6 | 85.7 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 42 | 75.0 | 14 | 25.0 | 6 | 8.3 | 10 | 13.9 | 72 | 56 | 77.8 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 42 | 75.0 | 14 | 25.0 | 6 | 8.3 | 10 | 13.9 | 72 | 56 | 77.8 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT | 8 | 72.7 | 3 | 27.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 8.3 | 12 | 11 | 91.7 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 8 | 72.7 | 3 | 27.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 8.3 | 12 | 11 | 91.7 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 22 | 84.6 | 4 | 15.4 | 3 | 9.7 | 2 | 6.5 | 31 | 26 | 83.9 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 22 | 84.6 | 4 | 15.4 | 3 | 9.7 | 2 | 6.5 | 31 | 26 | 83.9 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 1,685 | 72.8 | 631 | 27.2 | 199 | 7.1 | 293 | 10.4 | 2,808 | 2,316 | 82.5 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 708 | 88.4 | 93 | 11.6 | 5 | 0.6 | 23 | 2.8 | 829 | 801 | 96.6 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 218 | 76.8 | 66 | 23.2 | 25 | 7.0 | 48 | 13.4 | 357 | 284 | 79.6 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 759 | 61.7 | 472 | 38.3 | 169 | 10.4 | 222 | 13.7 | 1,622 | 1,231 | 75.9 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 28 | 60.9 | 18 | 39.1 | 6 | 10.7 | 4 | 7.1 | 56 | 46 | 82.1 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | <u>28</u> | 60.9 % | <u>18</u> | 39.1 % | <u>6</u> | 10.7 % | <u>4</u> | 7.1 % | <u>56</u> | <u>46</u> | 82.1 % |
| | Associate Degree | 874 | 86.4 % | 137 | 13.6 % | 23 | 2.1 % | 59 | 5.4 % | 1,093 | 1,011 | 92.5 % |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 249 | 77.1 % | 74 | 22.9 % | 29 | 7.2 % | 51 | 12.7 % | 403 | 323 | 80.1 % |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | <u>878</u> | 62.6 % | <u>525</u> | 37.4 % | <u>191</u> | 10.4 % | <u>240</u> | 13.1 % | <u>1,834</u> | <u>1,403</u> | 76.5 % |
| | Report Total/Average | 2,001 | 73.1 % | 736 | 26.9 % | 243 | 7.3 % | 350 | 10.5 % | 3,330 | 2,737 | 82.2 % |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Table B-3

GRADUATES SIMULTANEOUSLY EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION
IN SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN A RELATED FIELD | | EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN AN UNRELATED FIELD | | TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION | | TOTAL GRADUATES RESPONDING NUMBER |
|--------|--|---|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 12 | 85.7 % | 2 | 14.3 % | 14 | 31.1 % | 45 |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 12 | 85.7 | 2 | 14.3 | 14 | 31.1 | 45 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 | 10.5 | 38 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 | 10.5 | 38 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 1 | 33.3 | 2 | 66.7 | 3 | 37.5 | 8 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 1 | 33.3 | 2 | 66.7 | 3 | 37.5 | 8 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 27 | 84.4 | 5 | 15.6 | 32 | 29.9 | 107 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 20 | 83.3 | 4 | 16.7 | 24 | 36.4 | 66 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 4 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 20.0 | 20 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 | 19.0 | 21 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 0.0 | 5 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 0.0 | 5 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 4 | 57.1 | 3 | 42.9 | 7 | 50.0 | 14 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 4 | 57.1 | 3 | 42.9 | 7 | 50.0 | 14 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 5 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 5 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 30 | 81.1 | 7 | 18.9 | 37 | 31.4 | 118 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 5 | 55.6 | 4 | 44.4 | 9 | 25.7 | 35 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 20 | 87.0 | 3 | 13.0 | 23 | 31.9 | 72 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 0.0 | 4 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 71.4 | 7 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 5 | 35.7 | 9 | 64.3 | 14 | 19.4 | 72 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 5 | 35.7 | 9 | 64.3 | 14 | 19.4 | 72 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEME | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 | 25.0 | 12 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 | 25.0 | 12 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 4 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 13.3 | 30 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 4 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 13.3 | 30 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 615 | 87.6 | 87 | 12.4 | 702 | 26.4 | 2,656 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 101 | 94.4 | 6 | 5.6 | 107 | 13.2 | 809 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 68 | 97.1 | 2 | 2.9 | 70 | 19.8 | 353 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 446 | 85.0 | 79 | 15.0 | 525 | 35.1 | 1,494 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 12 | 85.7 | 2 | 14.3 | 14 | 25.0 | 56 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 12 | 85.7 % | 2 | 14.3 % | 14 | 25.0 % | 56 |
| | Associate Degree | 151 | 87.8 % | 21 | 12.2 % | 172 | 16.2 % | 1,064 |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 73 | 93.6 % | 5 | 6.4 % | 78 | 19.6 % | 397 |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 492 | 84.0 % | 94 | 16.0 % | 586 | 34.4 % | 1,705 |
| | Report Total/Average | 716 | 85.6 % | 120 | 14.4 % | 836 | 26.4 % | 3,166 |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Table B-4

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GRADUATES
IN SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | NO FURTHER EDUCATION | | PREVIOUSLY PURSUED FURTHER EDUCATION BUT NOT NOW | | CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED PROGRAM | | CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN UNRELATED PROGRAM | | TOTAL RESPONDING NUMBER | COMBINED COUNT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED AND UNRELATED PROGRAMS | |
|--------|--|----------------------|---------|--|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|-------------------------|---|---------|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 19 | 42.2 % | 2 | 4.4 % | 21 | 46.7 % | 3 | 6.7 % | 45 | 24 | 53.3 % |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 19 | 42.2 | 2 | 4.4 | 21 | 46.7 | 3 | 6.7 | 45 | 24 | 53.3 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 24 | 63.2 | 4 | 10.5 | 9 | 23.7 | 1 | 2.6 | 38 | 10 | 26.3 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 24 | 63.2 | 4 | 10.5 | 9 | 23.7 | 1 | 2.6 | 38 | 10 | 26.3 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 5 | 62.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 2 | 25.0 | 8 | 3 | 37.5 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 5 | 62.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 2 | 25.0 | 8 | 3 | 37.5 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 57 | 53.3 | 11 | 10.3 | 34 | 31.8 | 5 | 4.7 | 107 | 39 | 36.4 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 30 | 45.5 | 9 | 13.6 | 23 | 34.8 | 4 | 6.1 | 66 | 27 | 40.9 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 13 | 65.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 35.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 7 | 35.0 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 14 | 66.7 | 2 | 9.5 | 4 | 19.0 | 1 | 4.8 | 21 | 5 | 23.8 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 4 | 80.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 4 | 80.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 3 | 21.4 | 1 | 7.1 | 7 | 50.0 | 3 | 21.4 | 14 | 10 | 71.4 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 3 | 21.4 | 1 | 7.1 | 7 | 50.0 | 3 | 21.4 | 14 | 10 | 71.4 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 5 | 2 | 40.0 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 5 | 2 | 40.0 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 59 | 50.0 | 7 | 5.9 | 43 | 36.4 | 9 | 7.6 | 118 | 52 | 44.1 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 21 | 60.0 | 2 | 5.7 | 8 | 22.9 | 4 | 11.4 | 35 | 12 | 34.3 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 33 | 45.8 | 5 | 6.9 | 29 | 40.3 | 5 | 6.9 | 72 | 34 | 47.2 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 3 | 75.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1 | 25.0 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 71.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 5 | 71.4 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 43 | 59.7 | 8 | 11.1 | 8 | 11.1 | 13 | 18.1 | 72 | 21 | 29.2 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 43 | 59.7 | 8 | 11.1 | 8 | 11.1 | 13 | 18.1 | 72 | 21 | 29.2 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 7 | 53.8 | 1 | 7.7 | 4 | 30.8 | 1 | 7.7 | 13 | 5 | 38.5 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 7 | 53.8 | 1 | 7.7 | 4 | 30.8 | 1 | 7.7 | 13 | 5 | 38.5 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 19 | 61.3 | 6 | 19.4 | 5 | 16.1 | 1 | 3.2 | 31 | 6 | 19.4 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 19 | 61.3 | 6 | 19.4 | 5 | 16.1 | 1 | 3.2 | 31 | 6 | 19.4 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 1,543 | 58.0 | 178 | 6.7 | 817 | 30.7 | 124 | 4.7 | 2,662 | 941 | 35.3 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 656 | 81.0 | 38 | 4.7 | 110 | 13.6 | 6 | 0.7 | 810 | 116 | 14.3 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 218 | 61.6 | 29 | 8.2 | 104 | 29.4 | 3 | 0.8 | 354 | 107 | 30.2 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 669 | 44.7 | 111 | 7.4 | 603 | 40.3 | 115 | 7.7 | 1,498 | 718 | 47.9 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 33 | 58.9 | 6 | 10.7 | 15 | 26.8 | 2 | 3.6 | 56 | 17 | 30.4 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 33 | 58.9 % | 6 | 10.7 % | 15 | 26.8 % | 2 | 3.6 % | 56 | 17 | 30.4 % |
| | Associate Degree | 783 | 73.5 % | 64 | 6.0 % | 194 | 18.2 % | 24 | 2.3 % | 1,065 | 218 | 20.5 % |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 251 | 63.1 % | 30 | 7.5 % | 111 | 27.9 % | 6 | 1.5 % | 398 | 117 | 29.4 % |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 785 | 45.9 % | 131 | 7.7 % | 660 | 38.6 % | 135 | 7.9 % | 1,711 | 795 | 46.5 % |
| | Report Total/Average | 1,819 | 57.3 % | 225 | 7.1 % | 965 | 30.4 % | 165 | 5.2 % | 3,174 | 1,130 | 35.6 % |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Table B-5

RELATEDNESS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | EMPLOYED FULL-TIME | | EMPLOYED PART-TIME | | COMBINED | | | | TOTAL RESPONDING |
|--------|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|------------------|
| | | NOT RELATED | | NOT RELATED | | RELATED | | NOT RELATED | | |
| | | RELATED NUMBER | RELATED NUMBER | RELATED NUMBER | RELATED NUMBER | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 22 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 89.7 % | 3 | 10.3 % | 29 |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 22 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 89.7 | 3 | 10.3 | 29 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 17 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 75.9 | 7 | 24.1 | 29 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 17 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 75.9 | 7 | 24.1 | 29 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 50.0 | 4 | 50.0 | 8 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 50.0 | 4 | 50.0 | 8 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 51 | 13 | 16 | 8 | 67 | 76.1 | 21 | 23.9 | 88 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 33 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 44 | 80.0 | 11 | 20.0 | 55 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 71.4 | 4 | 28.6 | 14 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 12 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 68.4 | 6 | 31.6 | 19 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40.0 | 3 | 60.0 | 5 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40.0 | 3 | 60.0 | 5 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 63.6 | 4 | 36.4 | 11 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 63.6 | 4 | 36.4 | 11 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 80.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 5 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 80.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 5 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 46 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 50 | 61.7 | 31 | 38.3 | 81 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 10 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 55.0 | 9 | 45.0 | 20 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 29 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 59.6 | 21 | 40.4 | 52 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 83.3 | 1 | 16.7 | 6 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 19 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 48.2 | 29 | 51.8 | 56 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 19 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 48.2 | 29 | 51.8 | 56 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 45.5 | 6 | 54.5 | 11 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 45.5 | 6 | 54.5 | 11 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 83.3 | 4 | 16.7 | 24 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 83.3 | 4 | 16.7 | 24 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 1,439 | 202 | 478 | 145 | 1,917 | 84.7 | 347 | 15.3 | 2,264 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 683 | 5 | 88 | 2 | 771 | 99.1 | 7 | 0.9 | 778 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 201 | 6 | 59 | 4 | 260 | 96.3 | 10 | 3.7 | 270 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 555 | 191 | 331 | 139 | 886 | 72.9 | 330 | 27.1 | 1,216 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 18 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 31 | 67.4 | 15 | 32.6 | 46 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 18 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 31 | 67.4 % | 15 | 32.6 % | 46 |
| | Associate Degree | 803 | 33 | 110 | 20 | 913 | 94.5 % | 53 | 5.5 % | 966 |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 222 | 15 | 63 | 8 | 285 | 92.5 % | 23 | 7.5 % | 308 |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 622 | 239 | 362 | 160 | 984 | 71.1 % | 399 | 28.9 % | 1,383 |
| | Report Total/Average | 1,647 | 287 | 535 | 188 | 2,182 | 82.1 % | 475 | 17.9 % | 2,657 |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-6

