

SAMPLE UNIVERSITY / ALUMNI OUTCOMES PROFILE

Where Our Alumni Landed

Education, career, and location outcomes for 34,574 alumni of a private university. Sample report, anonymized.

Prepared by Public Insight Data Corporation

TalentView talent market intelligence / September 2026

www.publicinsight.io

A professional launchpad with reach across three states

34,574

alumni and former students
profiled, from the 1960s to today

\$118.1K

median estimated compensation
in their current role

43%

of bachelor's graduates went on
to a graduate or professional
degree

848

have worked at a Big Four
accounting firm

29%

live in two neighboring states,
against 20% in the university's
home region

5.8 yrs

for a bachelor's degree to pay
back its cost at average net price

This profile follows 34,574 people who list the university in their education history. Institution, place, and employer names are replaced with generic labels, drawing on 73,362 education records, 154,454 job records, and 542,317 listed skills from the TalentView dataset.

The outcomes are strong by any measure. Median estimated compensation is \$118,110. More than four in ten bachelor's graduates went on to a graduate or professional degree, and one in nine reached the doctoral level, most often in law, physical therapy, or medicine. The professions dominate the job titles: more than a thousand nurses, a thousand physical and occupational therapists, and hundreds of accountants, attorneys, and physicians.

Two pipelines stand out. Accounting and finance is the best-paid field of study at \$158,810, and 848 alumni have worked at one of the Big Four firms; one of them is the single most common first employer of recent graduates. The health professions are the other, feeding health systems across three states.

The data also show that the university is really two institutions. Its undergraduate college draws students from the large metro areas of its own and two neighboring states and sends most of them back: only 16% of undergraduate alumni live in the home region today. Its graduate school enrolls graduates of the state flagship and neighboring colleges, serving the regional workforce in education, business, health administration, and counseling.

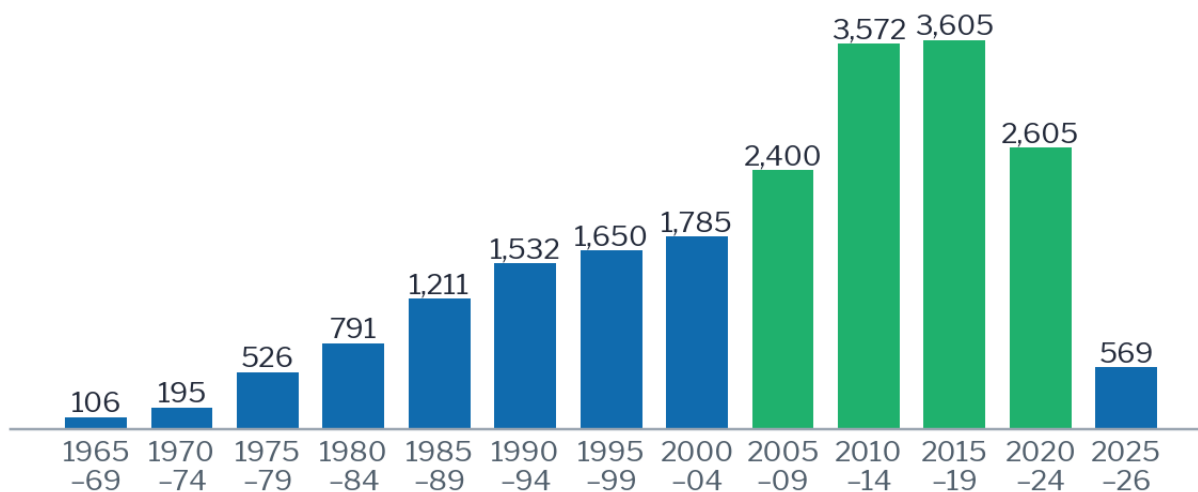
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Who is in this profile

The median age of the group is 42, and where gender is known the split is 53% men and 47% women. This is a comparatively young alumni base: 62% of the 20,582 people whose last enrollment can be dated left in 2005 or later.

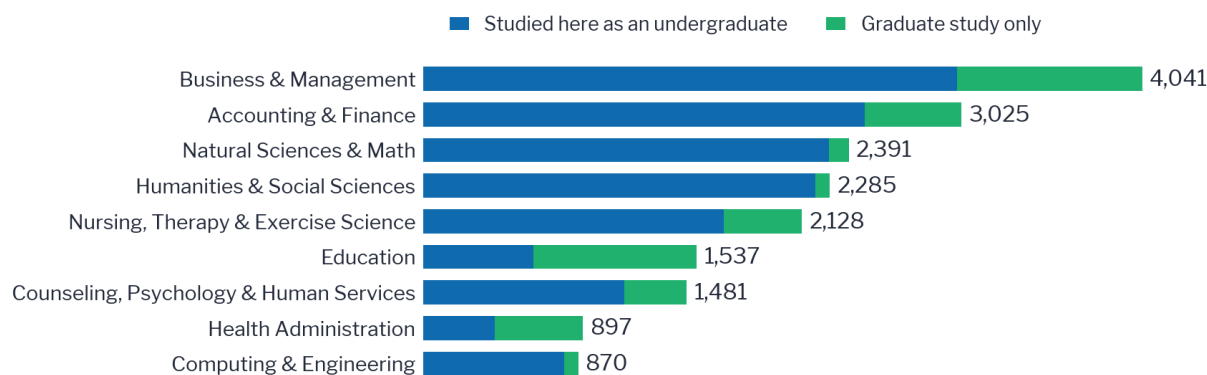
Last year of enrollment, by five-year period



People with a dated record at the university. Highlighted bars mark 2005 to 2024.

