

GALLUP®



Texas Woman's University

2018 UNDERGRADUATE ALUMNI SCORECARD

Introduction

GALLUP'S RESEARCH

The Gallup-Purdue Index is a nationally representative annual survey of U.S. college graduates (N=70,000+), measuring the degree to which graduates have "great jobs" through successful and engaging careers and lead "great lives" by thriving in their overall well-being. Survey measures include:

1 Employee Engagement

Workplace engagement is an important driver of overall well-being and is the leading indicator of organizational performance such as higher profitability and better financial outcomes. Gallup's Q¹² instrument measures an individual's emotional connection to and investment in their job. Gallup has measured the engagement of more than 11.8 million employees globally from hundreds of organizations and companies.

Gallup categorizes workers as Engaged, Not Engaged or Actively Disengaged based on their responses to a shortened, three-question index that measures elements that best predict employee and workgroup performance. This shortened index is still highly correlated with the full Q¹² index.

2 Well-Being

The Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index asks a series of questions that gauge well-being in five elements:

Purpose Well-Being: Liking what you do each day and being motivated to achieve your goals

Social Well-Being: Having supportive relationships and love in your life

Financial Well-Being: Managing your economic life to reduce stress and increase security

Community Well-Being: Liking where you live, feeling safe and having pride in your community

Physical Well-Being: Having good health and enough energy to get things done daily

Gallup examines not only the individual levels of well-being, but also the difficult-to-reach pinnacle of well-being of thriving in all five elements — purpose, social, financial, community and physical.

Introduction

GALLUP'S RESEARCH

3 College Experiences

Based on Gallup's national research, graduates who strongly agree with the following statements have higher odds of workplace engagement and lifelong well-being (compared with graduates who do not strongly agree):

Emotional Support		Workplace Engagement	Well-Being
Had professors who cared about you as a person	→	1.7x	1.4x
Had at least one professor who made you excited about learning	→	1.7x	1.4x
Had a mentor who encouraged you to pursue your goals and dreams	→	1.9x	1.4x
Experiential Learning		Workplace Engagement	Well-Being
Had a job or internship that allowed you to apply what you were learning in the classroom	→	1.8x	1.3x
Worked on a project that took a semester or more to complete	→	1.7x	1.2x
Was extremely active in extracurricular activities and organizations	→	1.6x	1.2x

Almost half of alumni nationally (47%) had none or only one of the six critical college experiences during their time in college. Only 3% of alumni nationally had all six of these experiences while in college.

4 Alumni Attachment

Gallup explores the connection between alumni and their alma mater by looking at their level of agreement with two questions: "[University] was the perfect school for people like me" and "I can't imagine a world without [University]." Graduates who strongly agree with both items are considered "emotionally attached" to their alma mater.

2018 Texas Woman's University Undergraduate Alumni Study

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

1,802

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY
RESPONDENTS

Gallup-Purdue Index Core Survey

- Includes custom items developed by *Excelencia* in Education and Gallup

Survey Fielded:

FEB. 12 - MARCH 13, 2018

- Up to five reminders for non-respondents

Texas Woman's University Comparison Groups (2000-2017):

- College graduates nationally, n=14,335
- Hispanic-serving institution (HSI) graduates nationally, n=1,378

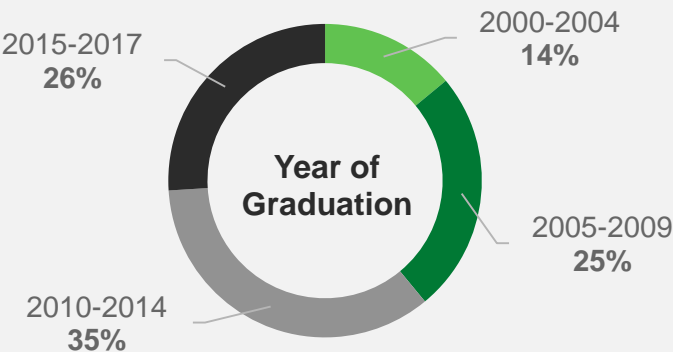
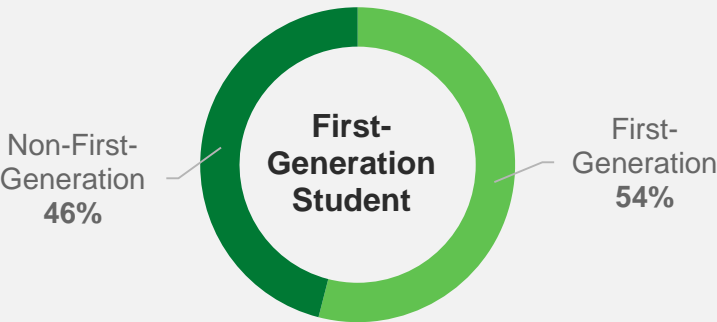
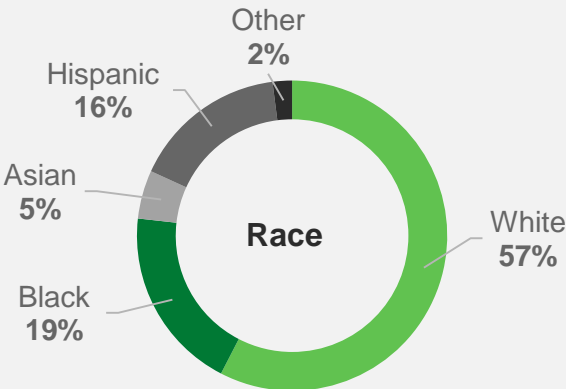
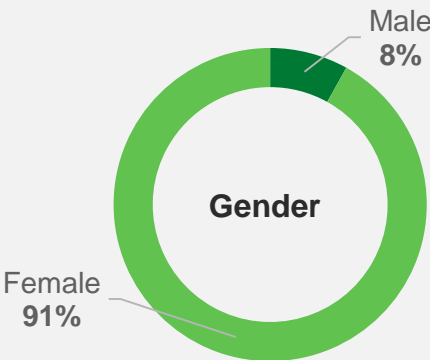
Note: Complete methodology and details of the comparison groups appear on pages 14 and 15.

