



Class of 2017 Graduate Follow-Up



Class of 2017 Graduate Follow-Up Report

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INTRODUCTION

The vision of Omaha Public Schools states, “Every Student. Every Day. Prepared for Success.” Every year the district follows up with OPS graduates to gauge their adjustment to life after high school. Specifically, students are contacted and asked questions regarding their long-term goals, transition into the workforce, enrollment in post-secondary education, and factors influencing these decisions.

Some of the information collected in the report is required by Nebraska State Law; however, additional data is gathered because of its value to families, staff members, and other interested agencies. The *2017 Follow-up of High School Graduates* is the 63rd such study administered by OPS.

Study Procedures

All students graduating from Omaha Public Schools in 2017, a total of 2,910, were included in this study. In the spring semester of their graduating year, students provided the Research Division with their email address and phone number, as well as phone numbers of friends or family with whom they were close. The district contacted these individuals to obtain updated student information when records on file were no longer valid.

Approximately five to six months after graduation, the OPS Research Division emailed students a survey regarding their current life experiences and activities. A total of 423 graduates completed the survey online. The remaining students were contacted by phone to complete the survey, resulting in an additional 1,919 respondents. In total, 2,342 (80.5%) graduating seniors completed the survey. The Research Division used the survey software created by Qualtrics to collect the graduate follow up data.

The goal of this report is to clearly present data and illustrate findings related to graduate post high school activities and outcomes. The Research Division can be contacted to clarify information contained in the report. Requests for additional information regarding the study can be made to the Division of Research, Omaha Public Schools, 3215 Cuming Street, Omaha, Nebraska, 68131-2024. Please direct emails to Teresa Eske at Teresa.eske@ops.org.

Prepared by:

Teresa Eske
Evaluation Specialist

Approved by:

Scott Schmidtbonne
Executive Director of Research

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 2017 GRADUATES

As in the past, for the 2017 Graduate Follow Up Study, the Research Division attempted to contact *all* 2,910 Omaha Public Schools’ 2017 graduates and achieved a completed survey from 2,342 graduates resulting in an 80.5% contact rate. Additionally, contact rates ranging from 80.1% to 81.0% were achieved across all seven OPS high schools. Consequently, the demographic make-up of the contacted 2017 graduates was nearly identical to the 2017 graduating class as a whole.

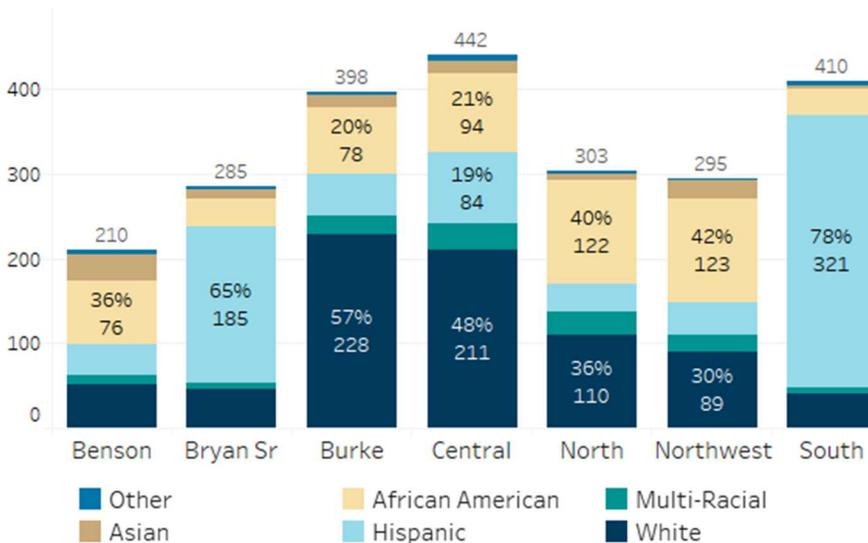
Most (92.3%) of the 2017 graduates were considered “on time” graduates or students who graduated after the typical four years of high school. A few (7.0%) graduated one to four years late, and fewer (0.7%) graduated one to three years early. Similar to other demographics, the “time to graduate” of the contacted graduates was similar to the whole graduating class; 93.5% on time, 6.0% late, and 0.6% early.

Table 1 further illustrates the demographic similarity between the 2017 graduates and those who completed their Graduate Follow Up survey. The contacted graduates were representative with respect to gender, socioeconomic status, English language proficiency, special education status as well as racial composition.

Table 1. Demographic Comparison of the 2017 Graduating Class and Those Who Were Contacted

	All 2017 Graduates	Contacted 2017 Graduates
Female/Male Ratio	51%/49%	52%/48%
Free/Reduced Lunch	65%	64%
English Learners	5%	5%
Former English Learners	22%	21%
Special Education	2%	2%
African American	25%	24%
Asian	5%	4%
American Indian & Pacific Islander	1%	1%
Hispanic	32%	32%
Multi-Racial	5%	5%
White	32%	33%

Figure 1. The Number of Contacted 2017 Graduates



The representative nature of the contacted graduates extended to the varied racial composition of graduates across the OPS high schools. Figure 1 (to the left) illustrates both the number and percentage of contacted graduates from each racial/ethnic group for each OPS high school. South and Bryan High Schools had the largest percentage of Hispanic graduates while Burke and Central had the largest percentage of White graduates. North and Northwest had the largest percentage of

African American graduates. The “Other” racial/ethnic group includes Native American and Pacific Islander graduates.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE

At the district level, 60% of the contacted 2017 graduates were attending some type of post-secondary education either full or part time. Nationally, 67% of 2017 high school graduates were pursuing post-secondary education the fall after they graduated (The Center for Education Statistics, 2019). As can be seen in Figure 2, post-secondary enrollment varied significantly across OPS high schools with Burke achieving the highest percentage at 70%. At the district level, both the number and percentage of graduates enrolling in some type of post-secondary education decreased slightly when compared to the 2016 graduates. In fact, as can be seen in Figure 3, the percentage of OPS graduates who attended post-secondary education has decreased by six percentage points over the past five years. Additionally, the proportion of post-secondary attendees who attended *full time* has also decreased.

Figure 2. 2017 Graduates' Post-Secondary Educational Attendance

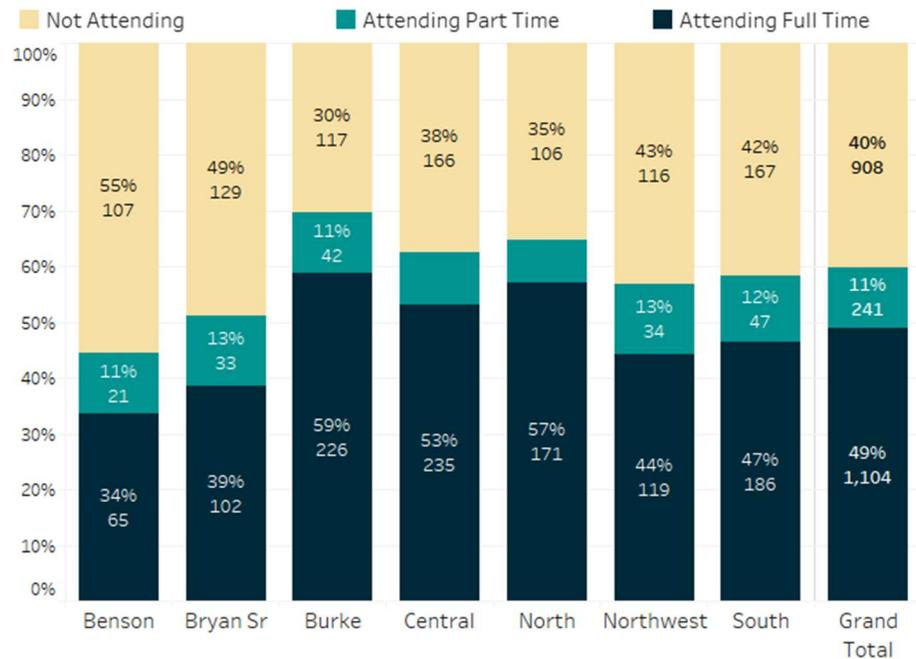
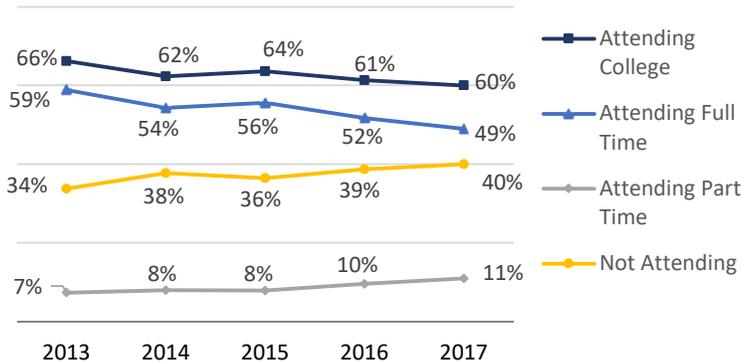