REASONS WHY PRESENT JOB IS NOT IN RELATED FIELD
FOR GRADUATES OF CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | Reason Why Job is not in a Related Field* | | | | | | | | | | Not Indicated | Total Employed in Unrelated Field | |
|--------|--|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 21 | |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 | |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 31 | |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 21 | |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 29 | |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 29 | |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| 5116 | NURSING | 41 | 49 | 43 | 11 | 2 | 71 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 59 | 31 | 348 | |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 | |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 40 | 46 | 42 | 10 | 2 | 71 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 53 | 29 | 330 | |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | |
| | Associate Degree | 5 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 53 | |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 23 | |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 48 | 57 | 55 | 11 | 3 | 78 | 27 | 10 | 11 | 69 | 30 | 399 | |
| | Report Total/Average | 54 | 65 | 71 | 14 | 5 | 91 | 30 | 14 | 11 | 83 | 37 | 475 | |

* 1 = Preferred to work in another field

2 = Found better paying job in another field

3 = Could not find job in field of preparation

4 = Worked previously in field, but changed

5 = Preferred not to move to new locality

6 = Temporary job while in transition (in college or summer employment)

7 = Took job in order to get preferred working hours

8 = Didn't complete program or pass licensing test to be eligible to work in field

9 = Health problems prevented me from working in field

10 = Other

**Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-7

BEGINNING OF PRESENT POSITION AMONG GRADUATES
IN SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | HAD POSITION PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE | | BEGAN POSITION DURING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT | | BEGAN POSITION AFTER PROGRAM COMPLETION | | TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING |
|--------|--|--|---------------|--|---------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 13 | 41.9 % | 13 | 41.9 % | 5 | 16.1 % | 31 |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 13 | 41.9 | 13 | 41.9 | 5 | 16.1 | 31 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 12 | 34.3 | 8 | 22.9 | 15 | 42.9 | 35 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 12 | 34.3 | 8 | 22.9 | 15 | 42.9 | 35 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 1 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 87.5 | 8 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 1 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 87.5 | 8 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 22 | 24.7 | 38 | 42.7 | 29 | 32.6 | 89 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 14 | 25.5 | 23 | 41.8 | 18 | 32.7 | 55 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 3 | 20.0 | 6 | 40.0 | 6 | 40.0 | 15 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 5 | 26.3 | 9 | 47.4 | 5 | 26.3 | 19 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 4 | 80.0 | 5 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 4 | 80.0 | 5 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 2 | 20.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 5 | 50.0 | 10 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 2 | 20.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 5 | 50.0 | 10 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 2 | 33.3 | 3 | 50.0 | 1 | 16.7 | 6 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 2 | 33.3 | 3 | 50.0 | 1 | 16.7 | 6 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 43 | 47.8 | 21 | 23.3 | 26 | 28.9 | 90 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 8 | 30.8 | 9 | 34.6 | 9 | 34.6 | 26 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 30 | 53.6 | 10 | 17.9 | 16 | 28.6 | 56 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 1 | 33.3 | 1 | 33.3 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 4 | 80.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 14 | 25.5 | 19 | 34.5 | 22 | 40.0 | 55 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 14 | 25.5 | 19 | 34.5 | 22 | 40.0 | 55 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT | 5 | 45.5 | 3 | 27.3 | 3 | 27.3 | 11 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 5 | 45.5 | 3 | 27.3 | 3 | 27.3 | 11 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 12 | 44.4 | 9 | 33.3 | 6 | 22.2 | 27 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 12 | 44.4 | 9 | 33.3 | 6 | 22.2 | 27 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 402 | 17.9 | 451 | 20.1 | 1,387 | 61.9 | 2,240 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 81 | 10.3 | 122 | 15.5 | 583 | 74.2 | 786 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 34 | 12.3 | 67 | 24.3 | 175 | 63.4 | 276 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 287 | 24.4 | 262 | 22.2 | 629 | 53.4 | 1,178 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 10 | 21.7 | 10 | 21.7 | 26 | 56.5 | 46 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | <u>10</u> | <u>21.7</u> % | <u>10</u> | <u>21.7</u> % | <u>26</u> | <u>56.5</u> % | <u>46</u> |
| | Associate Degree | 145 | 14.6 % | 196 | 19.8 % | 650 | 65.6 % | 991 |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 47 | 15.0 % | 75 | 23.9 % | 192 | 61.1 % | 314 |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | <u>346</u> | <u>25.7</u> % | <u>308</u> | <u>22.8</u> % | <u>694</u> | <u>51.5</u> % | <u>1,348</u> |
| | Report Total/Average | 538 | 20.3 % | 579 | 21.8 % | 1,536 | 57.9 % | 2,653 |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-8

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT HELD BY GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| PROGRAM | IN-DISTRICT | | OUT-OF-DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS | | OUT-OF-STATE | | TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING |
|--|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | |
| AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 22 | 71.0 % | 8 | 25.8 % | 1 | 3.2 % | 31 |
| Agricultural Business and Management, General | 22 | 71.0 | 8 | 25.8 | 1 | 3.2 | 31 |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 19 | 54.3 | 15 | 42.9 | 1 | 2.9 | 35 |
| Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 19 | 54.3 | 15 | 42.9 | 1 | 2.9 | 35 |
| AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 75.0 | 2 | 25.0 | 8 |
| Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 75.0 | 2 | 25.0 | 8 |
| HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 53 | 59.6 | 28 | 31.5 | 8 | 9.0 | 89 |
| Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 33 | 60.0 | 15 | 27.3 | 7 | 12.7 | 55 |
| Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 11 | 73.3 | 3 | 20.0 | 1 | 6.7 | 15 |
| Landscaping Operations & Management | 9 | 47.4 | 10 | 52.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 19 |
| WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 1 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 80.0 | 5 |
| Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 1 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 80.0 | 5 |
| APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 5 | 50.0 | 4 | 40.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 10 |
| Fashion Merchandising | 5 | 50.0 | 4 | 40.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 10 |
| ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 |
| Entrepreneurship | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 |
| GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 61 | 67.0 | 24 | 26.4 | 6 | 6.6 | 91 |
| General Retailing Operations | 17 | 65.4 | 5 | 19.2 | 4 | 15.4 | 26 |
| General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 39 | 69.6 | 16 | 28.6 | 1 | 1.8 | 56 |
| General Marketing Operations | 2 | 66.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 |
| General Distribution Operations | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 |
| TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 33 | 60.0 | 21 | 38.2 | 1 | 1.8 | 55 |
| Travel Services Marketing Operations | 33 | 60.0 | 21 | 38.2 | 1 | 1.8 | 55 |
| PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT | 7 | 63.6 | 4 | 36.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 7 | 63.6 | 4 | 36.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 |
| CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 16 | 61.5 | 9 | 34.6 | 1 | 3.8 | 26 |
| Construction Trades | 16 | 61.5 | 9 | 34.6 | 1 | 3.8 | 26 |
| NURSING | 1,544 | 67.7 | 565 | 24.8 | 172 | 7.5 | 2,281 |
| Nursing (R.N. Training) | 464 | 58.4 | 229 | 28.8 | 101 | 12.7 | 794 |
| Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 184 | 65.7 | 73 | 26.1 | 23 | 8.2 | 280 |
| Nurse Assistant/Aide | 896 | 74.2 | 263 | 21.8 | 48 | 4.0 | 1,207 |
| MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 24 | 55.8 | 14 | 32.6 | 5 | 11.6 | 43 |
| Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 24 | 55.8 % | 14 | 32.6 % | 5 | 11.6 % | 43 |
| Associate Degree | 584 | 58.5 % | 295 | 29.6 % | 119 | 11.9 % | 998 |
| Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 203 | 64.0 % | 91 | 28.7 % | 23 | 7.3 % | 317 |
| Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 1,001 | 72.7 % | 315 | 22.9 % | 60 | 4.4 % | 1,376 |
| REPORT TOTAL | 1,788 | 66.4 % | 701 | 26.0 % | 202 | 7.5 % | 2,691 |

al & deceased students are not included in these totals

IF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-9

AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY EARNED BY GRADUATES FROM
SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | FULL-TIME | | PART-TIME | | TOTAL | |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS | AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY | NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS | AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY | NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS | AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 19 | \$ 12.96 | 5 | \$ 7.81 | 24 | \$ 11.88 |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 19 | \$ 12.96 | 5 | \$ 7.81 | 24 | \$ 11.88 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 25 | \$ 11.68 | 5 | \$ 8.36 | 30 | \$ 11.13 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 25 | \$ 11.68 | 5 | \$ 8.36 | 30 | \$ 11.13 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 3 | \$ 8.92 | 2 | \$ 7.50 | 5 | \$ 8.35 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 3 | \$ 8.92 | 2 | \$ 7.50 | 5 | \$ 8.35 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 47 | \$ 15.38 | 16 | \$ 8.62 | 63 | \$ 13.66 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 33 | \$ 15.33 | 11 | \$ 8.79 | 44 | \$ 13.70 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 2 | \$ 8.25 | 5 | \$ 8.26 | 7 | \$ 8.26 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 12 | \$ 16.69 | 0 | \$ 0.00 | 12 | \$ 16.69 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 4 | \$ 15.59 | 0 | \$ 0.00 | 4 | \$ 15.59 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 4 | \$ 15.59 | 0 | \$ 0.00 | 4 | \$ 15.59 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 6 | \$ 12.67 | 3 | \$ 9.67 | 9 | \$ 11.67 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 6 | \$ 12.67 | 3 | \$ 9.67 | 9 | \$ 11.67 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 2 | \$ 22.25 | 3 | \$ 14.78 | 5 | \$ 17.77 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 2 | \$ 22.25 | 3 | \$ 14.78 | 5 | \$ 17.77 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 51 | \$ 15.62 | 15 | \$ 13.43 | 66 | \$ 15.12 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 16 | \$ 11.60 | 7 | \$ 16.72 | 23 | \$ 13.16 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 32 | \$ 17.90 | 7 | \$ 10.06 | 39 | \$ 16.49 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 3 | \$ 12.67 | 0 | \$ 0.00 | 3 | \$ 12.67 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 0 | \$ 0.00 | 1 | \$ 14.00 | 1 | \$ 14.00 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 32 | \$ 13.96 | 11 | \$ 9.77 | 43 | \$ 12.89 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 32 | \$ 13.96 | 11 | \$ 9.77 | 43 | \$ 12.89 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT | 3 | \$ 18.73 | 2 | \$ 17.50 | 5 | \$ 18.24 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 3 | \$ 18.73 | 2 | \$ 17.50 | 5 | \$ 18.24 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 19 | \$ 21.97 | 4 | \$ 19.00 | 23 | \$ 21.45 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 19 | \$ 21.97 | 4 | \$ 19.00 | 23 | \$ 21.45 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 1,467 | \$ 15.55 | 516 | \$ 11.52 | 1,983 | \$ 14.50 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 633 | \$ 20.37 | 73 | \$ 19.14 | 706 | \$ 20.24 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 196 | \$ 16.53 | 59 | \$ 14.86 | 255 | \$ 16.14 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 638 | \$ 10.47 | 384 | \$ 9.56 | 1,022 | \$ 10.13 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 24 | \$ 13.33 | 14 | \$ 12.06 | 38 | \$ 12.86 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 24 | \$ 13.33 | 14 | \$ 12.06 | 38 | \$ 12.86 |
| | Associate Degree | 763 | \$ 19.42 | 109 | \$ 16.31 | 872 | \$ 19.03 |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 213 | \$ 16.77 | 63 | \$ 14.79 | 276 | \$ 16.32 |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 726 | \$ 10.93 | 424 | \$ 9.74 | 1,150 | \$ 10.49 |
| | Report Total/Average | 1,702 | \$ 15.47 | 596 | \$ 11.48 | 2,298 | \$ 14.43 |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals
SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Table B-10

