

The Educational Persistence and Attainment of 1989–90 Beginning Postsecondary Students After Five Years

Introduction

During the 1989–90 academic year, approximately 2.6 million students enrolled in postsecondary education for the first time.¹ A sample of these students was selected for the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study.² The sampled students were interviewed three times: at the end of their first year in 1990, in the spring of 1992, and in the spring of 1994. This essay describes the educational experiences of these first-time beginners over the 5-year period, focusing on their persistence in postsecondary education and their attainment of any degrees or certificates at the baccalaureate level or below.

There are many different ways of measuring persistence and attainment. In this essay the subject will be approached from four different perspectives: 1) overall persistence in postsecondary education; 2) institutional retention; 3) persistence toward degree objectives; and 4) persistence toward the bachelor's degree at 4-year institutions. Each of these approaches results in different levels of persistence and attainment rates.

The first perspective presented in this essay examines the overall experience of the beginning students in postsecondary education as a whole. It looks at whether the students attained any type of degree anywhere or were still enrolled anywhere without a degree in 1994, no matter where they started or whether they changed institutions or degree objectives. It addresses the issue of student persistence in the broadest sense by asking what proportion of beginning students had completed or were still attempting to complete a postsecondary program within the 5 years after they had started.

The second approach examines the experience of the students only in relation to the first institution attended. It addresses the issue of institutional retention by asking what proportion of beginners remained at the same institution to complete a degree or certificate. Students who do not remain there may either leave postsecondary education permanently or transfer to some other institution before completing a degree program. In either case the students have not been retained at the first institution, but by transferring elsewhere they continue to persist in postsecondary education. Because many students do transfer before attaining a degree, institutional rates of retention tend to understate levels of student persistence.

A third approach is to examine persistence and attainment in relation to a particular degree objective, whether the student is working toward a bachelor's degree, an associate's degree, or a vocational certificate. This perspective is useful when the level of the degree that the students are

¹Appendix C, table C3.

²For more details, see U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Descriptive Summary of 1989–90 Beginning Postsecondary Students: Two Years Later* (Washington, D.C.:1994).

³Appendix A contains a detailed description of the persistence and attainment variables used in this report.

seeking is not the highest undergraduate degree offered at the institution that they are attending at the time. This is especially common at community colleges, where students may be taking courses toward either a bachelor's degree or a vocational certificate rather than an associate's degree.

The fourth approach presented in this essay is to focus specifically on the students with a bachelor's degree objective who are beginning at 4-year institutions and to trace their progress towards the bachelor's degree on a year-by-year basis. This perspective is useful in determining what proportion of beginning students at 4-year colleges follow a path of continuous enrollment towards the bachelor's degree and how long it takes them to achieve their objective.

Overall Student Attainment and Persistence in Postsecondary Education After 5 Years

One of the most important distinctions in studying persistence and attainment is the highest undergraduate degree offered at the institution in which the student enrolls, because the time spent at the institution reflects the normal duration of the degree programs. Less-than-2-year institutions only offer certificates, usually in vocational programs that can be completed in less than one year. Two-year institutions offer associate's degrees that can typically be completed in two years of full-time study, but often offer shorter certificate programs as well. Four-year institutions primarily offer bachelor's degrees, but some also offer shorter associate's and certificate programs. In this report, the institutions are categorized into the 4-year, 2-year, and less-than-2-year sectors according to their highest level of undergraduate degree offered.⁴ Postbaccalaureate enrollment and degrees are excluded from this analysis.

Among the first-time beginners in 1989–90, almost half started postsecondary education at institutions in the 2-year sector, 42 percent in the 4-year sector, and less than 10 percent at institutions in the less-than-2-year sector.⁵ The distribution of students by the control of the institution attended varied within these sectors. Nearly 90 percent of those in the 2-year sector attended public community colleges; three-quarters of those in the less-than-2-year sector attended private, for-profit institutions; and in the 4-year sector, two-thirds attended public, and one-third private, not-for-profit colleges and universities.⁶

Tables 1 and 2 show the distribution of the highest undergraduate degree attained, as well as students' enrollment status in the spring of 1994 in relation to the level of institution where the first-time beginners entered postsecondary education. The outcomes shown, however, did not necessarily take place at the institution or sector where they began. Rather they are the persistence and attainment rates for first-time beginners in postsecondary education overall without any restrictions: these rates include students who changed institutions, changed degree programs, or were awarded more than one undergraduate degree at any time during the 5 years.

⁴Each sector included institutions that are under public; private, not-for-profit; or private, for-profit control.

⁵Essay table 12.

⁶Compendium table 14.11.

Table 1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to highest degree attained as of spring 1994, by level of first institution attended

	Highest degree attained			Total attained	No degree attained
	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree		
Total	12.9	11.2	25.8	50.0	50.0
Level of first institution					
4-year	2.9	4.2	53.3	60.4	39.6
2-year	13.8	18.6	6.1	38.4	61.6
Less-than-2-year	58.3	2.8	0.9	62.0	38.0

NOTE: The second follow-up interviews began in late March 1994; students who expected to graduate by June were classified as attainners.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

By the spring of 1994, half of the first-time beginners in 1989–90 had attained a certificate or degree of some kind: 26 percent had attained a bachelor's degree; 11 percent had attained an associate's degree as their highest degree; and 13 percent had attained a certificate. Of those who began at 4-year institutions, a majority (53 percent) had completed a bachelor's degree, but some (about 7 percent) had attained a lower credential. Of those who began at less-than-2-year institutions, which primarily offer short-term vocational programs, 58 percent had attained a certificate but some (about 4 percent) went on to earn a higher degree elsewhere. The highest degrees attained by those who had started at 2-year institutions were distributed as follows: 14 percent had attained certificates, 19 percent associate's degrees, and 6 percent bachelor's degrees. Unlike the 4-year and less-than-2-year institutional sectors, however, a majority of students who began in a 2-year institution (62 percent) had not attained any degree by the spring of 1994.

