

Your GPA Matters (But Not as Much as You Think)

What 773 College Graduates Taught Us About Success Five Years Later

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Introduction

You've just survived four years of college—late-night study sessions, exam anxiety, and endless debates about whether that B+ will ruin your career. Now, five years after graduation, you're settled into your job. Looking back, did all that stress about your GPA actually matter for your salary?

We analyzed data from 773 college graduates to find out. The data, sourced from the American Community Survey, includes graduates' salaries five years post-graduation, their GPAs, majors, and gender. What we found might surprise you: your GPA matters, but your choice of major and your gender matter significantly more.

The GPA Question: Should You Stress About Grades?

Let's start with the question everyone wants answered: does GPA actually affect your salary? The short answer is yes—but the effect might be smaller than you think.

On average, each additional GPA point is associated with about \$4,810 more in annual salary. That means the difference between a 3.0 and 4.0 GPA translates to roughly **\$4,810** per year. Over a career, that certainly adds up. But is it worth the nightmares and the stress of worrying over your grades?

There is a catch: GPA alone only explains about **5.2%** of the variation in salaries. That means **94.8%** of what determines your salary comes from other factors. That could be your experience gained through an internship, that research project you ended up publishing, or perhaps extracurriculars that set you apart from the herd.

So should you be hyper-anxious about every assignment? Our analysis suggests a more balanced approach. Yes, aim for good grades—they do correlate with higher earnings. But obsessing over the difference between an A- and an A probably isn't worth the mental health cost. Your energy might be better spent on internships, networking, and developing soft skills; The things that will make you approachable and trustworthy to potential employers.

The bottom line: Grades matter, but they're not everything. A solid GPA opens doors, but it won't single handedly determine your financial future.

Your Major Choice: The Biggest Salary Factor

If GPA isn't the dominant factor, what is? The answer is clear: your choice of major.

Engineering graduates earn the highest average salaries at **\$114,242** five years out—nearly 58% more than Arts majors (\$72,085), who earn the least. Computers & Mathematics (\$98,285) and Physical Sciences (\$97,485) round out the top three, while Business majors earn a respectable \$93,342 on average.

The gap between the highest and lowest-earning majors is striking: over **\$42,157** per year. That's a **\$42,157** annual difference that compounds over your entire career.

Does this mean everyone should become an engineer? Not necessarily. Job satisfaction, work-life balance, and personal fulfillment matter too. It's also important to note that analyses like ours describe the average performance across a field. You might be the outlier; the artist who makes more than the engineer.

If salary is a priority for you, the data is clear: some majors offer significantly better financial projections than others. But your passion in your area of expertise could lead to better opportunities in the long run. The key is making an informed choice—knowing the trade-offs you're making.

The Uncomfortable Truth: The Gender Pay Gap Persists

Perhaps the most troubling finding in our analysis is the persistent gender pay gap. Even when controlling for major and GPA, men earn significantly more than women.