2018 Texas Woman's University Respondent Profile

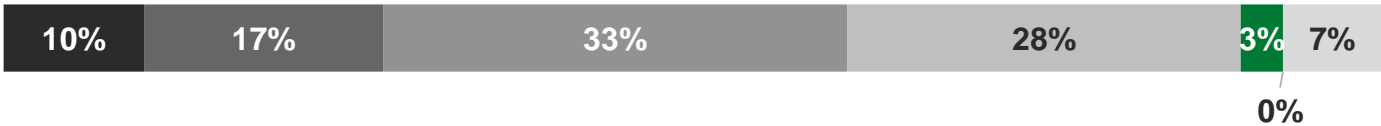
SUMMARY OF TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY RESPONDENTS

Demographics

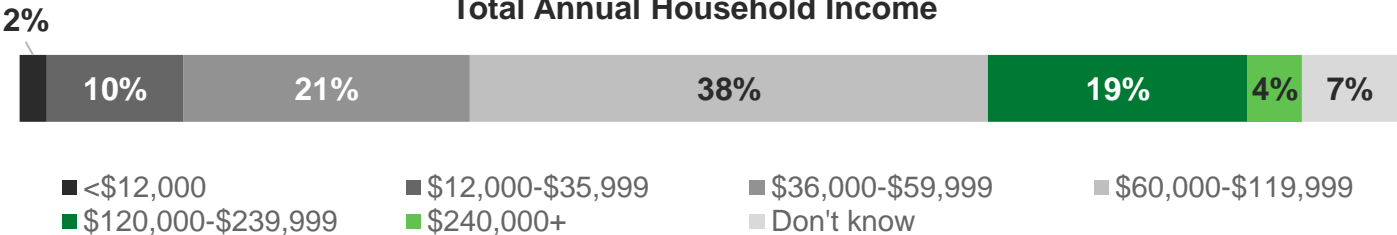
Undergraduate Alumni, 2000-2017 n=1,802



Total Annual Personal Income



Total Annual Household Income



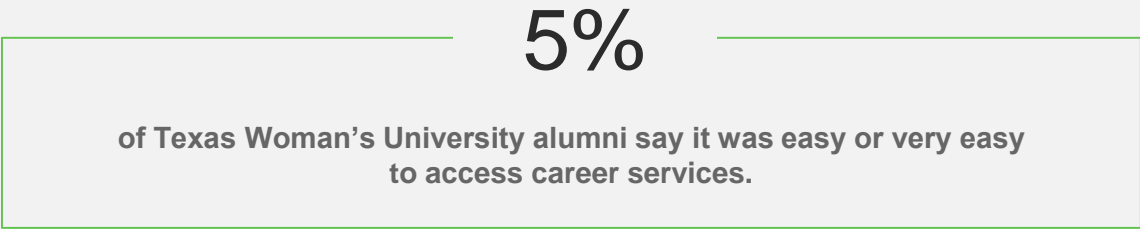
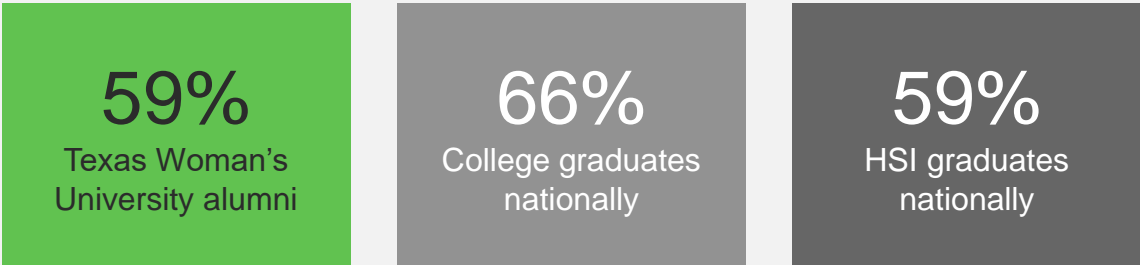
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may sum to 100% +/-1%.

