

Leaving Ohio: Migration of Nursing, Accounting, and Computer Science

College Graduates — Team 3

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. To what extent are Ohio's college graduates in high-wage and high-demand occupations migrating to Illinois and Missouri?
2. What are the earnings and employment outcomes of people who have Ohio universities' bachelor's degrees in high wage/high demand occupations?

Cohort:

This group defined their cohort as Ohio graduates who received bachelor's degrees in nursing, accounting, or computer systems sometime between 2010 and 2012.

Outcomes of Interest

- Wage outcomes at 1, 2, and 3 years after graduation
- State of employment
- Presence of wages
- Consecutive quarters employed
- Enrollment in graduate school

Data Providers/Sources

Ohio Department of Higher Education

- Higher Education Information dataset

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

- Unemployment Insurance wage records

Illinois Department of Employment Security

- Unemployment Insurance wage records

Missouri Division of Employment Security

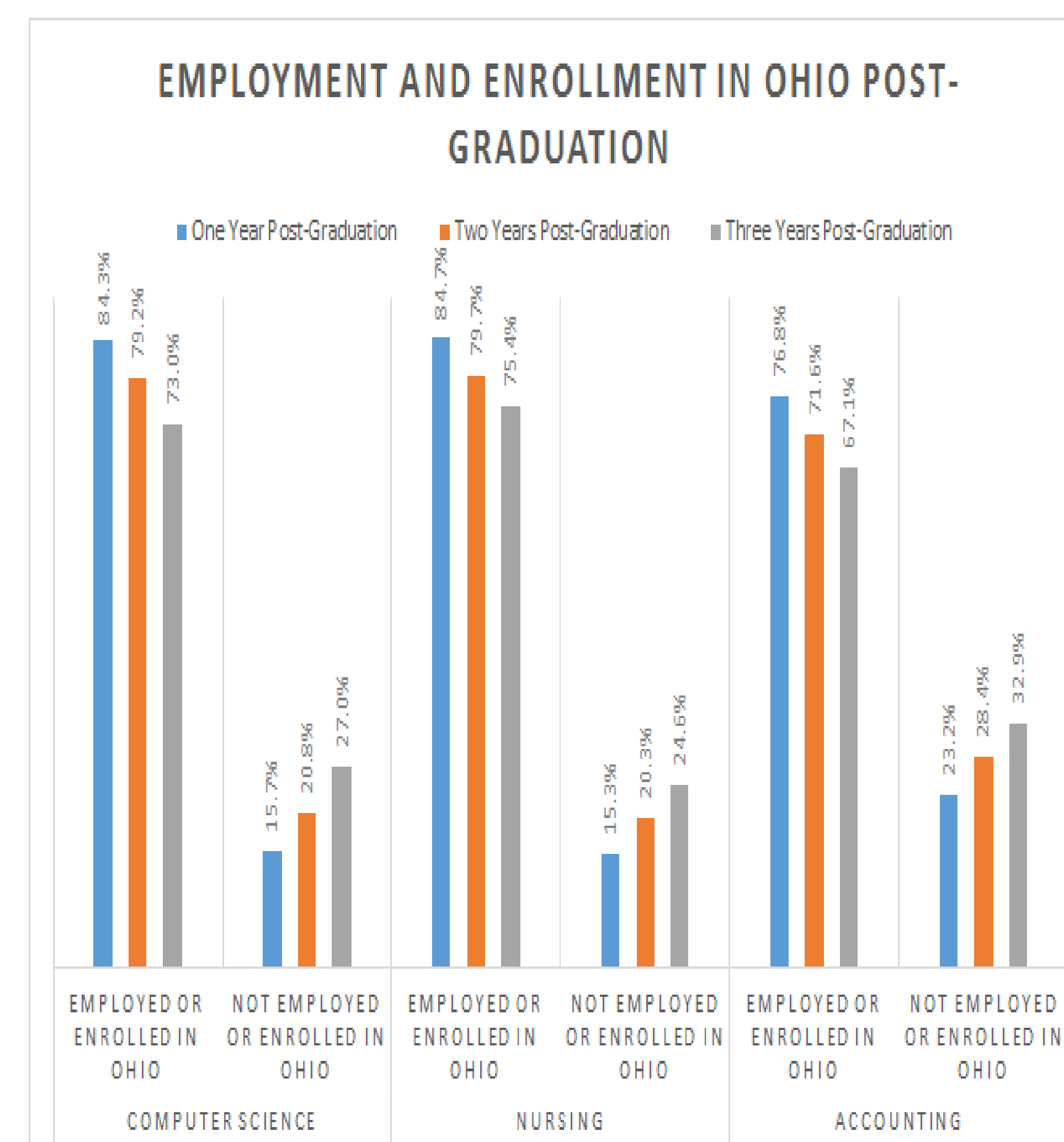
- Unemployment Insurance wage records

Key Findings

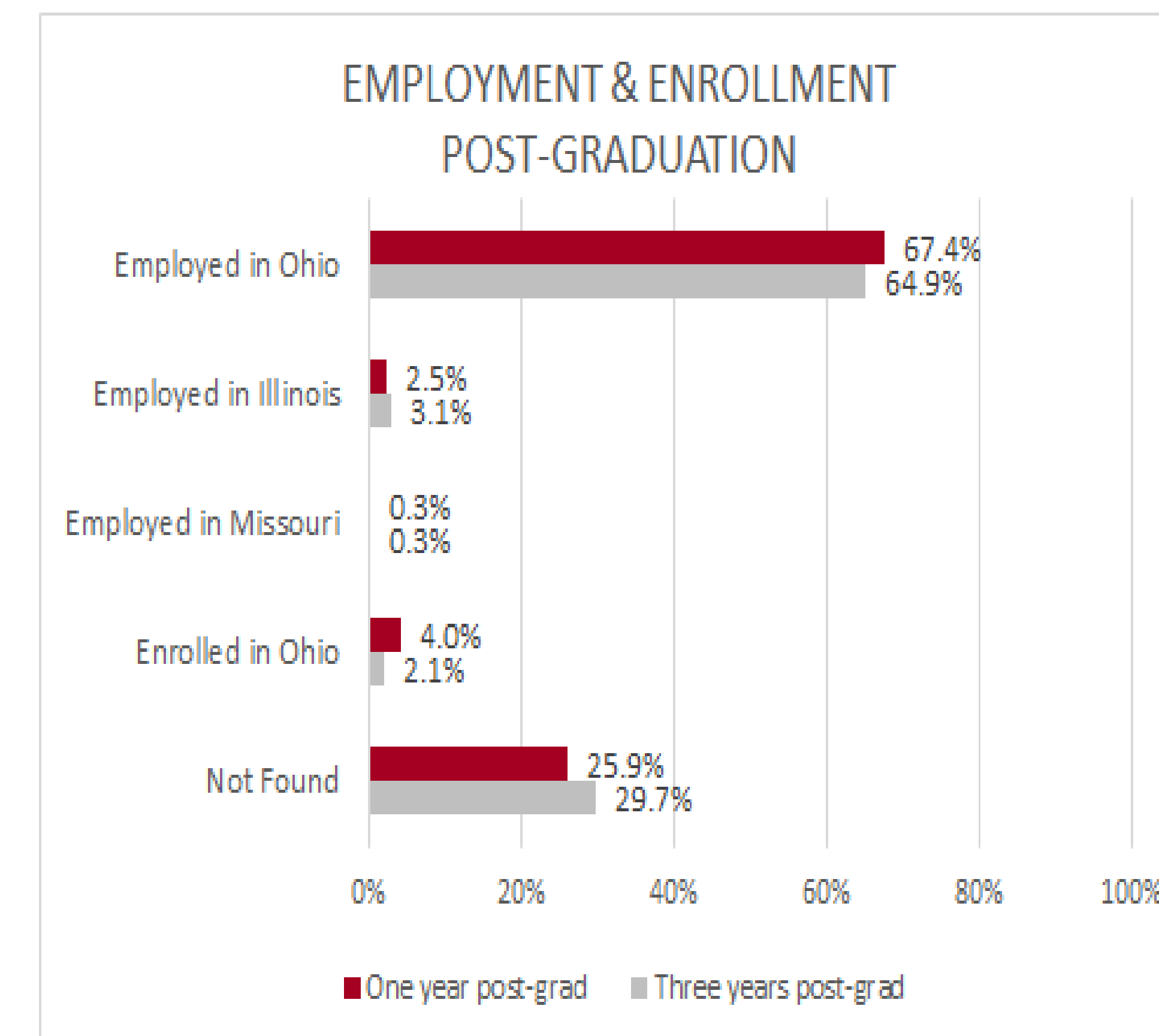
Of this cohort:

- More than 60 percent were employed in Ohio at both one- and three-years post-graduation
- Nursing degree graduates were the most likely to be employed in Ohio
- Accounting majors were the least likely to find employment in Ohio
- Computer science majors had the highest earnings both one- and three-years post-graduation
- Accounting majors had the lowest earnings both one- and three-years post-graduation
- Across the three majors, earnings increased by 13-18 percent between one- and three-years post-graduation.