GPA vs. Salary by Major Category

Relationship between GPA and salary varies significantly across majors

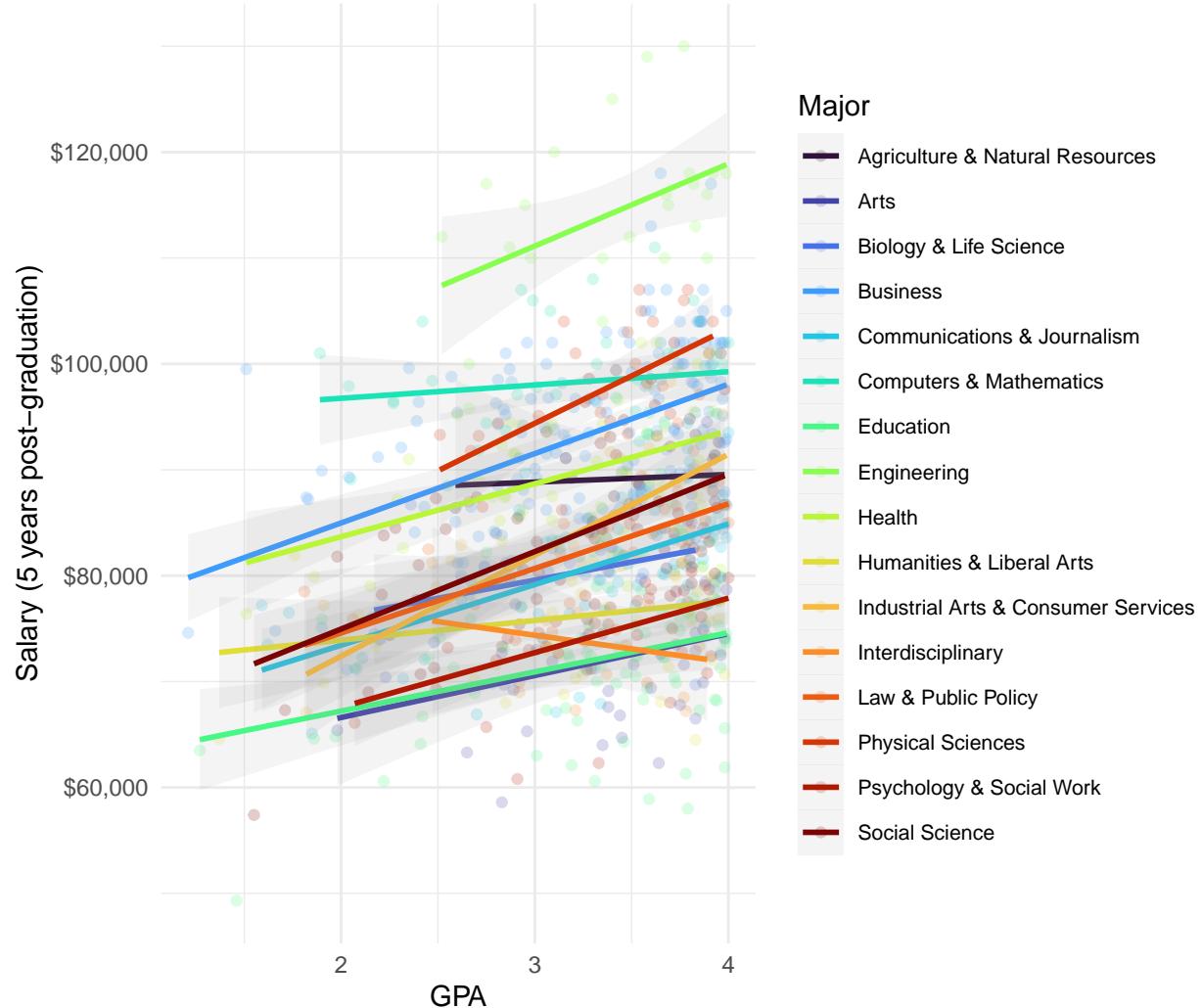


Figure 1: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2024 American Community Survey 5-year PUMS

Average Salary by Major Category

Error bars show 95% confidence intervals

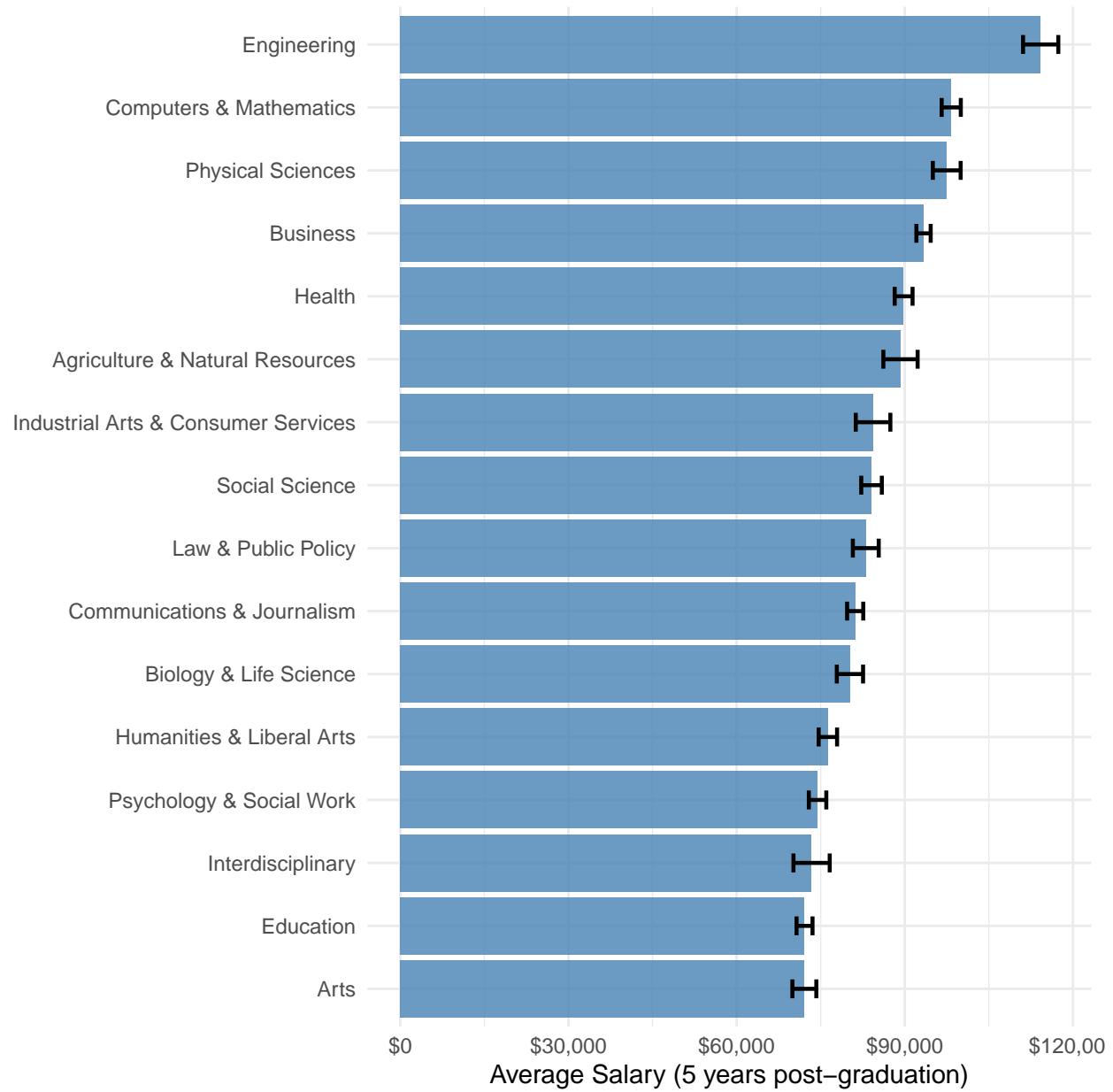


Figure 2: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2024 American Community Survey 5-year PUMS

Overall, the men in our dataset earn an average of **\$88,923** compared to **\$82,521** for women—a gap of **\$6,401**, or **7.8%**. That's over \$6,000 per year that compounds over time, translating to hundreds of thousands of dollars over a lifetime.