Career Services

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY 2018 RESULTS

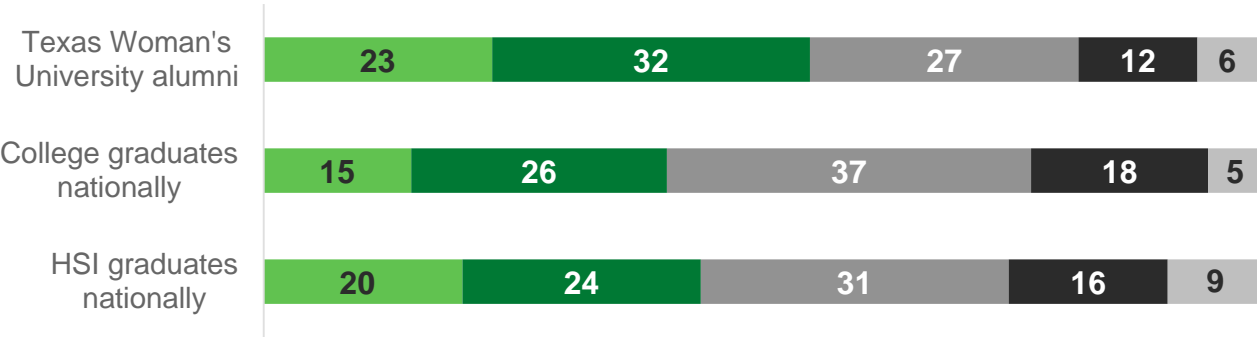
While attending [University], did you visit the career services office at least once?

(% Yes, among graduates who graduated after 2010)



How helpful was the career services office to you?

(Among graduates who visited career services at least once)



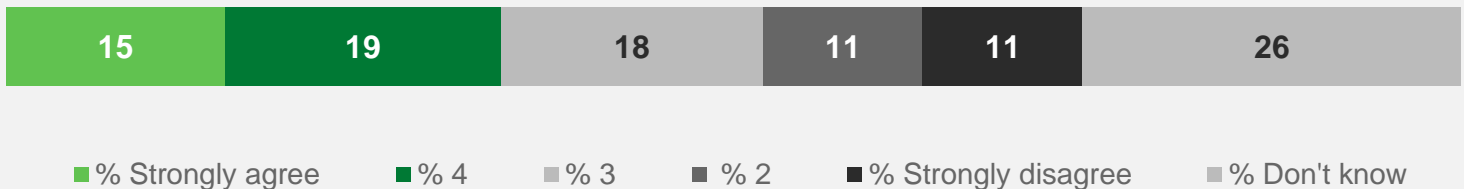
■ % Very helpful ■ % Helpful ■ % Somewhat helpful ■ % Not at all helpful ■ % Don't know/Cannot recall

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may sum to 100% +/-1%.