Figure 3. Five Years of Post-Secondary Attendance



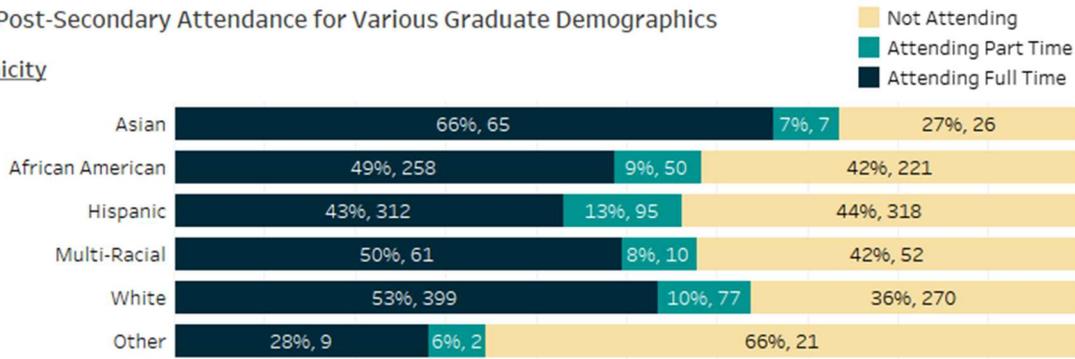
followed by White graduates (63%), and African American and Multi-Racial graduates (58%). Graduates who were eligible for free/reduced price lunch were far less likely to attend post-secondary education when compared to their more affluent counterparts (53% vs. 71%). Graduates who were English Learners (ELs) were least likely (48%) to attend post-secondary education; however, *former* ELs attended post-secondary education at a higher rate (64%) than non-EL graduates (59%). Only 27% of the graduates working full time were attending post-secondary education, whereas 75% of graduates employed part time were doing so.

Demographic Influences on Post-Secondary Attendance

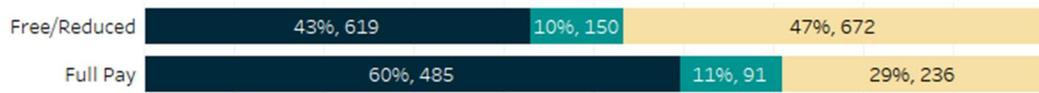
Several demographic characteristics appear to influence the likelihood of OPS graduates attending full or part time post-secondary education. Figure 4 illustrates that post-secondary attendance differed for 2017 graduates from different racial backgrounds, socioeconomic status, English language proficiency, and employment status. Asian graduates were the most likely to have enrolled in post-secondary education (73%),

Figure 4. Post-Secondary Attendance for Various Graduate Demographics

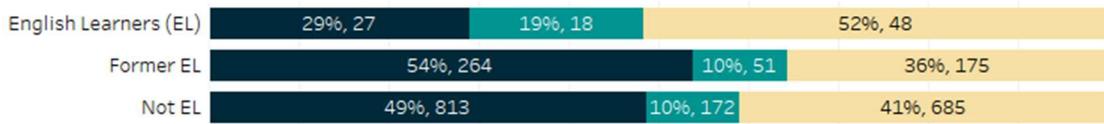
Race/Ethnicity



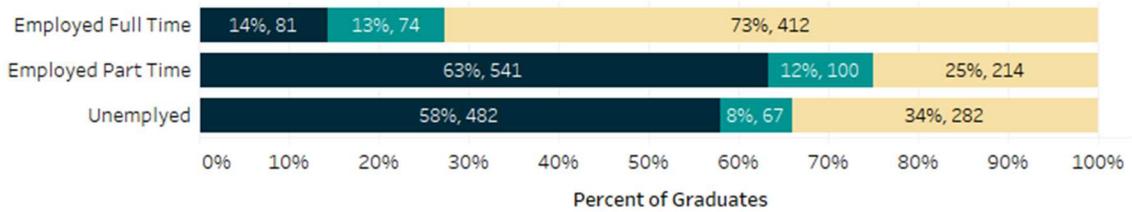
Lunch Program Status



English Language Proficiency



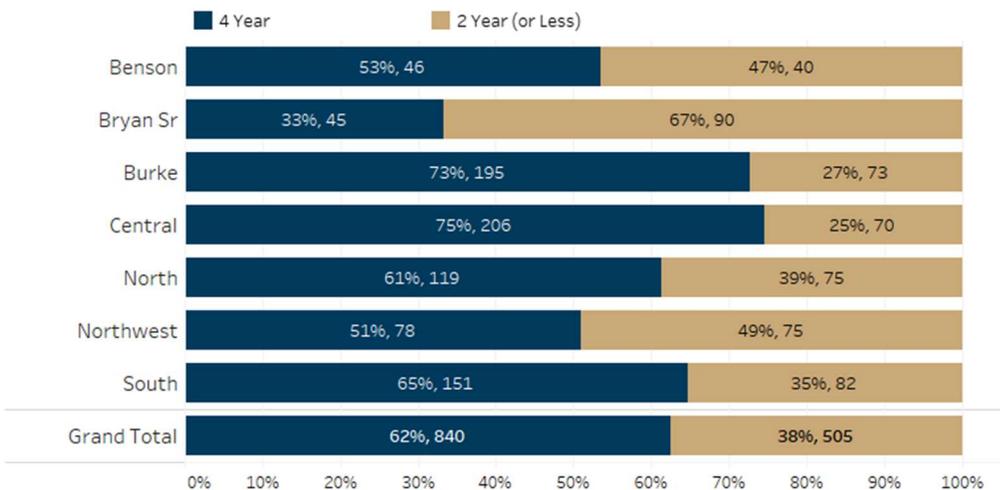
Employment Status



Type of Programs and Post-Secondary Institutions Attended by the 2017 Graduates

At the district level, 62% of the graduates attending post-secondary education were participating in a four year program and 38% were participating in a two year (or less) program. Nationally, 66% of 2017 graduates attending post-secondary education were attending four year programs and 34% were attending two year programs (The Center for Education Statistics, 2019). As shown in Figure 5, the proportion of graduates participating in four and two year programs differed considerably across OPS high schools. Central High School had the highest percentage of graduates attending four year programs (75%), followed closely by Burke High School (73%). Bryan High School had

Figure 5. Type of Educational Program Attended by 2017 Graduates



the highest percentage of graduates attending two year programs (67%), followed by Northwest High School (49%).