Salary Distribution by Major and Gender

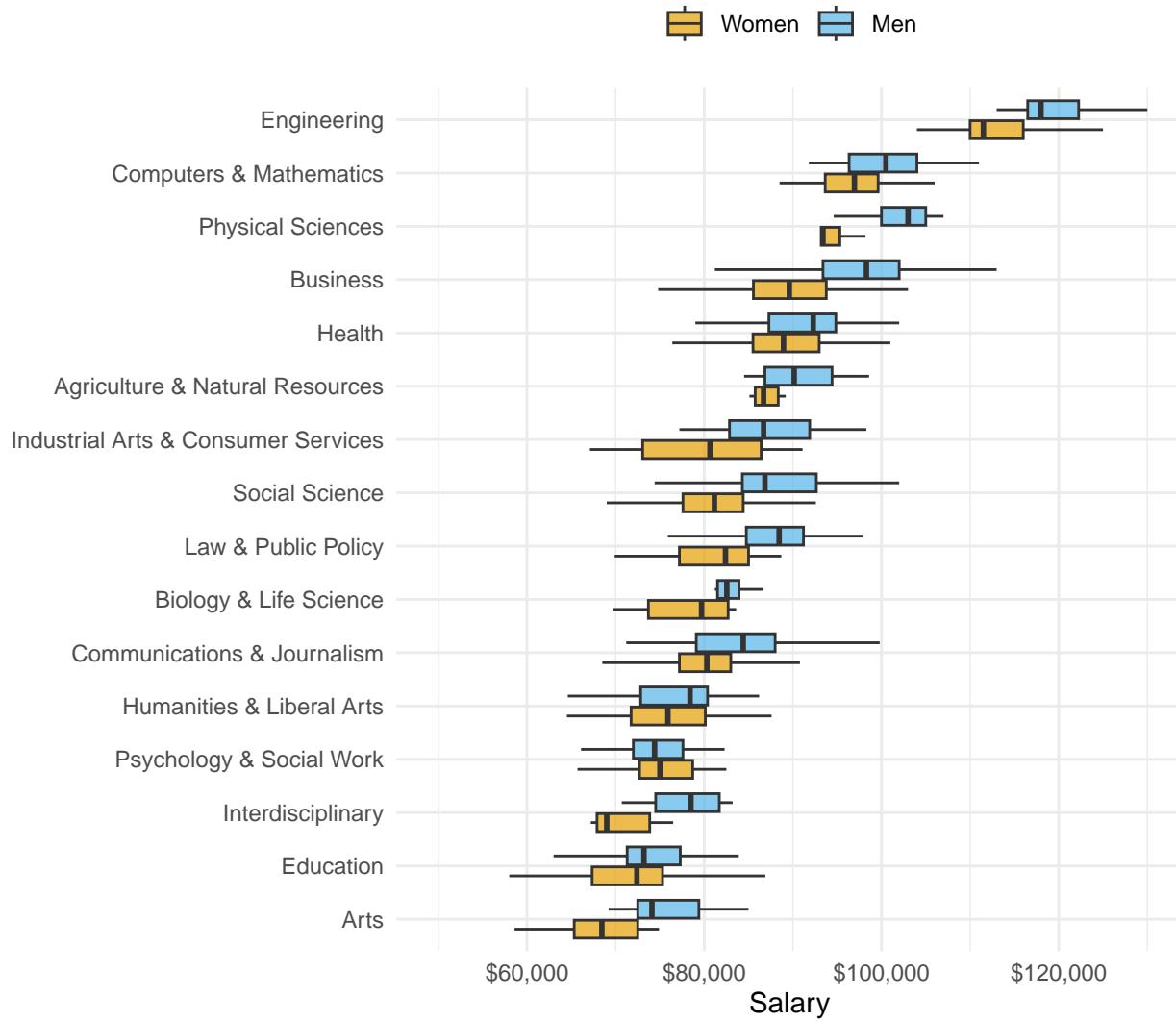


Figure 3: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2024 American Community Survey 5-year PUMS

The gap exists across nearly every major. In Engineering, men earn \$120,000 on average while women earn \$111,363—a \$8,638 difference. In Business, men make \$97,414 compared to women's \$89,420—a \$7,994 gap. Even in fields like Education, traditionally dominated by women, men still earn about \$2,784 more on average.

As practitioners of Statistics, we looked specifically at Computers & Mathematics graduates to see how our field compared to others. Women in this discipline earn an average of \$96,514, while men earn \$100,450—a 4.1% gap. While this is smaller than in some other subjects, it's still significant and concerning.

What We Can (and Can't) Predict About Your Salary

Since gender is much harder to control than our GPA or major, perhaps some of us are just destined to always draw the short straw. The honest answer is GPA, major, and gender combined still don't predict your

salary as well as you might hope.