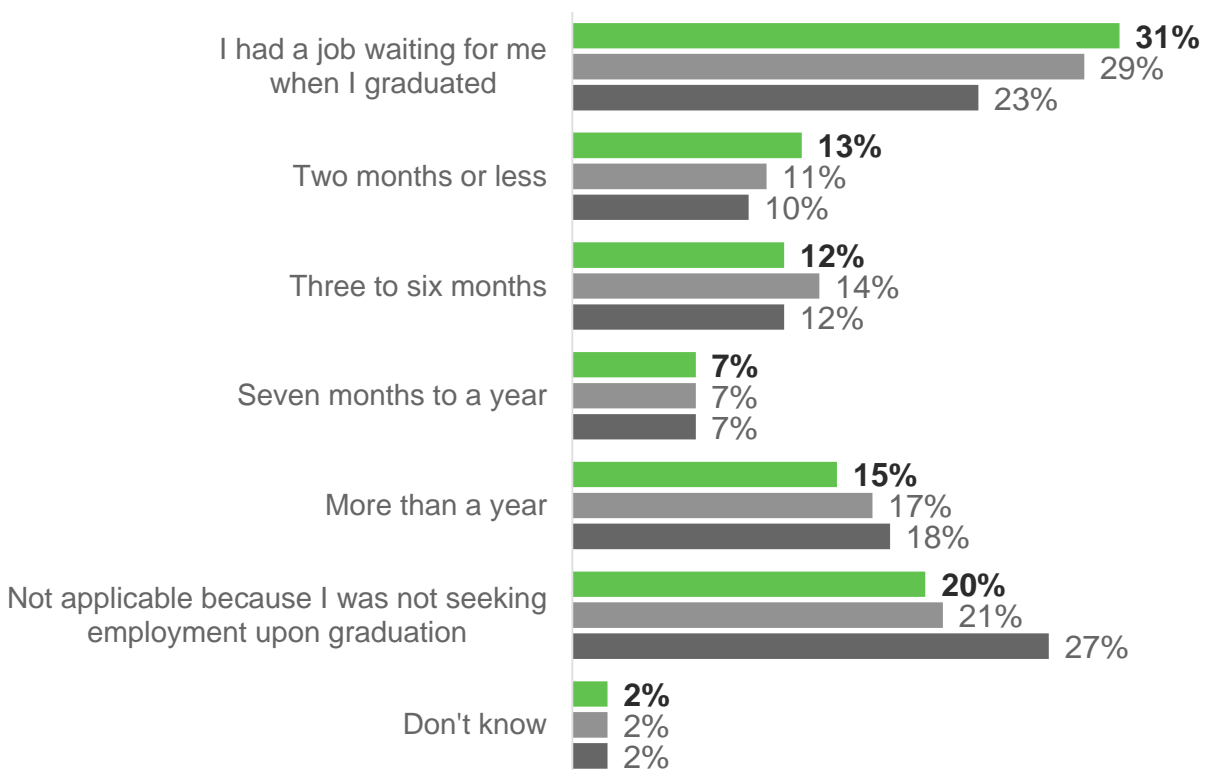
Employment Outcomes

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY 2018 RESULTS

Faculty and staff members took into account my personal background and culture when making recommendations about potential career options.



About how long did it take for you to obtain a good job after you completed your undergraduate education at [University]?



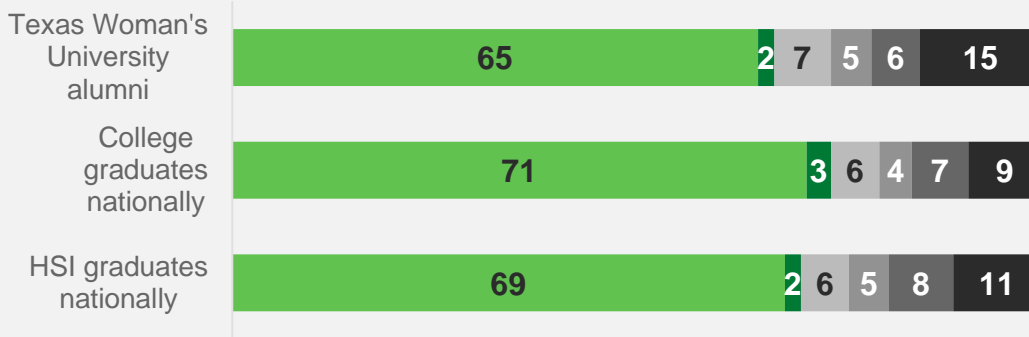
■ Texas Woman's University alumni ■ College graduates nationally ■ HSI graduates nationally

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may sum to 100% +/-1%.

Workplace Engagement

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY 2018 RESULTS

Employment Status



- % Employed full time (employer)
- % Employed full time (self)
- % Employed part time, do not want full time
- % Employed part time, want full time

- % Employed full time (self)
- % Unemployed
- % Not in workforce

46%

of alumni say Texas Woman's University's reputation was helpful or very helpful to them in obtaining a job upon graduation.*

Engagement Index**

Engaged

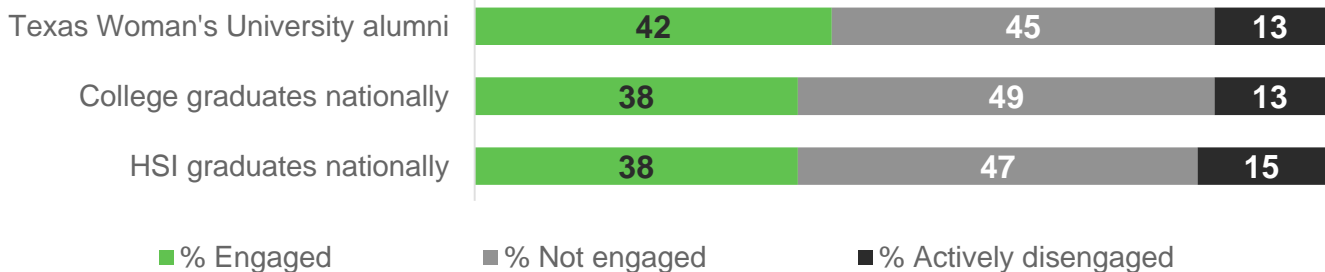
- Highly involved in and enthusiastic about their work and workplace.
- They are psychological "owners," drive performance and innovation, and move the organization forward.

Not Engaged

- Psychologically unattached to their work and company.
- Because their engagement needs are not being fully met, they are putting time — but not energy or passion — into their work.

Actively Disengaged

- Resentful that their needs are not being met and are acting out their unhappiness.
- Every day, these workers potentially undermine what their engaged coworkers accomplish.



