

GALLUP®

Gallup-Purdue Index

Great Jobs and Great Lives

University of Tennessee at Martin

 Gallup · Healthways
Well-Being 5™

Gallup has conducted decades of global research surveying a representative sample of 98% of the world’s population from 150 countries.

Well-being is associated with numerous positive health and employment outcomes: Lower medical and health expenditures, fewer ER visits, lower absenteeism, etc.

Factor analysis identified five interrelated and interdependent elements of well-being:



Purpose

Liking what you do each day and being motivated to achieve goals



Social

Having supportive relationships and love in your life



Financial

Managing your economic life to reduce stress and increase security



Community

Liking where you live, feeling safe and having pride in your community



Physical

Having good health and enough energy to get things done daily

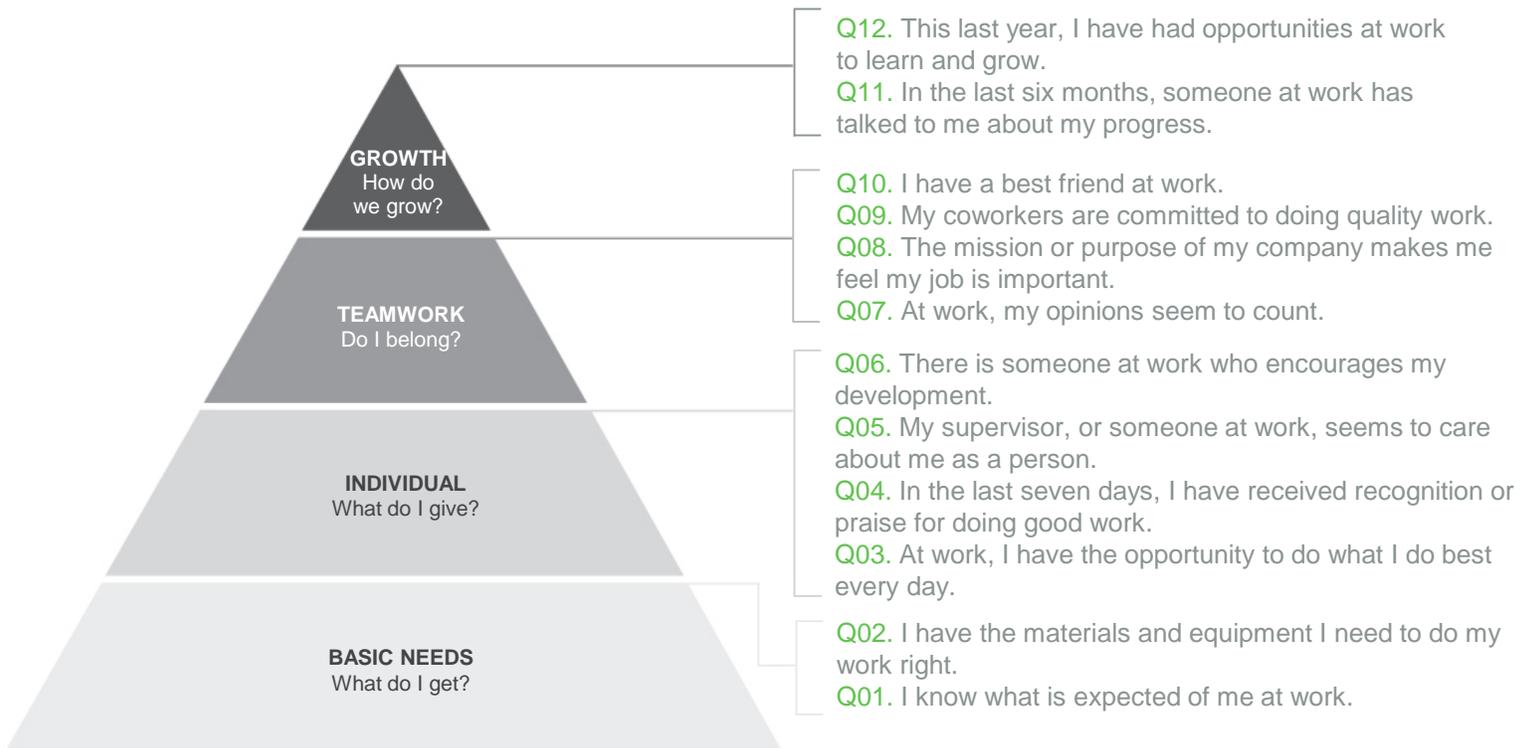


Gallup's Employee Engagement Measures: A "Good Job" Defined

Gallup has measured the engagement of more than 6.4 million employees globally from hundreds of organizations and companies.

Workplace engagement is an important driver of overall well-being and is the leading predictor of well-being.

Gallup's Q¹²[®] instrument measures an individual's emotional connection to and investment in their job.



Copyright © 1993-1998 Gallup, Inc. All rights reserved.

How Can College Promote Lifelong Well-Being and Engagement?

The Gallup-Purdue Index

The Gallup-Purdue Index is a nationally representative annual survey of 30,000 U.S. college graduates, measuring the degree to which graduates have "great jobs," through successful and engaging careers, and leading "great lives," by thriving in their overall well-being. Survey measures include:

- Overall Well-Being (Five Domains)
- Workplace Engagement (Q¹²)
- College Experiences
- Affinity and Attachment to Alma Mater

Major Findings →

Where you go to college matters **far less** than **how** you go to college.

Graduates who experienced the following had higher odds of lifelong well-being and workplace engagement (compared with graduates who did not have these experiences):

Had a professor who cared about you as a person	→	1.7X Workplace Engagement 1.4X Well-Being
Had at least one professor who made you excited about learning	→	1.7X Workplace Engagement 1.4X Well-Being
Had a mentor who encouraged you to pursue your goals and dreams	→	1.9X Workplace Engagement 1.4X Well-Being