Our statistical model, which includes all three factors plus their interactions, explains only about **80%** of the variation in salaries. That means nearly **20%** of what determines your earnings isn't captured by these variables at all.

To illustrate this uncertainty: consider a male Engineering graduate with a 3.5 GPA. Our model predicts he'll earn around **\$119,670**. But in reality, his actual salary could reasonably fall anywhere from **\$108,104** to **\$131,235**. That's a **\$23,131** range—far from a precise prediction!

It's not just men that see this variation. Let's look at a female grad from Computers & Mathematics who also scored a 3.5 GPA. Our model predicts she'll earn around **\$96,868**. But like our male engineer, their salary could vary from **\$85,707** to **\$108,029**. Notice there's a similar difference between the two: **\$22,321** in this case.

Predicted vs. Actual Salary



Figure 4: Red line shows perfect prediction; substantial scatter indicates unexplained variation

So what aren't we considering in our model? Turns out plenty:

- **Geographic location:** A software engineer in San Francisco earns vastly more than one in rural Iowa
- **Specific job and industry:** An accountant at a Big Four firm earns more than one at a small nonprofit
- **Years of relevant experience:** Internships and prior work experience matter
- **Networking and connections:** Who you know often matters as much as what you know
- **College of choice:** Graduating from Harvard nets you more attention than a local community college
- **Graduate education:** An MBA or master's degree significantly impacts earning potential
- **Negotiation skills:** The ability to effectively negotiate salary stacks the deck in your favor
- **Company size and type:** Large corporations typically pay more than start-ups

- **Company benefits:** Some people accept lower pay for better stock options, 401k matches, etc.
- **Career trajectory choices:** Job changes, promotions, and career pivots all influence earnings

The takeaway: your undergraduate GPA and major matter, but they're just the starting point. Your career trajectory depends far more on the choices you make after graduation—where you work, how you negotiate, and how you build your skills and network over time.

Conclusions: What This Means for You

So what should you take away from all this data? Here are the key insights:

First, choose your major wisely, but not cynically. Your field of study is the strongest predictor of your salary among the factors we examined. Engineering, Computer Science, and Physical Sciences lead the pack. But remember: your major doesn't just affect your paycheck—it shapes your daily work, your lifestyle, and your job satisfaction. Choose something that aligns with both your financial goals and your genuine interests.

Second, maintain good grades, but don't sacrifice everything for them. A strong GPA does correlate with higher earnings, but the effect is modest. Aim for solid grades, but also invest time in internships, networking, leadership activities, and skill development. Real-world experience often matters more than that extra point on your GPA.

Third, acknowledge and address the gender pay gap. If you're a woman, know that you're likely to face salary disparities—but knowledge is power. Learn to negotiate effectively, research industry salary standards, and don't be afraid to advocate for fair compensation. If you're a man, be aware of these disparities and support equity in your workplace.

Finally, remember that your undergraduate credentials are just the beginning. Where you work, how you network, what additional skills you develop, and how you negotiate will all profoundly shape your career trajectory. Your GPA and major open certain doors, but you determine which ones to walk through—and how far you go once you're inside.

Your college years matter, but your career is a marathon, not a sprint. Make informed decisions, but don't let a few grades define your entire future. Success is multifaceted—and fortunately, that means there are many paths to get there.

Technical Documentation

1. Modeling Approach

Model Specification

We employed a linear regression model of the form:

$$y \sim N(X\beta, \sigma^2 I)$$

where:

- $y = (n \times 1)$ vector of salaries
- $X = (n \times p)$ design matrix
- $\beta = (p \times 1)$ vector of regression coefficients
- σ^2 = error variance (assumed constant)
- $I = (n \times n)$ identity matrix

The design matrix X includes:

- Intercept term
- GPA (continuous variable, range 0-4.0)
- Indicator variables for MajorCategory (16 levels, reference: Arts)
- Indicator variable for Sex (reference: Female)
- Interaction terms: GPA \times MajorCategory (15 interaction terms)
- Interaction terms: Sex \times MajorCategory (15 interaction terms)