Among the 28,310 people who state the level of their credential from the university, 68% hold a bachelor's degree only, 25% came for graduate study alone, and 8% did both. This report separates the two populations wherever they behave differently.

What they studied



Program area for the 19,028 people with a usable field of study, grouped from free-text entries.

Business and accounting together are the largest block, followed by the natural sciences, the humanities and social sciences, and the health professions. The gold segments show where graduate enrollment is concentrated: education and health administration are majority graduate-only, business and counseling substantially so, while the sciences and humanities are almost entirely undergraduate.

What comes next

For a large share of undergraduates, the bachelor's degree is a beginning. Of 21,289 people with a bachelor's degree from the university, 9,196 (43%) went on to earn a master's, doctoral, or professional degree. About 2,167 stayed at the university for it and 7,249 went elsewhere.

Where bachelor's graduates earned graduate degrees elsewhere



The destinations form a ring around the places students come from: public and private universities in the state's largest metro, the flagship and private universities of the neighboring states, and two institutions close to home. 2,311 undergraduate alumni, 11% of the total, hold a doctoral or professional degree. Law is the most common, followed by physical therapy, much of it through the university's own doctoral program, and medicine.

Doctoral and professional degrees, by field Where graduate-only students earned a bachelor's

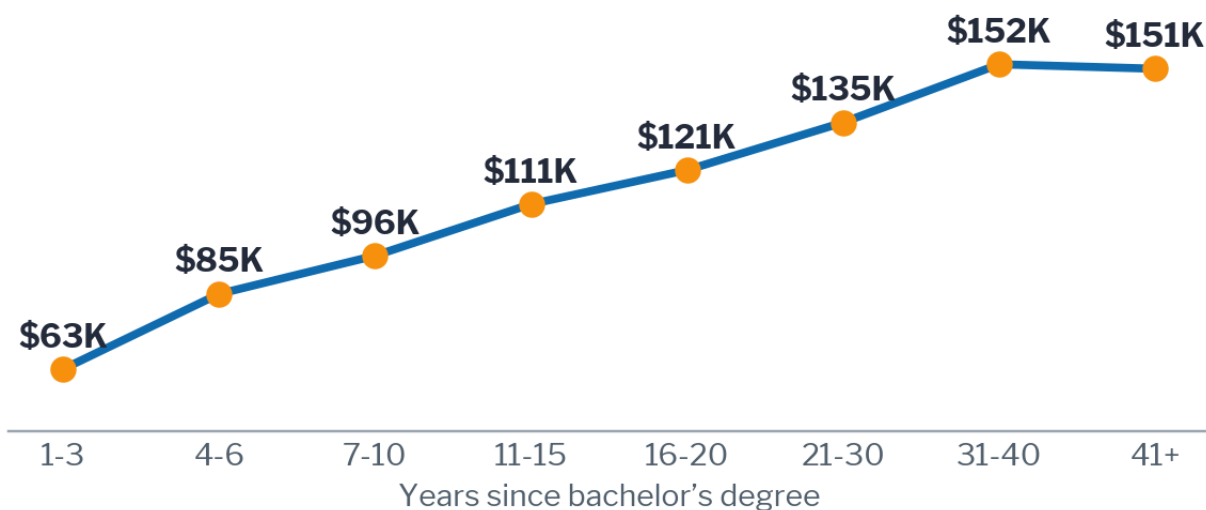


The right-hand chart shows the other direction of travel. The 7,021 people who came only for graduate study are a regional population, led by graduates of the state flagship and of neighboring private and regional public colleges. They enrolled mainly in business (1,246 master's degrees), education (1,046), accounting and finance (826), the health professions, and health administration.

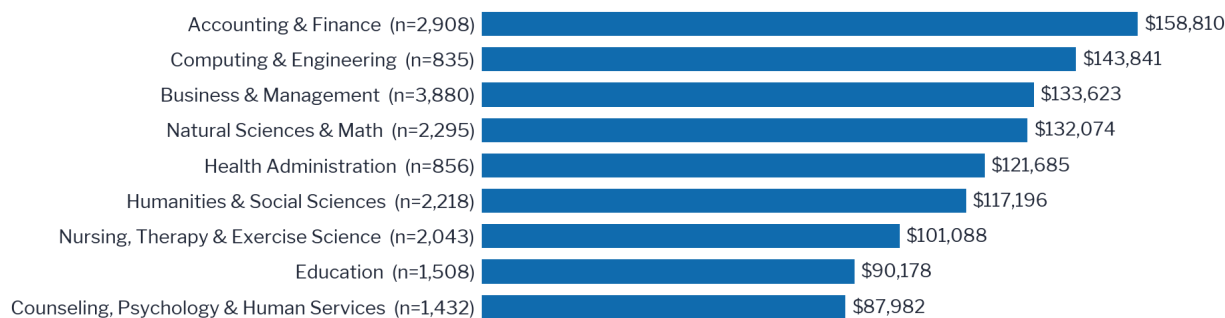
What they earn

Across the 32,551 people with a compensation estimate, the median is \$118,110, and the middle half falls between \$77,332 and \$217,470. These figures are the data supplier's estimates for each person's current role, not reported wages, so this report uses medians throughout. One useful check: for bachelor's graduates four years out, the estimate in this dataset (about \$78,000) is within 2% of the figure the federal College Scorecard reports for the university.