PERCENT JOB SATISFACTION FOR EMPLOYED GRADUATES
WORKING IN POSITIONS RELATED AND UNRELATED TO THEIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN A RELATED POSITION | | EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN AN UNRELATED POSITION | | EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN RELATED AND UNRELATED POSITIONS | |
|--------|--|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | NUMBER | % SATISFIED | NUMBER | %SATISFIED | NUMBER | % SATISFIED |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 25 | 96.0 % | 3 | 66.7 % | 28 | 92.9 % |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 25 | 96.0 | 3 | 66.7 | 28 | 92.9 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 22 | 90.9 | 7 | 57.1 | 29 | 82.8 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 22 | 90.9 | 7 | 57.1 | 29 | 82.8 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 4 | 100.0 | 4 | 75.0 | 8 | 87.5 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 4 | 100.0 | 4 | 75.0 | 8 | 87.5 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 67 | 89.6 | 20 | 65.0 | 87 | 83.9 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 44 | 88.6 | 10 | 70.0 | 54 | 85.2 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 10 | 90.0 | 4 | 50.0 | 14 | 78.6 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 13 | 92.3 | 6 | 66.7 | 19 | 84.2 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 2 | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 2 | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 7 | 85.7 | 3 | 100.0 | 10 | 90.0 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 7 | 85.7 | 3 | 100.0 | 10 | 90.0 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 4 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 4 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 50 | 88.0 | 30 | 53.3 | 80 | 75.0 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 11 | 100.0 | 9 | 77.8 | 20 | 90.0 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 31 | 83.9 | 21 | 42.9 | 52 | 67.3 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 3 | 66.7 | 0 | --- | 3 | 66.7 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 5 | 100.0 | 0 | --- | 5 | 100.0 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 27 | 85.2 | 29 | 72.4 | 56 | 78.6 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 27 | 85.2 | 29 | 72.4 | 56 | 78.6 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 5 | 80.0 | 5 | 80.0 | 10 | 80.0 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 5 | 80.0 | 5 | 80.0 | 10 | 80.0 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 21 | 66.7 | 4 | 50.0 | 25 | 64.0 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 21 | 66.7 | 4 | 50.0 | 25 | 64.0 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 1870 | 87.8 | 325 | 76.6 | 2,195 | 86.2 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 761 | 90.1 | 6 | 100.0 | 767 | 90.2 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 256 | 83.2 | 10 | 70.0 | 266 | 82.7 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 853 | 87.1 | 309 | 76.4 | 1,162 | 84.3 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 30 | 96.7 | 15 | 80.0 | 45 | 91.1 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | <u>30</u> | <u>96.7 %</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>80.0 %</u> | <u>45</u> | <u>91.1 %</u> |
| | Associate Degree | 902 | 89.8 % | 51 | 64.7 % | 953 | 88.5 % |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 281 | 83.6 % | 22 | 72.7 % | 303 | 82.8 % |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | <u>951</u> | <u>87.4 %</u> | <u>376</u> | <u>75.5 %</u> | <u>1,327</u> | <u>84.0 %</u> |
| | Report Total/Average | 2,134 | 87.9 % | 449 | 74.2 % | 2,583 | 85.5 % |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-11

GRADUATE PERCENT SATISFACTION WITH MAJOR PROGRAM COMPONENTS
FOR SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | COURSE CONTENT | LECTURE/LAB EXPERIENCE | EQUIPMENT FACILITIES MATERIALS | JOB PREPARATION | PREPARATION FOR FURTHER EDUCATION | LABOR MARKET EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION | OVERALL AVERAGE |
|--------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 97.6 % | 100.0 % | 97.6 % | 93.3 % | 97.6 % | 89.7 % | 96.0 % |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 97.6 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 93.3 | 97.6 | 89.7 | 96.0 |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 92.7 | 95.1 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 75.0 | 90.0 |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 92.7 | 95.1 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 75.0 | 90.0 |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 62.5 | 89.6 |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 62.5 | 89.6 |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 98.2 | 97.3 | 90.9 | 89.8 | 93.0 | 89.5 | 93.2 |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 97.0 | 98.5 | 92.4 | 90.9 | 95.2 | 93.8 | 94.6 |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 94.4 | 83.3 | 94.8 |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 100.0 | 91.7 | 83.3 | 82.6 | 84.2 | 81.8 | 87.5 |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 92.9 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 92.8 |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 92.9 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 92.8 |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 80.0 | 90.6 |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 80.0 | 90.6 |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 97.4 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 90.5 | 93.9 | 73.9 | 90.7 |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 94.3 | 93.8 | 90.6 | 90.6 | 93.5 | 67.7 | 88.6 |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 98.6 | 91.8 | 95.9 | 89.0 | 93.1 | 75.4 | 90.8 |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 95.0 |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 92.3 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 88.2 | 85.7 | 91.3 |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 92.3 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 88.2 | 85.7 | 91.3 |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 80.0 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 63.6 | 73.4 |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 80.0 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 63.6 | 73.4 |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 90.5 | 90.6 | 87.5 | 78.1 | 83.3 | 71.0 | 83.1 |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 90.5 | 90.6 | 87.5 | 78.1 | 83.3 | 71.0 | 83.1 |
| 5116 | NURSING | 96.4 | 92.4 | 91.7 | 89.9 | 92.4 | 84.0 | 90.8 |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 96.7 | 91.8 | 89.1 | 90.9 | 93.7 | 88.4 | 91.7 |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (L.P.N. Training) | 93.8 | 88.6 | 90.6 | 88.2 | 91.0 | 88.5 | 90.0 |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 96.8 | 93.4 | 93.2 | 89.8 | 92.1 | 80.7 | 90.6 |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 93.3 | 93.6 | 95.7 | 91.5 | 97.9 | 83.0 | 92.5 |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | <u>93.3</u> % | <u>92.8</u> % | <u>95.7</u> % | <u>90.0</u> % | <u>97.9</u> % | <u>83.0</u> % | <u>92.5</u> % |
| | Associate Degree | 96.5 % | 92.6 % | 90.4 % | 90.7 % | 93.3 % | 86.0 % | 91.6 % |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 95.0 % | 89.4 % | 90.7 % | 88.3 % | 90.9 % | 87.9 % | 90.4 % |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | <u>95.8</u> % | <u>93.6</u> % | <u>93.1</u> % | <u>89.9</u> % | <u>92.0</u> % | <u>81.2</u> % | <u>91.0</u> % |
| | Report Total/Average | 95.9 % | 92.8 % | 91.9 % | 90.0 % | 92.3 % | 83.5 % | 91.1 % |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-12

GRADUATE PERCENT SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES AND NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS FOR SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| CIP | PROGRAM | FINANCIAL AID | | ACADEMIC ADVISING | | CAREER PLANNING | | TRANSFER PLANNING | | COUNSELING | | TUTORING | | LIBRARY AUDIO VISUAL | | STUDENT ACTIVITY | | OVERALL AVERAGE | |
|--------|--|---------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|---------|----------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| | | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| 0101 | AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT | 95.0% | (20) | 84.8% | (33) | 93.8% | (32) | 80.8% | (26) | 72.7% | (22) | 80.0% | (10) | 90.0% | (20) | 95.7% | (23) | 87.1% | (186) |
| 010101 | Agricultural Business and Management, General | 95.0 | (20) | 84.8 | (33) | 93.8 | (32) | 80.8 | (26) | 72.7 | (22) | 80.0 | (10) | 90.0 | (20) | 95.7 | (23) | 87.1 | (186) |
| 0103 | AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS & MGRS | 88.5 | (26) | 96.8 | (31) | 92.9 | (28) | 80.0 | (25) | 85.0 | (20) | 82.4 | (17) | 90.3 | (31) | 90.9 | (22) | 89.0 | (200) |
| 010301 | Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | 88.5 | (26) | 96.8 | (31) | 92.9 | (28) | 80.0 | (25) | 85.0 | (20) | 82.4 | (17) | 90.3 | (31) | 90.9 | (22) | 89.0 | (200) |
| 0105 | AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (1) | 50.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (1) | N/A | (N/A) | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 94.4 | (18) |
| 010507 | Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (1) | 50.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (1) | N/A | (N/A) | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 94.4 | (18) |
| 0106 | HORTICULTURE SERVICES OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT | 83.3 | (30) | 82.4 | (68) | 80.4 | (46) | 90.0 | (20) | 80.9 | (47) | 94.7 | (19) | 90.5 | (74) | 96.0 | (25) | 86.0 | (329) |
| 010601 | Horticulture Services Operations & Management, Gen | 77.8 | (18) | 84.8 | (46) | 80.0 | (30) | 87.5 | (16) | 74.3 | (35) | 93.3 | (15) | 89.6 | (48) | 93.8 | (16) | 84.4 | (224) |
| 010603 | Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | 100.0 | (5) | 81.8 | (11) | 75.0 | (8) | 100.0 | (1) | 100.0 | (7) | 100.0 | (1) | 100.0 | (9) | 100.0 | (3) | 91.1 | (45) |
| 010605 | Landscaping Operations & Management | 85.7 | (7) | 72.7 | (11) | 87.5 | (8) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (5) | 100.0 | (3) | 88.2 | (17) | 100.0 | (6) | 88.3 | (60) |
| 0306 | WILDLIFE AND WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (5) | 100.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (25) |
| 030601 | Wildlife and Wildlands Management | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (5) | 100.0 | (2) | 100.0 | (25) |
| 0801 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 66.7 | (6) | 83.3 | (12) | 50.0 | (6) | 70.0 | (10) | 66.7 | (6) | 50.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (10) | 62.5 | (8) | 72.6 | (62) |
| 080102 | Fashion Merchandising | 66.7 | (6) | 83.3 | (12) | 50.0 | (6) | 70.0 | (10) | 66.7 | (6) | 50.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (10) | 62.5 | (8) | 72.6 | (62) |
| 0803 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP | 100.0 | (2) | 66.7 | (3) | 33.3 | (3) | 50.0 | (2) | 75.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (1) | 77.3 | (22) |
| 080301 | Entrepreneurship | 100.0 | (2) | 66.7 | (3) | 33.3 | (3) | 50.0 | (2) | 75.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (4) | 100.0 | (1) | 77.3 | (22) |
| 0807 | GENERAL RETAILING & WHOLESALING OPERATIONS | 87.1 | (62) | 83.5 | (91) | 82.4 | (68) | 70.4 | (54) | 83.1 | (71) | 67.5 | (40) | 95.2 | (84) | 91.9 | (37) | 84.1 | (504) |
| 080705 | General Retailing Operations | 90.0 | (20) | 80.0 | (25) | 81.0 | (21) | 58.8 | (17) | 87.5 | (16) | 66.7 | (9) | 100.0 | (23) | 91.7 | (12) | 83.2 | (143) |
| 080706 | General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | 84.2 | (38) | 84.7 | (59) | 81.8 | (44) | 75.7 | (37) | 80.4 | (51) | 73.1 | (26) | 92.6 | (54) | 95.5 | (22) | 83.7 | (331) |
| 080708 | General Marketing Operations | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (3) | N/A | (N/A) | 100.0 | (4) | 40.0 | (5) | 100.0 | (4) | 50.0 | (2) | 95.2 | (21) |
| 080709 | General Distribution Operations | 100.0 | (1) | 75.0 | (4) | N/A | (N/A) | N/A | (N/A) | N/A | (N/A) | N/A | (N/A) | 100.0 | (3) | 100.0 | (1) | 88.9 | (9) |
| 0811 | TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES MARKETING OPERATIONS | 91.7 | (24) | 93.4 | (61) | 74.4 | (39) | 66.7 | (15) | 76.2 | (42) | 100.0 | (15) | 100.0 | (55) | 82.4 | (17) | 86.3 | (271) |
| 081105 | Travel Services Marketing Operations | 91.7 | (24) | 93.4 | (61) | 74.4 | (39) | 66.7 | (15) | 76.2 | (42) | 100.0 | (15) | 100.0 | (55) | 82.4 | (17) | 86.3 | (271) |
| 3103 | PARKS, RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES MANAGEMEN | 50.0 | (4) | 44.4 | (9) | 62.5 | (8) | 57.1 | (7) | 55.6 | (9) | 71.4 | (7) | 83.3 | (12) | 50.0 | (6) | 61.3 | (62) |
| 310301 | Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | 50.0 | (4) | 44.4 | (9) | 62.5 | (8) | 57.1 | (7) | 55.6 | (9) | 71.4 | (7) | 83.3 | (12) | 50.0 | (6) | 61.3 | (62) |
| 4610 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES (INTEGRATED) | 87.5 | (16) | 81.0 | (21) | 88.2 | (17) | 83.3 | (18) | 90.9 | (22) | 91.7 | (12) | 88.9 | (27) | 93.8 | (16) | 87.9 | (149) |
| 461000 | Construction Trades | 87.5 | (16) | 81.0 | (21) | 88.2 | (17) | 83.3 | (18) | 90.9 | (22) | 91.7 | (12) | 88.9 | (27) | 93.8 | (16) | 87.9 | (149) |
| 5116 | NURSING | 84.7 | (1,538) | 84.9 | (1,792) | 83.1 | (1,376) | 83.7 | (961) | 80.7 | (1,411) | 84.1 | (945) | 94.5 | (1,888) | 87.2 | (968) | 85.8 | (10,879) |
| 511601 | Nursing (R.N. Training) | 84.6 | (533) | 82.9 | (608) | 84.5 | (400) | 84.8 | (316) | 79.0 | (439) | 82.4 | (319) | 93.2 | (720) | 86.8 | (334) | 85.4 | (3,669) |
| 511613 | Practical Nurse (LP.N. Training) | 89.5 | (258) | 87.7 | (269) | 86.0 | (215) | 89.0 | (155) | 84.5 | (219) | 86.6 | (157) | 97.0 | (296) | 87.1 | (163) | 88.9 | (1,732) |
| 511614 | Nurse Assistant/Aide | 83.0 | (747) | 85.4 | (915) | 81.5 | (761) | 81.2 | (490) | 80.5 | (753) | 84.4 | (469) | 94.7 | (872) | 87.5 | (471) | 85.0 | (5,478) |
| 5126 | MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AIDES | 89.5 | (19) | 79.4 | (34) | 82.1 | (28) | 81.3 | (16) | 74.1 | (27) | 100.0 | (16) | 87.5 | (32) | 83.3 | (12) | 83.7 | (184) |
| 512602 | Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | 89.5% | (19) | 79.4% | (34) | 82.1% | (28) | 81.3% | (16) | 74.1% | (27) | 100.0% | (16) | 87.5% | (32) | 83.3% | (12) | 83.7% | (184) |
| | Associate Degree | 85.2% | (661) | 84.0% | (800) | 84.7% | (550) | 82.3% | (447) | 79.9% | (576) | 81.6% | (396) | 93.3% | (902) | 88.2% | (441) | 85.5% | (4,773) |
| | Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more) | 88.9% | (279) | 86.1% | (296) | 85.8% | (239) | 88.3% | (171) | 83.4% | (241) | 86.8% | (174) | 96.4% | (331) | 86.9% | (183) | 88.2% | (1,914) |
| | Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours) | 83.6% | (815) | 85.2% | (1,065) | 80.9% | (866) | 80.6% | (540) | 80.1% | (869) | 85.0% | (520) | 94.4% | (1,013) | 87.0% | (516) | 84.9% | (6,204) |
| | Report Total/Average | 85.0% | (1,755) | 84.9% | (2,161) | 82.9% | (1,655) | 82.4% | (1,158) | 80.5% | (1,686) | 84.0% | (1,090) | 94.3% | (2,246) | 87.5% | (1,140) | 85.6% | (12,891) |