Experiential Learning

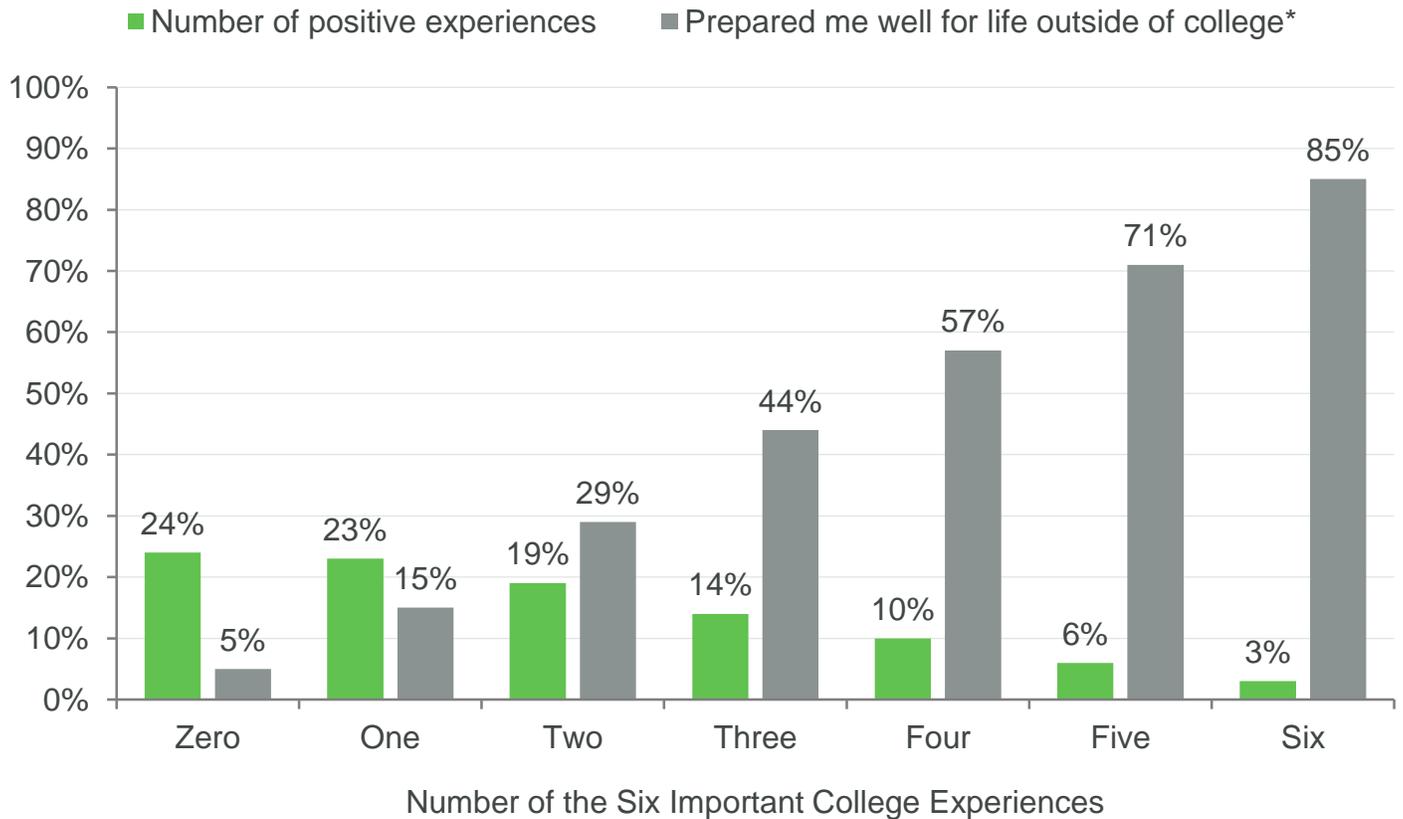
Had an internship or job that allowed you to apply what you were learning in the classroom	→	1.8X Workplace Engagement 1.3X Well-Being
Worked on a project that took a semester or more to complete	→	1.7X Workplace Engagement 1.2X Well-Being
Was extremely active in extracurricular activities and organizations	→	1.6X Workplace Engagement 1.2X Well-Being

Critical College Experiences Prepare Students for Life After College

Nationally, almost half (47%) of alumni had zero or only one of the six important college experiences during their time in college. Only 3% of alumni have experienced all six of these experiences while in college.

Alumni were also asked to rate the extent to which they agree or disagree that their institution prepared them well for life outside of college. While only 5% of those who had zero of the six experiences strongly agreed their institution prepared them well for life outside of college, 85% of those who had all six experiences did so.

Positive Experiences and Preparedness
(% Strongly Agree)



*Respondents who strongly agree that their university prepared them well for life outside of college.



2,626 undergraduate alumni survey completes



Gallup-Purdue Index Core Survey

- additional survey items



Survey Fielded: Aug. 15–Sep. 13, 2016

- up to five reminders for nonrespondents

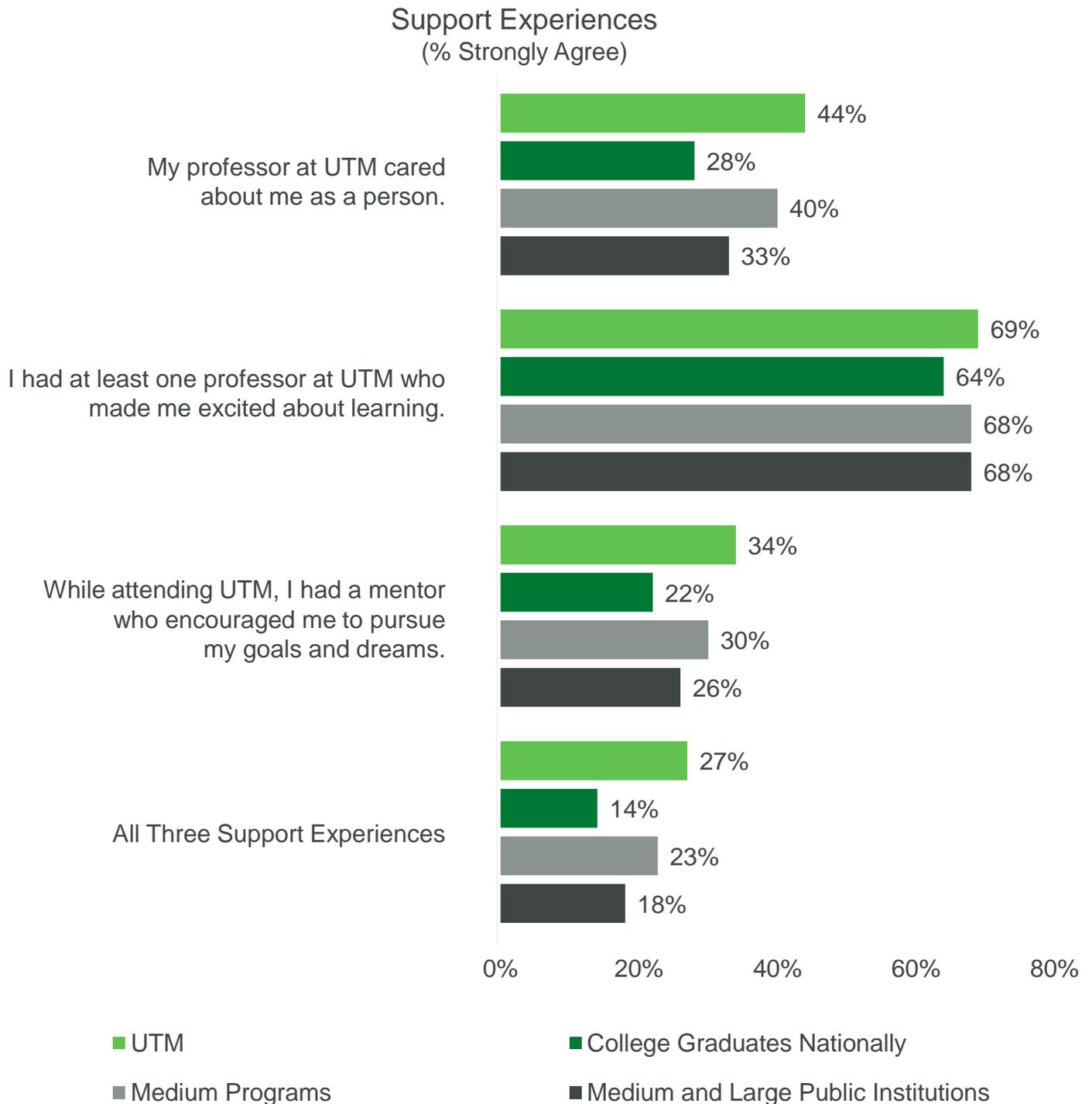


**University of Tennessee at Martin comparison groups
from the GPI National Database:**

- College Graduates Nationally (1950-2015)
- Master's Colleges & Universities: Medium Programs (1950-2015)
- Medium and Large Public Institutions from SREB (Southern Regional Education Board) states (1950-2015)