Median estimated compensation by years since the bachelor's degree



Median estimated compensation by program area



n is the number of people with a compensation estimate.

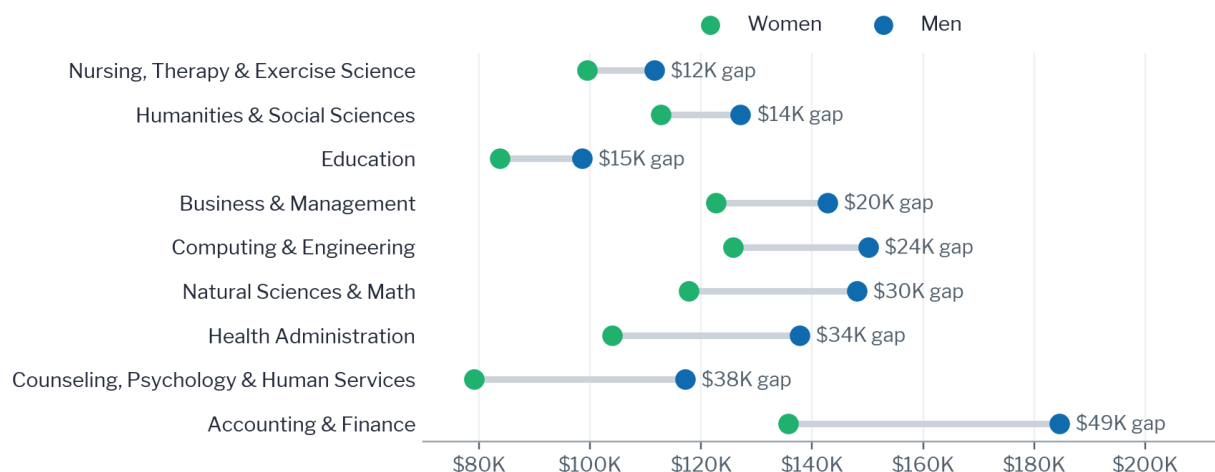
Accounting and finance leads at \$158,810, followed by computing and engineering (\$143,841), business, and the natural sciences, whose figure reflects the many science majors who became physicians, dentists, and pharmacists. Even the lowest-paid areas, education and counseling, sit near \$90,000.

Median estimated compensation by highest education level



Master's and bachelor's holders earn the same at the median (\$116,549 and \$116,660). That is a field effect: the university's master's degrees are concentrated in education, counseling, and health administration, while many of its best-paid bachelor's graduates are in accounting, finance, and computing. The doctoral and professional tier, made up largely of attorneys, physicians, and physical therapists, is a clear step up at \$153,752.

The gap between men and women, by program area



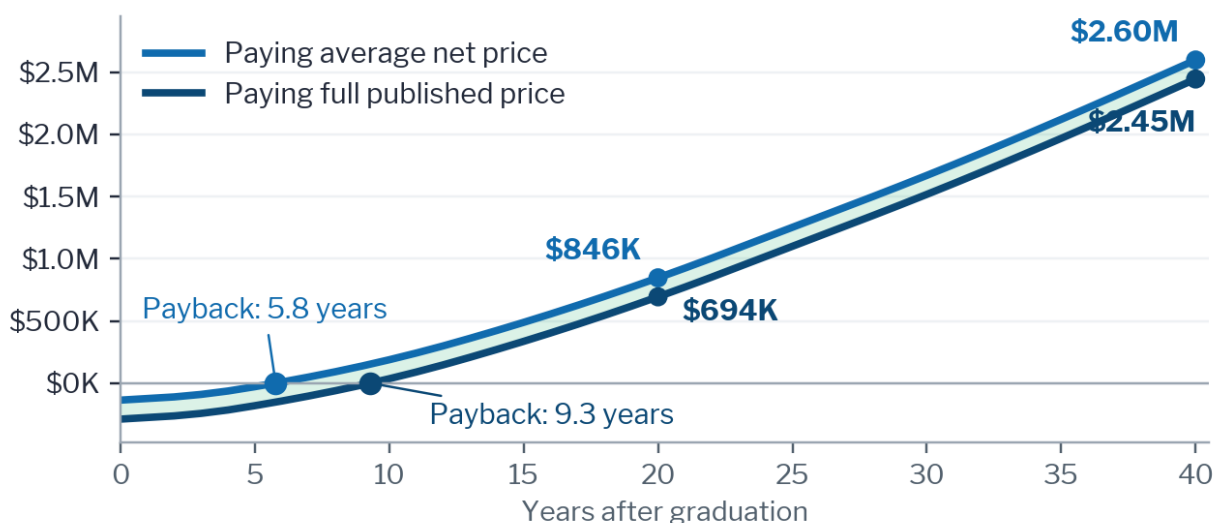
Median estimated compensation for women and men who studied in the same area.