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals
SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2004 Follow-Up Study.

Appendix C

**COLLEGE-LEVEL FOLLOW-UP STUDY TABLES FOR
SELECTED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
BY CLASSIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM CODE**

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**Table C
FOLLOW-UP STUDY SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP**

| College | Number Surveyed | Number Responding | Response Rate | Combined Employment or Continuing Ed Rate | Employ- ment Rate | Continuing Education Rate | Unemployed/ Seeking Employment Rate |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 010101 - Agricultural Business and Management | | | | | | | |
| 50101 Kaskaskia | 13 | 9 | 69.2% | 100.0% | 55.6% | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 7 | 4 | 57.1% | 75.0% | 75.0% | 25.0% | 25.0% |
| 50501 Parkland | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| 50701 Danville | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| 51301 Illinois Valley | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 51701 Lake Land | 12 | 6 | 50.0% | 83.3% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 16.7% |
| 52101 Rend Lake | 6 | 4 | 66.7% | 100.0% | 75.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 52501 Joliet | 9 | 5 | 55.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 60.0% | 0.0% |
| 52903 Wabash Valley | 7 | 7 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 71.4% | 57.1% | 14.3% |
| 53901 Wood | 9 | 3 | 33.3% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| Total | 73 | 45 | 61.6% | 95.6% | 73.3% | 53.3% | 6.7% |
| 010301 - Agricultural Production Workers & Managers, General | | | | | | | |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 7 | 3 | 42.9% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| 51701 Lake Land | 10 | 6 | 60.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 51801 Sandburg | 7 | 2 | 28.6% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 51901 Highland | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 52101 Rend Lake | 11 | 10 | 90.9% | 100.0% | 80.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 8 | 6 | 75.0% | 100.0% | 83.3% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| 52501 Joliet | 8 | 4 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| 52601 Lincoln Land | 10 | 7 | 70.0% | 66.7% | 71.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 52903 Wabash Valley | 3 | 2 | 66.7% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 53401 Spoon River | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 68 | 43 | 63.2% | 97.4% | 81.4% | 26.3% | 0.0% |
| 010507 - Equestrian/Equine Studies, Horse Management and Training | | | | | | | |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 8 | 6 | 75.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 51001 South Suburban | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 11 | 8 | 72.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 37.5% | 0.0% |
| 010601 - Horticulture Services Operations & Management, General | | | | | | | |
| 50201 DuPage | 36 | 24 | 66.7% | 87.5% | 79.2% | 50.0% | 12.5% |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 51201 Harper | 5 | 5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 51401 Illinois Central | 13 | 6 | 46.2% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| 51701 Lake Land | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | ---- | 100.0% | ---- | 0.0% |
| 52101 Rend Lake | 5 | 4 | 80.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| 52201 Southwestern | 21 | 15 | 71.4% | 86.7% | 80.0% | 40.0% | 6.7% |
| 52501 Joliet | 12 | 7 | 58.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 42.9% | 0.0% |
| 52801 McHenry | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 53701 Richland | 3 | 2 | 66.7% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% |
| 53901 Wood | 5 | 1 | 20.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 103 | 67 | 65.0% | 90.9% | 86.6% | 40.9% | 7.5% |
| 010603 - Ornamental Horticulture Operations & Management | | | | | | | |
| 50701 Danville | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| 51201 Harper | 8 | 7 | 87.5% | 85.7% | 71.4% | 14.3% | 14.3% |
| 51301 Illinois Valley | 6 | 4 | 66.7% | 75.0% | 50.0% | 75.0% | 50.0% |

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**Table C
FOLLOW-UP STUDY SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP**

| College | Number Surveyed | Number Responding | Response Rate | Combined Employment or Continuing Ed Rate | Employ- ment Rate | Continuing Education Rate | Unemployed/ Seeking Employment Rate |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 3 | 2 | 66.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 52801 McHenry | 4 | 3 | 75.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 53201 Lake County | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| Total | 27 | 20 | 74.1% | 90.0% | 75.0% | 35.0% | 15.0% |
| 010605 - Landscaping Operations & Management | | | | | | | |
| 50201 DuPage | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 50401 Triton | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% |
| 50501 Parkland | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 50701 Danville | 3 | 2 | 66.7% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 51201 Harper | 6 | 6 | 100.0% | 83.3% | 83.3% | 33.3% | 16.7% |
| 51401 Illinois Central | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 8 | 7 | 87.5% | 85.7% | 85.7% | 14.3% | 14.3% |
| 52601 Lincoln Land | 4 | 4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 52801 McHenry | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| 53201 Lake County | 6 | 2 | 33.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 33 | 24 | 72.7% | 85.7% | 83.3% | 23.8% | 12.5% |
| 030601 - Wildlife and Wildlands Management | | | | | | | |
| 53101 Shawnee | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 53301 Southeastern | 9 | 5 | 55.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 10 | 5 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 080102 - Fashion Merchandising | | | | | | | |
| 50201 DuPage | 8 | 4 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 75.0% | 0.0% |
| 51001 South Suburban | 2 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 51201 Harper | 7 | 7 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 57.1% | 85.7% | 0.0% |
| 52501 Joliet | 3 | 2 | 66.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 53001 Logan | 3 | 1 | 33.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 23 | 14 | 60.9% | 100.0% | 78.6% | 71.4% | 0.0% |
| 080301 - Entrepreneurship | | | | | | | |
| 50201 DuPage | 6 | 3 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| 51001 South Suburban | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 51701 Lake Land | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 11 | 6 | 54.5% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% |
| 080705 - General Retailing Operations | | | | | | | |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 15 | 10 | 66.7% | 70.0% | 50.0% | 30.0% | 40.0% |
| 51001 South Suburban | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 51201 Harper | 5 | 4 | 80.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 75.0% | 0.0% |
| 51401 Illinois Central | 5 | 2 | 40.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 51701 Lake Land | 14 | 7 | 50.0% | 85.7% | 85.7% | 28.6% | 14.3% |
| 52401 Moraine Valley | 4 | 3 | 75.0% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| 52501 Joliet | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 52903 Wabash Valley | 10 | 9 | 90.0% | 77.8% | 77.8% | 11.1% | 0.0% |
| 53001 Logan | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Total | 56 | 35 | 62.5% | 82.9% | 74.3% | 34.3% | 14.3% |
| 080706 - General Selling Skills and Sales Operations | | | | | | | |
| 50201 DuPage | 48 | 23 | 47.9% | 95.7% | 87.0% | 56.5% | 8.7% |