Undergraduate Experience

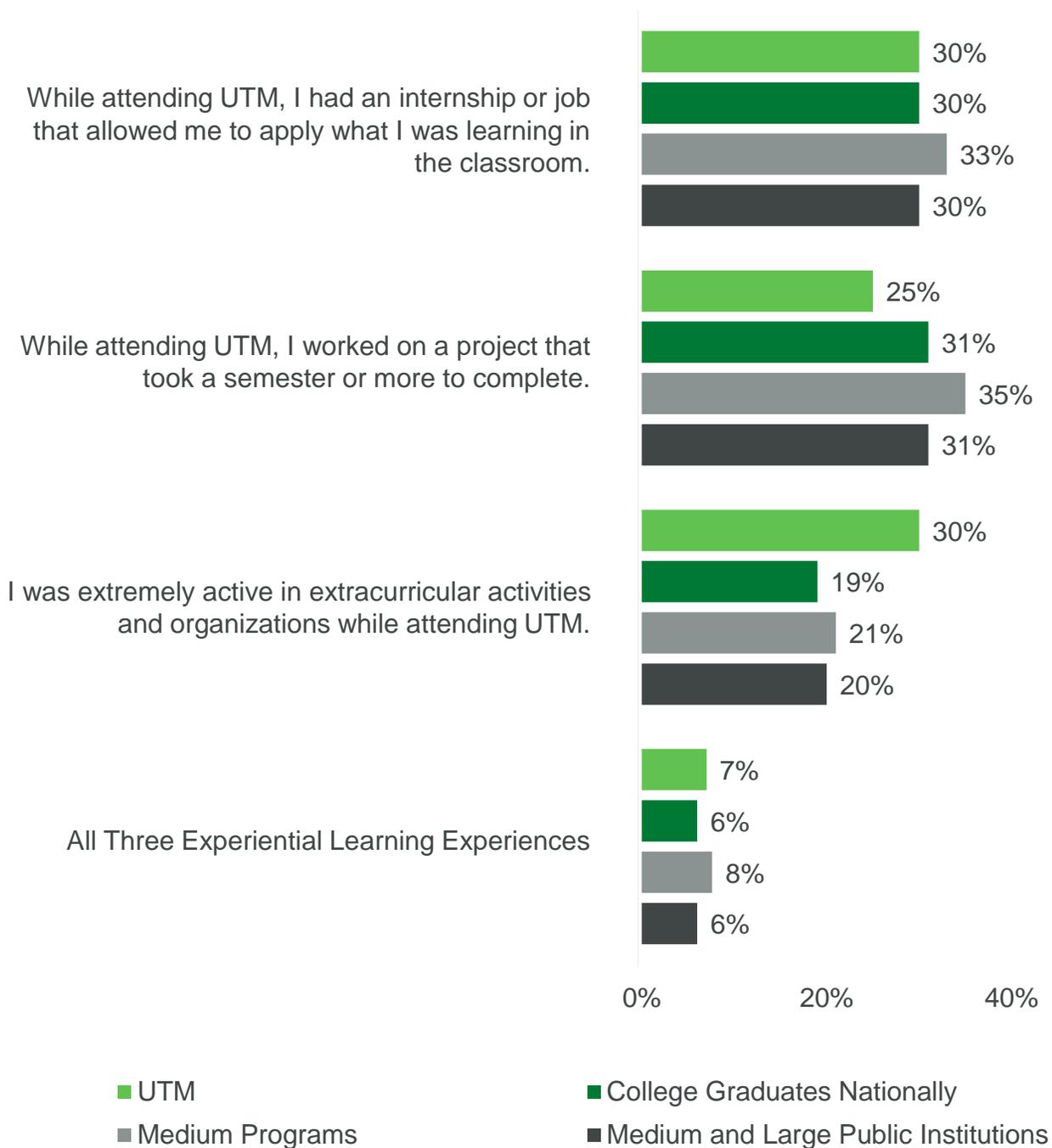
Gallup research shows that the odds that a given college alumna/us is engaged at work are higher if he or she strongly agrees to having had each of six critical college experiences:



Undergraduate Experience Cont.

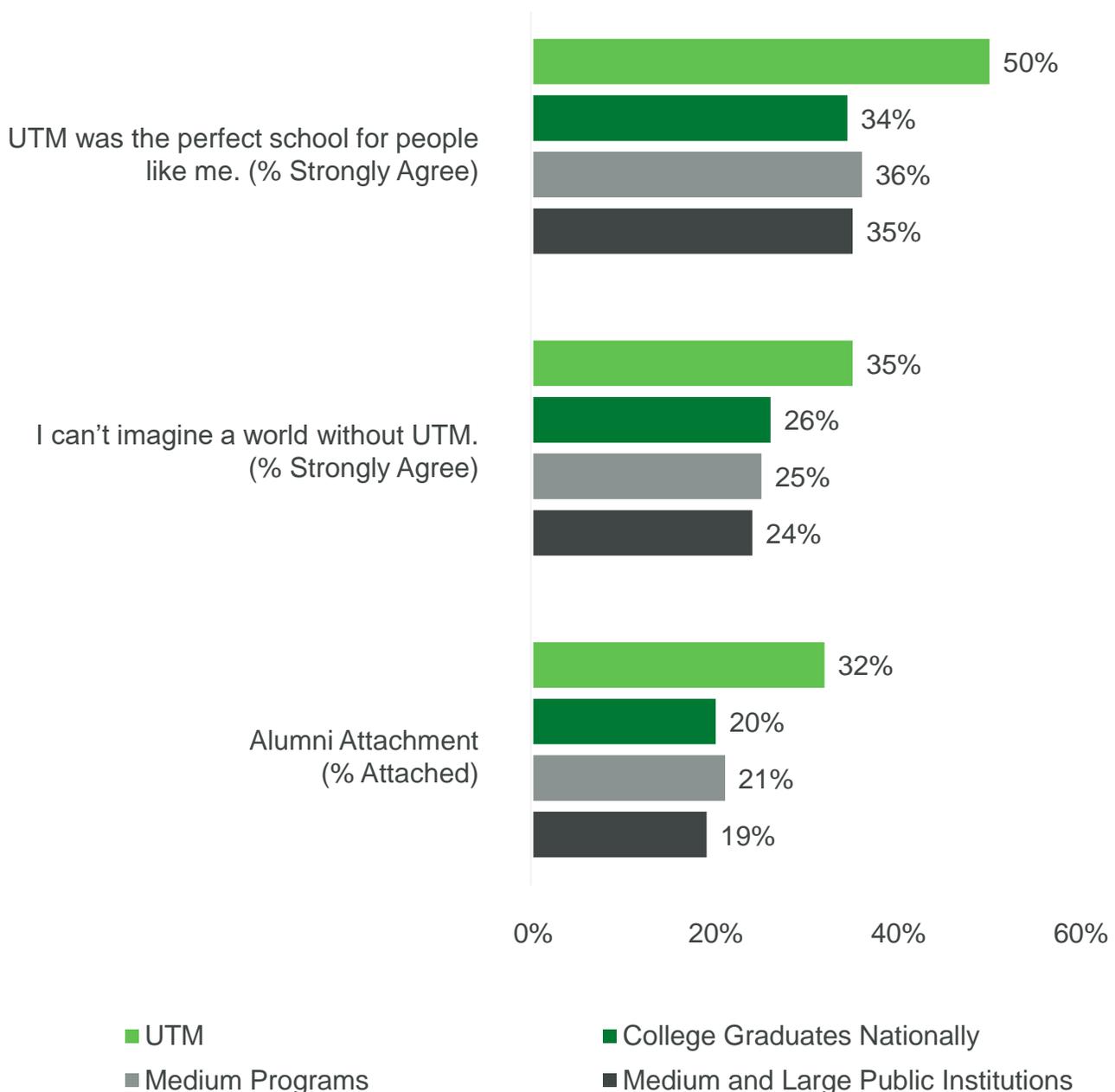
Gallup research shows that the odds that a given college alumna/us is engaged at work are higher if he or she strongly agrees to having had each of six critical college experiences:

Experiential Learning
(% Strongly Agree)



Alumni Attachment

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



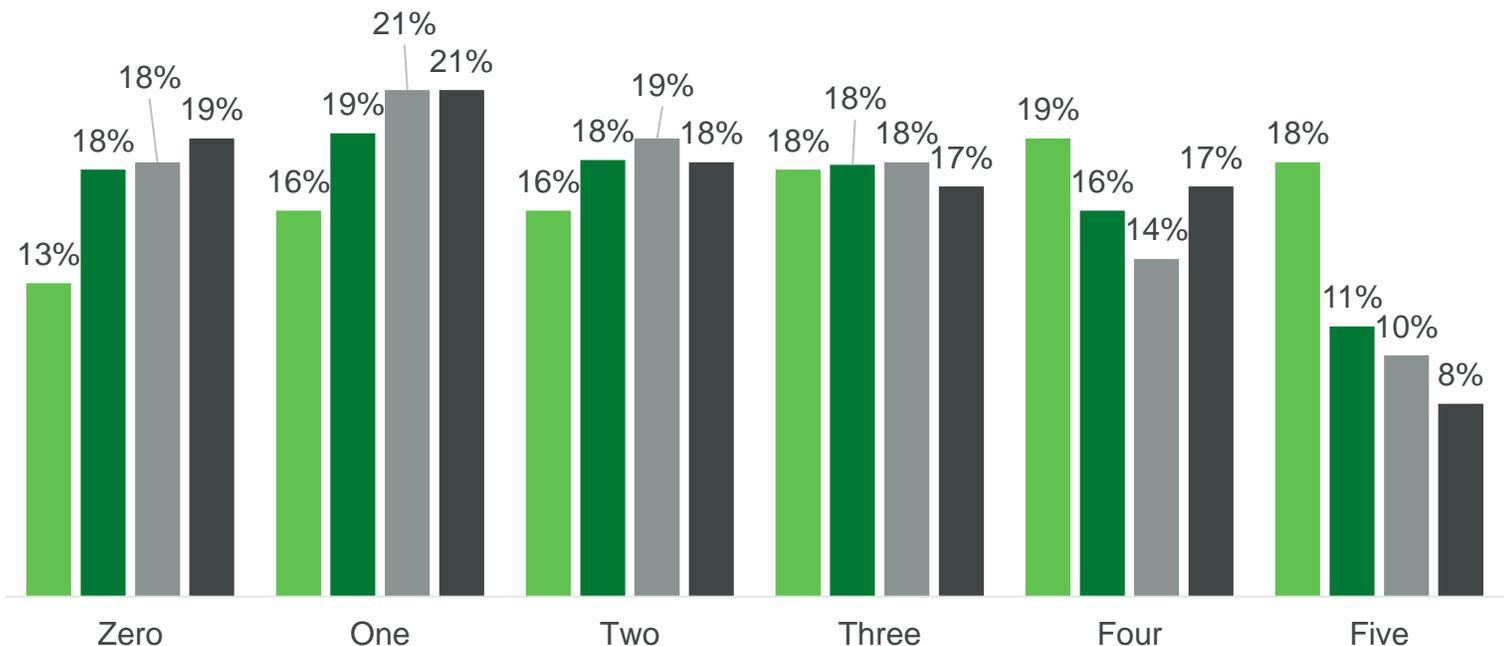
Well-Being

The Gallup-Healthways 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 strong and supportive relationships and love in your life
- **Financial Well-Being:** Effectively managing your economic life to reduce stress and increase security
- **Community Well-Being:** The sense of engagement you have with the areas where you live, liking where you live, and feeling safe and having pride in your community
- **Physical Well-Being:** Having good health and enough energy to get things done on a daily basis

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.

Number of Well-Being Elements Thriving



■ UTM ■ College Graduates Nationally ■ Medium Programs ■ Medium and Large Public Institutions

Well-Being

Purpose Well-Being



UTM
College Graduates Nationally
Medium Programs
Medium and Large Public Institutions

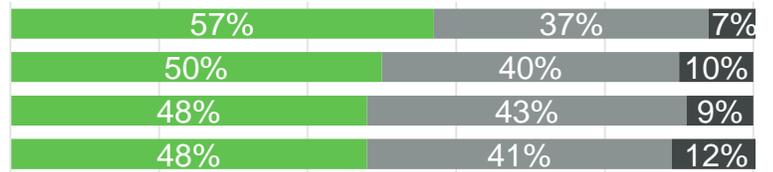
■ Thriving ■ Struggling ■ Suffering



Social Well-Being



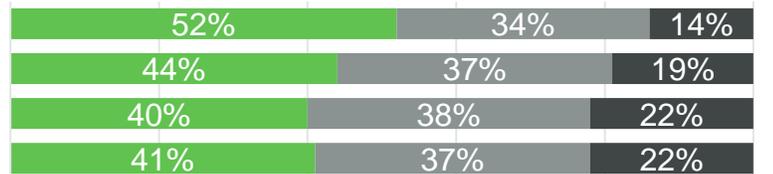
UTM
College Graduates Nationally
Medium Programs
Medium and Large Public Institutions