- % Engaged
- % Not engaged
- % Actively disengaged

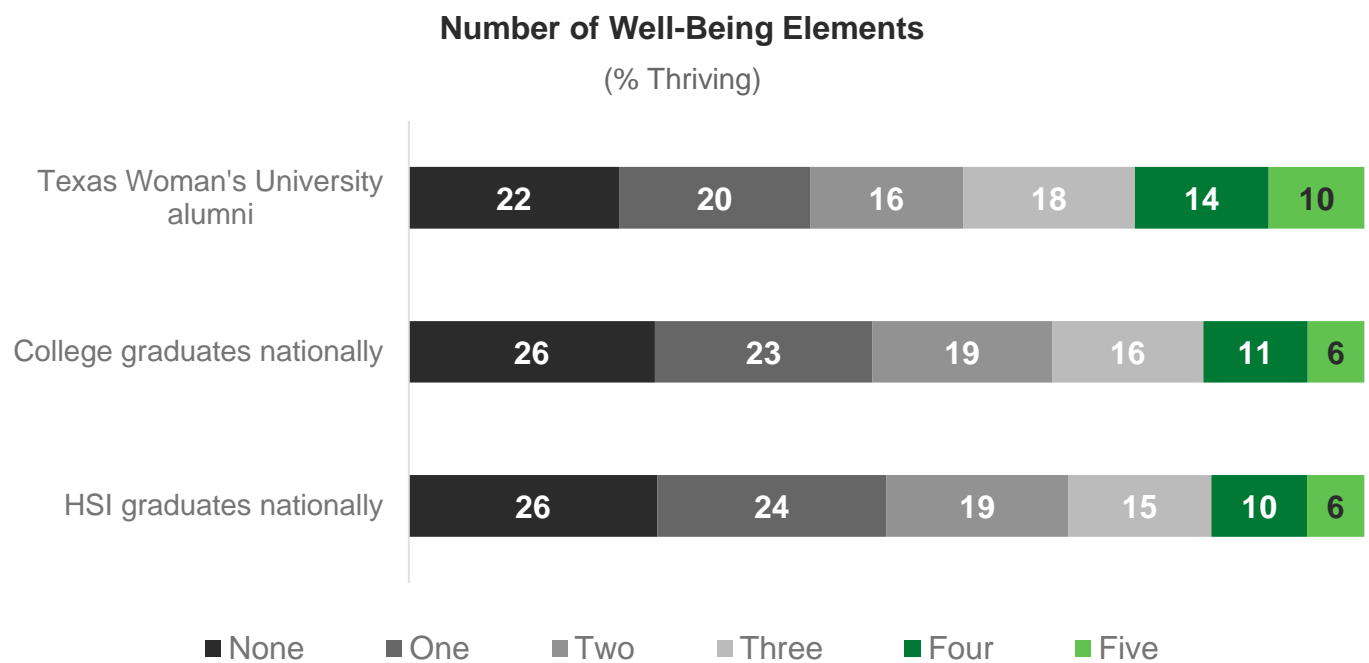
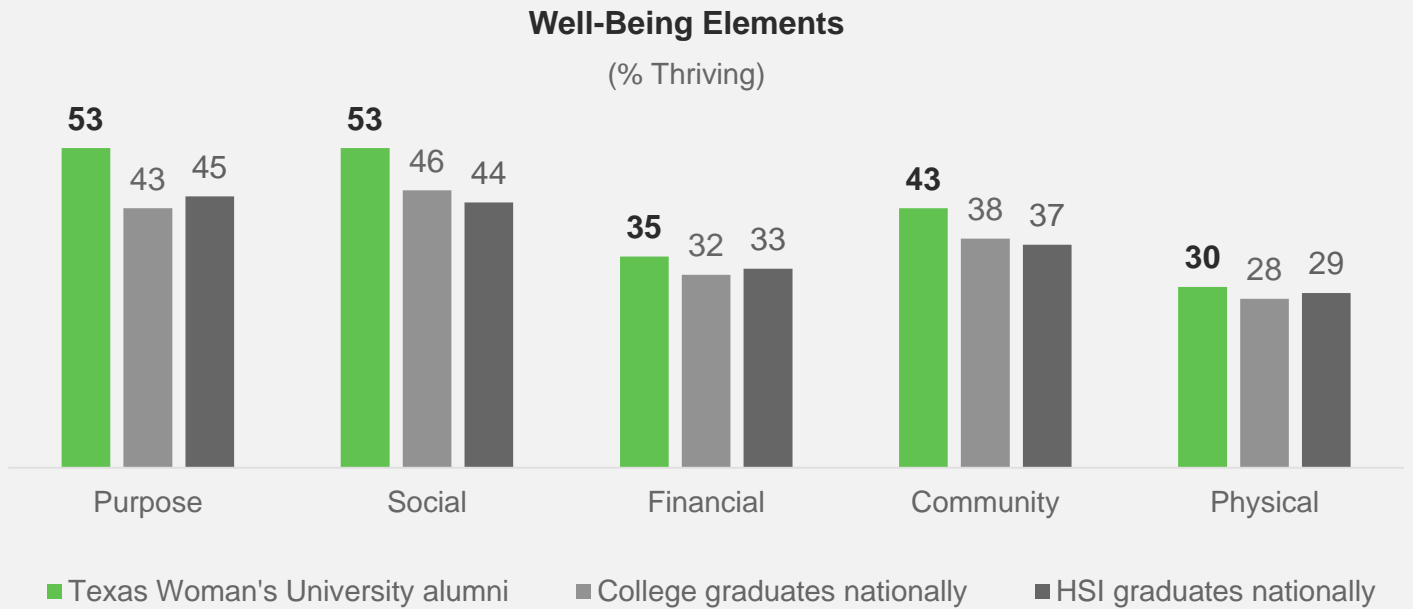
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may sum to 100% +/-1%.

