

**Capital Community College
Employment & Wage Report
Graduate Years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19**

The employment and wage data in this summary report have been provided by the Connecticut Department of Labor and obtained through the Board of Regents. This study includes all Capital Community College students who received a credential, Associate Degree or Certificate, at any time during the three academic years (2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19).

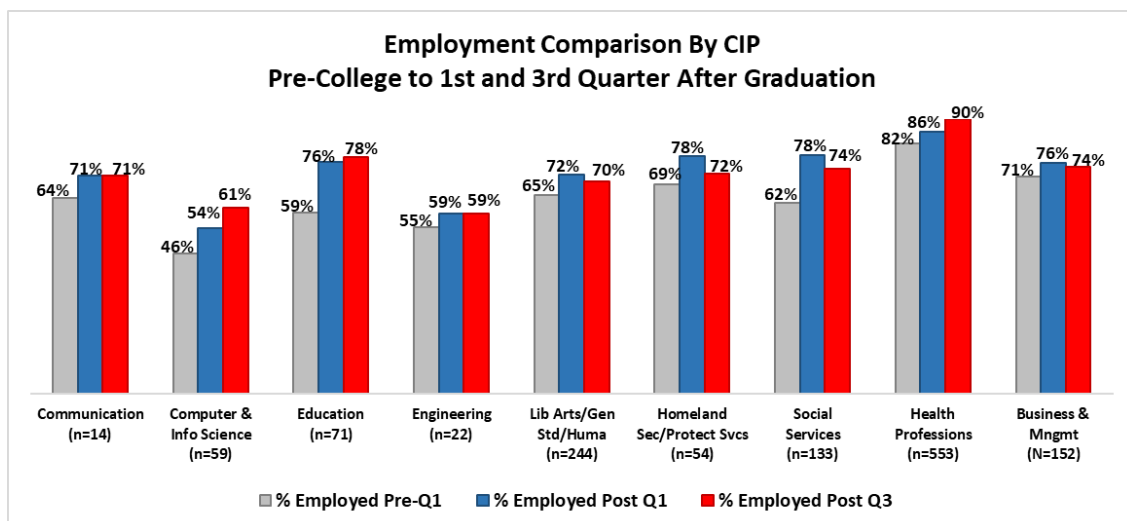
The DOL findings on wages and employment give a broad overview, but it should be noted that the employment counts and salary levels may be under-represented, as it does not account for those graduates who are actively working out of state, or employed in a job that is not covered by CT Unemployment Insurance law (military, small business, etc.). It should also be noted that the DOL uses data suppression when necessary, in order to avoid situations where individual identities could be calculated. This suppression impacts the employment numbers and all associated wage data that would have been calculated. In addition, the quarterly calculation for salary combines individuals working full-time and part-time, therefore the total average wages in this report are lower than if everyone in the calculation was working full-time.

The charts below represent data at different points in time. They are snapshots of the data for those graduates employed at a particular point:

- The quarter before the student began college (Pre-Q1)
- First quarter after completing the credential (Post-Q1)
- Third quarter after completing the credential (Post-Q3)

The DOL provided data tables by Classification of Instructional Program (CIP Codes), identifying programs using 2 and 6 digits CIP Codes. Not all programs have been detailed down to the 6-digit level, most likely due to limitations in capturing employment information as well as data suppression. Details regarding the employer and related industry information was not included in the DOL data tables and therefore, where our graduates are employed, or what industry they are working in, was not available for this report

The chart below compares employment status of graduates before college, to the 1st and 3rd quarter after receiving their credential. The programs have been grouped by their 2-digit CIP Codes.

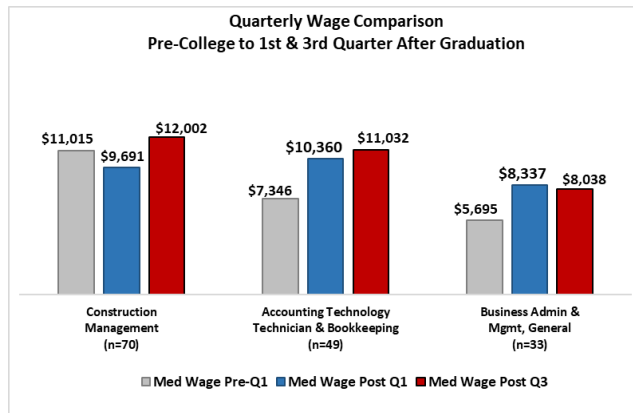
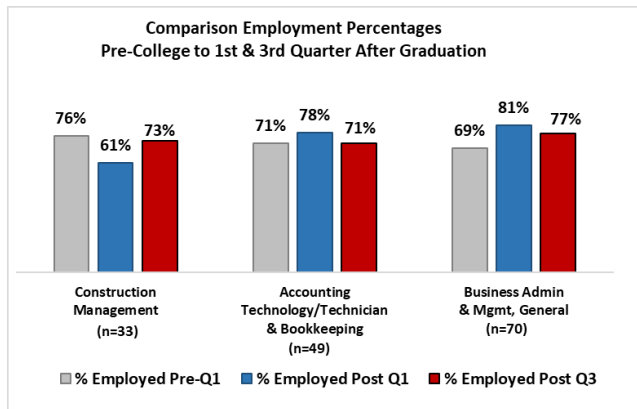


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The DOL did not provide details on all programs down to the 6-digit CIP Code level. The following program names may or may not be the same as Capital CC's program names. Some programs have been tied to the names provided by the DOL tables.