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**Table C
FOLLOW-UP STUDY SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP**

| College | Number Surveyed | Number Responding | Response Rate | Combined Employment or Continuing Ed Rate | Employ- ment Rate | Continuing Education Rate | Unemployed/ Seeking Employment Rate | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 50401 Triton | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| 50501 Parkland | 5 | 2 | 40.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 50601 Sauk Valley | 10 | 7 | 70.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 50701 Danville | 7 | 6 | 85.7% | 83.3% | 66.7% | 33.3% | 16.7% | |
| 50805 Olive-Harvey | 4 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | |
| 51001 South Suburban | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| 51101 Rock Valley | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 51201 Harper | 5 | 4 | 80.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 75.0% | 25.0% | |
| 51301 Illinois Valley | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| 51701 Lake Land | 7 | 3 | 42.9% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| 51801 Sandburg | 5 | 4 | 80.0% | 75.0% | 75.0% | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| 52201 Southwestern | 3 | 3 | 100.0% | 66.7% | 66.7% | 33.3% | 33.3% | |
| 52501 Joliet | 14 | 8 | 57.1% | 100.0% | 87.5% | 25.0% | 0.0% | |
| 52903 Wabash Valley | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% | |
| 53001 Logan | 8 | 4 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| 53201 Lake County | 9 | 2 | 22.2% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| 53501 Oakton | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| 53901 Wood | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | |
| Total | 135 | 73 | 54.1% | 91.7% | 76.7% | 47.2% | 11.0% | |
| 080708 - General Marketing Operations | | | | | | | | |
| 52201 Southwestern | 9 | 4 | 44.4% | 100.0% | 75.0% | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| 53501 Oakton | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | |
| Total | 10 | 4 | 40.0% | 100.0% | 75.0% | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| 080709 - General Distribution Operations | | | | | | | | |
| 51201 Harper | 13 | 7 | 53.8% | 85.7% | 85.7% | 71.4% | 14.3% | |
| 53501 Oakton | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | |
| Total | 14 | 7 | 50.0% | 85.7% | 85.7% | 71.4% | 14.3% | |
| 081105 - Travel Services Marketing Operations | | | | | | | | |
| 50201 DuPage | 92 | 55 | 59.8% | 89.1% | 78.2% | 30.9% | 5.5% | |
| 50501 Parkland | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 50802 Washington | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 50901 Elgin | 12 | 6 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | |
| 51401 Illinois Central | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | |
| 51601 Waubonsee | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 52401 Moraine Valley | 16 | 8 | 50.0% | 62.5% | 50.0% | 12.5% | 37.5% | |
| Total | 125 | 73 | 58.4% | 87.5% | 77.8% | 29.2% | 8.3% | |
| 310301 - Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management | | | | | | | | |
| 50401 Triton | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 100.0% | 66.7% | 66.7% | 0.0% | |
| 50901 Elgin | 4 | 1 | 25.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 51001 South Suburban | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | |
| 51501 Prairie State | 9 | 7 | 77.8% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 28.6% | 0.0% | |
| Total | 22 | 13 | 59.1% | 100.0% | 91.7% | 38.5% | 0.0% | |
| 461000 - Construction Trades | | | | | | | | |
| 50401 Triton | 9 | 3 | 33.3% | 66.7% | 33.3% | 33.3% | 66.7% | |
| 50501 Parkland | 8 | 5 | 62.5% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| 51001 South Suburban | 13 | 6 | 46.2% | 100.0% | 80.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | |

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**Table C
FOLLOW-UP STUDY SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP**

| College | Number Surveyed | Number Responding | Response Rate | Combined Employment or Continuing Ed Rate | Employ- ment Rate | Continuing Education Rate | Unemployed/ Seeking Employment Rate |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 51101 Rock Valley | 3 | 1 | 33.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 51401 Illinois Central | 3 | 1 | 33.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 52201 Southwestern | 17 | 10 | 58.8% | 80.0% | 80.0% | 20.0% | 10.0% |
| 52501 Joliet | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 52601 Lincoln Land | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 53501 Oakton | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 63 | 32 | 50.8% | 90.0% | 83.9% | 19.4% | 9.7% |
| 511601 - Nursing (R.N. Training) | | | | | | | |
| 50101 Kaskaskia | 47 | 24 | 51.1% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 29.2% | 0.0% |
| 50201 DuPage | 81 | 42 | 51.9% | 97.6% | 97.6% | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 47 | 25 | 53.2% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 16.0% | 0.0% |
| 50401 Triton | 18 | 6 | 33.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 16.7% | 0.0% |
| 50501 Parkland | 33 | 22 | 66.7% | 95.5% | 90.9% | 22.7% | 4.5% |
| 50601 Sauk Valley | 19 | 10 | 52.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% |
| 50701 Danville | 21 | 6 | 28.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| 50801 Kennedy-King | 31 | 20 | 64.5% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| 50803 Malcolm X | 11 | 8 | 72.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 50804 Truman | 53 | 8 | 15.1% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 50805 Olive-Harvey | 16 | 6 | 37.5% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 50806 Daley | 29 | 18 | 62.1% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 22.2% | 0.0% |
| 50901 Elgin | 60 | 18 | 30.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| 51001 South Suburban | 80 | 42 | 52.5% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 9.8% | 0.0% |
| 51101 Rock Valley | 33 | 12 | 36.4% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 16.7% | 0.0% |
| 51201 Harper | 84 | 57 | 67.9% | 98.2% | 98.2% | 3.5% | 0.0% |
| 51301 Illinois Valley | 37 | 14 | 37.8% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 21.4% | 0.0% |
| 51401 Illinois Central | 40 | 24 | 60.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 8.3% | 0.0% |
| 51501 Prairie State | 21 | 9 | 42.9% | 88.9% | 88.9% | 0.0% | 11.1% |
| 51601 Waubonsee | 32 | 21 | 65.6% | 90.5% | 90.5% | 19.0% | 0.0% |
| 51701 Lake Land | 27 | 18 | 66.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 12.5% | 0.0% |
| 51801 Sandburg | 24 | 9 | 37.5% | 100.0% | 88.9% | 22.2% | 0.0% |
| 51901 Highland | 22 | 15 | 68.2% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 52001 Kankakee | 35 | 16 | 45.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| 52101 Rend Lake | 24 | 11 | 45.8% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 9.1% | 0.0% |
| 52201 Southwestern | 52 | 34 | 65.4% | 97.1% | 97.1% | 8.8% | 0.0% |
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 26 | 19 | 73.1% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 27.8% | 0.0% |
| 52401 Moraine Valley | 66 | 31 | 47.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 12.9% | 0.0% |
| 52501 Joliet | 91 | 39 | 42.9% | 94.9% | 94.9% | 15.4% | 0.0% |
| 52601 Lincoln Land | 60 | 40 | 66.7% | 100.0% | 97.5% | 18.5% | 0.0% |
| 52701 Morton | 37 | 26 | 70.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 7.7% | 0.0% |
| 52902 Olney Central | 50 | 40 | 80.0% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% |
| 53001 Logan | 26 | 24 | 92.3% | 95.8% | 70.8% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| 53101 Shawnee | 14 | 4 | 28.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| 53201 Lake County | 68 | 30 | 44.1% | 90.0% | 90.0% | 13.3% | 3.3% |
| 53301 Southeastern | 12 | 9 | 75.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 53401 Spoon River | 9 | 5 | 55.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 53501 Oakton | 49 | 22 | 44.9% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 13.6% | 0.0% |
| 53601 Lewis & Clark | 41 | 39 | 95.1% | 97.4% | 94.9% | 20.5% | 2.6% |
| 53701 Richland | 22 | 14 | 63.6% | 92.9% | 92.9% | 28.6% | 0.0% |
| 53901 Wood | 27 | 12 | 44.4% | 91.7% | 91.7% | 16.7% | 0.0% |
| 54001 Heartland | 17 | 12 | 70.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% |

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| College | Number Surveyed | Number Responding | Response Rate | Combined Employment or Continuing Ed Rate | Employ- ment Rate | Continuing Education Rate | Unemployed/ Seeking Employment Rate |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Total | 1,592 | 861 | 54.1% | 97.8% | 96.6% | 14.3% | 0.6% |
| 511613 - Practical Nursing (L.P.N. Training) | | | | | | | |
| 50101 Kaskaskia | 22 | 12 | 54.5% | 100.0% | 91.7% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 52 | 26 | 50.0% | 96.2% | 92.3% | 23.1% | 3.8% |
| 50401 Triton | 10 | 4 | 40.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% |
| 50601 Sauk Valley | 14 | 7 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 42.9% | 0.0% |
| 50701 Danville | 26 | 14 | 53.8% | 92.9% | 85.7% | 42.9% | 0.0% |
| 50801 Kennedy-King | 76 | 20 | 26.3% | 36.8% | 36.8% | 5.3% | 63.2% |
| 50901 Elgin | 46 | 19 | 41.3% | 94.7% | 89.5% | 47.4% | 10.5% |
| 51001 South Suburban | 17 | 10 | 58.8% | 100.0% | 90.0% | 25.0% | 10.0% |
| 51101 Rock Valley | 13 | 3 | 23.1% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 51201 Harper | 14 | 9 | 64.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 22.2% | 0.0% |
| 51301 Illinois Valley | 14 | 9 | 64.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 22.2% | 0.0% |
| 51401 Illinois Central | 10 | 5 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 51701 Lake Land | 32 | 12 | 37.5% | 91.7% | 91.7% | 25.0% | 0.0% |
| 51801 Sandburg | 30 | 20 | 66.7% | 95.0% | 95.0% | 20.0% | 5.0% |
| 51901 Highland | 15 | 7 | 46.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 28.6% | 0.0% |
| 52001 Kankakee | 26 | 15 | 57.7% | 100.0% | 93.3% | 40.0% | 0.0% |
| 52101 Rend Lake | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 10 | 6 | 60.0% | 100.0% | 83.3% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 52501 Joliet | 78 | 45 | 57.7% | 82.2% | 80.0% | 13.3% | 6.7% |
| 52601 Lincoln Land | 5 | 2 | 40.0% | ---- | 50.0% | ---- | 0.0% |
| 52701 Morton | 6 | 5 | 83.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 52902 Olney Central | 37 | 16 | 43.2% | 100.0% | 93.8% | 6.3% | 0.0% |
| 53001 Logan | 55 | 43 | 78.2% | 86.0% | 27.9% | 58.1% | 0.0% |
| 53101 Shawnee | 27 | 19 | 70.4% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 29.4% | 0.0% |
| 53301 Southeastern | 18 | 10 | 55.6% | 100.0% | 80.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% |
| 53401 Spoon River | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| 53601 Lewis & Clark | 7 | 4 | 57.1% | 100.0% | 75.0% | 75.0% | 25.0% |
| 53701 Richland | 5 | 2 | 40.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 53901 Wood | 33 | 10 | 30.3% | 90.0% | 80.0% | 30.0% | 20.0% |
| 54001 Heartland | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| Total | 709 | 361 | 50.9% | 90.4% | 79.6% | 30.2% | 7.0% |
| 511614 - Nurse Assistant/Aide | | | | | | | |
| 50101 Kaskaskia | 137 | 84 | 61.3% | 88.1% | 77.4% | 48.8% | 6.0% |
| 50201 DuPage | 269 | 136 | 50.6% | 93.4% | 73.5% | 67.6% | 3.7% |
| 50301 Black Hawk | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 50401 Triton | 5 | 2 | 40.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 50501 Parkland | 122 | 61 | 50.0% | 85.2% | 77.0% | 39.3% | 14.8% |
| 50601 Sauk Valley | 46 | 21 | 45.7% | 85.7% | 66.7% | 42.9% | 23.8% |
| 50801 Kennedy-King | 29 | 3 | 10.3% | 66.7% | 66.7% | 33.3% | 33.3% |
| 50804 Truman | 67 | 10 | 14.9% | 80.0% | 70.0% | 30.0% | 20.0% |
| 50805 Olive-Harvey | 208 | 62 | 29.8% | 77.1% | 64.6% | 25.0% | 18.8% |
| 50806 Daley | 73 | 34 | 46.6% | 85.7% | 81.0% | 38.1% | 9.5% |
| 50807 Wright | 208 | 141 | 67.8% | 78.7% | 64.1% | 41.3% | 26.9% |
| 50901 Elgin | 118 | 31 | 26.3% | 96.8% | 77.4% | 71.0% | 16.1% |
| 51001 South Suburban | 379 | 167 | 44.1% | 92.0% | 76.4% | 58.8% | 12.1% |
| 51101 Rock Valley | 373 | 93 | 24.9% | 92.0% | 78.0% | 64.0% | 11.0% |
| 51301 Illinois Valley | 160 | 52 | 32.5% | 84.8% | 61.5% | 56.5% | 5.8% |