Figure 6. Post-Secondary Schools Attended by 2017 Graduates

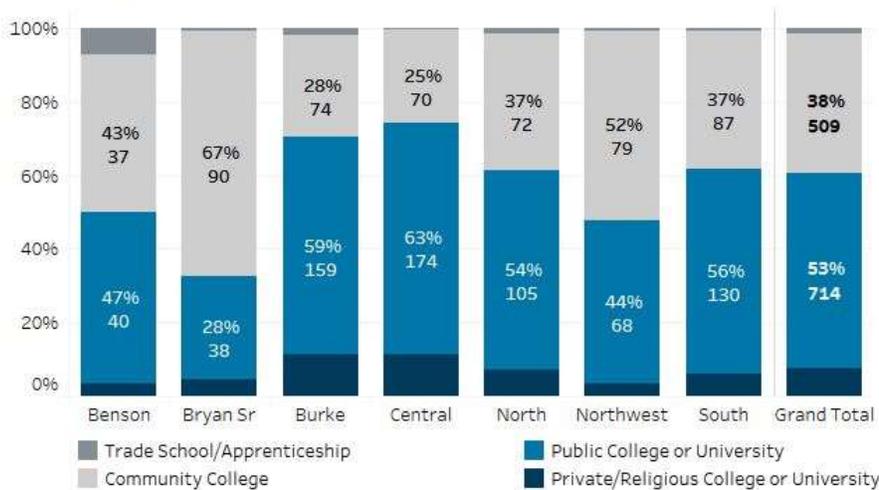
Trade School/Apprenticeship	Other*	1%, 19
Community College	Iowa Western Community College	4%, 54
	Metropolitan Community College	32%, 429
	Other*	2%, 26
Public College or University	University of Nebraska - Kearney	2%, 27
	University of Nebraska - Lincoln	13%, 171
	University of Nebraska - Omaha	28%, 380
	Wayne State College	1%, 15
	Other*	9%, 121
Private/Religious College or University	Bellevue University	1%, 11
	College of Saint Mary	1%, 11
	Creighton University	1%, 20
	Other*	5%, 61

*Other post-secondary schools attended by OPS graduates included a multitude of educational institutions located across the country (see Figure 10).

Figure 6 illustrates nearly 1/3 (32%) of the 2017 graduates participating in post-secondary education attended Metropolitan Community College. The University of Nebraska at Omaha was the second most frequently attended school (28%). The University of Nebraska system, as a whole, served 43% of OPS graduates attending post-secondary education.

Many (53%) graduates attending post-secondary education attended a public college or university. Community Colleges were also a popular choice (38%). Private Colleges and Universities (8%) and Trade Schools and Apprenticeships (1%) served fewer graduates. The types of post-secondary educational institutions attended by

Figure 7. Type of Post-Secondary Schools Attended by 2017 Graduates



graduates differed significantly across high schools (see Figure 7). Graduates from Central and Burke High Schools were most likely to attend public and private colleges or universities. Graduates from Bryan and Northwest High Schools were most likely to attend a Community College.

Given the differing costs of the various types of post-secondary educational institutions it comes as no surprise that graduates who were eligible for

free/reduced price lunch were significantly less likely to attend private colleges or universities and more likely to attend community colleges than their more affluent counterparts (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Post-Secondary School Type and Lunch Status

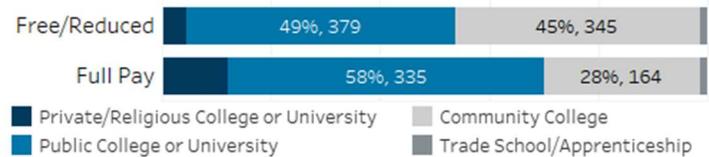
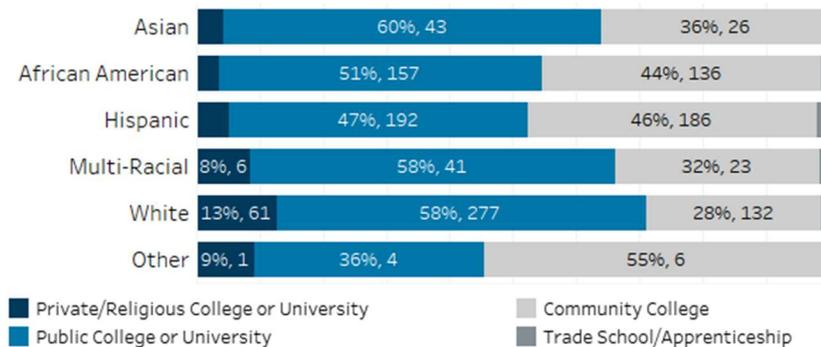


Figure 9 illustrates the variability found in the type of post-secondary schools attended by college-going graduates from different racial/ethnic backgrounds. With the exception of those in the “Other” race/ethnicity category, graduates from all

Figure 9. Post-Secondary School Type and Race/Ethnicity



racial/ethnic backgrounds were more likely to attend a public college or university than any other type of school; however, the proportion of graduates doing so differed considerably. For example, 60% of Asian college attendees attended a public college or university, whereas 47% of Hispanic college attendees did so. White college attendees were the most likely to attend a private or religious college or university (13%)

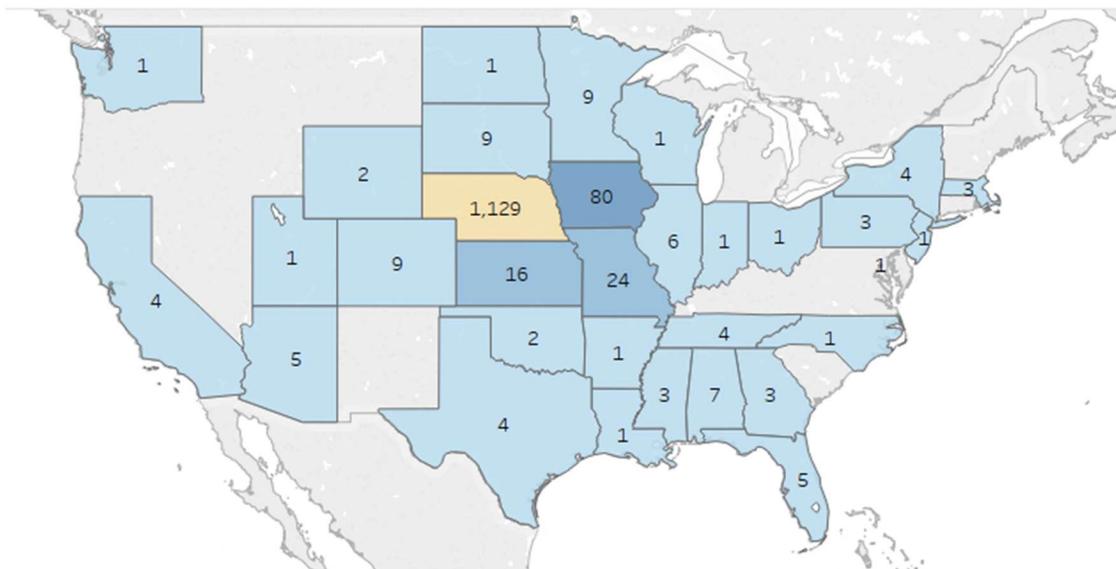
when compared to all other racial groups. Hispanic, African American, and “Other” college attendees were the most likely to attend a community college (46%, 44%, and 55% respectively).

As shown in Figure 10, the 2017 OPS graduates pursuing post-secondary education attended institutions all across the United States. The vast majority of college going graduates, however, remained relatively close to home and attended post-secondary education in Nebraska or the neighboring states of Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. One graduate attended post-secondary education in Alaska (not pictured).

Figure 10. States Where the 2017 Graduates Attend Post-Secondary Education

Number of College Attendees

1 to 9 10 to 49 50 to 99 100 or More



Financial Support and the Decision to Attend or Not Attend Post-Secondary Education

The 2017 graduates who attended post-secondary education either full or part time utilized multiple types of funding sources to pay for their education (see Table 2). Overall, scholarships were the most frequently utilized funding source; 60% of graduates earned a scholarship to help pay for college. The second most common funding source used

by graduates was grants; however, students who were eligible for free/reduced price lunch while in high school were much more likely to utilize grants (55%) than graduates who were not eligible (31%). Graduates who were eligible for free/reduced price lunch were much less likely than their more affluent counterparts to utilize personal earnings/savings and help from family or friends (21% vs. 42% and 9% vs. 40% respectively).

Graduates who were attending post-secondary education either full or part time noted several factors influenced their decisions to attend post-secondary education (see Table 3). The most common factor was that graduates were pursuing a career that required a degree. This factor was most influential for both graduates who were and were not eligible for free/reduced price lunch. The need to improve job qualifications and

Table 3. Factors Influencing Graduates’ Decisions to Attend Post-secondary Education: Socio-Economic Differences

	All Attending College	Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch	Full Pay
Pursuing a career that requires a degree	78%	77%	81%
Need to improve job skills/qualifications	63%	65%	61%
Parents/guardians wanted you to attend college	62%	60%	65%
The availability of financial resources	50%	54%	46%
Believe college is the only means to a better job	43%	46%	40%
Other	2%	2%	2%

parents’ desire for students to attend college were also significant factors for graduates from different socioeconomic backgrounds. The largest difference between graduates of different socioeconomic backgrounds was that the availability of financial resources was more often noted as influential for graduates who were eligible for free/reduced price lunch (54%) than those who were not eligible (46%).