Table 2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment as of spring 1994, by level of first institution attended

	Attained or still enrolled			No degree, not enrolled
	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	Total	
Total	50.0	13.3	63.2	36.8
Level of first institution				
4-year	60.4	15.2	75.6	24.4
2-year	38.4	13.6	52.0	48.0
Less-than-2-year	62.0	2.5	64.5	35.5

NOTE: The second follow-up interviews began in late March 1994; students who expected to graduate by June were classified as attainners.

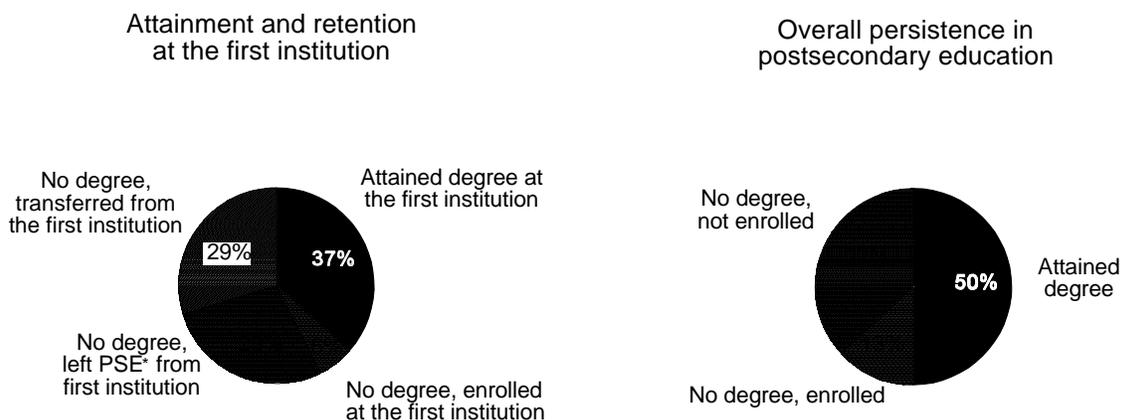
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Table 2 shows that in addition to the 50 percent of first-time beginners who had attained a certificate or degree by 1994, another 13 percent were still enrolled without a degree at some postsecondary institution. The sum of the proportion of students who attained and the proportion still enrolled in any postsecondary institution indicates that nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of the 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students persisted in the broadest possible sense. About half (52 percent) of those who had started at a 2-year institution had either attained a credential or were still enrolled, as well as about two-thirds (65 percent) of those who had started at less-than-2-year institutions and three-quarters (76 percent) of those who had started at 4-year colleges or universities.

Student Persistence and Institutional Retention

Most of the studies of persistence and attainment in postsecondary education are based on institutional data that focus on the issue of student retention at that institution.⁷The longitudinal nature of the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, however, allows for the measurement of persistence both within and across institutions.⁸

Figure 1—Institutional retention and overall persistence rates of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students after 5 years



*Postsecondary education

NOTE: Transfers only include those who transferred before attaining a first degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

⁷Vincent Tinto, *Leaving College: Rethinking the Causes and Cures of Student Attrition*, 2nd ed. (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1993), chapter 2.

⁸See Appendix A for the decision rules used in determining the persistence categories discussed below.

The difference between institutional rates of retention and overall persistence among first-time beginners in postsecondary education is substantial, especially in the 2-year and 4-year sectors. From the perspective of the individual students after 5 years, 50 percent had attained a postsecondary degree or certificate; 13 percent were still enrolled without a degree; and 37 percent were no longer enrolled and had not earned a degree (table 2). From the perspective of the first institution attended, however, the results are very different (table 3). After 5 years, only 37 percent had attained a degree at the first institution attended, and an additional 6 percent were still enrolled there without a degree.

The difference in the two perspectives is illustrated in figure 1. Whereas nearly two-thirds of the students who began postsecondary education for the first time in the 1989–90 academic year had persisted or attained an award within 5 years, less than half had done so at the institution where they began. The overall persistence rate of first-time beginners anywhere in postsecondary education is 20 percentage points higher than their persistence rate at the first institution attended.

The difference between institutional retention rates and overall student persistence rates is explained by what happens to those who transfer before attaining a degree. From the institutional perspective shown in table 3, only those 43 percent who attained or were still enrolled at that institution have persisted; the other 57 percent have left the institution before completing a program. About half of those who left the institution (29 percent), however, had transferred.

In the 4-year sector, table 3 shows that 47 percent of the first-time beginners had attained a degree at the first institution within 5 years, and another 9 percent were still attending the college or university where they had first enrolled—for an overall retention rate of 56 percent at the first institution. Those who were no longer enrolled at their initial 4-year institution were more likely to have transferred elsewhere (28 percent) than to have left postsecondary education (16 percent).

Table 4 shows what happened to those beginners who transferred from a 4-year institution: 13 percent of the beginners attained a degree elsewhere; 7 percent were still enrolled elsewhere in 1994; and 8 percent had left without a degree from a transfer institution. The sum of the “attained” and “enrolled” columns results in the totals shown earlier in table 2: 76 percent of those who had started at a 4-year institution in 1989–90 had either completed a program or were still enrolled in a program 5 years later (although these beginners were not all in bachelor’s degree programs).