Overall, the median for men is \$137,692 and for women \$104,921. A gap appears in every field. It is narrowest in the licensed health professions and in the humanities, and widest in accounting and finance, where men's median exceeds women's by nearly \$50,000, and in counseling and psychology. Women are 80% of health professions alumni and 28% of accounting and finance alumni. These comparisons are not adjusted for occupation, hours, or years of experience.

What the bachelor's degree returns

This is an expensive university, so the question of return matters more here than at most. The cost used is the average net price reported to IPEDS, about \$34,000 a year, over four years, for a total of about \$137,000. The return is the difference between what bachelor's graduates earn at each stage of their careers and the national median for full-time workers with only a high school diploma (\$50,232). Only alumni whose highest credential is a bachelor's degree from the university are counted (6,648 people), so later graduate degrees do not inflate the result.

Cumulative net gain over a high school diploma, after repaying the cost of the degree



At average net price, the degree pays for itself 5.8 years after graduation and produces a net gain of \$846,000 over 20 years. Counting the cost recovered, graduates earn back about 7 times what they paid. Because this dataset's early-career earnings match the federal figure so closely, no downward adjustment is applied. The more useful test here is price: a family paying the full published cost of attendance, about \$72,000 a year, still reaches payback in 9.3 years and clears \$694,000 over 20 years.

Scenario	Cost	Payback	Net gain, 20 yrs	Net gain, 40 yrs	Annual return
Average net price	~\$137,000	5.8 yrs	\$846,000	\$2,598,000	18%
Average net price, plus earnings foregone while enrolled	~\$257,000	8.6 yrs	\$726,000	\$2,478,000	12%
Full published cost of attendance	~\$290,000	9.3 yrs	\$694,000	\$2,446,000	11%

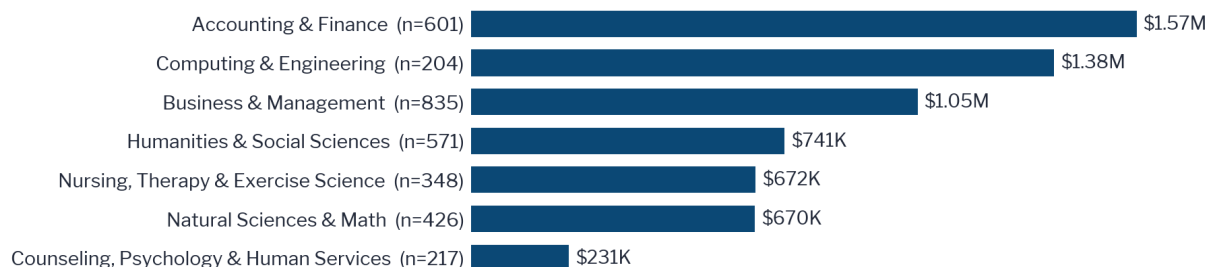
Foregone earnings are valued at 60% of the high school median for each year enrolled. Annual return is the internal rate of return over a 40-year career.

With a six-year graduation rate of about 80%, most entering students do go on to earn this return, which is not true at many institutions. That completion rate is as much a part of the university's value as the earnings themselves.

Who sees the most return

Cost is roughly the same whatever a student studies, so differences in return come from earnings. The comparisons below use average net price for everyone and are best read relative to one another.

20-year net gain by bachelor's program area



Areas with at least 200 bachelor's-only alumni. Health administration is excluded as a mainly graduate program.

Accounting and finance graduates recover the cost of the degree in under four years and clear more than \$1.5 million over 20. Computing and business follow. Nursing and the therapies reach payback quickly, in about four years, because starting salaries are high, though growth is flatter afterward. The natural sciences figure understates the field: it counts only those who stopped at a bachelor's degree and leaves out the many who went on to medical, dental, or graduate school. Counseling and psychology take longest, at about twelve years.

Return by gender and by where alumni live now

Group	Alumni	Payback	Net gain, 20 yrs
By gender: Men	2,842	5.1 yrs	\$1,003,000
By gender: Women	2,396	6.3 yrs	\$735,000
Living in: Two neighboring states	1,764	5.5 yrs	\$1,002,000
Living in: Other states	1,234	5.8 yrs	\$769,000
Living in: Elsewhere in home state	999	7.0 yrs	\$653,000
Living in: Home region	874	9.4 yrs	\$426,000

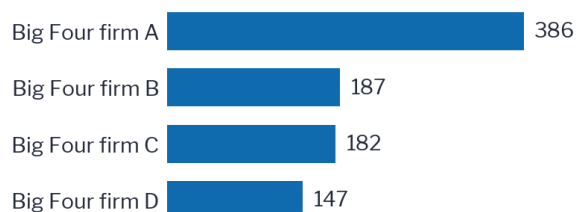
Alumni in the two neighboring states reach payback in 5.5 years; those who stayed in the home region take 9.4. Living costs narrow that gap considerably, but it is a real feature of the regional economy. Women reach payback about a year later than men and their 20-year gain is roughly three-quarters as large.