Financial Well-Being



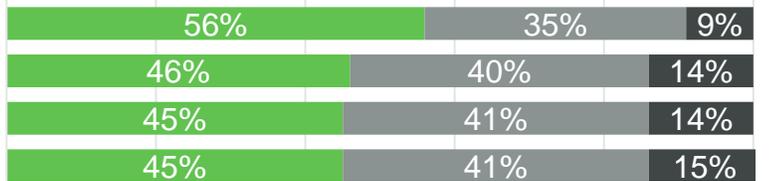
UTM
College Graduates Nationally
Medium Programs
Medium and Large Public Institutions



Community Well-Being



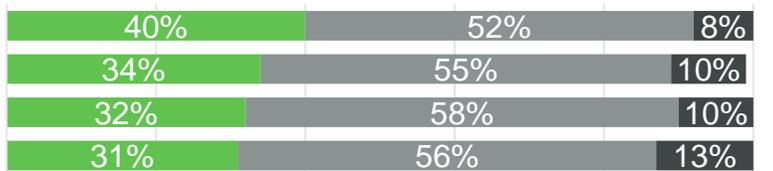
UTM
College Graduates Nationally
Medium Programs
Medium and Large Public Institutions



Physical Well-Being

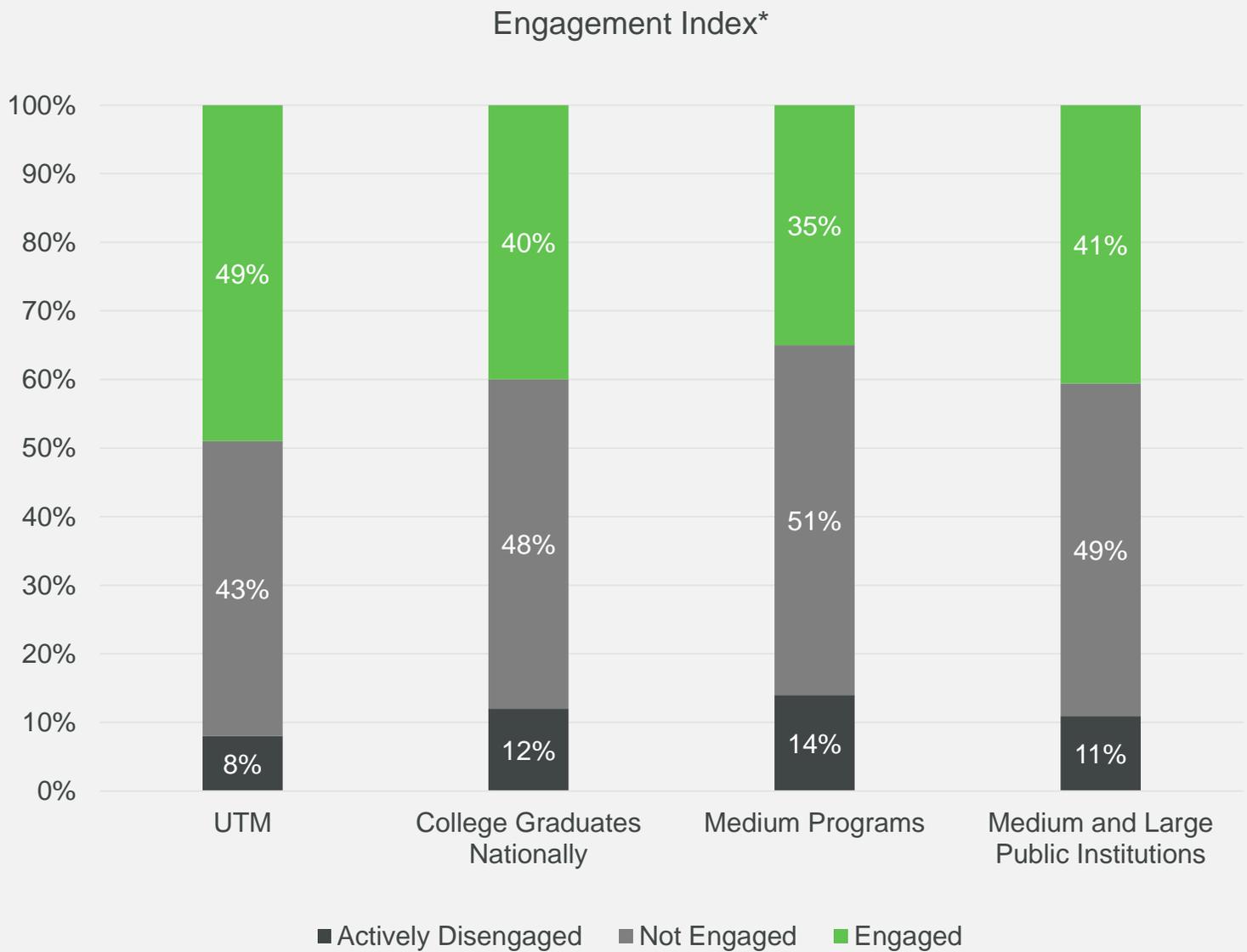


UTM
College Graduates Nationally
Medium Programs
Medium and Large Public Institutions



Employee Engagement

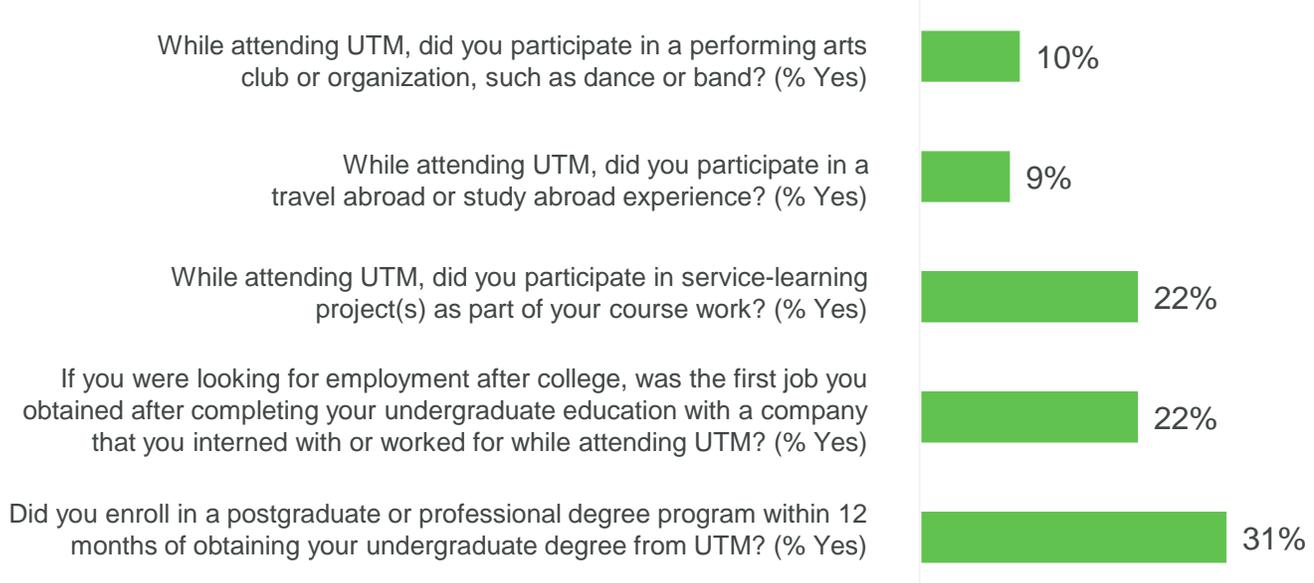
Gallup categorizes workers as Engaged, Not Engaged or Actively Disengaged based on responses to 12 questions that measure elements that best predict employee and workgroup performance.