There was also a substantial difference between institutional retention and overall persistence and attainment rates for those who started in the 2-year sector. For example, 24 percent who had first enrolled in a 2-year institution had attained a certificate or degree at that institution within 5 years, but an additional 14 percent had attained a degree elsewhere after leaving (table 4). The retention rate at the first 2-year institution attended was only 30 percent (table 3), but 52 percent of those who began postsecondary education in 2-year institutions had either attained a degree or were still enrolled somewhere 5 years later (table 2).

Table 3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to attainment and retention at the first institution attended as of spring 1994, by level of first institution attended

	Attainment and retention at the first institution			Not retained at the first institution		
	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	Total retained	No degree, left PSE*	No degree, transferred elsewhere	Total not retained
Total	36.9	6.4	43.3	27.9	28.8	56.7
Level of first institution						
4-year	47.0	8.6	55.5	16.4	28.1	44.5
2-year	24.3	5.7	30.0	37.7	32.3	69.9
Less-than-2-year	56.7	0	56.7	29.8	13.5	43.3

*Postsecondary education.

NOTE: Transfers only include those who transferred before attaining a degree at the first institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Table 4—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment as of spring 1994, including transfer status, by level of first institution attended

	Did not transfer			Transferred from first institution		
	Attained degree at first institution	No degree, enrolled at first institution	No degree, left PSE* from first institution	Attained degree elsewhere	No degree, enrolled elsewhere	No degree, left PSE* after transfer
Total	36.9	6.4	27.9	13.0	6.8	8.9
Level of first institution						
4-year	47.0	8.6	16.4	13.4	6.6	8.0
2-year	24.3	5.7	37.7	14.1	7.9	10.3
Less-than-2-year	56.7	0	29.8	5.3	2.5	5.7

*Postsecondary education.

NOTE: Transfers only include those who transferred before attaining a degree at the first institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Transfers and Changing Institutions

The difference between the retention rate at the first institution attended and the persistence of students anywhere in postsecondary education over the 5-year period under study reflects the frequency of student transfers. Overall, 29 percent of the beginning postsecondary students left the first institution attended without attaining a degree and then enrolled in a different institution (table 5). Including those who enrolled in a different institution after they had attained their first degree (about 5 percent), the overall transfer rate was 35 percent.

Students were classified as transfers only if they changed institutions permanently without returning to the original institution. This excludes students who enrolled at courses in two institutions simultaneously, attended summer school at a different institution, or were enrolled temporarily at a second institution and then returned to the first one. When these are included with transfers, then nearly half (45 percent) of all the 1989–90 beginning students attended more than one postsecondary institution during the 5-year period.

Table 5—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who transferred or attended more than one institution as of spring 1994, by level of first institution attended

	Transferred before first degree	Transferred before or after first degree	Attended more than one institution [*]
Total	28.8	34.8	45.4
Level of first institution			
4-year	28.1	28.3	47.1
2-year	32.3	42.5	47.4
Less-than-2-year	13.5	24.5	26.4

^{*}Includes all transfers as well as simultaneous enrollment at two institutions, enrollment in summer school, and temporary enrollment followed by a return to the first institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Transfers could take place within or between sectors, and students could transfer more than once. Student transfers between sectors are shown in table 6 by comparing the levels of the first and the last institution attended during the 5 years.¹⁰ Of those who started at 4-year institutions, 10 percent were last enrolled in the 2-year sector. Although 5 percent of those who began at 2-year institutions were last enrolled in less-than-2-year institutions, the movement from 2-year institutions was primarily upwards: 20 percent of those who started in the 2-year sector were last enrolled in a 4-year institution. Nevertheless, the majority of beginning students did not change sectors.

⁹See U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Transfer Behavior Among Beginning Postsecondary Students: 1990–94* (Washington, D.C., forthcoming), for a detailed discussion of transfers.

¹⁰Comparing the first and last institutions may overlook intermediate transitions between sectors.

Table 6—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to level of last institution attended as of spring 1994, by level of first institution attended

	Level of last institution attended ¹		
	4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year
Total	48.4	41.4	10.2
Level of first institution			
4-year	89.2	9.7	1.0
2-year	19.6	75.1	5.2
Less-than-2-year	5.8	11.7	82.5

¹Includes students who attended only one institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Degree Programs and Objectives

Since 2-year institutions typically offer both associate's degrees and certificates, and some 4-year institutions offer both of these credentials in addition to the baccalaureate degree, students were asked toward which degree or certificate they were working at each institution attended. The purpose of the question was to identify the students' current degree program and objective. For the first institution attended (table 7), 51 percent of the first-time beginners responded that they were working toward a bachelor's degree; 30 percent were working toward an associate's degree; 16 percent were working toward a certificate; and 4 percent were not working toward any degree.

Table 7—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to degree working toward at the first institution attended, by level of first institution attended

	Degree working toward at first institution			
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree
Total	3.8	15.7	29.7	50.8
Level of first institution				
4-year	1.4	1.2	6.4	91.1
2-year	6.5	14.5	54.8	24.1
Less-than-2-year	1.2	93.8	3.3	1.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Of those starting at 4-year institutions, more than 90 percent said that they were working toward a bachelor's degree, and of those starting at a less-than-2-year institution, 94 percent said that they were working toward a certificate. Therefore, in these sectors, there was a relatively close relationship between degree objective and highest undergraduate degree offered. In the 2-year sector, however, only about half of the students (55 percent) said that they were working toward an associate's

¹¹This is different from the students' aspirations in terms of the highest degree or level of education they ever expected to complete, which was a separate question. See Compendium tables 10.4a-c for aspirations.

degree, while one-quarter (24 percent) reported that they were working toward a bachelor's degree, an objective that could only be achieved by transferring to a 4-year institution.