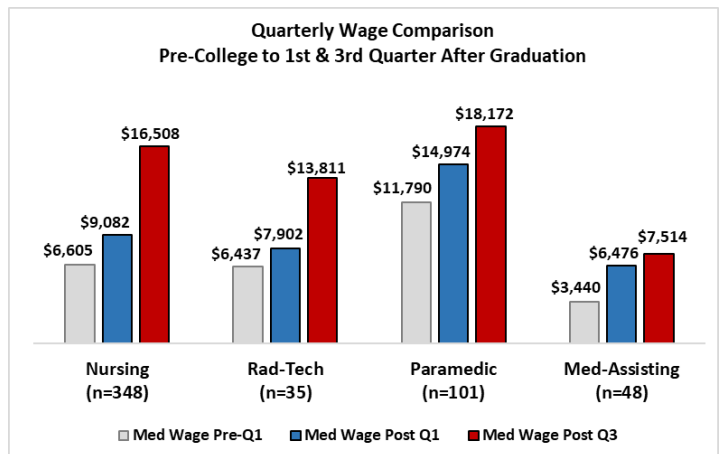
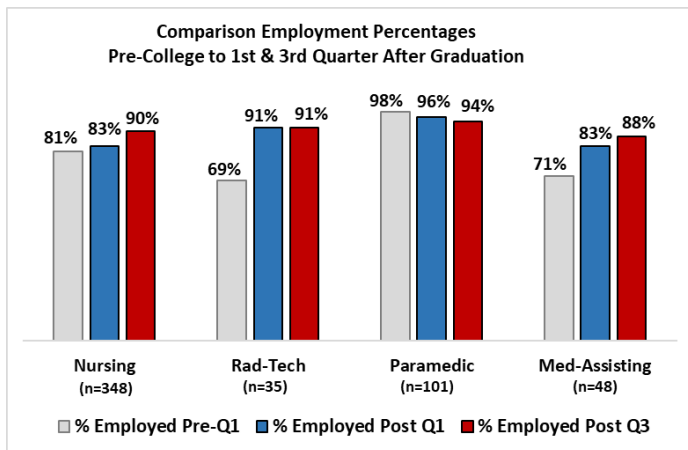
CIP Code 52 – Grouped

In the side by side charts below, employment status and salary can be viewed by program. The chart on the left indicates changes in employment status over time, whereas the chart on the right shows quarterly wage data for the same programs over the same period of time.



CIP CODE 51 - Grouped

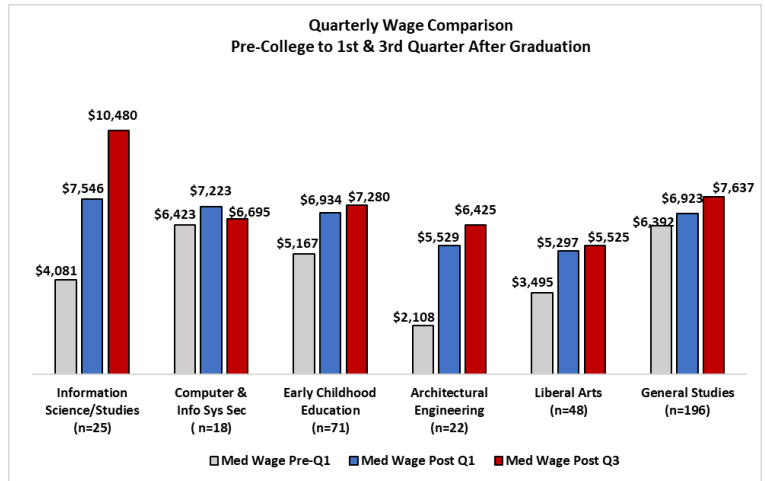
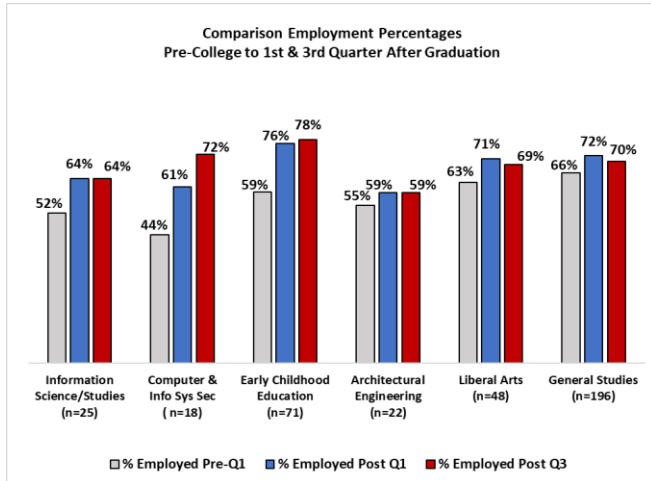
In the side by side charts below, employment status and salary can be viewed by program. The chart on the left indicates changes in employment status over time, whereas the chart on the right shows quarterly wage data for the same programs over the same period of time.



Capital Community College Employment & Wage Report Graduate Years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

CIP CODES 11, 13, 15, & 24

In the side by side charts below, employment status and salary can be viewed by program. The chart on the left indicates changes in employment status over time, whereas the chart on the right shows quarterly wage data for the same programs over the same period of time.



The following charts represents the **Average Annual Wage** by program, two years after graduation. Per DOL definition, this is an “estimated annual wage calculated by multiplying by four the average wages earned for individuals who were found to meet the definition of 'stable employment'”. Please note, the calculation for the average annual wage combines individuals working full-time and part-time, therefore the total average wages are lower than if everyone in the calculation was working full-time.

