This document presents the Florida Associate of Arts (AA) Graduates' Follow-Up Outcomes. The total number of AA graduates has increased by 6.6% between 1990-91 and 1993-94. This increase was not consistent among the three major ethnic groups: Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics. The largest percentage increase was for blacks. Female graduates increased faster than males in both number and percent. The patterns of change in female graduates among the three major ethnic groups were varied. Among males, only blacks steadily increased for the three years, from 412 to 538 or 30.6%. These graduates were followed up by the Florida Education Training and Placement Information Program. The possible outcomes for graduates were continuing education in a public or private university, a community college or a Division of Public Schools institution such as a technical center, employment, or unemployment. The possible continuing education outcomes were combined into university and other. A graduate was classified in only one category with priority being given to continuing education. The overall percentage of students continuing their education declined slightly from 75 to 72. These same patterns were found in female and male outcomes. Black females were the only group that increased their continuing education percentage. (Contains graphs of these outcomes.) (VWC)
Florida
Associate of Arts Graduates' Follow-up Outcomes

July 1996

Office of Educational Services & Research
Division of Community Colleges
1340 Turlington Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
ASSOCIATE OF ARTS GRADUATES' FOLLOW-UP OUTCOMES

The total number of AA graduates has increased by six point six percent between 1990-91 and 1993-94 from 21,164 to 22,561. This increase was not consistent among the three major ethnic groups. The largest percentage increase was for blacks who went from 1,177 to 1,578. Hispanics did not share in this change and in fact declined slightly from 2,854 to 2,818. Whites increased by six percent from 16,455 to 17,443.

Female graduates increased faster than males in both number and percent. They went from 12,259 in 1990-91 to 13,106 in 1993-94 for an increase of six point nine percent. Males increased from 8,905 to 9,455 or six point two percent during this same time frame.

The patterns of change in female graduates among the three major ethnic groups were varied. White females rose, declined and then rose again for an overall increase of 626 graduates or 6.6%. Black females rose steadily from 765 to 1,040 for an overall increase of 35.9%. Hispanic females rose for two years and then declined in 1993-94 to an extent that the overall change was a decline of 53 graduates or 3.2%.

Among males, only blacks steadily increased for the three years, from 412 to 538 or 30.6%. White males rose for two years and then declined slightly for an overall change of 362 graduates or 5.2%. Hispanic males declined then rose then declined again for a net increase of only 17 graduates or 1.4%.

These graduates were followed up by the Florida Education Training and Placement Information Program (FETPIP). The possible outcomes were continuing education in a public or private university, a community college or a Division of Public Schools institution such as a technical center, found employed, in military service, or not found. The number of students in the military was so small that the category was deleted. The possible continuing education outcomes were combined into university and other. A graduate was classified in only one category with priority being given to continuing education.

The overall percentage of students continuing their education declined slightly from 75 to 72. Employed rose one point from fifteen to sixteen, while the percent not found rose by two points from ten to twelve. White graduates tend to mirror this overall pattern, with the percent continuing education declining from 74 to 72. Hispanic graduates also show a decline in percent continuing education, dropping from 78 to 75. The change for black graduates is in the opposite direction with an increase from 71 to 74 percent.

These same patterns were found in female and male outcomes. The overall percentage for continuing education for females declined from 73 to 71. Both the employment and not found percentage rose one point. The overall pattern for males was the same with the change going from 77 to 75 percent. In general, a larger percentage of males continued their education than did females and a larger percentage of females was employed.

Black females were the only group that increased their continuing education percentage. The change was from 70 to 73 percent. Black males were the only group that remained constant, at 73 percent.
AA Graduates

Total

1990-1991 21,164
1991-1992 22,896
1992-1993 22,865
1993-1994 22,561

White

1990-1991 16,455
1991-1992 17,824
1992-1993 17,495
1993-1994 17,443

Black

1990-1991 1,177
1991-1992 1,323
1992-1993 1,445
1993-1994 1,578

Hispanic

1990-1991 2,854
1991-1992 2,866
1992-1993 2,970
1993-1994 2,818

Source: FETPIP
Follow-up Outcomes

**Total**

- Not Found
- Employed
- Continuing Ed - Other
- Continuing Ed - Univ

- **1990-91**: 69%
- **1991-92**: 66%
- **1992-93**: 61%
- **1993-94**: 65%

**White**

- Not Found
- Employed
- Continuing Ed - Other
- Continuing Ed - Univ

- **1990-91**: 68%
- **1991-92**: 67%
- **1992-93**: 61%
- **1993-94**: 65%

**Black**

- Not Found
- Employed
- Continuing Ed - Other
- Continuing Ed - Univ

- **1990-91**: 64%
- **1991-92**: 63%
- **1992-93**: 61%
- **1993-94**: 68%

**Hispanic**

- Not Found
- Employed
- Continuing Ed - Other
- Continuing Ed - Univ

- **1990-91**: 71%
- **1991-92**: 69%
- **1992-93**: 61%
- **1993-94**: 68%

Source: FETPIP

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AA Graduates
Follow-up Outcomes
Females

Total

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Florida Associate of Arts Graduates' Follow-up Outcomes

Patricia Windham, Phd

Florida Community College System
State Board of Community Colleges

July 1996

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