Graduates who made the decision to not attend post-secondary education right after high school were also asked about factors that influenced that decision (see Table 4). The most frequent answer to this question, for graduates of both socioeconomic backgrounds, was the need to take a break from school (59% to 61%). The largest differences between graduates of different socioeconomic backgrounds were that, when compared to their less affluent counterparts, graduates who were not eligible for free/reduced price lunch were more often influenced by their grades or test scores being too low (14% vs. 8%) and not liking school (11% vs. 3%).

Table 2. Graduates’ Sources of Financial Support for Post-secondary Education: Socio-Economic Differences

	All Attending College	Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch	Full Pay
Grants	45%	55%	31%
Scholarships	60%	62%	58%
Loans	29%	22%	39%
Personal earnings/savings	30%	21%	42%
Family/friends	22%	9%	40%
Employer assistance	1%	1%	2%
Other	1%	1%	1%

Table 4. Factors Influencing Graduates’ Decision to Not Attend Post-Secondary Education: Socioeconomic Differences

	All Attending College	Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch	Full Pay
Want to take a break from school	59%	59%	61%
Career doesn’t require a degree	4%	3%	6%
Unable to obtain enough funds	37%	39%	29%
Grades/test scores too low	10%	8%	14%
Family related issues or demands	11%	12%	8%
Do not think school is worth it (effort, money, time, etc.)	3%	3%	6%
Do not like school	5%	3%	11%
Other	20%	19%	21%

Of the 908 graduates who were not attending some type of post-secondary education when they were contacted, 85% planned to attend college in the future. Though 27% of these graduates were undecided as to when they would attend college, many (56%) planned to do so within the following year.

Differences Between Graduates Who Were and Were Not Attending Post-Secondary Education

All 2017 graduates were asked whether their parents/guardians attended college and whether they obtained some type of degree. Forty-four percent (44%) of graduates reported their parents/guardians attended college and 76% of these parents earned some type of degree. Graduates whose parents earned a degree were much more likely to attend some type of post-secondary education.

- 73% of graduates whose parents attended college and earned a degree were attending some type of post-secondary education
- 54% of graduates whose parents did not attend college were attending some type of post-secondary education
- 50% of graduates whose parents attended college but did not earn a degree were attending some type of post-secondary education

In addition to parents’/guardians’ degree attainment, graduates who were and were not attending post-secondary education differed in several other ways. Table 5 illustrates that graduates who were not attending

Table 5. Additional Differences Between Graduates Attending and Not Attending Post-secondary Education

The Graduate ...	All Graduates	Attending College	Not Attending College
Is married	1%	1%	2%
Has at least one dependent	6%	3%	11%
Lives with parents/guardians	60%	50%	73%
Lives with friends, relatives, or alone	15%	9%	23%
Lives in group housing (e.g. dorms)	26%	41%	4%
Lives with someone at no cost to the graduate	47%	41%	57%
Pays own rent or dorm fee (e.g., Loans)	46%	51%	38%
Has Rent paid by someone other than the graduate	6%	7%	5%

post-secondary education were more likely to have dependents, live with their parents, and live with someone else at no cost to the graduate. These differences in housing are due to the higher percentage of graduates who are attending post-secondary education living in dormitories and paying for their housing through scholarships or student loans.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE 2017 GRADUATES

The majority (64%) of the 2017 graduates were employed in some capacity at the time they were contacted for their follow-up; 24% full time, 38% part time, and 2% were in the armed forces.

Thirty-six percent (36%) of graduates were not employed when contacted; 15% were looking for employment and 21% were not looking. The employment status of graduates varied across OPS high schools; however, this variability was not nearly as great as the variability of post-secondary educational attendance (see Figure 11).

The employment status of OPS graduates has remained relatively steady over the past five years though some fluctuation has occurred (see Figure 12). The percentage of graduates who were employed full time has increased slightly but steadily over the past five years while part time employment has fluctuated. The percentage of graduates who were unemployed but looking for employment has remained steady while the percentage of graduates who are unemployed and not looking has decreased.

Figure 11. Employment Status of the 2017 Graduates

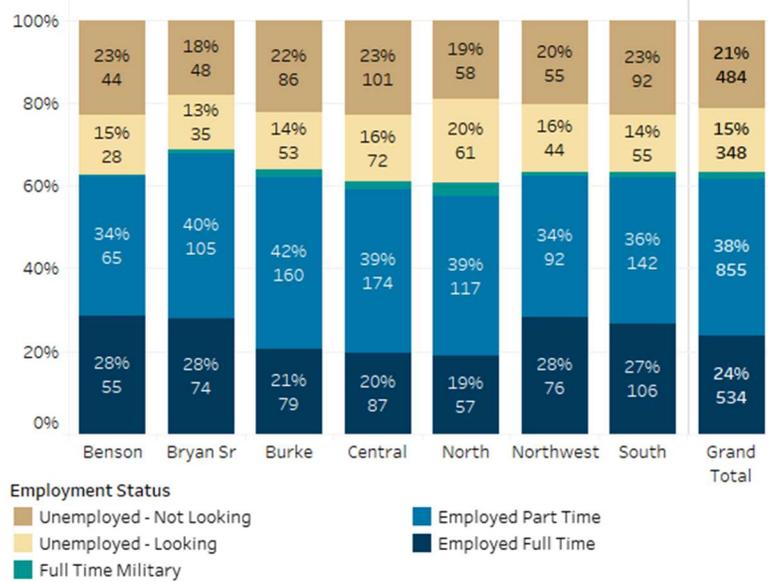
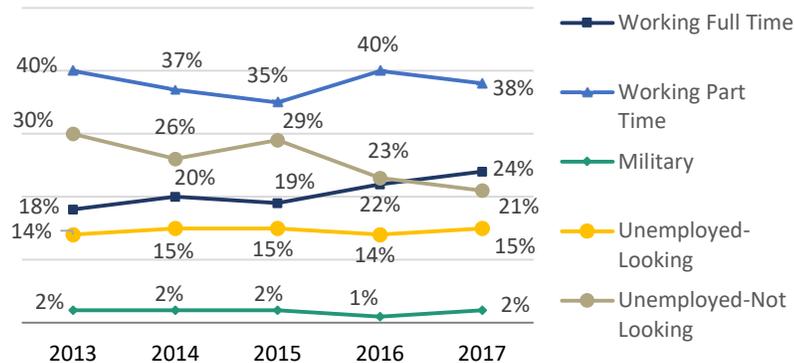


Figure 12. Five Years of Graduates' Employment

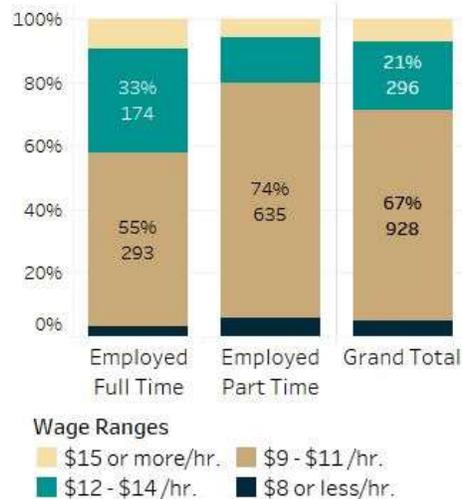


Variability in Employment Status Across Demographic Groups

Figure 14 illustrates the employment status of the 2017 graduates varied considerably across differing racial, socioeconomic, English language proficiency, and post-secondary educational attendance groups. Asian American graduates were by far the least likely ethnic group to be working full time and the most likely to be unemployed and not looking for employment. Hispanic graduates were the most likely ethnic group to be working full time, followed by multi-racial graduates and Native American and Pacific Islander graduates. Though the proportion of graduates who were unemployed varied