Model Selection

```
# Model 1: Main effects only
model_main <- lm(Salary ~ GPA + MajorCategory + Sex, data = salary_data)

# Model 2: With interactions
model_full <- lm(Salary ~ GPA * MajorCategory + Sex * MajorCategory,
                  data = salary_data)

# Compare models
cat("Main Effects Model:\n")

## Main Effects Model:
cat("AIC:", AIC(model_main), "\n")

## AIC: 15574.59
cat("Adjusted R-squared:", summary(model_main)$adj.r.squared, "\n\n")

## Adjusted R-squared: 0.7805833
cat("Full Model (with interactions):\n")

## Full Model (with interactions):
cat("AIC:", AIC(model_full), "\n")

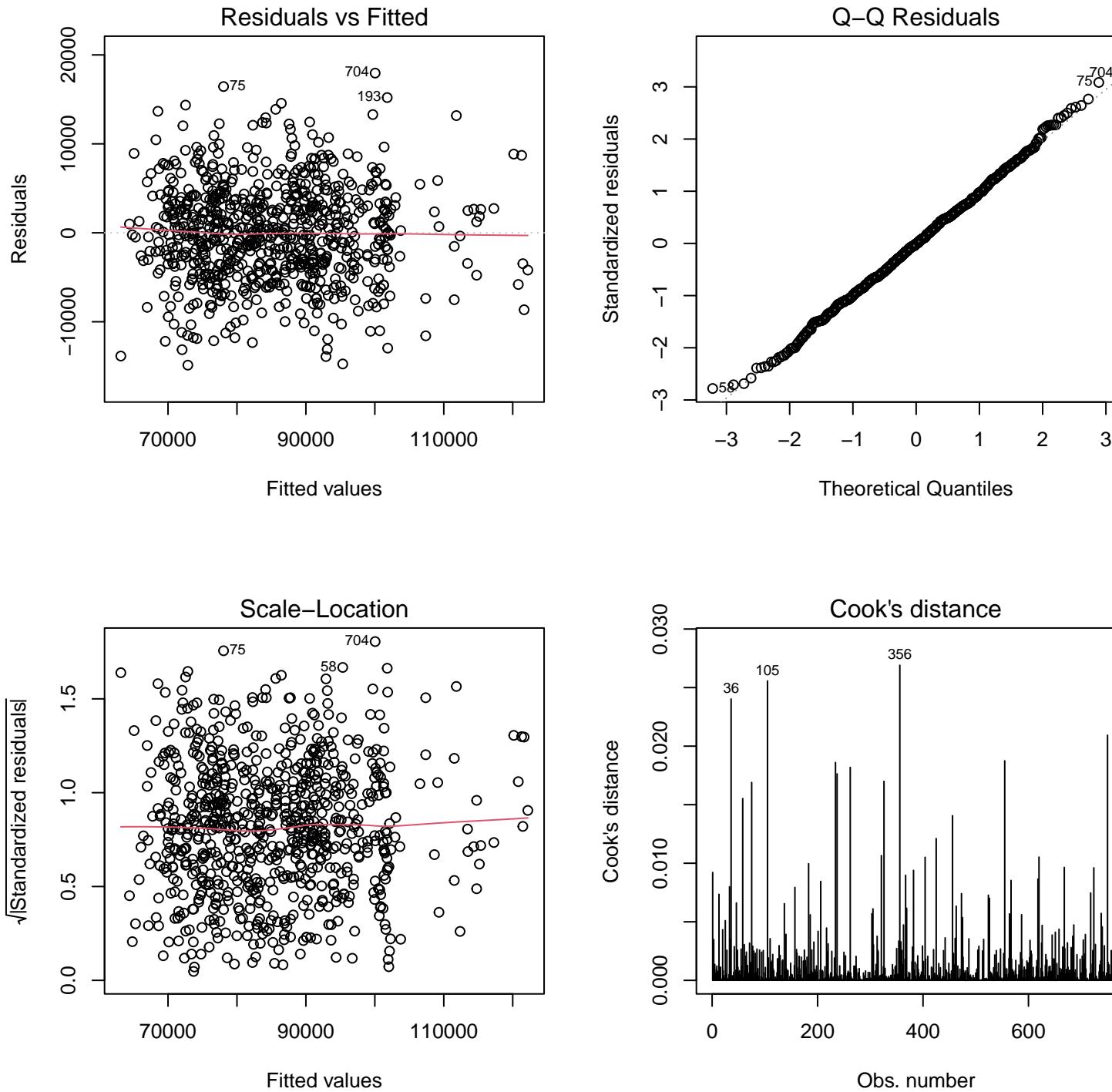
## AIC: 15571.77
cat("Adjusted R-squared:", summary(model_full)$adj.r.squared, "\n")

## Adjusted R-squared: 0.78934
```

Model 2 (full model with interactions) was selected based on:

- Lower AIC (better fit)
- Higher adjusted R²
- Theoretical justification that GPA effects and gender pay gaps likely vary across majors

Model Validation



Assumption checks:

- **Linearity:** Residual vs. fitted plot shows no clear nonlinear patterns

- **Normality:** QQ-plot indicates approximately normal residuals with slight heavy tails
- **Homoscedasticity:** Scale-location plot shows reasonably constant variance
- **Independence:** Justified by cross-sectional survey design
- **Influential points:** Cook's distance flagged a few observations, but none exceeded critical thresholds

```
##  
## Model Fit Statistics:  
  
## R-squared: 0.8022  
## Adjusted R-squared: 0.7893  
## Residual standard error: $ 5,552.59  
## F-statistic: 62.55 on 47 and 725 DF (p < 0.001)
```

2. Analysis for Each Article Section

Section 2: Impact of GPA

Research Question: Does GPA affect salary? Is the effect different across majors?