*Among those looking for a job upon graduation

**Among those employed full time by an employer

Well-Being

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY 2018 RESULTS



Note: Due to rounding, percentages may sum to 100% +/-1%.

College Experiences

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY 2018 RESULTS

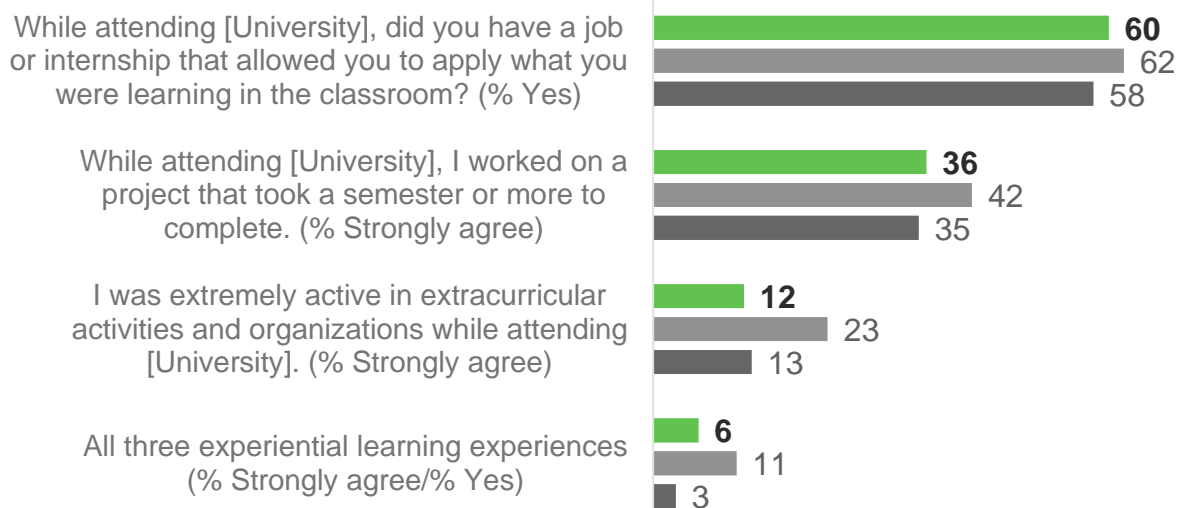
Emotional Support and Experiential Learning Items

(% Strongly agree)

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT



EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING



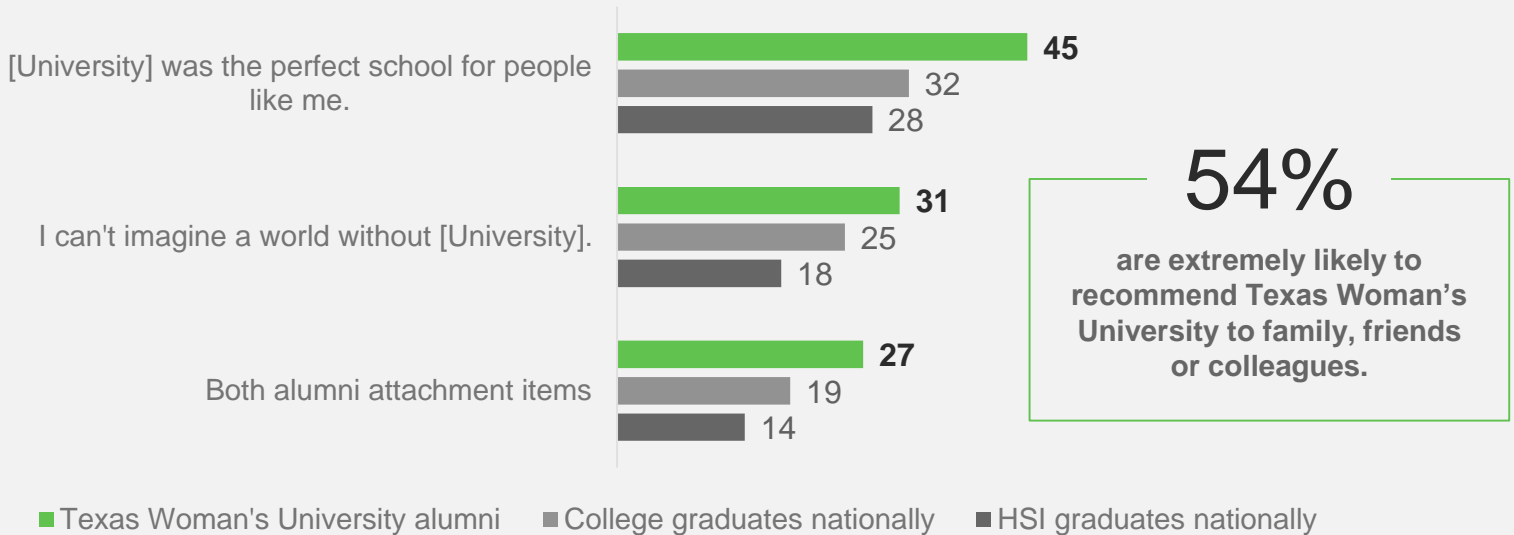
■ Texas Woman's University alumni ■ College graduates nationally ■ HSI graduates nationally