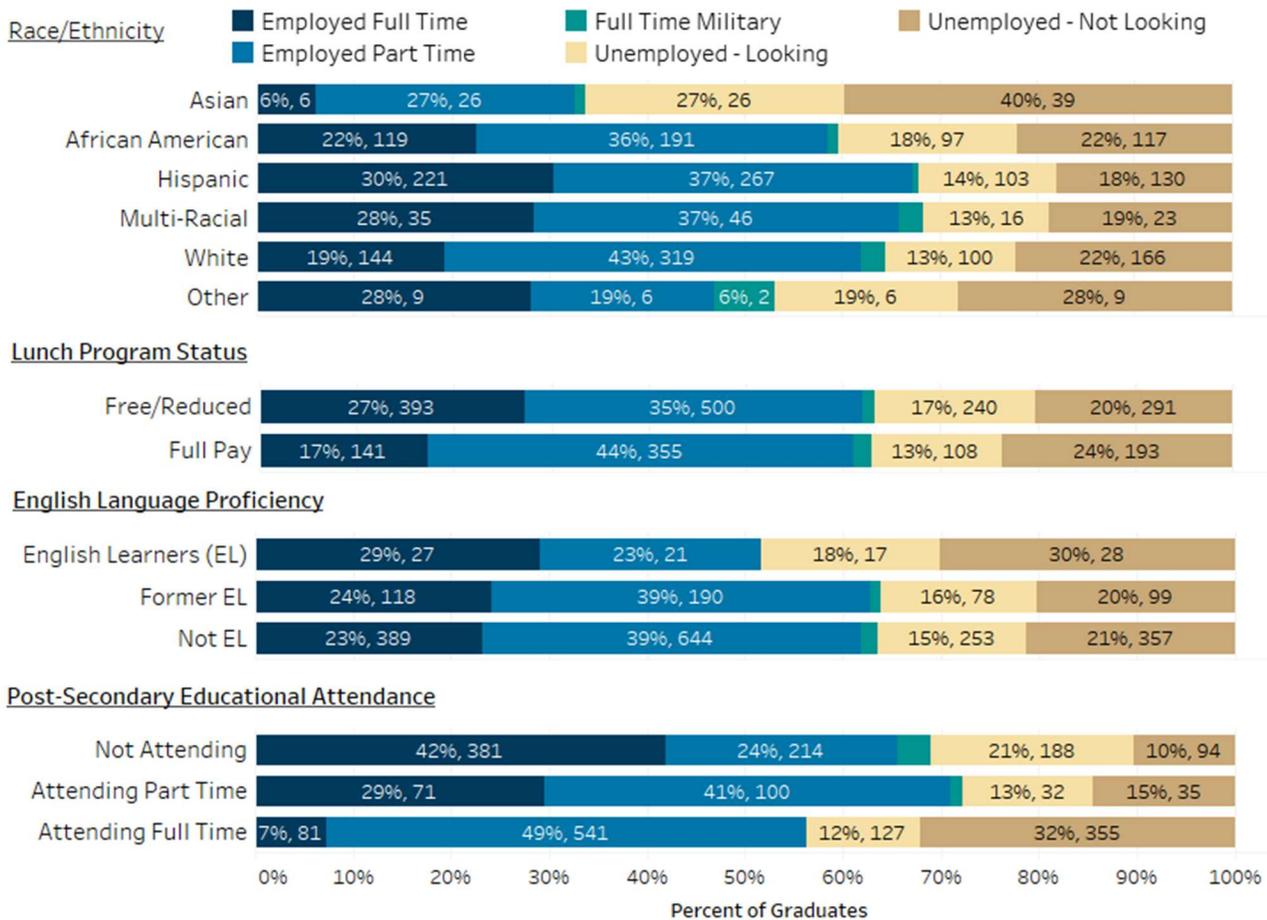
As illustrated in Figure 13, The vast majority of graduates who were employed were earning \$9 or more per hour. As shown in Figure 13, graduates working full time were much more likely than those working part time to earn \$12 or more per hour.

Figure 13. Hourly Wage of Graduates Employed Full and Part Time



widely across ethnic groups, more than half of the unemployed graduates within each group were not looking for employment.

Figure 14. Employment Status of the 2017 Graduates



Graduates who were and were not eligible for free/reduced price lunch while in high school were similarly likely to be working, however, graduates who were eligible were more likely to be working full time. English Learner (EL) graduates were more likely than former EL graduates and non-EL graduates to be working full time and not looking for employment if they were unemployed. Former EL and non-EL graduates were very similar to each other with respect to employment status. Finally, employment status differed significantly for graduates depending on whether or not they were attending post-secondary education. Graduates who were attending post-secondary education full time were significantly less likely to be working full time and if unemployed, significantly less likely to be looking for employment. Graduates who were not attending post-secondary education were most likely to be working full time and if unemployed, more likely to be looking for a job. Graduates who were attending post-secondary education part time were most likely to be working either full or part time and least likely to be unemployed.

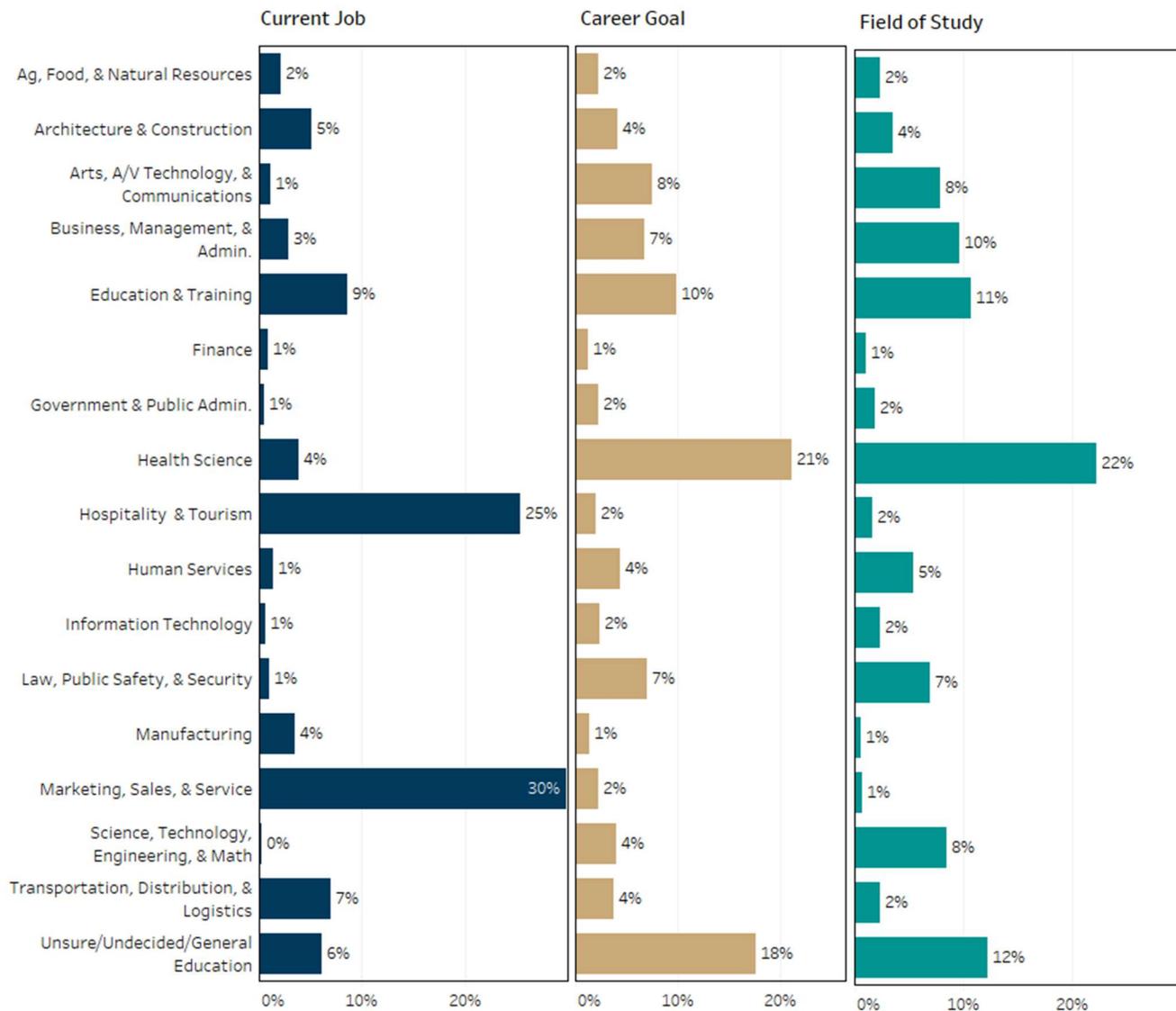
Current Jobs, Career Goals, and Fields of Study

It is not surprising that many of the jobs held by the 2017 graduates tended to be entry level or low skill jobs. Many working graduates are also attending post-secondary education and likely require the flexibility offered by these types of jobs.