In table 8, the persistence and attainment of students who started working toward a bachelor's degree in 2-year institutions are compared with students working toward an associate's degree in 2-year institutions and with those working toward a bachelor's degree in 4-year institutions.

Table 8—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by degree working toward at first institution and level of first institution attended

	Highest degree attained			Total	No degree, not enrolled	
	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree		No degree, enrolled	not enrolled
Degree working toward at first institution						
Associate's degree	11.3	22.9	8.9	43.2	12.1	44.7
Bachelor's degree	3.8	7.2	45.8	56.8	17.0	26.1
Level of first institution						
2-year	13.8	18.6	6.1	38.4	13.6	48.0
4-year	2.9	4.2	53.3	60.4	15.2	24.4
Degree working toward and level of first institution						
Associate's degree at 2-year institution	11.4	23.7	7.5	42.6	12.1	45.2
Bachelor's degree at 2-year institution	8.1	21.0	7.9	36.9	22.5	40.6
Bachelor's degree at 4-year institution	2.4	3.1	57.1	62.6	15.6	21.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Those who said that they were working toward a bachelor's degree at 2-year institutions were about as likely to earn an associate's degree (21 percent) as those who said that they were only working toward an associate's degree (24 percent). The bachelor's degree attainment rate was similar for both groups (8 percent). Bachelor's degree seekers beginning in a 4-year institution were much more likely to attain a bachelor's degree within 5 years (57 percent) than those beginning in a 2-year institution. Those seeking a bachelor's degree at 2-year institutions make up nearly one-quarter (23 percent) of all students with a bachelor's degree objective¹² and their lower rates of attainment are reflected in the aggregate bachelor's degree attainment rate for all students with a bachelor's degree objective (46 percent).

¹²Compendium table 14.10.

Changing Programs and Degree Objectives

During the 5-year period, about one-fifth (22 percent) of the first-time beginners changed their degree objective. Table 9 shows the number of degrees attempted by the first-time beginners in relation to the first institution attended. Of those who started in the 2-year sector, almost one-third (31 percent) reported attempting more than one type of degree.

Table 9—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to number of degree types attempted as of spring 1994, by level of first institution attended

	Number of degrees attempted		
	None	One	Two or more
Total	2.6	75.9	21.5
Level of first institution			
4-year	0.9	88.4	10.7
2-year	4.5	64.2	31.3
Less-than-2-year	0.6	79.4	20.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

An alternative approach to measuring persistence and attainment is to measure these rates in relation to particular degree objectives. Using this approach, the students who changed objectives and attempted a second degree are counted more than once because they will be included in both categories of degree objectives. The proportion of beginning postsecondary students who ever attempted a specific type of degree will be greater than the proportion who first attempted such a degree. For example, 16 percent of the first-time beginners initially said that they were working toward a certificate, but over the 5-year period, 25 percent were working toward a certificate at one time or another (table 10). Similarly, 30 percent initially had an associate's degree as an objective, but 39 percent were working toward an associate's degree at some time. Another 51 percent were working toward a bachelor's degree initially, but 58 percent had a bachelor's degree objective at some time during the 5 years¹³.

Table 10—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to the degree working toward at first institution attended and the percentage ever attempting each degree as of spring 1994, by level of first institution attended

	Degree working toward at first institution			Degree attempted at any time		
	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree
Total	15.7	29.7	50.8	25.0	38.5	58.0
Level of first institution						
4-year	1.2	6.4	91.1	5.9	13.7	93.3
2-year	14.5	54.8	24.1	29.1	64.3	36.6
Less-than-2-year	93.8	3.3	1.6	95.8	10.8	6.6

NOTE: Degrees attempted at any time exceeds 100 percent because students can be included in more than one category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

¹³Because the same students can be in more than one category, the totals add up to more than 100 percent.

Those who had more than one degree objective were more likely to attain a degree or certificate than those who had only one (table 11). This includes students who earned one degree or certificate and then pursued a higher one, as well as those who attained a degree that was lower than the original objective.

Table 11—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to highest degree attained as of spring 1994, by type of degree attempted

	Highest degree attained			Total	No degree attained
	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree		
Total	12.9	11.2	25.8	50.0	50.0
Type of degree attempted					
Certificate only	54.0	†	†	54.0	46.0
Associate's degree only	†	25.1	†	25.1	74.9
Bachelor's degree only	†	†	54.1	54.1	45.9
More than one degree	23.1	27.9	16.6	67.6	32.4

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Table 12 displays the first institution attended according to the type of highest degree attained by the beginning students. It illustrates how attainers of each type of degree began their postsecondary education. Nine percent of those whose highest degree was a certificate and 16 percent of those who attained an associate's degree began their education at a 4-year institution. Twelve percent of those who attained a bachelor's degree had started at a 2-year institution and transferred. Overall, however, more than one-quarter (28 percent) of those who earned bachelor's degrees had enrolled for courses in a 2-year public community college at some time during the five-year period.¹⁴

Table 12—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to level of first institution attended, by highest degree attained as of spring 1994

	Level of first institution		
	4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year
Total	42.2	49.2	8.6
Highest degree attained			
None	33.2	60.3	6.5
Certificate	9.4	52.0	38.6
Associate's degree	15.7	82.2	2.1
Bachelor's degree	88.0	11.7	0.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

¹⁴Compendium table 1.5.

Enrollment Continuity

Continuous enrollment is defined in this report as maintaining enrollment in postsecondary education without an interruption of more than 4 months (which allows for the normal summer break). Enrollment continuity is considered separately from transfer behavior. Students may transfer with or without breaking enrollment continuity by more than 4 months. Those who stop attending an institution for more than 4 months and then return to the same institution at some later time are often called "stopouts."