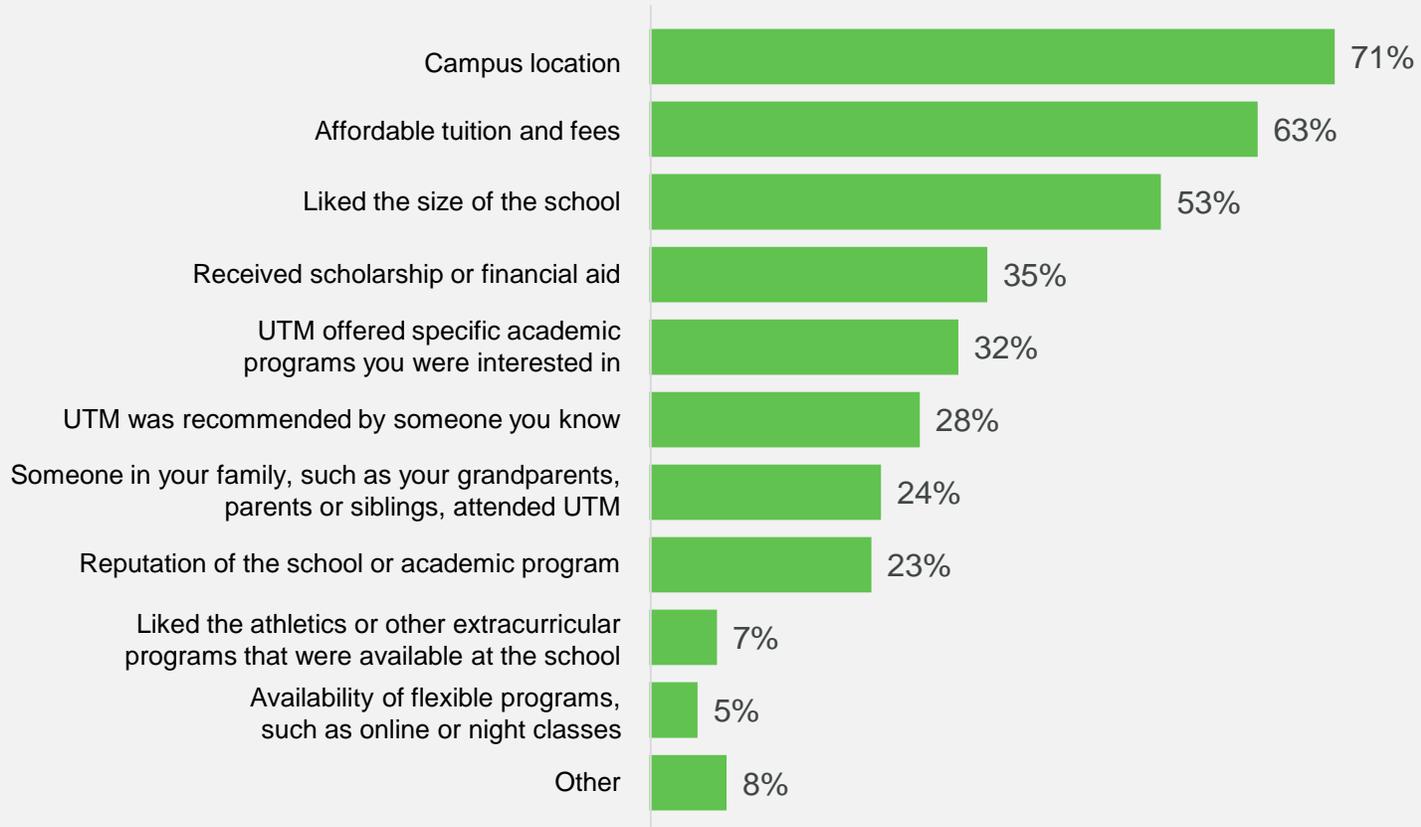
*Engagement and Work Fulfillment questions were only asked of alumni who indicated they are employed full time by an employer. Due to rounding, percentages may sum to 100% +/-1%. Numerical values shown when 5% or higher. Full Engagement Index not calculated when n<100. Engaged shown when n>30. Not Engaged, Actively Disengaged and Ratio shown when n>100.