Figure 15 illustrates the 2017 graduates who were working when contacted held jobs in every career field; however, the majority (64%) of jobs held by graduates fell into only three career fields.

- 30% of working graduates held jobs in the Marketing, Sales, and Service career field. This field includes jobs such as cashiers, supermarket clerks, telemarketing, and retail sales.
- 25% of working graduates held jobs in the Hospitality and Tourism career field. This field includes jobs such as cooks, wait staff, host/hostesses, and hotel/motel front desk and housekeeping staff.
- 9% of working graduates held jobs in the Education and Training career field. This field includes jobs such as childcare, camp counselors, educators, and coaches.

Figure 15. 2017 Graduates' Current Jobs, Career Goals, and Fields of Study



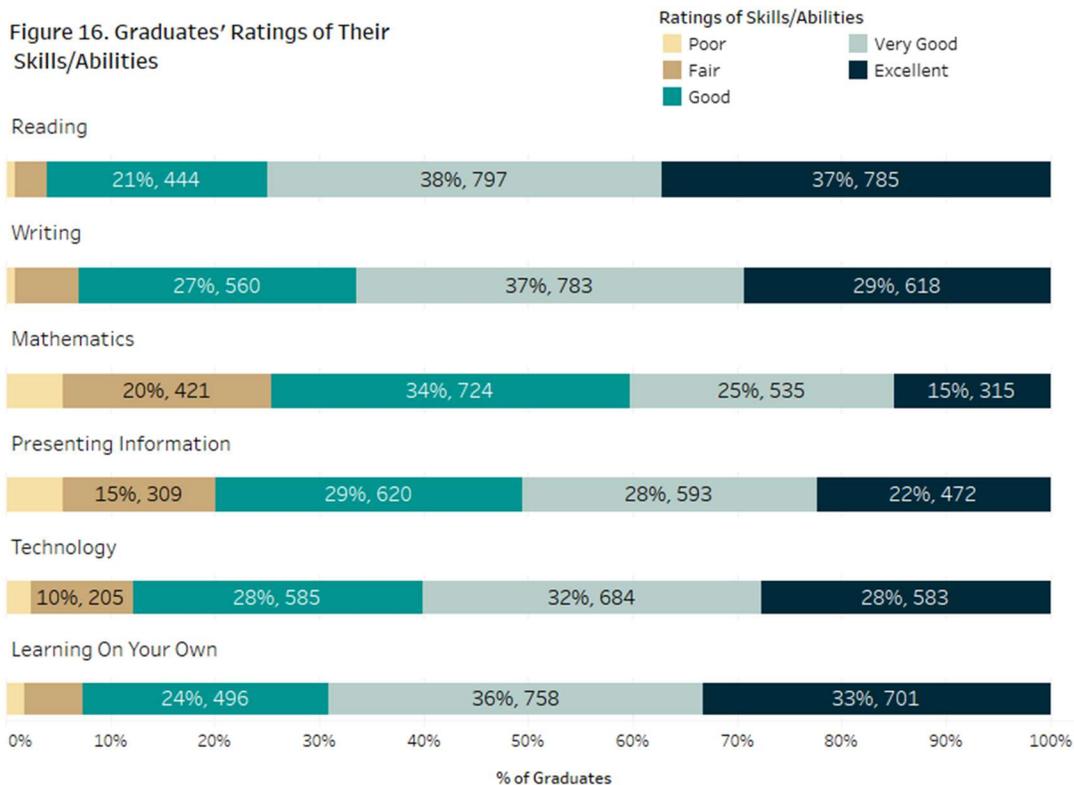
The current jobs and the career goals of the 2017 graduates are very similar to those of past graduating classes. Health Sciences is easily the most popular field for graduates' career goals, followed by Education and Training and Arts, A/V Technology, and Communications. Though most graduates were not working in their chosen career fields, overall, there was close alignment between the graduates' career goals and the fields of study (i.e., college majors) in which they were participating. A sizable proportion of graduates (18%) continued to be undecided or unsure of their career goal at the time of contact and 12% of graduates attending post-secondary education were undecided with respect to their field of study/major.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR THE GRADUATES

Graduates were asked to rate themselves on several skills/abilities related to their experiences at OPS as well as several features of their OPS education. They were also asked to give suggestions on what OPS could have done to better prepare them for life after high school. Their responses are summarized below.

Graduates' Ratings of Their Skills and Abilities

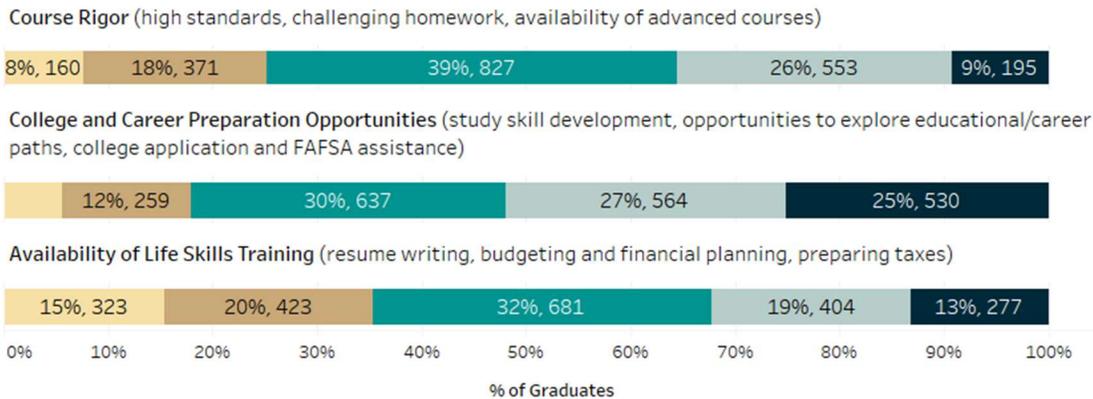
Graduates rated their skills/abilities using a 5-point scale ranging from poor to excellent. Overall, graduates were more likely to rate their skill/abilities favorably; graduates did not rate their skills/abilities as poor or fair very often (see Figure 16). Out of the six skills/abilities addressed in the survey, graduates were most confident regarding their reading skill, ability to learn on their own, and their writing skill. Over 65% of the graduates rated their skills/abilities in these three areas as very good or excellent. Graduates were least confident regarding their skills in mathematics and presenting information. Over 20% of graduates rated their skills/abilities in these two areas as poor or fair.



The Quality of Graduates' Experience in OPS

Overall, graduates rated the three features of their educational experience, course rigor, college and career preparation, and life skills training relatively favorably (see Figure 17). The 2017 graduates were most satisfied with OPS's efforts focused on college and career preparation. Over half of the graduates rated this feature as very good or excellent. Graduates were least satisfied with OPS's availability of life skills training. Though a third of the graduates rated this feature as very good or excellent, a third of the graduates rated it as poor or fair.