How to read this. These figures describe graduates. Average net price covers first-time, full-time undergraduates receiving grant aid and includes living costs. The earnings curve lines up different graduating classes by years of experience in today's dollars and does not follow one class through time. The high school benchmark is national. Taxes and loan interest are not included.

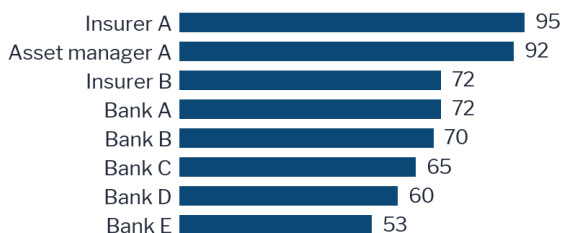
The accounting pipeline

Few programs at any university of this size leave as clear a trail as this one's accounting program. 848 alumni have worked at a Big Four firm at some point in their careers, 342 are there now, and three of the four firms rank among the eight most common first employers of graduates since 2005. One firm alone accounts for 386 people, more than twice any of the others.

Alumni who have worked at each Big Four firm

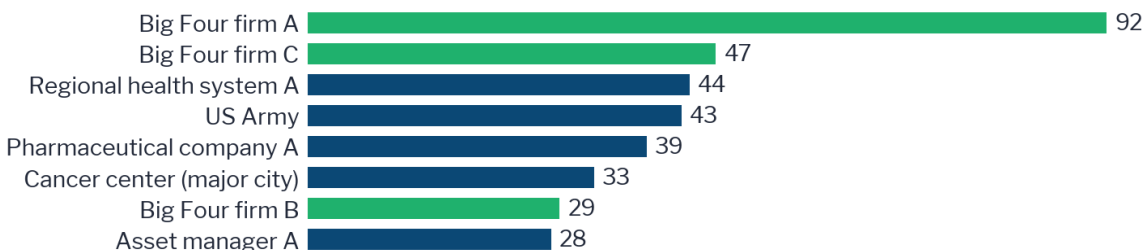


Largest financial services employers today



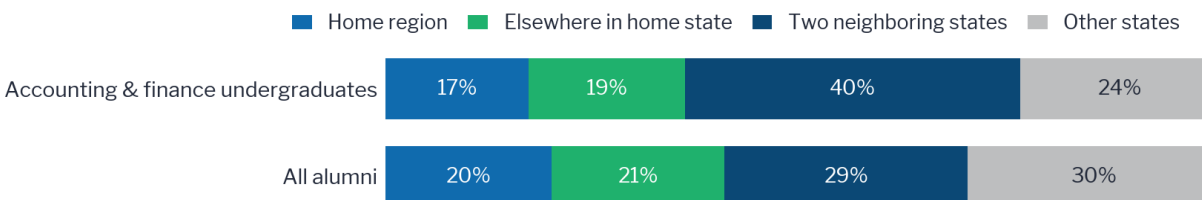
Among the 2,481 alumni who studied accounting or finance as undergraduates, 15% have Big Four experience, and the group's median estimated compensation is \$166,577. The firms work as a training ground more than a destination. The 606 alumni who have left the Big Four now earn a median of \$182,838, well above the \$148,569 of those still there, having moved into controller, finance director, and CFO roles. Beyond public accounting, 1,140 alumni work for the major banks, insurers, and asset managers, led by two large insurers, an asset manager, and the money-center banks.

Most common first employers, bachelor's graduates since 2005



First job starting in or after the graduation year, for 5,848 people with dated records. Big Four firms highlighted.

Where accounting and finance undergraduates live, compared with all alumni

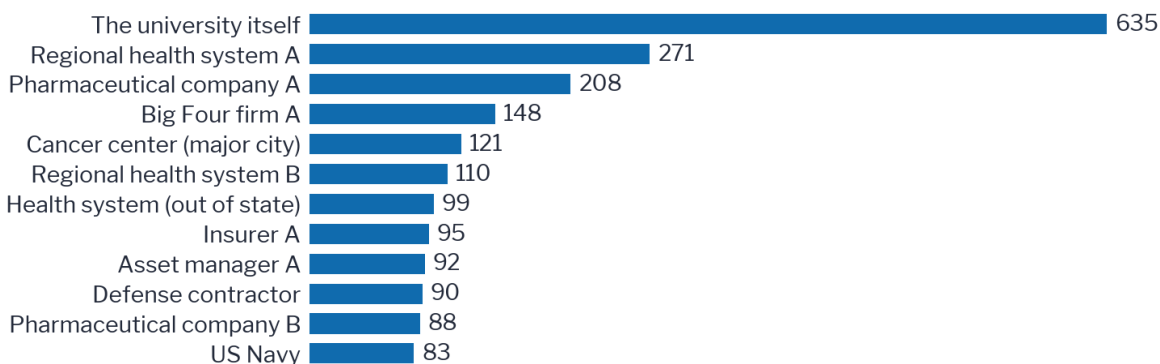


The pipeline points firmly toward the major financial center in the neighboring states: 40% of accounting and finance undergraduates live there, the highest share of any program.