Alumni Attachment

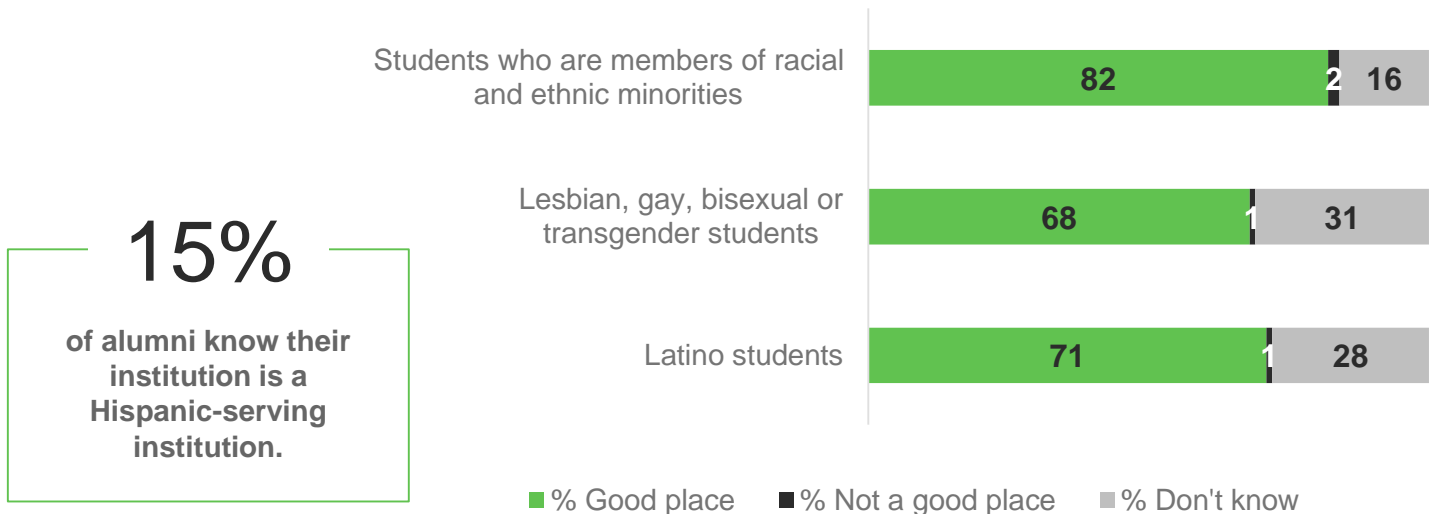
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY 2018 RESULTS

Alumni Attachment

(% Strongly agree)



Was Texas Woman's University a good place or not a good place for:



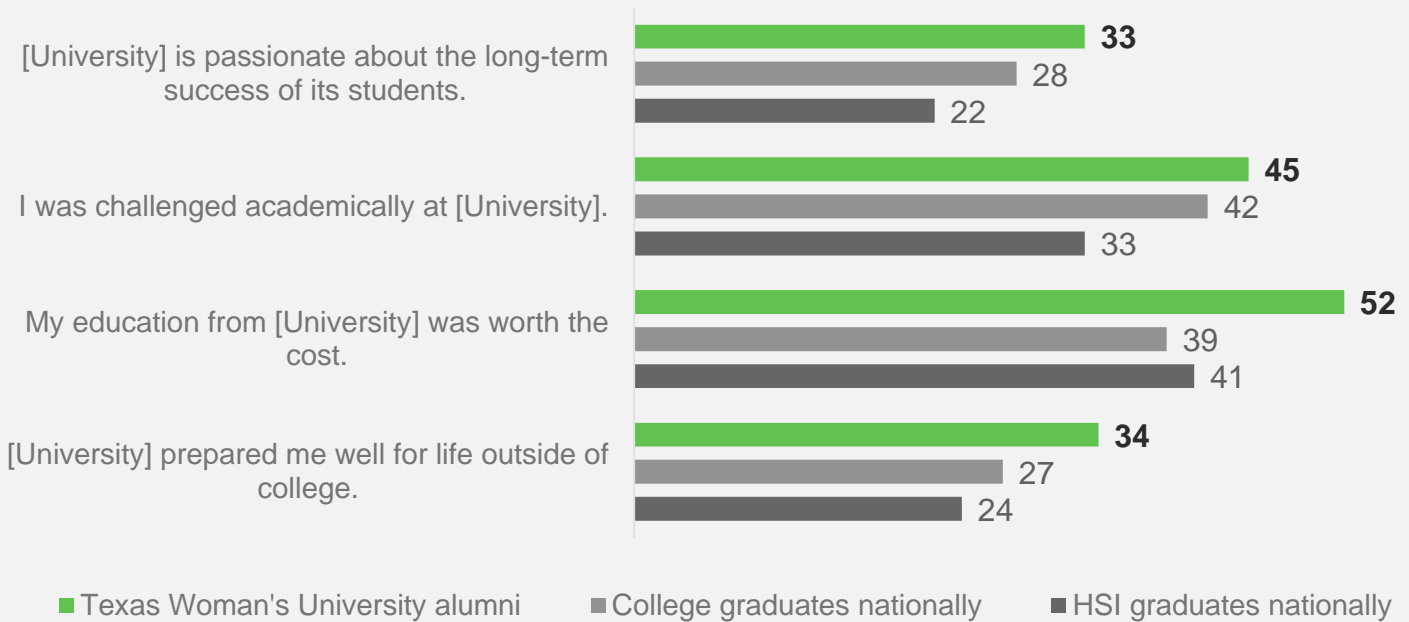
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Perceptions of Value and Preparedness