Table 13 shows that a considerable proportion of students either broke enrollment continuity, transferred, or did both. Fourteen percent were not continuously enrolled, but returned to the same institution; 13 percent transferred to another institution without a break in continuity; and 15 percent both interrupted enrollment continuity and transferred.

Table 13—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to transfer status and enrollment continuity as of spring 1994, by attendance characteristics

	Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	Transferred, continuously enrolled	Transferred, not continuously enrolled
Total	57.2	14.1	13.4	15.4
Level of first institution				
4-year	58.3	13.6	14.9	13.2
2-year	51.5	16.3	13.8	18.5
Less-than-2-year	83.7	2.8	4.1	9.5
Degree working toward at first institution				
None	43.5	18.0	13.5	24.9
Certificate	77.4	8.3	4.3	9.9
Associate's degree	54.1	15.0	12.7	18.2
Bachelor's degree	53.3	15.5	16.7	14.5
First type of degree attained				
None	50.5	18.1	11.4	20.1
Certificate	55.4	5.4	16.7	22.5
Associate's degree	62.4	12.9	14.1	10.5
Bachelor's degree	69.7	11.0	15.3	4.0

NOTE: Continuously enrolled is defined as enrolled without a break of more than 4 months before first degree (if any) or last enrollment. All column categories include students who left without a degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

The result of these four different paths through postsecondary education relative to overall persistence and attainment is shown in table 14. In terms of attainment of any degree within 5 years, no difference was found between transferring and not transferring if there was no break in enrollment continuity (56–57 percent attained). In fact, those who transferred without a break in continuity were the least likely to leave postsecondary education (21 percent left without a degree compared with approximately 40 percent for the other categories). Combining the attained and still-enrolled categories, those who transferred without a break in continuity had a persistence rate of nearly 80 percent, compared with about 60 percent for all the others.

Table 14—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment status as of spring 1994, by transfer and enrollment continuity

	Attained or still enrolled			No degree, not enrolled
	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	Total	
Total	50.0	13.3	63.2	36.8
Transfer status and enrollment continuity				
Did not transfer, continuous	55.8	5.4	61.2	38.8
Did not transfer, not continuous	35.6	23.6	59.2	40.8
Transferred, continuous	57.4	21.4	78.8	21.1
Transferred, not continuous	34.7	25.9	60.6	39.4

NOTE: Continuously enrolled is defined as enrolled without a break of more than 4 months before first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Breaking enrollment continuity was associated with a lower rate of attainment for both those who transferred and those who did not. Only about one-third those who broke continuity had attained a degree by 1994, as compared to more than half of those who had no break in continuity. This is to be expected because breaks in enrollment continuity will obviously increase the time required to complete a program.

Average Enrollment Time

How long beginning students were enrolled relative to their persistence and attainment outcomes is shown in table 15. Enrolled time only includes the number of months that the student is actually in attendance, and does not include periods (such as the summer months) when the student is not enrolled. Those who had attained a bachelor's degree at their first institution were enrolled for an average of 41 months—that is, about 5 months longer than the typical 36 months in 4 academic years. Those who had attained an associate's degree at their first institution averaged 27 months of enrollment, or about 3 academic years, whereas those who had attained a certificate were enrolled for an average of 13 months.

Table 15—Average number of months 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students were enrolled through first degree (if any) or last enrollment as of spring 1994 according to overall persistence and attainment, including transfer status, by attendance characteristics

	Did not transfer			Transferred from first institution			Total number of months enrolled
	Attained degree at first institution	No degree, enrolled at first institution	No degree, left PSE [†] from first institution	Attained degree elsewhere	No degree, enrolled elsewhere	No degree, left PSE [†] after transfer	
Total	31.0	41.3	13.6	29.8	39.3	22.5	26.4
Level of first institution							
4-year	40.1	45.4	21.1	35.9	40.7	25.3	35.7
2-year	23.9	36.1	11.6	25.5	39.2	21.4	21.2
Less-than-2-year	11.0	—	7.3	—	—	14.8	10.8
Degree working toward at first institution							
None	—	—	10.9	—	—	—	17.8
Certificate	13.1	—	8.3	18.9	—	14.6	12.4
Associate's degree	25.8	36.0	12.5	24.8	40.0	20.5	22.0
Bachelor's degree	39.2	43.8	21.0	35.0	42.4	24.6	34.9
First type of degree attained							
None	†	41.3	13.6	†	39.3	22.5	22.2
Certificate	12.6	†	†	18.7	†	†	15.0
Associate's degree	27.3	†	†	30.9	†	†	28.2
Bachelor's degree	40.9	†	†	42.0	†	†	41.1

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

[†]Postsecondary education

[†]Transfers only include those who transferred before attaining a degree at the first institution.

NOTE: For attainers, the table shows the average number of months enrolled up to attainment of the first degree only. Enrolled time only includes the number of months that the student is actually in attendance, and does not include periods (such as the summer months) when the student is not enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Student Characteristics and Persistence According to Sector

Are the differences in the persistence and attainment rates related to the differences in the characteristics of students who begin at various types of institutions? A comparison of the demographic characteristics of the beginning students according to their first institution attended is displayed in table 16. The profile of students entering 4-year institutions in 1989–90 reflects the characteristics of traditional college freshmen: they are predominantly 18 years old or younger (84 percent) and are dependent on their parents (92 percent). Of those entering 2-year institutions, which are primarily public community colleges, only about half were 18 years old or younger (48 percent) and two-thirds were dependent on their parents (65 percent). Among the students beginning postsecondary education at less-than-2-year institutions, which are primarily private, for-profit institutions offering vocational certificate programs, only one-quarter were 18 years old or younger, and less than half (40 percent) were dependent on their parents.