Illinois Community College Board

Table C
FOLLOW-UP STUDY SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP

| College | Number Surveyed | Number Responding | Response Rate | Combined Employment or Continuing Ed Rate | Employ- ment Rate | Continuing Education Rate | Unemployed/ Seeking Employment Rate |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 51601 Waubensee | 168 | 89 | 53.0% | 95.5% | 77.5% | 67.4% | 7.9% |
| 52101 Rend Lake | 68 | 27 | 39.7% | 81.5% | 70.4% | 44.4% | 14.8% |
| 52201 Southwestern | 254 | 115 | 45.3% | 77.4% | 73.9% | 21.7% | 13.0% |
| 52301 Kishwaukee | 136 | 54 | 39.7% | 86.5% | 83.3% | 21.2% | 11.1% |
| 52601 Lincoln Land | 315 | 158 | 50.2% | 95.9% | 79.0% | 68.0% | 8.9% |
| 52701 Morton | 4 | 2 | 50.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| 52801 McHenry | 150 | 81 | 54.0% | 91.4% | 82.7% | 40.7% | 6.2% |
| 52901 Lincoln Trail | 41 | 26 | 63.4% | 88.5% | 84.6% | 46.2% | 7.7% |
| 52902 Olney Central | 34 | 12 | 35.3% | 83.3% | 50.0% | 66.7% | 16.7% |
| 52903 Wabash Valley | 30 | 15 | 50.0% | 93.3% | 93.3% | 26.7% | 0.0% |
| 52904 Frontier | 44 | 15 | 34.1% | 93.3% | 93.3% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| 53001 Logan | 68 | 38 | 55.9% | 94.7% | 63.2% | 31.6% | 0.0% |
| 53201 Lake County | 290 | 84 | 29.0% | 89.3% | 77.4% | 41.7% | 14.3% |
| 53301 Southeastern | 6 | 4 | 66.7% | 75.0% | 75.0% | 75.0% | 0.0% |
| 53501 Oakton | 55 | 18 | 32.7% | 94.4% | 83.3% | 72.2% | 16.7% |
| 53601 Lewis & Clark | 113 | 48 | 42.5% | 87.5% | 81.3% | 29.2% | 0.0% |
| 53901 Wood | 113 | 34 | 30.1% | 97.1% | 91.2% | 38.2% | 5.9% |
| Total | 4,084 | 1,717 | 42.0% | 88.7% | 75.9% | 47.9% | 10.4% |
| 512602 - Medical Laboratory Aide/Phlebotomy | | | | | | | |
| 50201 DuPage | 38 | 14 | 36.8% | 85.7% | 85.7% | 14.3% | 7.1% |
| 52401 Moraine Valley | 68 | 34 | 50.0% | 88.2% | 79.4% | 41.2% | 11.8% |
| 53501 Oakton | 14 | 8 | 57.1% | 87.5% | 87.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% |
| Total | 120 | 56 | 46.7% | 87.5% | 82.1% | 30.4% | 10.7% |

Appendix D

**NURSING ENROLLMENTS AND COMPLETIONS
IN THE ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES FOR
FISCAL YEARS 1999 THROUGH 2003**

Illinois Community College Board

Table D-1

UNDUPLICATED REGISTERED NURSING ENROLLMENT BY COLLEGE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999-2003

| Dist. | College | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | 1-Year Change | | 5-Year Change | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 503 | Black Hawk | 405 | 401 | 364 | 467 | 669 | 202 | 43.3 % | 264 | 65.2 % |
| 508 | Chicago | (779) | (611) | (660) | (759) | (954) | (195) | (25.7) | (175) | (22.5) |
| | Daley | 123 | 144 | 110 | 150 | 191 | 41 | 27.3 | 68 | 55.3 |
| | Kennedy-King | 185 | 113 | 112 | 95 | 136 | 41 | 43.2 | -49 | -26.5 |
| | Malcolm X | 93 | 54 | 106 | 101 | 102 | 1 | 1.0 | 9 | 9.7 |
| | Olive-Harvey | 153 | 117 | 130 | 151 | 224 | 73 | 48.3 | 71 | 46.4 |
| | Truman | 225 | 183 | 202 | 262 | 301 | 39 | 14.9 | 76 | 33.8 |
| | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Wilbur Wright | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 507 | Danville | 0 | 47 | 98 | 137 | 172 | 35 | 25.5 | 172 | (NA) |
| 502 | DuPage | 726 | 711 | 781 | 1,025 | 1,269 | 244 | 23.8 | 543 | 74.8 |
| 509 | Elgin | 523 | 489 | 571 | 639 | 841 | 202 | 31.6 | 318 | 60.8 |
| 512 | Harper | 627 | 588 | 590 | 763 | 1,115 | 352 | 46.1 | 488 | 77.8 |
| 540 | Heartland | 203 | 46 | 143 | 86 | 83 | -3 | -3.5 | -120 | -59.1 |
| 519 | Highland | 62 | 117 | 133 | 180 | 236 | 56 | 31.1 | 174 | 280.6 |
| 514 | Illinois Central | 640 | 513 | 538 | 431 | 112 | -319 | -74.0 | -528 | -82.5 |
| 529 | Illinois Eastern | (197) | (166) | (161) | (165) | (178) | (13) | (7.9) | (-19) | (-9.6) |
| | Frontier | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | (NA) | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lincoln Trail | 6 | 82 | 1 | 0 | 50 | 50 | (NA) | 44 | 733.3 |
| | Olney Central | 182 | 44 | 160 | 165 | 120 | -45 | -27.3 | -62 | -34.1 |
| | Wabash | 7 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | (NA) | -1 | -14.3 |
| 513 | Illinois Valley | 119 | 117 | 108 | 264 | 431 | 167 | 63.3 | 312 | 262.2 |
| 525 | Joliet | 367 | 346 | 360 | 265 | 282 | 17 | 6.4 | -85 | -23.2 |
| 520 | Kankakee | 294 | 289 | 276 | 278 | 357 | 79 | 28.4 | 63 | 21.4 |
| 501 | Kaskaskia | 253 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 222 | 23 | 11.6 | -31 | -12.3 |
| 523 | Kishwaukee | 98 | 96 | 107 | 113 | 130 | 17 | 15.0 | 32 | 32.7 |
| 532 | Lake County | 199 | 193 | 449 | 532 | 392 | -140 | -26.3 | 193 | 97.0 |
| 517 | Lake Land | 197 | 186 | 205 | 264 | 347 | 83 | 31.4 | 150 | 76.1 |
| 536 | Lewis & Clark | 204 | 171 | 141 | 154 | 180 | 26 | 16.9 | -24 | -11.8 |
| 526 | Lincoln Land | 131 | 442 | 401 | 453 | 169 | -284 | -62.7 | 38 | 29.0 |
| 530 | Logan | 105 | 112 | 104 | 119 | 88 | -31 | -26.1 | -17 | -16.2 |
| 528 | McHenry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 541 | Metropolitan** | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 524 | Moraine Valley | 194 | 198 | 211 | 229 | 259 | 30 | 13.1 | 65 | 33.5 |
| 527 | Morton | 80 | 113 | 116 | 103 | 114 | 11 | 10.7 | 34 | 42.5 |
| 535 | Oakton | 124 | 280 | 189 | 145 | 154 | 9 | 6.2 | 30 | 24.2 |
| 505 | Parkland | 269 | 167 | 109 | 72 | 89 | 17 | 23.6 | -180 | -66.9 |
| 515 | Prairie State | 409 | 390 | 333 | 322 | 705 | 383 | 118.9 | 296 | 72.4 |
| 521 | Rend Lake | 53 | 76 | 64 | 65 | 86 | 21 | 32.3 | 33 | 62.3 |
| 537 | Richland | 148 | 60 | 126 | 163 | 97 | -66 | -40.5 | -51 | -34.5 |
| 511 | Rock Valley | 352 | 337 | 305 | 362 | 492 | 130 | 35.9 | 140 | 39.8 |
| 518 | Sandburg | 159 | 161 | 182 | 238 | 313 | 75 | 31.5 | 154 | 96.9 |
| 506 | Sauk Valley | 129 | 135 | 153 | 184 | 260 | 76 | 41.3 | 131 | 101.6 |
| 531 | Shawnee | 77 | 47 | 51 | 71 | 70 | -1 | -1.4 | -7 | -9.1 |
| 510 | South Suburban | 271 | 187 | 206 | 161 | 190 | 29 | 18.0 | -81 | -29.9 |
| 533 | Southeastern | 112 | 92 | 47 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 3.7 | -84 | -75.0 |
| 522 | Southwestern* | 395 | 475 | 476 | 656 | 815 | 159 | 24.2 | 420 | 106.3 |
| 534 | Spoon River | 95 | 84 | 65 | 75 | 72 | -3 | -4.0 | -23 | -24.2 |
| 504 | Triton | 485 | 441 | 369 | 258 | 184 | -74 | -28.7 | -301 | -62.1 |
| 516 | Waubonsee | 347 | 368 | 418 | 524 | 752 | 228 | 43.5 | 405 | 116.7 |
| 539 | Wood | <u>76</u> | <u>69</u> | <u>65</u> | <u>61</u> | <u>74</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>21.3</u> % | <u>-2</u> | <u>-2.6</u> % |
| | TOTALS | 9,904 | 9,518 | 9,873 | 11,009 | 12,981 | 1,972 | 17.9 % | 3,077 | 31.1 % |

*Formerly Belleville Area College

**Fall 1998 data only

SOURCE OF DATA: Annual Enrollment & Completion Data (A1)

Illinois Community College Board

Table D-2

DUPLICATED REGISTERED NURSING COMPLETIONS BY COLLEGE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999-2003

| Dist. | College | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | 1-Year Change | | 5-Year Change | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 503 | Black Hawk | 33 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 47 | 12 | 34.3 % | 14 | 42.4 % |
| 508 | Chicago | (187) | (163) | (126) | (136) | (158) | (22) | (16.2) | (-29) | (-15.5) |
| | Daley | 40 | 24 | 32 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 2.9 | -4 | -10.0 |
| | Kennedy-King | 52 | 38 | 31 | 20 | 33 | 13 | 65.0 | -19 | -36.5 |
| | Malcolm X | 21 | 14 | 4 | 17 | 15 | -2 | -11.8 | -6 | -28.6 |
| | Olive-Harvey | 20 | 25 | 19 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 125.0 | -2 | -10.0 |
| | Truman | 54 | 62 | 40 | 56 | 56 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 3.7 |
| | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Wilbur Wright | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 507 | Danville | 0 | 13 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 2 | 10.5 | 21 | (NA) |
| 502 | DuPage | 53 | 73 | 57 | 49 | 80 | 31 | 63.3 | 27 | 50.9 |
| 509 | Elgin | 73 | 53 | 63 | 56 | 60 | 4 | 7.1 | -13 | -17.8 |
| 512 | Harper | 107 | 112 | 78 | 81 | 94 | 13 | 16.0 | -13 | -12.1 |
| 540 | Heartland | 23 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 17 | -4 | -19.0 | -6 | -26.1 |
| 519 | Highland | 16 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 23 | 11 | 91.7 | 7 | 43.8 |
| 514 | Illinois Central | 43 | 40 | 37 | 38 | 53 | 15 | 39.5 | 10 | 23.3 |
| 529 | Illinois Eastern | (68) | (53) | (77) | (71) | (82) | (11) | (15.5) | (14) | (20.6) |
| | Frontier | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 1 | (NA) |
| | Lincoln Trail | 0 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Olney Central | 68 | 8 | 76 | 71 | 81 | 10 | 14.1 | 13 | 19.1 |
| | Wabash | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 513 | Illinois Valley | 30 | 43 | 48 | 30 | 37 | 7 | 23.3 | 7 | 23.3 |
| 525 | Joliet | 94 | 120 | 144 | 89 | 96 | 7 | 7.9 | 2 | 2.1 |
| 520 | Kankakee | 36 | 40 | 46 | 39 | 35 | -4 | -10.3 | -1 | -2.8 |
| 501 | Kaskaskia | 51 | 57 | 64 | 49 | 48 | -1 | -2.0 | -3 | -5.9 |
| 523 | Kishwaukee | 33 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 29 | -2 | -6.5 | -4 | -12.1 |
| 532 | Lake County | 53 | 47 | 56 | 51 | 68 | 17 | 33.3 | 15 | 28.3 |
| 517 | Lake Land | 24 | 24 | 18 | 24 | 27 | 3 | 12.5 | 3 | 12.5 |
| 536 | Lewis & Clark | 66 | 62 | 37 | 50 | 41 | -9 | -18.0 | -25 | -37.9 |
| 526 | Lincoln Land | 61 | 73 | 63 | 67 | 60 | -7 | -10.4 | -1 | -1.6 |
| 530 | Logan | 58 | 35 | 43 | 29 | 47 | 18 | 62.1 | -11 | -19.0 |
| 528 | McHenry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 541 | Metropolitan** | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 524 | Moraine Valley | 54 | 53 | 54 | 66 | 66 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 22.2 |
| 527 | Morton | 32 | 21 | 44 | 39 | 37 | -2 | -5.1 | 5 | 15.6 |
| 535 | Oakton | 35 | 43 | 44 | 57 | 49 | -8 | -14.0 | 14 | 40.0 |
| 505 | Parkland | 40 | 61 | 49 | 36 | 33 | -3 | -8.3 | -7 | -17.5 |
| 515 | Prairie State | 53 | 36 | 36 | 29 | 21 | -8 | -27.6 | -32 | -60.4 |
| 521 | Rend Lake | 26 | 38 | 33 | 45 | 24 | -21 | -46.7 | -2 | -7.7 |
| 537 | Richland | 28 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | -6 | -21.4 |
| 511 | Rock Valley | 23 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 3 | 9.7 | 11 | 47.8 |
| 518 | Sandburg | 30 | 21 | 16 | 21 | 28 | 7 | 33.3 | -2 | -6.7 |
| 506 | Sauk Valley | 14 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 6 | 46.2 | 5 | 35.7 |
| 531 | Shawnee | 28 | 16 | 21 | 3 | 19 | 16 | 533.3 | -9 | -32.1 |
| 510 | South Suburban | 68 | 58 | 84 | 75 | 82 | 7 | 9.3 | 14 | 20.6 |
| 533 | Southeastern | 45 | 44 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 30.0 | -32 | -71.1 |
| 522 | Southwestern* | 37 | 31 | 42 | 45 | 53 | 8 | 17.8 | 16 | 43.2 |
| 534 | Spoon River | 25 | 25 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 500.0 | -13 | -52.0 |
| 504 | Triton | 100 | 98 | 71 | 75 | 26 | -49 | -65.3 | -74 | -74.0 |
| 516 | Waubonsee | 40 | 37 | 37 | 22 | 32 | 10 | 45.5 | -8 | -20.0 |
| 539 | Wood | <u>27</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>29</u> | <u>22</u> | <u>29</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>31.8 %</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>7.4 %</u> |
| | TOTALS | 1,814 | 1,765 | 1,739 | 1,590 | 1,722 | 132 | 8.3 % | -92 | -5.1 % |