Custom Questions

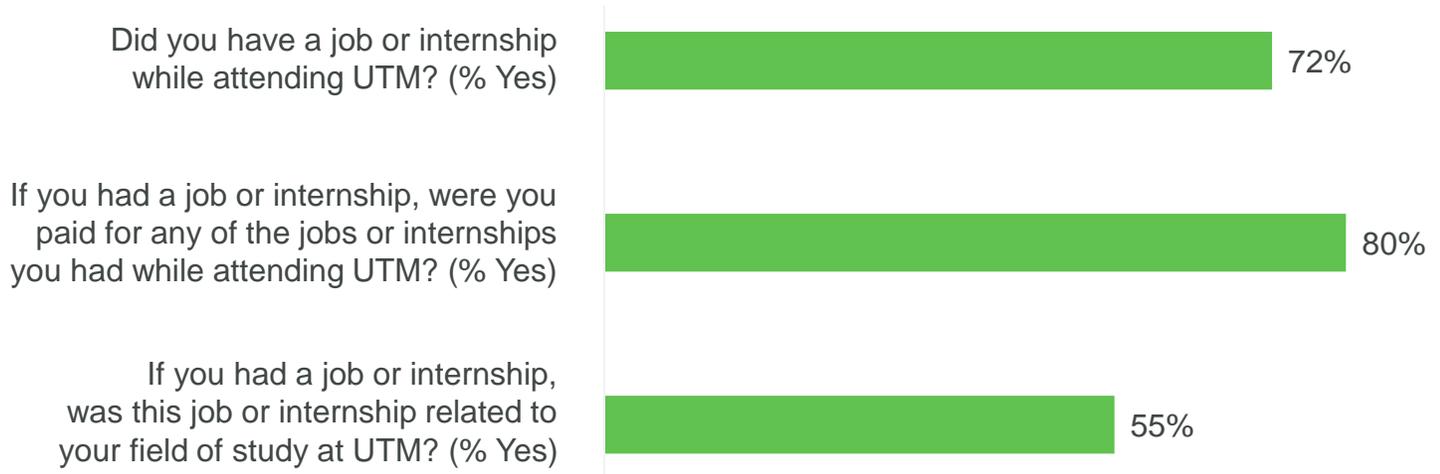
UTM Alumni



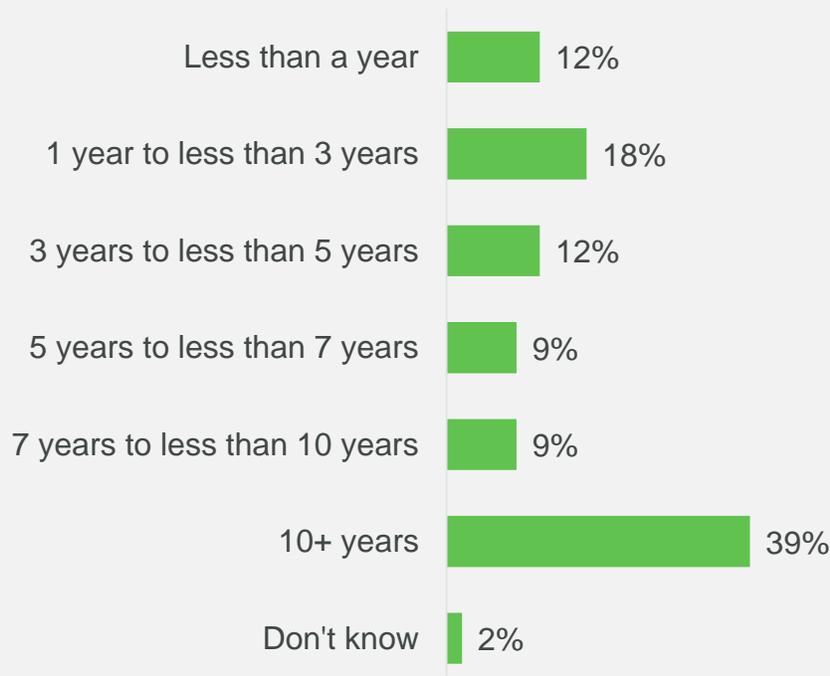
Why did you decide to enroll at UTM?



Custom Questions
UTM Alumni

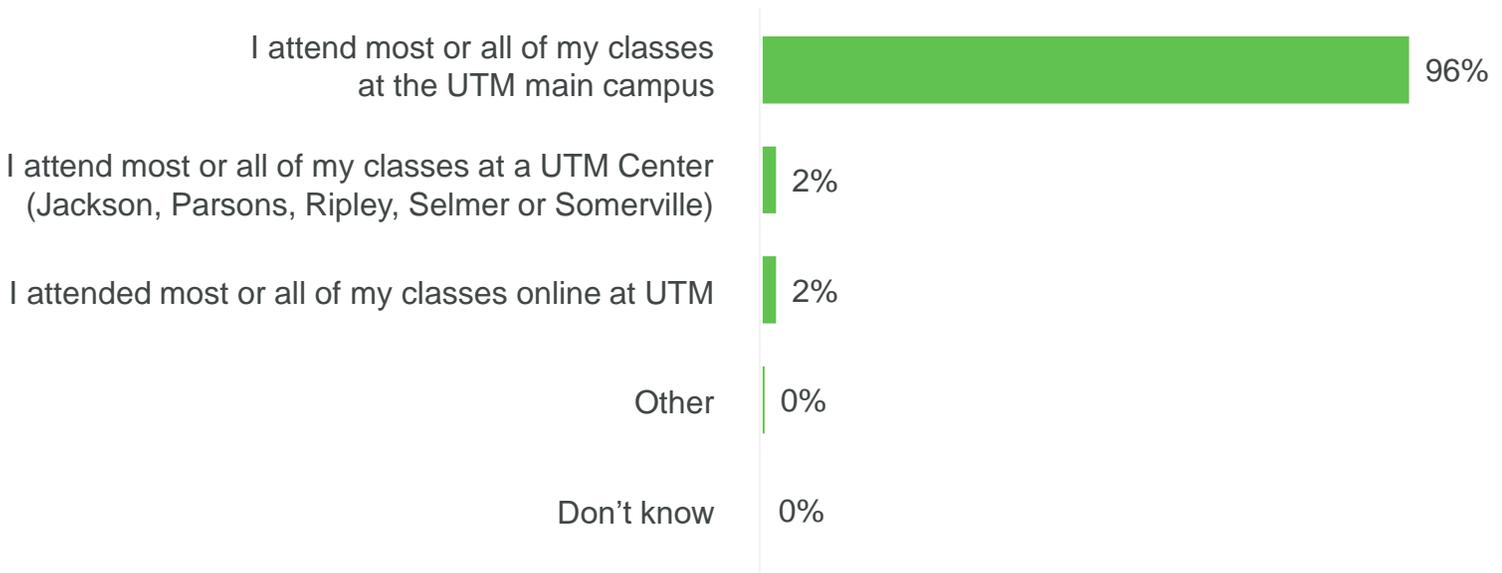


How long have you been employed in your current job?

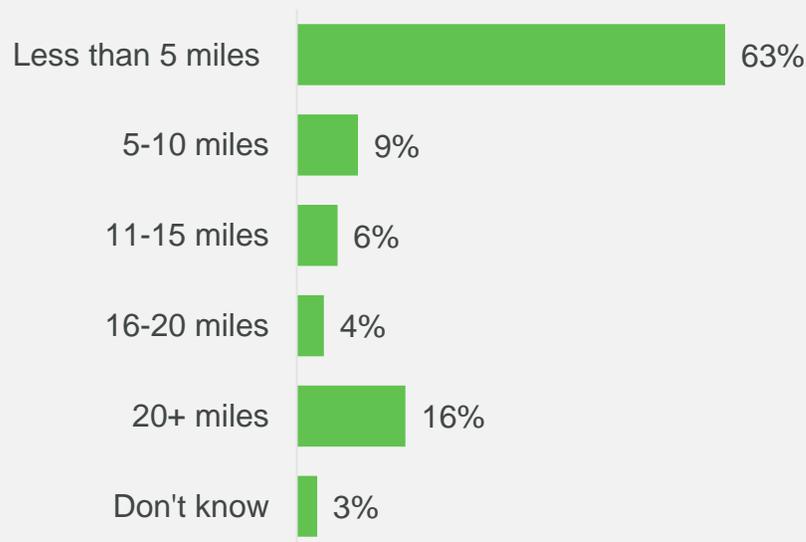


Custom Questions
UTM Alumni

Which of the following best describes where you primarily attended classes while obtaining your undergraduate degree?



If you did not live on campus for all 4 years, how far away was the residence(s) where you lived from main campus?