Where they work

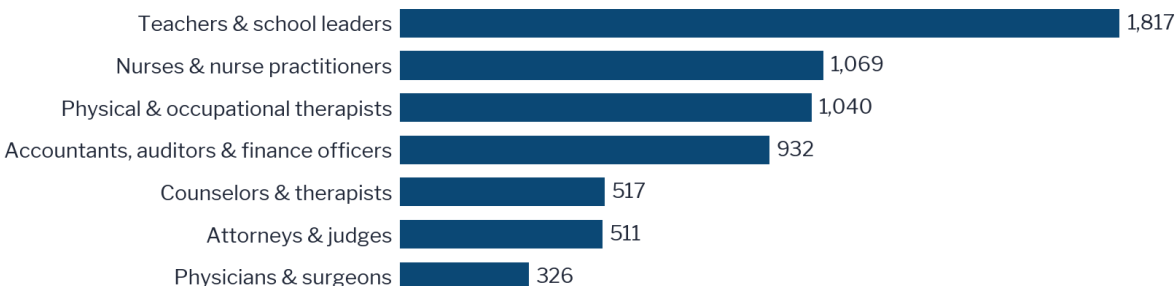
The university is the largest employer of its own alumni, with 635 on staff. After that the list divides between health care and professional services. The dominant regional health system is second. A global pharmaceutical company with a major campus less than an hour away is third, and a second pharmaceutical company and a defense contractor show the same regional pattern. A major cancer center and two further health systems reflect the reach of the nursing and therapy programs into neighboring states and metros.

Largest current employers of alumni



Current employer on profile. Related entities are combined.

Alumni in the professions, by current job title



Counts based on keywords in current job titles; categories are not exhaustive.

By title, teaching is the largest single profession, a product of the graduate programs in education as much as the undergraduate college. Nursing and the rehabilitation therapies each exceed a thousand. In all, about 3,967 alumni work for a hospital, health system, or medical practice. Among bachelor's graduates since 2005, the most common first employers are two Big Four firms, the regional health system, the U.S. Army, and the nearby pharmaceutical company.

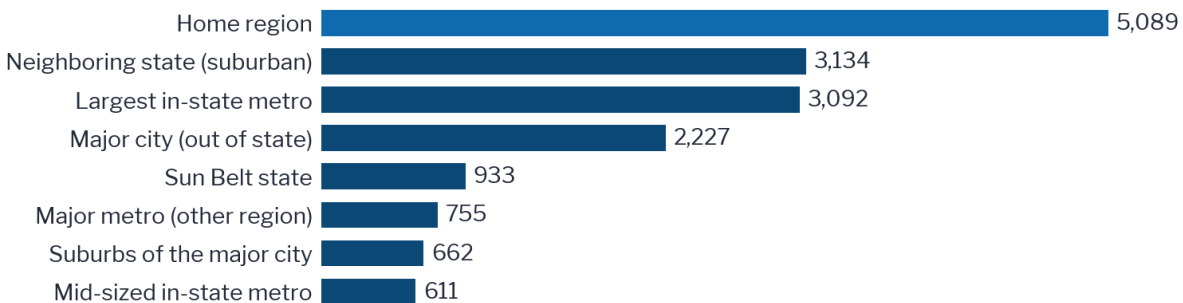
LOCATION

Where they live

Of the 25,583 alumni with a known location, 20% live in the university's home region and another 21% elsewhere in the state. More live in two neighboring states (29%) than in the home region, and 30% are spread across the rest of the country.



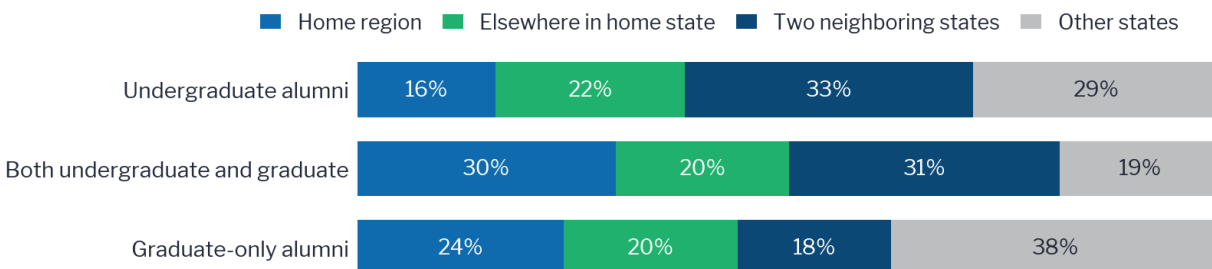
Largest alumni hubs



Metro areas include surrounding suburbs. Place names are replaced with generic labels.