*Formerly Belleville Area College

**Fall 1998 data only

SOURCE OF DATA: Annual Enrollment & Completion Data (A1)

Illinois Community College Board

Table D-3

UNDUPLICATED LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE ENROLLMENT BY COLLEGE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999-2003

| Dist. | College | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | 1-Year Change | | 5-Year Change | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 503 | Black Hawk | 16 | 46 | 91 | 139 | 167 | 28 | 20.1 % | 151 | 943.8 % |
| 508 | Chicago | (780) | (762) | (643) | (476) | (511) | (35) | (7.4) | (-269) | (-34.5) |
| | Daley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Kennedy-King | 729 | 730 | 586 | 428 | 421 | -7 | -1.6 | -308 | -42.2 |
| | Malcolm X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Olive-Harvey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Truman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Wilbur Wright | 51 | 32 | 57 | 48 | 90 | 42 | 87.5 | 39 | 76.5 |
| 507 | Danville | 46 | 33 | 25 | 16 | 7 | -9 | -56.3 | -39 | -84.8 |
| 502 | DuPage | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | -4 | -50.0 | -2 | -33.3 |
| 509 | Elgin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 200.0 | 2 | 200.0 |
| 512 | Harper | 29 | 31 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0.0 | -10 | -34.5 |
| 540 | Heartland | 41 | 32 | 25 | 29 | 7 | -22 | -75.9 | -34 | -82.9 |
| 519 | Highland | 119 | 134 | 130 | 123 | 178 | 55 | 44.7 | 59 | 49.6 |
| 514 | Illinois Central | 101 | 82 | 119 | 89 | 30 | -59 | -66.3 | -71 | -70.3 |
| 529 | Illinois Eastern | (65) | (56) | (42) | (52) | (77) | (25) | (48.1) | (12) | (18.5) |
| | Frontier | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 | (NA) | 25 | 2500.0 |
| | Lincoln Trail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Olney Central | 63 | 0 | 42 | 50 | 3 | -47 | -94.0 | -60 | -95.2 |
| | Wabash | 1 | 42 | 0 | 2 | 48 | 46 | 2300.0 | 47 | 4700.0 |
| 513 | Illinois Valley | 25 | 37 | 37 | 88 | 103 | 15 | 17.0 | 78 | 312.0 |
| 525 | Joliet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 93 | 24 | 34.8 | 93 | (NA) |
| 520 | Kankakee | 228 | 182 | 183 | 138 | 199 | 61 | 44.2 | -29 | -12.7 |
| 501 | Kaskaskia | 88 | 51 | 37 | 53 | 83 | 30 | 56.6 | -5 | -5.7 |
| 523 | Kishwaukee | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | -5 | -100.0 |
| 532 | Lake County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0 | 0 | (NA) |
| 517 | Lake Land | 118 | 105 | 92 | 117 | 158 | 41 | 35.0 | 40 | 33.9 |
| 536 | Lewis & Clark | 53 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 1 | -5 | -83.3 | -52 | -98.1 |
| 526 | Lincoln Land | 0 | 11 | 22 | 36 | 61 | 25 | 69.4 | 61 | (NA) |
| 530 | Logan | 141 | 161 | 161 | 156 | 111 | -45 | -28.8 | -30 | -21.3 |
| 528 | McHenry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 541 | Metropolitan** | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 524 | Moraine Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 527 | Morton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 30 | 7 | 30.4 | 29 | 2900.0 |
| 535 | Oakton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | (NA) |
| 505 | Parkland | 6 | 54 | 103 | 154 | 161 | 7 | 4.5 | 155 | 2583.3 |
| 515 | Prairie State | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 521 | Rend Lake | 115 | 99 | 75 | 113 | 124 | 11 | 9.7 | 9 | 7.8 |
| 537 | Richland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 4.3 | 24 | (NA) |
| 511 | Rock Valley | 0 | 12 | 34 | 25 | 79 | 54 | 216.0 | 79 | (NA) |
| 518 | Sandburg | 91 | 126 | 141 | 175 | 229 | 54 | 30.9 | 138 | 151.6 |
| 506 | Sauk Valley | 50 | 62 | 68 | 89 | 117 | 28 | 31.5 | 67 | 134.0 |
| 531 | Shawnee | 104 | 66 | 59 | 101 | 129 | 28 | 27.7 | 25 | 24.0 |
| 510 | South Suburban | 108 | 82 | 51 | 34 | 61 | 27 | 79.4 | -47 | -43.5 |
| 533 | Southeastern | 158 | 140 | 92 | 72 | 67 | -5 | -6.9 | -91 | -57.6 |
| 522 | Southwestern* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 534 | Spoon River | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 5 | -5 | -50.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 504 | Triton | 251 | 243 | 142 | 75 | 57 | -18 | -24.0 | -194 | -77.3 |
| 516 | Waubonsee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 539 | Wood | <u>69</u> | <u>66</u> | <u>90</u> | <u>98</u> | <u>101</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>3.1 %</u> | <u>32</u> | <u>46.4 %</u> |
| | TOTALS | 2,820 | 2,710 | 2,516 | 2,609 | 2,997 | 388 | 14.9 % | 177 | 6.3 % |

*Formerly Belleville Area College

**Fall 1998 data only

SOURCE OF DATA: Annual Enrollment & Completion Data (A1)

Illinois Community College Board

Table D-4

DUPLICATED LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE COMPLETIONS BY COLLEGE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999-2003

| Dist. | College | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | 1-Year Change | | 5-Year Change | |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 503 | Black Hawk | 3 | 20 | 20 | 33 | 52 | 19 | 57.6 % | 49 | 1633.3 % |
| 508 | Chicago | (195) | (167) | (175) | (86) | (76) | (-10) | (-11.6) | (-119) | (-61.0) |
| | Daley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Kennedy-King | 195 | 167 | 158 | 86 | 76 | -10 | -11.6 | -119 | -61.0 |
| | Malcolm X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Olive-Harvey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Truman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Wilbur Wright | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 507 | Danville | 22 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 26 | 8 | 44.4 | 4 | 18.2 |
| 502 | DuPage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 509 | Elgin | 46 | 57 | 41 | 49 | 50 | 1 | 2.0 | 4 | 8.7 |
| 512 | Harper | 27 | 31 | 20 | 16 | 14 | -2 | -12.5 | -13 | -48.1 |
| 540 | Heartland | 2 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 12 | -5 | -29.4 | 10 | 500.0 |
| 519 | Highland | 11 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 15 | -1 | -6.3 | 4 | 36.4 |
| 514 | Illinois Central | 12 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 15.4 | 3 | 25.0 |
| 529 | Illinois Eastern | (77) | (58) | (63) | (40) | (48) | (8) | (20.0) | (-29) | (-37.7) |
| | Frontier | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Lincoln Trail | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Olney Central | 77 | 10 | 63 | 40 | 47 | 7 | 17.5 | -30 | -39.0 |
| | Wabash | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 1 | (NA) |
| 513 | Illinois Valley | 19 | 28 | 30 | 21 | 25 | 4 | 19.0 | 6 | 31.6 |
| 525 | Joliet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 78 | 20 | 34.5 | 78 | (NA) |
| 520 | Kankakee | 44 | 34 | 30 | 18 | 26 | 8 | 44.4 | -18 | -40.9 |
| 501 | Kaskaskia | 21 | 22 | 19 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 144.4 | 1 | 4.8 |
| 523 | Kishwaukee | 4 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 325.0 |
| 532 | Lake County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 517 | Lake Land | 21 | 40 | 17 | 18 | 32 | 14 | 77.8 | 11 | 52.4 |
| 536 | Lewis & Clark | 8 | 16 | 25 | 22 | 8 | -14 | -63.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 526 | Lincoln Land | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 5 | -2 | -28.6 | 5 | (NA) |
| 530 | Logan | 60 | 70 | 57 | 66 | 55 | -11 | -16.7 | -5 | -8.3 |
| 528 | McHenry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 541 | Metropolitan** | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 524 | Moraine Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 527 | Morton | 14 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 23 | 7 | 43.8 | 9 | 64.3 |
| 535 | Oakton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | -1 | -100.0 |
| 505 | Parkland | 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | -11 | -100.0 |
| 515 | Prairie State | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 521 | Rend Lake | 41 | 61 | 26 | 27 | 2 | -25 | -92.6 | -39 | -95.1 |
| 537 | Richland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | (NA) | 5 | (NA) |
| 511 | Rock Valley | 0 | 0 | 28 | 16 | 13 | -3 | -18.8 | 13 | (NA) |
| 518 | Sandburg | 23 | 29 | 32 | 25 | 31 | 6 | 24.0 | 8 | 34.8 |
| 506 | Sauk Valley | 12 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 100.0 | 2 | 16.7 |
| 531 | Shawnee | 31 | 25 | 13 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 3.8 | -4 | -12.9 |
| 510 | South Suburban | 23 | 33 | 31 | 18 | 17 | -1 | -5.6 | -6 | -26.1 |
| 533 | Southeastern | 55 | 53 | 26 | 34 | 23 | -11 | -32.4 | -32 | -58.2 |
| 522 | Southwestern* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 534 | Spoon River | 15 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 400.0 | -10 | -66.7 |
| 504 | Triton | 64 | 57 | 80 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 42.9 | -54 | -84.4 |
| 516 | Waubonsee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 539 | Wood | 40 | 17 | 20 | 35 | 33 | -2 | -5.7 % | -7 | -17.5 % |
| | TOTALS | 1,174 | 897 | 870 | 736 | 779 | 43 | 5.8 % | -395 | -33.6 % |