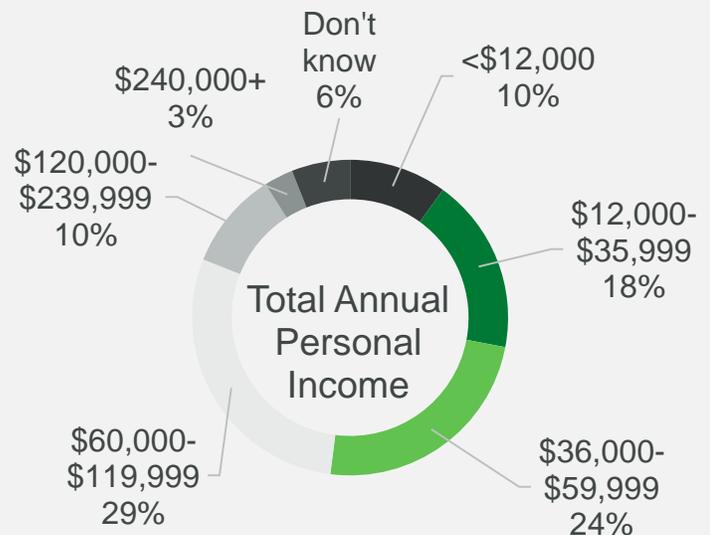
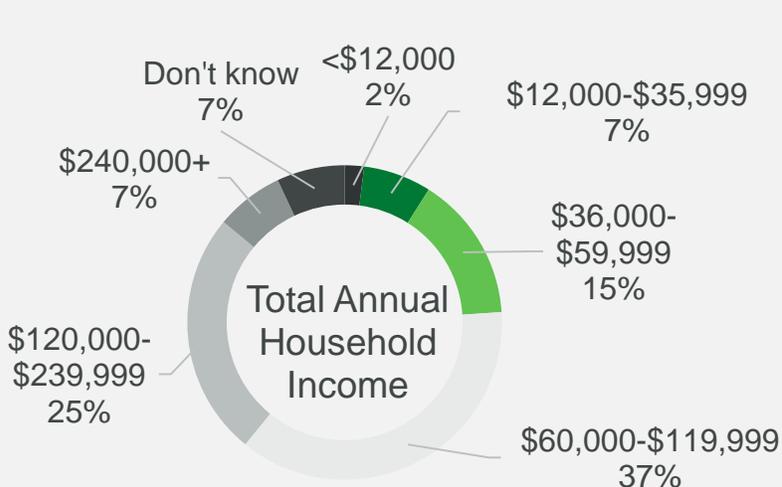
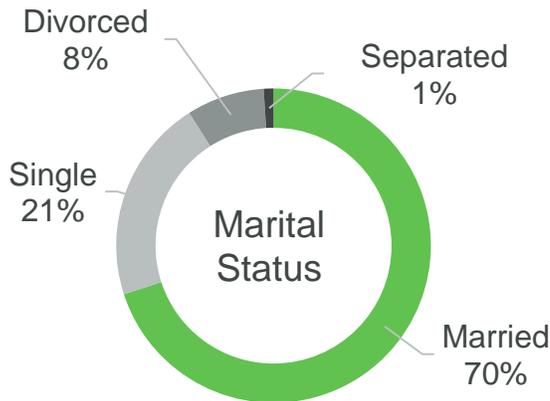
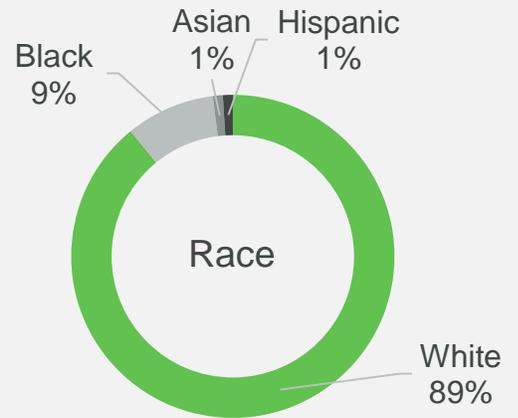
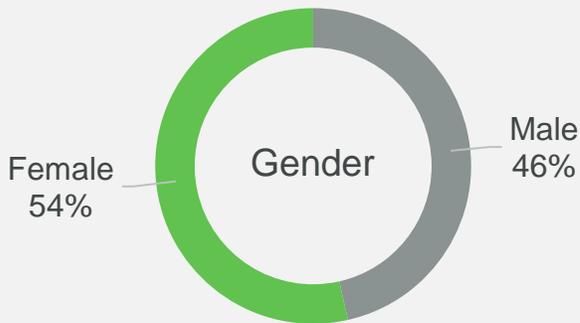


Demographics

University of Tennessee at Martin
Alumni 1950–2015

n = 2,626

Mean age: 47.8



National Comparison

For the purposes of this report, data from University of Tennessee at Martin are compared with data collected from the national Gallup-Purdue Index study of college graduates. Some differences may exist between the national comparison points included in this report and national estimates that Gallup has previously released because this report focuses on graduates who received their undergraduate degrees from 1950–2015. Comparison groups included in this scorecard are:

- **College Graduates Nationally:** Bachelor's degree holders surveyed via the national Gallup-Purdue Index, which includes those who participated in the national study and reported they have a bachelor's degree only from a Title IV degree-granting, four-year public, private, for-profit or nonprofit institution in the U.S. as defined by the U.S. Department of Education.
- **Medium Programs:** Graduates from universities with a Carnegie Classification 2015 Basic Classification of Medium Programs. A full listing of these universities is available at <http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu/>.
- **Medium and Large Public Institutions:** Graduates from public universities with a Carnegie Classification 2015 Basic Classification of Medium or Large Programs from SREB (Southern Regional Education Board) states. A full listing of these universities is available at <http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu>.

Methodology

Results for the University of Tennessee at Martin (UTM) study are based on web surveys conducted Aug.15–Sep.13, 2015, with a sample of 2,626 UTM undergraduate degree alumni. The sample of alumni email addresses was provided by UTM. Alumni were included in the study if the institution had an email address on file.

Results for the Gallup-Purdue Index, the national study used for comparison purposes, are based on web surveys conducted Dec. 16, 2014–June 29, 2015, with a random sample of 30,151 respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher, aged 18 and older, with internet access, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

According to University records, approximately 27% of University of Tennessee at Martin sample members were University donors; however, 51% of all survey participants were donors. Gallup adjusted for nonresponse bias in the final sample by weighting the University of Tennessee at Martin sample to national income targets available via the Gallup-Purdue Index study of all college graduates. After adjusting for income differences, 48% of University of Tennessee Martin participants were University donors.

Methodology (*continued*)

The Gallup-Purdue Index sample was recruited via the Gallup Daily tracking survey. The Gallup Daily tracking survey sample includes national adults with a minimum quota of 50% cellphone respondents and 50% 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, Hispanic 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 those with a bachelor's degree, the margin of sampling error is ± 1.0 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on employee engagement of those with a bachelor's degree, the margin of sampling error is ± 2.1 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on those with a bachelor's degree from Master's Colleges & Universities: Medium Programs, the margin of sampling error is ± 4.0 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on employee engagement of those with a bachelor's degree from Master's Colleges & Universities: Medium Schools, the margin of sampling error is ± 4.6 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Methodology (*continued*)

For results based on those with a bachelor's degree from Medium and Large Public institutions from SREB states, the margin of sampling error is ± 4.2 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on employee engagement of those with a bachelor's degree from Medium and Large Public institutions from SREB states, the margin of sampling error is ± 4.9 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.