Table 16—Demographic characteristics of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to level of first institution attended

	Total	Level of first institution		
		4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender				
Male	46.0	47.2	47.6	36.6
Female	54.0	52.4	63.4	
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	61.2	83.6	48.1	24.7
19 years	12.1	8.9	14.4	15.4
20–29 years	17.2	4.9	23.8	39.8
30 years or older	9.5	2.6	13.7	20.1
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Independent	26.0	8.5	34.8	59.6
Dependent	74.0	91.5	65.2	40.4
Marital status when began at first institution				
Not married	86.7	96.5	80.6	72.4
Married	12.1	3.3	17.9	23.0
Separated	1.2	0.2	1.5	4.5
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	14.7	5.6	18.7	35.0
Middle quartiles	45.7	37.0	52.0	51.1
Highest quartile	39.7	57.5	29.3	13.9
Race–ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.0	4.5	3.5	1.8
Black, non-Hispanic	8.8	7.8	9.2	15.3
Hispanic	7.6	4.5	10.9	8.1
White, non-Hispanic	78.8	82.7	75.8	73.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

In terms of age and dependency, therefore, the population of beginning students was predominantly traditional at 4-year institutions, less traditional at 2-year institutions, and predominantly nontraditional at less-than-2-year institutions. A similar pattern across the three sectors is reflected in the composition of students by socioeconomic status (SES), a composite measure derived from information about family income, parental education levels and occupation, and household possessions. More than half (58 percent) of the students beginning at 4-year institutions were in the highest SES quartile, as compared with 30 percent of those beginning at 2-year institutions and only 14 percent of those beginning at less-than-2-year institutions. Both Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic postsecondary students were less likely to begin at 4-year institutions than were Asian/Pacific Islander and white, non-Hispanic students.¹⁵

To what extent are persistence and attainment rates related to these differences in the demographic characteristics of the beginning students by sector? Table 17 shows the percentage of 1989–90 beginning students who were either still enrolled or had attained a degree or certificate as of spring 1994, both overall and within each institutional sector. Overall, as age at entry into postsecondary education increased, persistence and attainment decreased. For example, nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of those who began at age 18 or younger had attained a credential or were still enrolled through spring 1994, as compared with less than half of those who began in their 20s or later.

Table 17—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who attained or were still enrolled as of spring 1994 according to level of first institution attended, by selected demographic characteristics

	Percentage who attained or were still enrolled in spring 1994			
	Total	Began at 4-year institution	Began at 2-year institution	Began at less-than-2-year institution
Total	63.2	75.6	52.0	64.5
Gender				
Male	61.6	73.7	50.8	62.4
Female	64.6	53.2	65.7	
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	72.4	79.7	61.5	68.0
19 years	56.4	64.5	50.5	65.0
20–29 years	47.9	47.5	43.2	63.8
30 years or older	40.2	34.6	35.7	61.2
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	46.9	50.9	41.6	57.9
Middle quartiles	59.8	70.8	51.7	65.9
Highest quartile	73.1	81.0	59.3	75.8
Race–ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72.0	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	74.4	86.1	60.7	—
Black, non-Hispanic	55.3	72.1	46.5	43.3
Hispanic	63.7	71.9	58.7	70.0
White, non-Hispanic	63.5	75.6	51.3	67.5

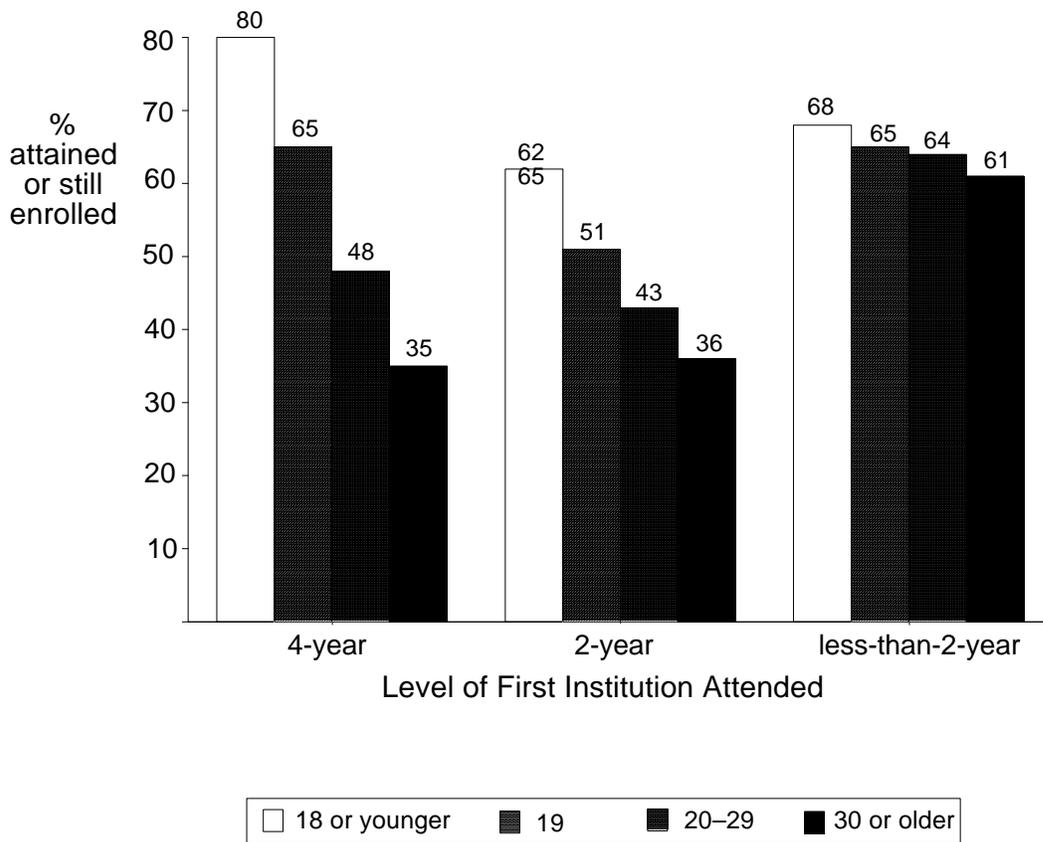
—Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

¹⁵Compendium table 14.10.