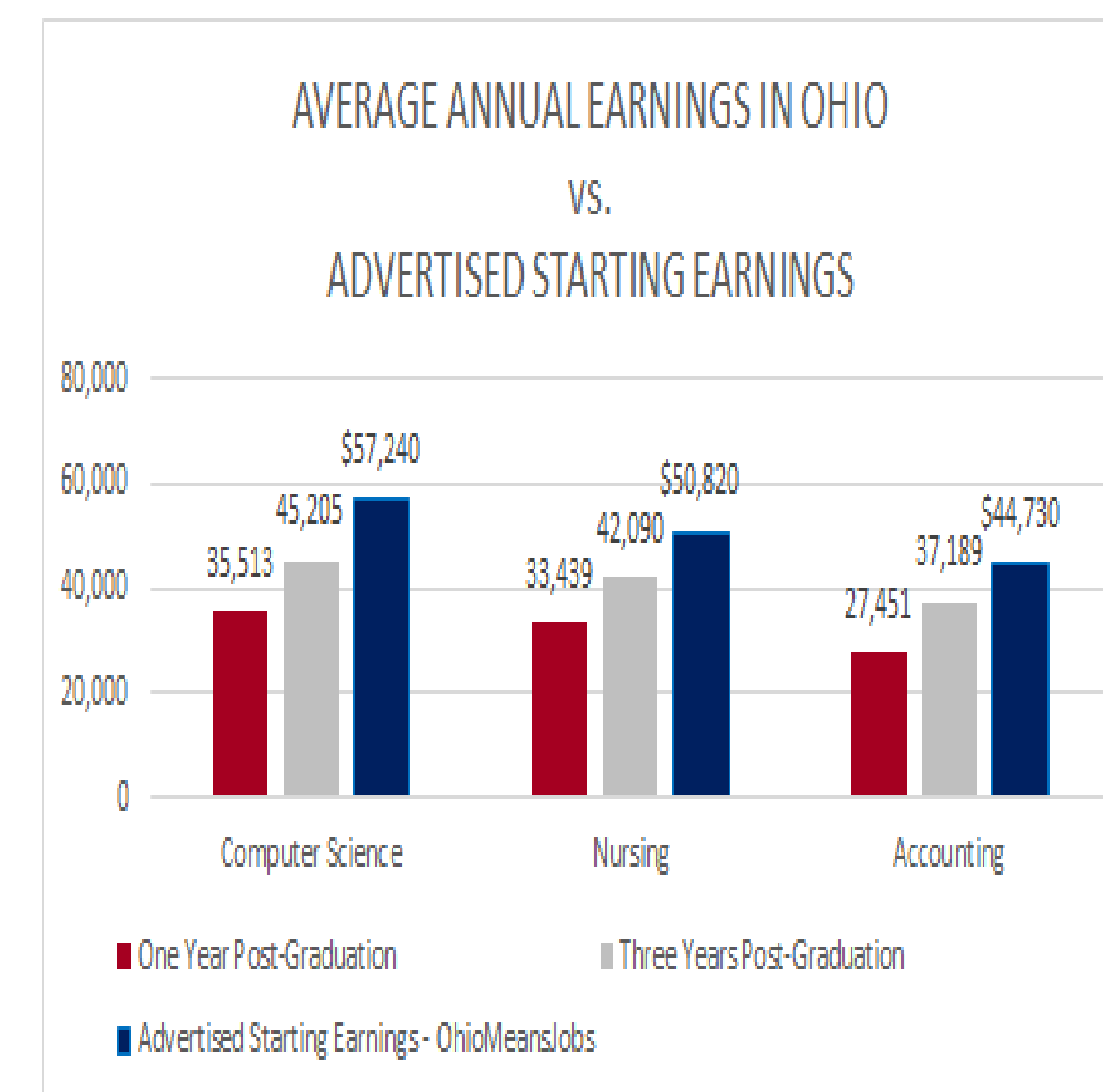
Employment and Enrollment in Ohio Post-Graduation