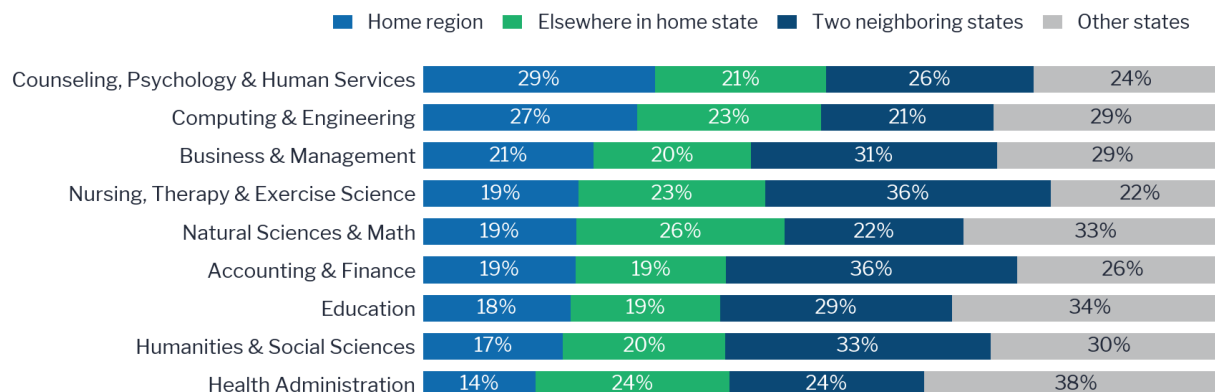
The home region remains the largest single concentration, with 5,089 alumni. But the suburban neighboring state and the largest in-state metro each hold about 3,100, and the major out-of-state city another 2,227.

Where alumni live, by their relationship to the university



Separating the two populations explains the pattern. Only 16% of undergraduate alumni live in the home region, while a third are in the two neighboring states: students arrive from those states and return to them. Graduate-only alumni are more local (24%) and also more dispersed nationally (38% in other states), reflecting the university's online master's programs. Those who earned both degrees here are the most rooted in the region, at 30%.

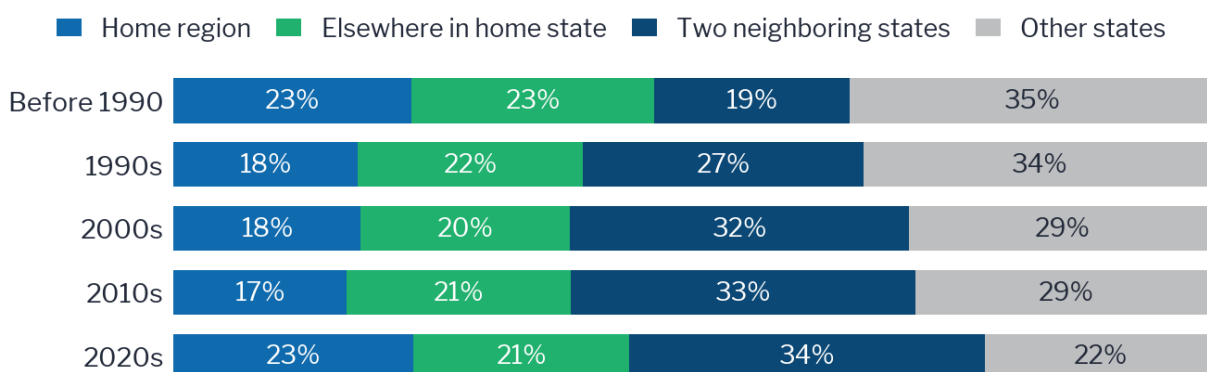
Where alumni live, by program area



Sorted by share living in the home region.

Counseling and human services (29%) and computing (27%) keep the most graduates in the region. Health administration keeps the fewest (14%), which fits a program that enrolls working professionals nationwide. Accounting and the health professions send the largest shares to the two neighboring states.

Where alumni live, by decade they left



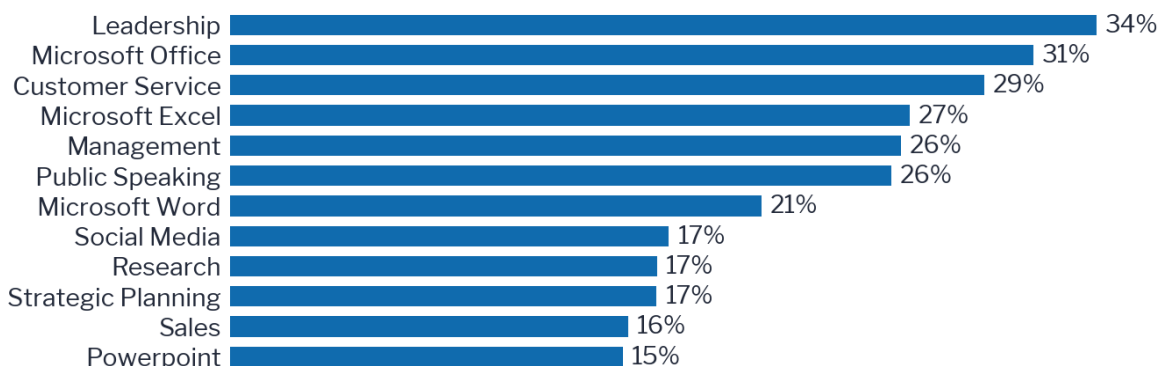
The pull of the two neighboring states has grown with each generation. Among alumni who left before 1990, 19% live there today; among those from the 2010s it is 33%. The share in the home region slipped from 23% to 17% over the same period. That tracks the university's evolution from a local institution into a residential one recruiting across several states. Compensation follows geography: the median is \$94,732 in the home region, \$112,581 elsewhere in the state, and \$127,237 in the two neighboring states.