*Formerly Belleville Area College

**Fall 1998 data only

SOURCE OF DATA: Annual Enrollment & Completion Data (A1)

Illinois Community College Board

Table D-5

UNDUPLICATED CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT ENROLLMENT BY COLLEGE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999-2003

| Dist. | College | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | 1-Year Change | | 5-Year Change | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 503 | Black Hawk | 51 | 61 | 64 | 99 | 65 | -34 | -34.3 % | 14 | 27.5 % |
| 508 | Chicago | (238) | (222) | (591) | (768) | (539) | (-229) | (-29.8%) | (301) | (126.5) |
| | Daley | 24 | 7 | 10 | 51 | 88 | 37 | 72.5 | 64 | 266.7 |
| | Kennedy-King | 214 | 202 | 335 | 281 | 125 | -156 | -55.5 | -89 | -41.6 |
| | Malcolm X | 0 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | -2 | -25.0 | 6 | (NA) |
| | Olive-Harvey | 0 | 8 | 63 | 201 | 150 | -51 | -25.4 | 150 | (NA) |
| | Truman | 0 | 0 | 24 | 41 | 23 | -18 | -43.9 | 23 | (NA) |
| | Washington | 0 | 0 | 105 | 64 | 3 | -61 | -95.3 | 3 | (NA) |
| | Wilbur Wright | 0 | 0 | 48 | 122 | 144 | 22 | 18.0 | 144 | (NA) |
| 507 | Danville | 44 | 93 | 95 | 104 | 128 | 24 | 23.1 | 84 | 190.9 |
| 502 | DuPage | 248 | 270 | 222 | 231 | 240 | 9 | 3.9 | -8 | -3.2 |
| 509 | Elgin | 12 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 64 | 7 | 12.3 | 52 | 433.3 |
| 512 | Harper | 51 | 64 | 96 | 87 | 94 | 7 | 8.0 | 43 | 84.3 |
| 540 | Heartland | 12 | 27 | 16 | 18 | 24 | 6 | 33.3 | 12 | 100.0 |
| 519 | Highland | 30 | 67 | 57 | 69 | 61 | -8 | -11.6 | 31 | 103.3 |
| 514 | Illinois Central | 82 | 70 | 51 | 34 | 6 | -28 | -82.4 | -76 | -92.7 |
| 529 | Illinois Eastern | (114) | (121) | (177) | (191) | (145) | (-46) | (-24.1) | (31) | (27.2) |
| | Frontier | 37 | 46 | 76 | 81 | 53 | -28 | -34.6 | 16 | 43.2 |
| | Lincoln Trail | 42 | 33 | 51 | 55 | 33 | -22 | -40.0 | -9 | -21.4 |
| | Olney Central | 22 | 17 | 33 | 38 | 36 | -2 | -5.3 | 14 | 63.6 |
| | Wabash | 13 | 25 | 17 | 17 | 23 | 6 | 35.3 | 10 | 76.9 |
| 513 | Illinois Valley | 64 | 65 | 53 | 63 | 79 | 16 | 25.4 | 15 | 23.4 |
| 525 | Joliet | 103 | 135 | 149 | 188 | 213 | 25 | 13.3 | 110 | 106.8 |
| 520 | Kankakee | 30 | 25 | 28 | 17 | 30 | 13 | 76.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 501 | Kaskaskia | 16 | 45 | 27 | 91 | 84 | -7 | -7.7 | 68 | 425.0 |
| 523 | Kishwaukee | 46 | 44 | 55 | 89 | 112 | 23 | 25.8 | 66 | 143.5 |
| 532 | Lake County | 10 | 4 | 78 | 99 | 174 | 75 | 75.8 | 164 | 1640.0 |
| 517 | Lake Land | 59 | 19 | 30 | 35 | 32 | -3 | -8.6 | -27 | -45.8 |
| 536 | Lewis & Clark | 130 | 124 | 94 | 140 | 121 | -19 | -13.6 | -9 | -6.9 |
| 526 | Lincoln Land | 69 | 61 | 243 | 295 | 335 | 40 | 13.6 | 266 | 385.5 |
| 530 | Logan | 81 | 81 | 73 | 76 | 85 | 9 | 11.8 | 4 | 4.9 |
| 528 | McHenry | 123 | 110 | 107 | 124 | 149 | 25 | 20.2 | 26 | 21.1 |
| 541 | Metropolitan** | 19 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 524 | Moraine Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 527 | Morton | 35 | 16 | 36 | 45 | 63 | 18 | 40.0 | 28 | 80.0 |
| 535 | Oakton | 90 | 55 | 53 | 48 | 45 | -3 | -6.3 | -45 | -50.0 |
| 505 | Parkland | 53 | 35 | 73 | 48 | 106 | 58 | 120.8 | 53 | 100.0 |
| 515 | Prairie State | 65 | 58 | 34 | 35 | 30 | -5 | -14.3 | -35 | -53.8 |
| 521 | Rend Lake | 67 | 96 | 65 | 60 | 44 | -16 | -26.7 | -23 | -34.3 |
| 537 | Richland | 0 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 5 | 45.5 | 16 | (NA) |
| 511 | Rock Valley | 296 | 255 | 427 | 453 | 589 | 136 | 30.0 | 293 | 99.0 |
| 518 | Sandburg | 91 | 101 | 123 | 117 | 123 | 6 | 5.1 | 32 | 35.2 |
| 506 | Sauk Valley | 54 | 34 | 27 | 43 | 26 | -17 | -39.5 | -28 | -51.9 |
| 531 | Shawnee | 70 | 107 | 125 | 144 | 174 | 30 | 20.8 | 104 | 148.6 |
| 510 | South Suburban | 154 | 119 | 114 | 102 | 88 | -14 | -13.7 | -66 | -42.9 |
| 533 | Southeastern | 39 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 | -2 | -7.7 | -15 | -38.5 |
| 522 | Southwestern* | 97 | 91 | 46 | 136 | 168 | 32 | 23.5 | 71 | 73.2 |
| 534 | Spoon River | 66 | 73 | 98 | 125 | 124 | -1 | -0.8 | 58 | 87.9 |
| 504 | Triton | 169 | 190 | 134 | 227 | 302 | 75 | 33.0 | 133 | 78.7 |
| 516 | Waubonsee | 53 | 68 | 65 | 77 | 75 | -2 | -2.6 | 22 | 41.5 |
| 539 | Wood | <u>53</u> | <u>82</u> | <u>72</u> | <u>98</u> | <u>118</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>20.4 %</u> | <u>65</u> | <u>122.6 %</u> |
| | TOTALS | 3,084 | 3,149 | 3,868 | 4,670 | 4,895 | 225 | 4.8 % | 1,811 | 58.7 % |

*Formerly Belleville Area College

**Fall 1998 data only

SOURCE OF DATA: Annual Enrollment & Completion Data (A1)

Illinois Community College Board

Table D-6

DUPLICATED CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT COMPLETIONS BY COLLEGE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999-2003

| Dist. | College | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | 1-Year Change | | 5-Year Change | |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 503 | Black Hawk | 0 | 0 | 8 | 25 | 1 | -24 | -96.0 % | 1 | (NA) % |
| 508 | Chicago | (124) | (113) | (980) | (637) | (590) | (-47) | (-7.4) | (466) | (375.8) |
| | Daley | 21 | 0 | 24 | 18 | 73 | 55 | 305.6 | 52 | 247.6 |
| | Kennedy-King | 103 | 113 | 327 | 206 | 30 | -176 | -85.4 | -73 | -70.9 |
| | Malcolm X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| | Olive-Harvey | 0 | 0 | 174 | 49 | 208 | 159 | 324.5 | 208 | (NA) |
| | Truman | 0 | 0 | 95 | 110 | 70 | -40 | -36.4 | 70 | (NA) |
| | Washington | 0 | 0 | 202 | 58 | 0 | -58 | -100.0 | 0 | (NA) |
| | Wilbur Wright | 0 | 0 | 158 | 196 | 209 | 13 | 6.6 | 209 | (NA) |
| 507 | Danville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 502 | DuPage | 0 | 61 | 118 | 223 | 270 | 47 | 21.1 | 270 | (NA) |
| 509 | Elgin | 26 | 24 | 50 | 108 | 119 | 11 | 10.2 | 93 | 357.7 |
| 512 | Harper | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 540 | Heartland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 519 | Highland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 514 | Illinois Central | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 450.0 | 8 | 266.7 |
| 529 | Illinois Eastern | (53) | (81) | (141) | (184) | (161) | (-23) | (-12.5) | (108) | (203.8) |
| | Frontier | 2 | 25 | 57 | 97 | 44 | -53 | -54.6 | 42 | 2100.0 |
| | Lincoln Trail | 40 | 27 | 43 | 43 | 41 | -2 | -4.7 | 1 | 2.5 |
| | Olney Central | 10 | 12 | 27 | 23 | 46 | 23 | 100.0 | 36 | 360.0 |
| | Wabash | 1 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 30 | 9 | 42.9 | 29 | 2900.0 |
| 513 | Illinois Valley | 68 | 88 | 72 | 116 | 162 | 46 | 39.7 | 94 | 138.2 |
| 525 | Joliet | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 520 | Kankakee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 501 | Kaskaskia | 0 | 0 | 33 | 108 | 137 | 29 | 26.9 | 137 | (NA) |
| 523 | Kishwaukee | 43 | 62 | 66 | 96 | 138 | 42 | 43.8 | 95 | 220.9 |
| 532 | Lake County | 129 | 171 | 177 | 209 | 293 | 84 | 40.2 | 164 | 127.1 |
| 517 | Lake Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 536 | Lewis & Clark | 108 | 106 | 99 | 112 | 106 | -6 | -5.4 | -2 | -1.9 |
| 526 | Lincoln Land | 0 | 139 | 183 | 292 | 318 | 26 | 8.9 | 318 | (NA) |
| 530 | Logan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 68 | (NA) | 68 | (NA) |
| 528 | McHenry | 119 | 118 | 125 | 142 | 159 | 17 | 12.0 | 40 | 33.6 |
| 541 | Metropolitan** | 1 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 524 | Moraine Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 527 | Morton | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 25.0 | 5 | (NA) |
| 535 | Oakton | 52 | 54 | 64 | 72 | 55 | -17 | -23.6 | 3 | 5.8 |
| 505 | Parkland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 126 | (NA) | 126 | (NA) |
| 515 | Prairie State | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | -1 | -100.0 |
| 521 | Rend Lake | 0 | 0 | 60 | 62 | 69 | 7 | 11.3 | 69 | (NA) |
| 537 | Richland | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 511 | Rock Valley | 264 | 224 | 324 | 180 | 376 | 196 | 108.9 | 112 | 42.4 |
| 518 | Sandburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 506 | Sauk Valley | 46 | 34 | 27 | 42 | 46 | 4 | 9.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 531 | Shawnee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 510 | South Suburban | 0 | 0 | 128 | 311 | 382 | 71 | 22.8 | 382 | (NA) |
| 533 | Southeastern | 13 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 6 | -5 | -45.5 | -7 | -53.8 |
| 522 | Southwestern* | 59 | 110 | 94 | 206 | 295 | 89 | 43.2 | 236 | 400.0 |
| 534 | Spoon River | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (NA) | 0 | (NA) |
| 504 | Triton | 33 | 55 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 400.0 | -28 | -84.8 |
| 516 | Waubonsee | 108 | 101 | 141 | 126 | 169 | 43 | 34.1 | 61 | 56.5 |
| 539 | Wood | <u>42</u> | <u>56</u> | <u>70</u> | <u>73</u> | <u>110</u> | <u>37</u> | <u>50.7 %</u> | <u>68</u> | <u>161.9 %</u> |
| | TOTALS | 1,292 | 1,615 | 3,001 | 3,342 | 4,177 | 835 | 25.0 % | 2,885 | 223.3 % |

*Formerly Belleville Area College

**Fall 1998 data only

SOURCE OF DATA: Annual Enrollment & Completion Data (A1)