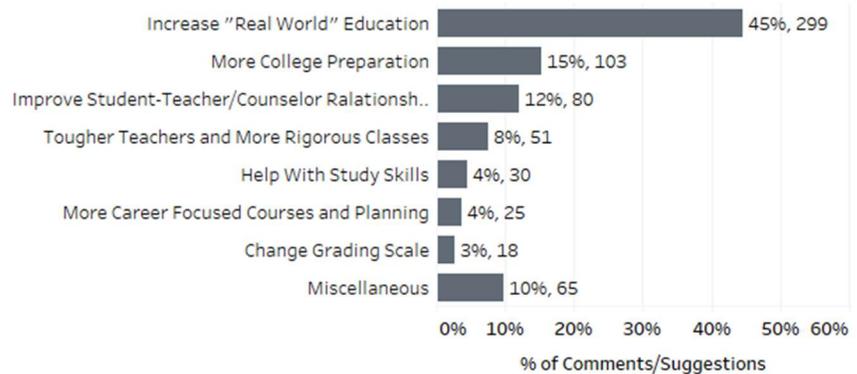
Figure 17. Graduates' Ratings of Features of Their OPS Education



Suggestions on What OPS Can Do Better

The final question of the Follow Up survey asked graduates to suggest anything Omaha Public Schools could have done to better prepare the graduates. Seventy percent (70%) of surveys were completed without the graduate leaving a comment or suggestion. Comments and suggestions were left by 671 graduates and were organized into topical categories. Figure 18 illustrates the percentage of comments and suggestions that fell into each of the categories that emerged.

Figure 18. What OPS Can Do To Better Prepare Graduates



Forty-five percent (45%) of graduates' comments pointed to a need to increase "real world" education. Graduates said they needed more "life skills training" particularly when it came to financial concerns (e.g., budgeting, banking, buying a house, taking out loans, doing taxes, paying bills, maintaining good credit, etc.). Fewer graduates (15% of comments) suggested more preparation for college. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of College Prep comments focused on financial aspects (e.g., student loans, FAFSA application) and 10% focused on academic concerns. Twelve percent (12%) of graduates' comments suggested a need to improve the relationship between students and teachers or counselors. Graduates mentioned issues regarding fairness, favoritism, caring about students as human beings, and communication. Nearly one third of the student/teacher relationship comments focused on more one on one time between students and teachers/counselors/coaches. Graduates also suggested that teachers needed to be tougher on students regarding assignment deadlines and classes should have been more rigorous (8% of comments). Four percent (4%) of comments suggested a need for more help with learning time management and study skills and another 4% of comments focused on a greater amount of career education courses and career planning activities. Several graduates felt the grading scale should be changed to more closely match the grading scales encountered in college (3% of comments). Finally, the Miscellaneous category accounted for 10% of comments and consisted of many topics such as improving discipline practices, staff quality, the need for better technology, strategies to motivate students, and specific suggestions on managing a school or classroom (e.g., more or less block scheduling, group work, speech classes, writing assignments, homework, etc.).

APPENDIX A

2017 Graduate Follow-Up Survey Items

1. Is the student unable to complete the survey?

- Yes - Please state the reason (1) _____
- No (2)

If the graduate is unable to complete the survey (1), Skip to the end of the survey.

2. Which of the following best describes your present employment situation?

- Employed Full-Time (1)
- Employed Part-Time (2)
- Full-Time Member of the Armed Forces (3)
- Unemployed - Seeking Employment (4)
- Unemployed - NOT Looking For Employment (5)

If (3) Is Selected Then Skip To Q7

If (4) Is Selected, Then Skip To Q7

If (5) Is Selected, Then Skip To Q7

3. What job are you currently performing? If you have multiple jobs, please list your primary position.

4. What field is your job in? If you are unsure of the field, please select the final option.

- (Select from the 16 Career Clusters) (1-16)
- Undecided (17)

5. In total, how many hours do you typically work each week? (Including all jobs.)

- 5 or fewer (1)
- 6 (2)
- 7 (3)
- ...
- 55 or greater (51)

6. What is your average hourly wage? (Including tips)

- \$5 or less (1)
- \$6 (2)
- \$7 (3)
- ...
- \$35 or greater (31)

7. What is your general career goal? In other words, what job would you like to pursue for your career?

8. What field do you intend to work in? If you are unsure, please select the last option.

- (Select from the 16 Career Clusters) (1-16)
- Undecided (17)

9. Following graduation from high school (as of the Fall semester of 2017), have you participated in any educational or training classes or activities? If so, do/did you attend full or part time?

- No (1)
- Full-time 12 semester hrs, 15 quarter hrs, or 6 semester hrs for Graduate Students (2)
- Part-time (3)

If No (1) Is Selected, Then Skip To Q20

10. What is the name of the school you attend(ed)?

- University of Nebraska - Omaha (1)
- University of Nebraska - Lincoln (2)
- University of Nebraska - Kearney (3)
- Metropolitan Community College (4)
- Iowa Western Community College (5)
- Creighton University (6)
- Wayne State College (7)
- College of Saint Mary (8)
- Bellevue University (9)
- Other (10)

If Other (10) Is Not Selected, Then Skip To Q15

11. Please type the full name of the school you attend.

12. What state is the school in?

13. In what city is the school located?

14. Which of the following categories best describes your present school? The first three options typically represent institutions with 4-year degree programs, while the last three tend to offer degrees or accreditation in two years or less.

- Public University or College (1)
- Religiously Affiliated University or College (2)
- Private University or College (3)
- Community College (4)
- Technical, Career, or Trade School (5)
- Other (seminars, workshops, apprenticeships, etc.) (6)

15. Which of the following best describes your educational program?

- 4-Year Program (1)
- 2-Year Program (2)
- Military Training (3)
- Apprenticeship (4)
- 1-Year Program (5)
- Online Classes (6)
- Other (Please describe your program) (7) _____

16. Which of the following categories is your field of study (major) in? If you are unsure which field it falls under, please type your major in the final option.

- (Select from the 16 Career Clusters) (1-16)
- Undecided (17)
- Other (Please enter your major in the space below): (18) _____

17. Are you taking or planning to take remedial or co-requisite college courses? Please select all that apply. If you do not plan to take either type of course, please proceed to the next question.

	Very Good	Excellent
Remedial Courses (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Co-requisite Courses (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- **Remedial Courses:** Generally courses that have course numbers starting with a zero or numbers less than 100 are considered developmental courses, or courses that prepare students for college-level courses. While these courses will not count toward your degree credit requirements, they are great "refresher" courses to help improve your math and writing skills (and increase the likelihood of success) when you do take regular college courses.
- **Co-requisite Courses:** Co-requisite courses provide supplemental academic instruction to students scoring just below college-ready cut scores. Unlike remedial courses, students earn credits toward their degree by completing co-requisite courses.

18. Which of the following factors influenced your decision to attend college? (Choose all that apply to you.)

- The need to improve job skills/qualifications (1)
- Pursuing a career that requires a degree (6)
- The availability of financial resources (2)
- Parents/guardians wanted you to attend college (3)
- The belief that college was the only means to a better job (4)
- Other (5) _____

19. What is/was your source of financial support? (Pick all that apply to you.)

- Financial aid grants (1)
- Loans (2)
- Personal earnings/savings (3)
- Family/friends (4)
- Scholarships (5)
- Employer assistance (6)
- Other (7) _____

Display Only if No (1) Is Selected in Q9

20. Which of the following factors influenced your decision to not attend college, or to leave school after one semester? (Choose all that apply to you.)

- Want to take a break from school (3)
- Career doesn't require a degree (5)
- Unable to obtain enough funding (scholarships, loans) to pay for tuition (2)
- Grades/test scores too low (6)
- Family related issues or demands (5)
- Do not think school is worth it (time, effort, money, etc.) (9)
- Do not like school (8)
- Other (7)

Display Only if No (1) Is Selected in Q9

21. Do you plan to attend college in the future?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

If No (2) Is Selected, Then Skip To Q23

22. When do you plan to attend college?

- Within the next 6 months (1)
- 6 months to 1 year from now (2)
- 1 to 2 years from now (3)
- 2 or more years from now (4)
- Undecided (5)

23. Did either of your parents (or guardian) attend college?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

If No (2) Is Selected, Then Skip To Q27

24. Did either of your parents or guardian complete any type of college degree?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

25. Are you married?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

26. Do you share housing with other people? If so, who do you live with?

- Alone (1)
- Group Housing (dormitories, Greek housing, etc.) (2)
- Parent(s) / Guardians(s) (3)
- Other Relative(s) (4)
- Friend(s) (5)

27. How do you pay for housing?

- Another person allows me to stay with them, free of charge (1)
- Another person pays my rents (2)
- I pay rent (including taking loans for campus housing) (3)
- I own my house/condo/etc. (4)**28.**

Do you have any dependents/children? If so, how many?