Method:

1. Examined coefficient for GPA in the regression model
2. Calculated 95% confidence interval for GPA coefficient
3. Tested for interaction between GPA and Major using partial F-test
4. Created visualizations showing GPA vs. Salary by major

Statistical Test:

```
# Test H0: All GPA × Major interaction coefficients = 0  
model_no_gpa_int <- lm(Salary ~ GPA + MajorCategory + Sex * MajorCategory,  
                         data = salary_data)  
anova_gpa <- anova(model_no_gpa_int, model_full)  
print(anova_gpa)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table  
##  
## Model 1: Salary ~ GPA + MajorCategory + Sex * MajorCategory  
## Model 2: Salary ~ GPA * MajorCategory + Sex * MajorCategory  
##   Res.Df      RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)  
## 1     740 2.3282e+10  
## 2     725 2.2353e+10 15 929767913 2.0104 0.01263 *  
## ---  
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Interpretation: The F-test for $\text{GPA} \times \text{Major}$ interactions is significant ($p = 0.012626$), indicating that the effect of GPA on salary varies significantly across majors.

Key Results:

```
##  
## Simple GPA Effect (no interactions):  
  
## Coefficient: $ 4,810.31 per GPA point  
## 95% CI: ($ 3,355.02 , $ 6,265.61 )  
## R-squared (GPA alone): 0.0518
```

Section 3: Salaries Across Majors

Research Question: Do salaries differ significantly across major categories?

Method:

1. Calculated mean salary and 95% CI for each major
2. Tested overall effect of Major using partial F-test
3. Created visualizations comparing majors

Statistical Test:

```
# Test H0: All major category coefficients = 0
model_no_major <- lm(Salary ~ GPA + Sex, data = salary_data)
anova_major <- anova(model_no_major, model_full)
print(anova_major)

## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: Salary ~ GPA + Sex
## Model 2: Salary ~ GPA * MajorCategory + Sex * MajorCategory
##   Res.Df      RSS Df  Sum of Sq    F    Pr(>F)
## 1     770 9.8860e+10
## 2     725 2.2353e+10 45 7.6507e+10 55.144 < 2.2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Interpretation: Major choice has a highly significant effect on salary ($p < 0.001$).

Summary Table:

Table 1: Summary Statistics by Major Category

Major	n	Mean Salary	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Engineering	24	\$114,242	\$111,096	\$117,387
Computers & Mathematics	40	\$98,285	\$96,578	\$99,992
Physical Sciences	26	\$97,485	\$95,003	\$99,966
Business	161	\$93,342	\$92,070	\$94,614
Health	55	\$89,791	\$88,199	\$91,383
Agriculture & Natural Resources	13	\$89,231	\$86,175	\$92,287
Industrial Arts & Consumer Services	25	\$84,340	\$81,255	\$87,425
Social Science	72	\$84,065	\$82,229	\$85,902
Law & Public Policy	35	\$83,040	\$80,731	\$85,349
Communications & Journalism	84	\$81,149	\$79,708	\$82,590
Biology & Life Science	19	\$80,216	\$77,872	\$82,560
Humanities & Liberal Arts	44	\$76,277	\$74,633	\$77,922
Psychology & Social Work	40	\$74,440	\$72,883	\$75,997
Interdisciplinary	11	\$73,373	\$70,139	\$76,606
Education	85	\$72,115	\$70,691	\$73,540
Arts	39	\$72,085	\$69,948	\$74,222

Section 4: Gender Pay Gap

Research Question: Is there a salary difference between men and women? Does it vary by major?

Method:

1. Calculated mean salary by Major and Sex

2. Computed pay gap for each major
3. Tested Sex × Major interaction

Statistical Test:

```
# Test H0: Sex × Major interaction coefficients = 0
model_no_sex_int <- lm(Salary ~ GPA * MajorCategory + Sex,
                        data = salary_data)
anova_sex <- anova(model_no_sex_int, model_full)
print(anova_sex)

## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: Salary ~ GPA * MajorCategory + Sex
## Model 2: Salary ~ GPA * MajorCategory + Sex * MajorCategory
##   Res.Df      RSS Df Sum of Sq    F    Pr(>F)
## 1     740 2.3337e+10
## 2     725 2.2353e+10 15 984322326 2.1284 0.007475 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Interpretation: The gender pay gap varies significantly across majors ($p = 0.0074749$).

Gender Gap by Major:

Table 2: Gender Pay Gap by Major Category

Major	Women	Men	Gap (\$)	Gap (%)
Arts	\$68,491	\$76,735	\$8,244	12.0%
Interdisciplinary	\$70,886	\$77,725	\$6,839	9.6%
Industrial Arts & Consumer Services	\$79,860	\$87,327	\$7,467	9.3%
Social Science	\$80,795	\$88,153	\$7,358	9.1%
Business	\$89,420	\$97,414	\$7,994	8.9%
Physical Sciences	\$93,446	\$101,523	\$8,077	8.6%
Law & Public Policy	\$81,224	\$87,580	\$6,356	7.8%
Engineering	\$111,362	\$120,000	\$8,638	7.8%
Biology & Life Science	\$77,533	\$82,630	\$5,097	6.6%
Communications & Journalism	\$79,783	\$84,372	\$4,589	5.8%
Computers & Mathematics	\$96,514	\$100,450	\$3,936	4.1%
Education	\$71,231	\$74,015	\$2,784	3.9%
Agriculture & Natural Resources	\$87,857	\$90,833	\$2,976	3.4%
Health	\$88,889	\$91,500	\$2,611	2.9%
Humanities & Liberal Arts	\$75,725	\$76,940	\$1,215	1.6%
Psychology & Social Work	\$74,484	\$74,367	-\$117	-0.2%

Section 5: Predictions and Model Limitations

Research Question: How well do our variables predict salary?

Method:

1. Used R^2 to quantify explained variance
2. Generated predictions with 95% prediction intervals
3. Assessed prediction accuracy

Prediction Examples:

Table 3: Example Salary Predictions with 95% Prediction Intervals

GPA	Major	Sex	Predicted	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
3.5	Engineering	M	\$119,670	\$108,104	\$131,235
3.5	Computers & Mathematics	F	\$96,868	\$85,707	\$108,029
3.0	Business	M	\$95,663	\$84,687	\$106,639
4.0	Education	F	\$73,754	\$62,696	\$84,812

Prediction Accuracy:

```
##  
## Prediction Performance:  
  
## Mean Absolute Error: $ 4,277  
## Median Absolute Error: $ 3,543  
## % within 95% prediction interval: 95.3 %
```

3. Model Summary

```
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = Salary ~ GPA * MajorCategory + Sex * MajorCategory,  
##      data = salary_data)  
##  
## Residuals:  
##       Min     1Q   Median     3Q    Max  
## -14877.8 -3555.3   -44.9  3484.8 17955.7  
##  
## Coefficients:  
##  
## (Intercept)                         Estimate Std. Error  
## 94370.7          16763.7  
## GPA                                -1934.5        4939.4  
## MajorCategoryArts                   -35945.6        17822.5  
## MajorCategoryBiology & Life Science -29066.3        18594.6  
## MajorCategoryBusiness                -27141.1        16949.7  
## MajorCategoryCommunications & Journalism -34034.8        17117.3  
## MajorCategoryComputers & Mathematics -3761.4         17490.9  
## MajorCategoryEducation               -37307.3        17116.8  
## MajorCategoryEngineering             -2958.2         18814.5  
## MajorCategoryHealth                 -21858.6        17367.4  
## MajorCategoryHumanities & Liberal Arts -26238.3        17425.2  
## MajorCategoryIndustrial Arts & Consumer Services -46200.7        17972.2  
## MajorCategoryInterdisciplinary       -24847.7        22276.4  
## MajorCategoryLaw & Public Policy     -37505.0        17908.4  
## MajorCategoryPhysical Sciences      -18383.5        19507.2  
## MajorCategoryPsychology & Social Work -37635.9         17944.7  
## MajorCategorySocial Science        -35321.6        17141.2  
## SexM                               3723.3         3630.7  
## GPA:MajorCategoryArts              4957.2         5251.1  
## GPA:MajorCategoryBiology & Life Science 5727.0         5504.1  
## GPA:MajorCategoryBusiness          8674.6         4994.2  
## GPA:MajorCategoryCommunications & Journalism 7731.9         5041.4  
## GPA:MajorCategoryComputers & Mathematics 3722.7         5153.1
```

## GPA:MajorCategoryEducation	6107.1	5038.8
## GPA:MajorCategoryEngineering	7937.8	5552.5
## GPA:MajorCategoryHealth	6999.9	5127.1
## GPA:MajorCategoryHumanities & Liberal Arts	4155.0	5120.8
## GPA:MajorCategoryIndustrial Arts & Consumer Services	11625.6	5294.9
## GPA:MajorCategoryInterdisciplinary	2321.6	6435.2
## GPA:MajorCategoryLaw & Public Policy	9022.8	5258.8
## GPA:MajorCategoryPhysical Sciences	7430.0	5832.9
## GPA:MajorCategoryPsychology & Social Work	7177.6	5278.9
## GPA:MajorCategorySocial Science	8742.3	5057.4
## MajorCategoryArts:SexM	4151.3	4055.2
## MajorCategoryBiology & Life Science:SexM	1659.5	4441.2
## MajorCategoryBusiness:SexM	4489.9	3734.8
## MajorCategoryCommunications & Journalism:SexM	1009.5	3865.0
## MajorCategoryComputers & Mathematics:SexM	542.2	4045.9
## MajorCategoryEducation:SexM	-13.1	3860.6
## MajorCategoryEngineering:SexM	3522.2	4394.1
## MajorCategoryHealth:SexM	-950.0	3957.6
## MajorCategoryHumanities & Liberal Arts:SexM	-1806.2	4023.7
## MajorCategoryIndustrial Arts & Consumer Services:SexM	4027.7	4280.6
## MajorCategoryInterdisciplinary:SexM	3253.4	5238.2
## MajorCategoryLaw & Public Policy:SexM	3883.1	4195.2
## MajorCategoryPhysical Sciences:SexM	2497.9	4361.5
## MajorCategoryPsychology & Social Work:SexM	-3096.8	4067.0
## MajorCategorySocial Science:SexM	2861.8	3864.1
##	t	value Pr(> t)
## (Intercept)	5.629	2.58e-08 ***
## GPA	-0.392	0.6954
## MajorCategoryArts	-2.017	0.0441 *
## MajorCategoryBiology & Life Science	-1.563	0.1185
## MajorCategoryBusiness	-1.601	0.1098
## MajorCategoryCommunications & Journalism	-1.988	0.0472 *
## MajorCategoryComputers & Mathematics	-0.215	0.8298
## MajorCategoryEducation	-2.180	0.0296 *
## MajorCategoryEngineering	-0.157	0.8751
## MajorCategoryHealth	-1.259	0.2086
## MajorCategoryHumanities & Liberal Arts	-1.506	0.1326
## MajorCategoryIndustrial Arts & Consumer Services	-2.571	0.0103 *
## MajorCategoryInterdisciplinary	-1.115	0.2650
## MajorCategoryLaw & Public Policy	-2.094	0.0366 *
## MajorCategoryPhysical Sciences	-0.942	0.3463
## MajorCategoryPsychology & Social Work	-2.097	0.0363 *
## MajorCategorySocial Science	-2.061	0.0397 *
## SexM	1.025	0.3055
## GPA:MajorCategoryArts	0.944	0.3455
## GPA:MajorCategoryBiology & Life Science	1.040	0.2985
## GPA:MajorCategoryBusiness	1.737	0.0828 .
## GPA:MajorCategoryCommunications & Journalism	1.534	0.1255
## GPA:MajorCategoryComputers & Mathematics	0.722	0.4703
## GPA:MajorCategoryEducation	1.212	0.2259
## GPA:MajorCategoryEngineering	1.430	0.1533
## GPA:MajorCategoryHealth	1.365	0.1726
## GPA:MajorCategoryHumanities & Liberal Arts	0.811	0.4174
## GPA:MajorCategoryIndustrial Arts & Consumer Services	2.196	0.0284 *