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY 2018 RESULTS

Perceptions of Value and Preparedness

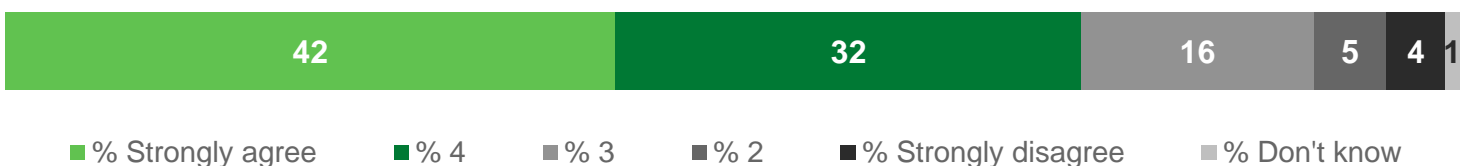
(% Strongly agree)



How often, if ever, did you talk to faculty or staff members about possible career options?



Texas Woman's University provided me with the knowledge and skills I needed to be successful in the workplace.



Note: Due to rounding, percentages may sum to 100% +/-1%.

Methodology

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

National Comparisons

Results are compared with findings from two comparison groups of alumni who graduated during the same time. These comparison groups were created using the national Gallup-Purdue Index study. The comparison groups are defined as:

- **College graduates nationally:** These graduates received their bachelor's degree between 2000 and 2017 from Title IV degree-granting four-year public, private, for-profit and not-for-profit institutions in the U.S. as defined by the U.S. Department of Education. The data for this group were collected via the national Gallup-Purdue Index study. This is a robust sample of 14,335 graduates.
- **Other HSI graduates:** This comparison group is a subset of the Gallup-Purdue Index and includes 1,378 recent graduates (2000-2017) from 185 four-year institutions designated as HSIs by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) during the 2015-2016 academic year. Graduates from institutions located in U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico are excluded. This comparison group includes the 12 institutions selected for this study.

Texas Woman's University Methodology

Results for the 2018 Texas Woman's University Undergraduate Alumni Survey are based on web surveys conducted Feb. 12-March 13, 2018, with a sample of 1,802 Texas Woman's University undergraduate alumni. Alumni were included in the study if the institution had an email address on file and if they graduated between 2000 and 2017.

Methodology

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Gallup-Purdue Index Methodology

Results for the Gallup-Purdue Index, the study used for comparison purposes, are based on web surveys conducted Feb. 4-March 7, 2014, Dec. 16, 2014-June 29, 2015, and Aug. 22-Oct. 11, 2016, with a random sample of 29,560 respondents, 30,151 respondents and 11,483 respondents, respectively, with a bachelor's degree or higher, aged 18 and older, with internet access and living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

The 2014 Gallup-Purdue Index sample was compiled from two sources: the Gallup Panel and the Gallup Daily tracking survey. The 2015 and 2016 Gallup-Purdue Index samples were recruited via the Gallup Daily tracking survey. The Gallup Panel is a proprietary, probability-based longitudinal panel of U.S. adults who are selected using random-digit-dial (RDD) and address-based sampling methods. The Gallup Panel is not an opt-in panel. The Gallup Panel includes 60,000 individuals, and Panel members can be surveyed by phone, mail or web. Gallup Panel members with a college degree and access to the internet were invited to take the Gallup-Purdue Index survey online. The Gallup Daily tracking survey sample includes national adults with a minimum quota of 70% cellphone respondents and 30% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by time zone within region. Landline and cellular telephone numbers are selected using RDD methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday. Gallup Daily tracking respondents with a college degree, who agreed to future contact, were invited to take the Gallup-Purdue Index survey online.

Gallup-Purdue Index interviews are conducted via the web, in English only. Samples are weighted to correct for unequal selection probability and nonresponse. The data are weighted to match national demographics of gender, age, race, Latino ethnicity, education and region. Demographic weighting targets are based on the most recent Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older U.S. bachelor's degree or higher population.

All reported margins of sampling error for the Gallup-Purdue Index of all college graduates include the computed design effects for weighting.

- For results based on the total sample of 14,335 graduates with a bachelor's degree, the margin of sampling error is ± 1.2 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.
- For results based on the employee engagement of 11,890 employed graduates with a bachelor's degree, the margin of sampling error is ± 1.3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.
- For results based on the total sample of 1,378 graduates with a bachelor's degree from a Hispanic-serving institution, the margin of sampling error is ± 3.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.
- For results based on the employee engagement of 1,117 employed graduates with a bachelor's degree from a Hispanic-serving institution, the margin of sampling error is ± 4.1 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

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