The difference in the persistence and attainment rates by beginning age and sector of first institution is illustrated in figure 2. At the less-than-2-year institutions, where the majority of beginning students were older than 18, age at entry did not make much difference: 68 percent of those who began at age 18 or younger had attained a certificate or were still enrolled 5 years later, as well as 61 percent of those age 30 or older. For those beginning at 4-year institutions, a persistence and attainment decline occurs as early as age 19. Nearly 80 percent of those who had entered 4-year institutions at age 18 or younger had attained a degree or were still enrolled after 5 years, as compared with 65 percent of students who entered at age 19.

Figure 2—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who attained or were still enrolled as of spring 1994 according to level of first institution, by age when began postsecondary education



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

¹⁶This finding is consistent with previous research. See U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *College Persistence and Degree Attainment for 1980 High School Graduates: Hazards for Transfers, Stopouts, and Part-timers* (Washington, D.C.: 1989); U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *High School and Beyond, Educational Attainment of 1980 High School Sophomores by 1992: 1992 Descriptive Summary of 1980 High School Sophomores 12 Years Later* (Washington, D.C.: 1995).

Persistence and attainment of beginning students decreased at lower levels of socioeconomic status. This was true overall and within each sector. Although few statistically significant differences were found among racial–ethnic groups overall, they did appear within racial–ethnic groups according to the sector in which students started. As shown in table 17, at 4-year institutions, the persistence and attainment rate of Asian/Pacific Islander students (86 percent) was higher than that of all other racial–ethnic groups. At less-than-2-year institutions, beginning black, non-Hispanic students were significantly less likely than Hispanic or white, non-Hispanic students to persist or attain a credential (43 percent versus 70 percent and 68 percent, respectively). Black, non-Hispanic students who began at 4-year institutions, however, had the same overall persistence and attainment rates (72 percent) as the white, non-Hispanic and Hispanic students who began there. Whereas both non-Hispanic black and white students beginning in the 2-year sector had lower persistence and attainment rates than those who began in the 4-year sector, among Hispanic students the difference was not statistically significant.

Nontraditional Students and Risk of Attrition

Previous research suggests that many factors detrimental to postsecondary persistence and attainment are associated with students who did not follow a traditional path through postsecondary education.¹⁷ These include such attributes as not receiving a regular high school diploma, delaying entry into postsecondary education after high school, being financially independent of parents, having children, being a single parent, attending school part time, and working full time while enrolled in postsecondary education. In a recent study of undergraduates enrolled in 1992–93, a risk index was developed by summing the number of these attributes associated with each student.¹⁸ This risk index was shown to be negatively associated with 1-year persistence rates in postsecondary education.

Following this model, a persistence risk index consisting of the sum of the seven risk factors was assigned to each of the 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students as part of this analysis.¹⁹ The results, which are shown in table 18, are consistent with the previous findings. As the number of risk factors increases, the overall likelihood of having attained a degree or of still being enrolled 5 years after beginning postsecondary education decreases. More than three-quarters (78 percent) of the first-time beginners with no risk factors when they began postsecondary education had attained a credential or were still enrolled as of spring 1994, compared with less than half (43 percent) of those with three or more risk factors.

Table 18 also shows that lower persistence and attainment rates were associated with each of the seven component risk factors. This was not always true when examined within the three institutional sectors, however. Although the presence of nearly all individual risk factors was associated with

¹⁷J.P. Bean and B.S. Metzner, “A Conceptual Model of Non-traditional Undergraduate Student Attrition,” *Review of Educational Research*, 55 (4) (1985): 485–540.

¹⁸U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Profile of Undergraduates in U.S. Postsecondary Institutions: 1992–93: With an Essay on Undergraduates at Risk* (Washington, D.C.: 1995).

¹⁹The seven risk factors included no high school diploma (students who did not receive a high school diploma or who received a GED or certificate of completion were considered not to have received a regular high school diploma); delayed entry after high school (students were automatically considered to have delayed entry if they did not receive a regular high school diploma or if they received a GED or certificate of completion. If the students received a high school diploma, they were categorized as delayed if they did not enter postsecondary education in the same year that they graduated from high school); being financially independent; having children; being a single parent (students were considered single parents if they had children living with them and were unmarried); attending less than full time during the first term; and working full time while enrolled (working full time while enrolled was defined as working 34 or more hours per week).

lower persistence and attainment in both the 2-year and the 4-year sectors²⁰, neither the number of risk factors nor any individual component was significantly related to the persistence and attainment of students who began at less-than-2-year institutions.