- None (1)
- 1 (2)
- 2 (3)
- 3 (4)
- More than 3 (5)

29. As a result of your experience in Omaha Public Schools, how would you rate your ability/skill level in the following areas?

There are five options, from lowest to highest: poor, fair, good, very good, and excellent.

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Reading	<input type="radio"/>				
Writing	<input type="radio"/>				
Mathematics	<input type="radio"/>				
Presenting Information	<input type="radio"/>				
Technology	<input type="radio"/>				
Learning on your own	<input type="radio"/>				

30. Please rate the quality of the following features related to your education at Omaha Public Schools on a scale from 1 - 5, with 1 being poor and 5 being excellent.

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Course Rigor	<input type="radio"/>				
College and Career Prep	<input type="radio"/>				
Life Skills Training	<input type="radio"/>				

- **Course rigor** (e.g., high standards, comparable to college-level difficulty, challenging homework, advanced courses available) (1)
- **College and career preparation opportunities** (e.g., study skill development, opportunities to explore education/career path, assistance with applications to college, scholarships, FAFSA, etc.) (2)
- **Life skills training availability** (e.g., resume writing, budgeting and financial planning, writing checks, preparing taxes, etc.) (3)

31. Is there anything you think Omaha Public Schools could have done to better prepare you?

APPENDIX B

OCCUPATIONAL CODE SHEET 16 CAREER CLUSTERS

1. **Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources**

- Landscapers, Gardeners, Lawn Care Workers, Grounds Crew
- Veterinarians, Veterinary Assistants, Plant or Animal Scientists
- Geologists, Mining Engineers, Mining Machine Operators
- Forest Harvesting and Protection, Fish and Game Wardens, Rangers, Natural Resource Managers
- Farmers and Ranchers, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Agricultural Products Inspectors, Animal Handlers, Groomers, and Trainers, Pest Control, Recycling Specialist

2. **Arts, Audio-Visual Technology, and Communications**

- Actors, Dancers, Musicians, Models, Producers, Directors, Writers
- Photographers, Designers (Interior and Fashion), Artists, Radio/TV Production
- Typesetters, Lithographic Production, Printing Press Operators, Bindery Workers, Photographic Process Workers
- Audio and Video Systems Technicians, Special Effects Technicians
- Telecommunications Technicians, Equipment, Cable, and Line Installers/Repairers
- Newscasters, Reporters, Editors, Broadcast Technicians

3. **Business, Management, and Administration**

- Executives, Department Managers, Managers and Assistant Managers of Restaurants, Hotels, Supermarkets, and Retail Stores, Entrepreneurs/Business Owners
- Accountants, Tax Preparers, Bookkeepers, Auditors, Bill Collectors, Billing Clerks
- Employment Interviewers, Personnel and Payroll Clerks, Human Resource Managers, Compensation and Benefits Administrators
- Data Entry Persons, Database Managers, Data Processors
- File Clerks, Office Managers, Secretaries, Receptionists, Stenographers

4. **Architecture and Construction**

- Plumbers, Carpenters, Electricians, Roofers, Brick Layers, Concrete Masons, Iron Workers, Drywall Installers and Finishers, Architects, Draftsmen, Painters, Construction Engineers
- Home Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Installation and Repair, Solar Technician
- Surveyors, Earth Moving Equipment and Crane Operators, Road and Highway Builders

5. **Education and Training**

- Teachers, Coaches, Trainers, Aerobics or Religious Instructors, Lecturers, Professors, Librarians, Tutors, Library Assistants, Priest/Preachers/Missionaries
- Child Care, Nanny, Teachers' Aides
- School Administrators, Deans, Supervisors, Educational Researchers
- Counselors, Developmental and School Psychologists, Speech Pathologists
- Foreign Language Interpreter
- College Recruiter

6. Finance

- Stock and Investment Brokers, Real Estate Managers
- Financial Managers, Financial Planners
- Insurance Agents, Insurance Adjusters, Actuaries
- Bank Tellers, Bank Officers, Loan Officers, Debt Collectors

7. Health Science

- Pharmacist, Paramedic, Physician, Surgical Technologist, Dentists, Optometrists, Psychologist/Psychiatrists, Radiologists, Sports Medicine Specialists
- Registered Nurse, Physical Therapist, Dental and Medical Assistants, Nursing/Psychiatric Aides, Licensed Practicing Nurse, Nurse Practitioners, Dental Hygienist, Chiropractor
- Hospital Building and Grounds Maintenance, Hospital Equipment Maintenance
- Public Health Administrators, Nurse Educators, Medical Records Technicians

8. Hospitality and Tourism

- Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders, Hosts/Hostesses, Food Preparers, Food Safety and Sanitation Inspectors
- Lifeguards, Athletes, Sports Officials, Amusement Park Attendants, Gaming and Recreational Operators
- Ticket Agents, Travel Agents, Tour Directors, Convention Services, Movie Theater Workers, Hotel Reservation Personnel
- Household (House Keeping) Workers, Baggage Attendants, Front Desk Attendants
- Janitorial

9. Human Services

- Barbers, Cosmetologists, Nail Technician, Massage Therapist
- Social Service Workers, Geriatric Service Workers, Community Service Organizers, Consumer Credit Counseling, Peace Corp Worker
- Career Counseling, Family Counseling, Dietitians, Nutritionists
- Mortician, Coroner
- Homemaker

10. Information Technology

- Webmaster, Web Designer
- Data Analysts, Database Specialists, Help Desk Technicians
- Computer Analyst, Computer Programmers, Software Engineers and Designers
- Computer Support Technicians, Network Engineers and Administrators

11. Law, Public Safety, and Security

- Fire Fighters, Fire Chiefs, Fire Inspectors and Investigators, Dispatchers
- Criminal Justice Professionals, Corrections Officers, Police, Guards, Detectives, Special Agents, Bailiffs, Forensic Experts, Search & Rescue Technicians
- Lawyers, Legal Assistants, Paralegal Personnel, Judges

12. Manufacturing

- Dental and Eyeglass Technicians, Jewelers, Musical Instrument Makers and Repairers, Precision Assemblers, Blacksmith
- Electronics (including Computer) Repair/Installation, Vending Machine Repairers
- Furniture Makers, Upholsterers, Shoe/Leather Production, Apparel/Textile Production, Factory Line Workers, Plastics Production, Machine Operators, Industrial Engineers, Forklift Operator, Mail Inserting Machine Operator
- Industrial Inspectors, Tool and Die Workers, Welders, Commercial/Industrial Equipment Repair and Installation, Sheet Metal Workers, Production Managers, Foremen

13. Government and Public Administration

- Individuals working in regulatory services (Utilities, Communications, Water)
- Tax Collectors and Assessors, Defense Services
- Legislators, Legislative Aides, Governmental Leaders, Foreign Language Interpreters, Economists
- Occupational Safety Technicians, Pollution Control Technicians, Energy Management, Garbage/Sanitary Engineers

14. Marketing, Sales, and Service

- Advertising Agents, Marketing Research, Public Relations Writers
- Warehouse Managers, Shipping and Receiving Clerks, Route Sales Persons
- E Commerce, Sales Supervisors, Wholesale Distributors, Small Business Entrepreneurs
- Real Estate Sales, Appraisers, Miscellaneous Retail and Wholesale Sales, Sale of Products and Services, Pharmaceutical Sales, Telemarketing, Supermarket Clerks, Cashiers

15. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

- Environmental Engineers, Water Treatment Operators
- Laboratory Researchers, Biologist, Chemist, Physicist, Meteorologist, Sociologist
- Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineers, Petroleum and Rocket Specialists, Mathematicians, Statisticians

16. Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics

- Flight Attendants, Bus, Truck, or Taxi Drivers, Rail Transportation, Pilots, Moving Van Drivers, Dispatchers, Air Traffic Controllers
- Urban Planners, Transportation Regulators
- Transportation Safety Analysts, Emergency Services Jobs
- Automobile, Motorcycle, and Aircraft Mechanics, Autobody Technicians, Car Washers
- Warehouse Operations Managers, Shipping and Receiving Clerks, Packers and Handlers, Postal Clerks, Mail Carriers, Dock Workers, Stockers

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