```

## GPA:MajorCategoryInterdisciplinary          0.361  0.7184
## GPA:MajorCategoryLaw & Public Policy      1.716  0.0866 .
## GPA:MajorCategoryPhysical Sciences        1.274  0.2031
## GPA:MajorCategoryPsychology & Social Work 1.360  0.1744
## GPA:MajorCategorySocial Science          1.729  0.0843 .
## MajorCategoryArts:SexM                  1.024  0.3063
## MajorCategoryBiology & Life Science:SexM 0.374  0.7088
## MajorCategoryBusiness:SexM              1.202  0.2297
## MajorCategoryCommunications & Journalism:SexM 0.261  0.7940
## MajorCategoryComputers & Mathematics:SexM 0.134  0.8934
## MajorCategoryEducation:SexM             -0.003 0.9973
## MajorCategoryEngineering:SexM           0.802  0.4231
## MajorCategoryHealth:SexM               -0.240  0.8104
## MajorCategoryHumanities & Liberal Arts:SexM -0.449  0.6537
## MajorCategoryIndustrial Arts & Consumer Services:SexM 0.941  0.3471
## MajorCategoryInterdisciplinary:SexM       0.621  0.5347
## MajorCategoryLaw & Public Policy:SexM      0.926  0.3550
## MajorCategoryPhysical Sciences:SexM       0.573  0.5670
## MajorCategoryPsychology & Social Work:SexM -0.761  0.4466
## MajorCategorySocial Science:SexM         0.741  0.4592
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 5553 on 725 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8022, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7893
## F-statistic: 62.55 on 47 and 725 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

4. Reproducibility

Data:

- Source: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Series
- File: Salary.csv
- N = 773 observations
- Variables: Salary, MajorCategory (16 levels), Sex (2 levels), GPA (continuous)

Software:

- R version R version 4.4.1 (2024-06-14 ucrt)
- tidyverse 2.0.0
- ggplot2 3.5.1

Session Info:

```

## R version 4.4.1 (2024-06-14 ucrt)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64
## Running under: Windows 11 x64 (build 26200)
##
## Matrix products: default
##
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.utf8
## [2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.utf8
## [3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.utf8
## [4] LC_NUMERIC=C
## [5] LC_TIME=English_United States.utf8

```

```

## 
## time zone: America/Denver
## tzcode source: internal
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics   grDevices utils     datasets   methods    base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] scales_1.3.0    gridExtra_2.3    knitr_1.49      lubridate_1.9.4
## [5] forcats_1.0.0   stringr_1.5.1    dplyr_1.1.4    purrr_1.0.4
## [9] readr_2.1.5     tidyr_1.3.1    tibble_3.2.1   ggplot2_3.5.1
## [13] tidyverse_2.0.0
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] Matrix_1.7-0      gtable_0.3.6      compiler_4.4.1   tidyselect_1.2.1
## [5] splines_4.4.1    yaml_2.3.10     fastmap_1.2.0   lattice_0.22-6
## [9] R6_2.6.1         labeling_0.4.3  generics_0.1.3  munsell_0.5.1
## [13] pillar_1.10.1   tzdb_0.4.0     rlang_1.1.4    stringi_1.8.4
## [17] xfun_0.51       viridisLite_0.4.2 timechange_0.3.0 cli_3.6.3
## [21] mgcv_1.9-1      withr_3.0.2      magrittr_2.0.3  digest_0.6.37
## [25] grid_4.4.1       rstudioapi_0.17.1 hms_1.1.3     nlme_3.1-164
## [29] lifecycle_1.0.4  vctrs_0.6.5     evaluate_1.0.3 glue_1.7.0
## [33] farver_2.1.2    colorspace_2.1-1  rmarkdown_2.29  tools_4.4.1
## [37] pkgconfig_2.0.3  htmltools_0.5.8.1

```

5. Limitations

1. **Observational data:** Cannot establish causation; associations may be confounded
 2. **Cross-sectional design:** Single snapshot five years post-graduation; doesn't capture career trajectories
 3. **Unmeasured confounders:** Geographic location, industry, experience, networking not included
 4. **Sample representativeness:** Results may not generalize to all colleges/regions
 5. **Model assumptions:** Linear relationships assumed; some evidence of heavy-tailed residuals
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End of Report