SKILLS

What they can do

26,101 alumni list skills on their profiles, a median of 17 each. The list is led by the broadly transferable: leadership, customer service, the Microsoft Office tools, management, and public speaking. Leadership ranks first or second, which is unusually high.

Most common skills



Share of alumni with at least one listed skill who list each one.

Beneath that general layer, listed skills line up closely with what people studied. The table shows skills distinctly concentrated in each program area relative to alumni as a whole.

Program area	Signature skills (share of that program's alumni listing each)
Accounting & Finance	Internal Controls 13%, Financial Reporting 26%, Financial Accounting 13%, Accounting 35%, Financial Modeling 13%
Business & Management	Human Resources 12%, Recruiting 11%, Sales Management 12%, Account Management 15%, Marketing Strategy 14%
Nursing, Therapy & Exercise Science	Physical Therapy 12%, Rehabilitation 17%, Acute Care 12%, Nursing 17%, CPR Certified 16%
Health Administration	Healthcare Management 34%, HIPAA 12%, Healthcare Information Technology 16%, Managed Care 11%, EMR 11%
Computing & Engineering	C# 11%, XML 12%, MySQL 12%, Java 30%, C 11%
Natural Sciences & Math	Clinical Research 11%, Research 25%, Data Analysis 12%, Healthcare 15%, Teaching 10%
Education	Differentiated Instruction 25%, K-12 17%, Elementary Education 23%, Literacy 16%, Teacher Training 26%
Counseling, Psychology & Human Services	Group Therapy 12%, Mental Health Counseling 13%, Psychotherapy 14%, Crisis Intervention 14%, Psychology 13%
Humanities & Social Sciences	Editing 18%, Writing 12%, Public Relations 16%, Advertising 14%, Social Media Marketing 15%

What this means for the university

- **The price is high and the return supports it.** Payback in under six years at average net price, and under ten even at full published cost, together with a graduation rate of about 80%, is a strong answer to the affordability question. The close match between this data and federal earnings figures makes the case easier to defend.
- **Accounting is a signature asset.** 848 alumni with Big Four experience, a Big Four firm as the top first employer, and a median above \$165,000 amount to evidence most business schools cannot produce. The alumni who have moved from the firms into senior finance roles are a natural network for placement and giving.
- **The undergraduate college is an exporter, by design.** It recruits from large metro areas in its own and neighboring states and returns graduates there. Alumni engagement should be organized around those metros as much as around the home campus.
- **The graduate school is the regional anchor.** Graduate-only alumni are drawn from neighboring colleges and are more likely to live and work locally, in schools, hospitals, and counseling practices. That is the university's most direct contribution to its home region's workforce.
- **The university is a pre-professional launchpad.** With 43% of bachelor's graduates earning advanced degrees and one in nine reaching the doctoral level, advising and outcomes reporting should follow students through law, medical, and therapy programs, not stop at the first job.
- **The regional pay gap is wide.** Alumni in the home region earn about \$32,000 less at the median than those in the two neighboring states. The regional health system, the nearby pharmaceutical campus, and a defense contractor show that well-paid local careers exist, and they are natural partners for retaining more graduates.
- **The gap between men and women is largest where pay is highest.** In accounting and finance it approaches \$50,000, which merits attention given the program's prominence.

About the data

Source and population. Records come from the TalentView talent market dataset maintained by Public Insight Data Corporation (www.publicinsight.io), built from publicly available professional profiles. The population is every profile listing the university in its education history. 485 profiles were excluded because they appear to reflect a name-matching error with another institution, leaving 34,574 people. **This is an anonymized sample:** the institution, places, employers, and other colleges are shown with generic labels, and published cost and earnings benchmarks are rounded. The population includes people who attended without completing a degree, and people in corporate and professional careers are more likely to keep an online profile than others.

Coverage. Education records exist for everyone; work history for 88%; skills for 75%; location for 74%; compensation for 94%. About a fifth of profiles do not state the level of their credential and about 45% do not state a usable field of study. Percentages are calculated on the people for whom the item is known.

Compensation. Figures are the data supplier's estimates for each person's current role, not reported wages. Estimates for executive titles can run very high, so medians are used in place of averages.

Definitions. Program areas were grouped from free-text fields of study using keyword rules and are approximate. The home region is defined as the seven counties surrounding the university. Professions are identified from keywords in job titles, and Big Four experience from employer names in work history. Net price, published cost, graduation rate, and Scorecard earnings are from IPEDS and the College Scorecard.



See where your graduates land.

This profile was built with TalentView, Public Insight's talent market intelligence platform. The same analysis can be produced for any college or university: where alumni studied next, where they work, what they earn, and where they live.

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