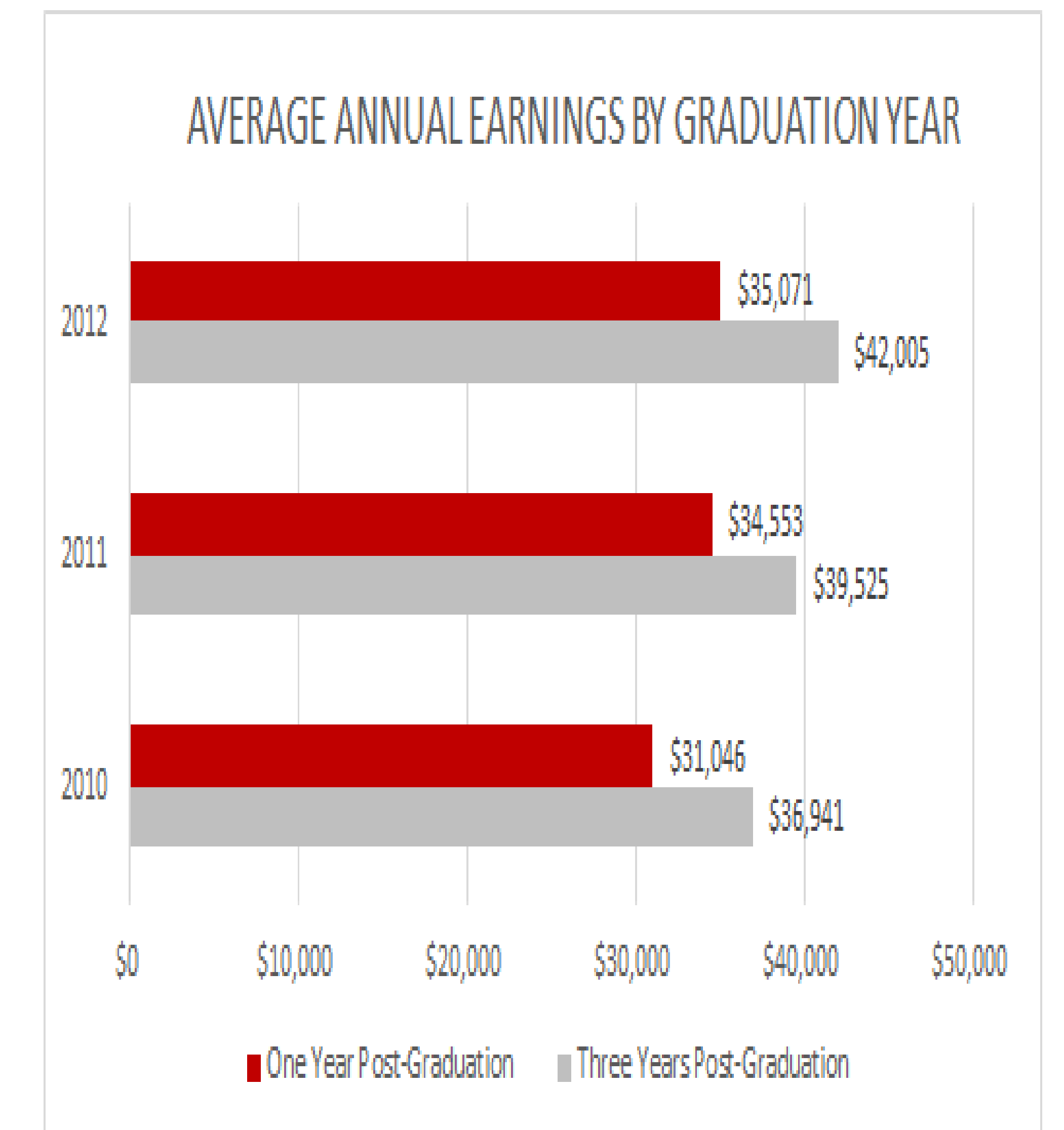
Employment and Enrollment Post-Graduation



Average Annual Earnings in Ohio Compared to Advertised Starting Earnings via OhioMeansJobs



Average Annual Earnings by Graduation Year



Caveats

This study focused solely on individuals graduating with degrees associated with these high-earning, high-need occupations, instead of analyzing graduates.

The study also did not account for those who pursued supplementary educational pathways in Ohio's bordering states.

Possible Extensions

Repeat a similar analysis of graduates based on their field of employment instead of graduation major.

SPONSORS

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