Table 18—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who attained or were still enrolled as of spring 1994 according to level of first institution attended, by persistence risk factors when they began postsecondary education

	Percentage who attained or were still enrolled			
	Total	Began at 4-year institution	Began at 2-year institution	Began at less-than-2-year institution
Total	63.2	75.6	52.0	64.5
Number of risk factors when began at first institution				
None	77.5	81.7	69.3	75.7
One	63.7	74.2	54.3	51.3
Two	53.8	51.3	50.3	72.0
Three or more	42.5	42.4	38.0	61.0
Attendance status when began at first institution				
Full time	71.3	78.8	61.7	67.9
Part time	44.3	48.1	41.8	65.6
Dependency status when began at first institution				
Dependent	73.0	79.6	63.2	71.0
Independent	48.2	56.5	42.1	63.0
Delayed postsecondary enrollment				
Did not delay	72.1	79.6	61.5	71.6
Delayed	44.9	45.3	40.0	61.5
Number of children when began at first institution				
None	66.4	76.9	54.7	68.1
One or more	45.8	39.5	42.0	59.1
Single parent when began at first institution				
Not a single parent	65.0	76.8	53.5	66.8
Single parent	46.9	37.5	43.4	56.3
Worked full time while enrolled at first institution				
Did not work full time	67.6	77.8	56.8	66.1
Worked full time	52.8	67.9	43.3	63.7
Type of high school diploma				
High school diploma	64.8	76.0	54.1	65.5
GED, cert. of completion, no diploma	39.8	47.5	29.0	60.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Moreover, beginning students with two or more of these risk factors were more likely to persist and attain at less-than-2-year institutions than in either of the other two sectors. Students with high

²⁰All differences in persistence between those who had the risk factor present and those who did not were statistically significant except for single parents beginning at 2-year institutions.

risk of attrition were, therefore, more successful at completing the short vocational certificate programs offered at less-than-2-year institutions than they were at persisting in the longer programs.

Among students with two or more risk factors, persistence and attainment rates did not differ according to whether they began at 4-year or at 2-year institutions (about 50 percent with two risk factors and about 40 percent with three factors). Students with only one or with no risk factors at all, however, were more likely to persist and attain a credential if they started at a 4-year institution than a 2-year institution. For such low-risk students, factors other than those measured by the seven risk factors, such as institutional selectivity, academic preparation, and individual motivation, may explain the differences in persistence and attainment²¹

The overall difference in the 5-year persistence and attainment rates between those starting at 4-year institutions (76 percent) and those starting at 2-year institutions (52 percent) reflects the substantial difference in the proportion of beginning students with risk factors in the two sectors (table 19). Two-thirds (64 percent) of those entering 4-year institutions had no risk factors at all, as compared with about one-quarter (28 percent) of those entering 2-year institutions.

How is the presence of a high number of risk factors related to the demographic characteristics of beginning students? As shown in table 19, the number of risk factors was inversely related to the SES of the beginning students. There were few significant differences in the number of risk factors among racial-ethnic groups, except that Hispanic students were less likely to begin with no risk factors than white, non-Hispanic students.

²¹See Vincent Tinto, *Leaving College: Rethinking the Causes and Cures of Student Attrition*, 2nd ed. (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1993), chapter 3.

Table 19—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to number of risk factors when they began postsecondary education, by selected demographic and attendance characteristics

	Number of risk factors in 1989–90				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	
Total	42.2	22.4	10.4	25.0	
Level of first institution					
4-year	63.5	24.3	5.8	6.5	
2-year	28.2	22.2	13.1	36.6	
Less-than-2-year		18.7	13.1	18.4	49.8
Degree working toward at first institution					
None	17.2	14.2	20.6	47.9	
Certificate	16.6	15.0	14.7	53.6	
Associate's degree	31.1	23.7	11.7	33.5	
Bachelor's degree	59.8	24.3	7.4	8.4	
Age when began at first institution					
18 years or younger	62.8	27.7	6.9	2.7	
19 years	27.9	33.4	21.8	16.9	
20–29 years	2.5	7.9	17.0	72.5	
30 years or older	0	1.2	6.5	92.3	
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	10.1	11.7	12.9	65.0	
Middle quartiles	36.8	21.2	12.5	29.4	
Highest quartile	60.1	27.8	7.1	5.1	
Race–ethnicity					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	43.0	6.7	7.8	42.5	
Asian/Pacific Islander	49.3	21.4	7.4	22.0	
Black, non-Hispanic	41.1	19.5	11.3	28.0	
Hispanic	27.9	28.2	15.2	28.7	
White, non-Hispanic	43.5	22.3	10.0	24.3	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

The number of risk factors was directly related to the student's age at entry into postsecondary education. Because many of the risk factors, such as having children and being independent of parents, are correlated with age, it is not surprising that more than 70 percent of those who started postsecondary education in their 20s or older began with three or more risk factors. Although only 3 percent of students age 18 or younger had three or more risk factors, students who entered postsecondary education at age 19, only 1 year later, were more than five times as likely (17 percent) to have three or more risk factors. This is consistent with results discussed earlier, showing that 19-year-old beginners at 4-year institutions were significantly less likely to persist than those who began at age 18 or younger.

The direct relationship of age at entry into postsecondary education and the number of risk factors is consistent with previous research that suggests that the environmental variables and external constraints that interfere with persistence and attainment increase with student age.²² Older nontraditional students who began postsecondary education at either 2-year or 4-year institutions were much less likely to have attained a degree or still be enrolled after 5 years than traditional 18-year-

²²J.P. Bean and B.S. Metzner, "A Conceptual Model of Non-traditional Undergraduate Student Attrition," *Review of Educational Research* 55 (4) (1985): 485–540.

old beginners. One important exception to this pattern, however, is the finding that neither age at entry nor the number of risk factors is associated with persistence and attainment at less-than-2-year institutions. The shorter time commitment required to complete a vocational certificate at less-than-2-year institutions,²³ an average of 11 months, appears to mitigate the impact of the risk factors on persistence and attainment.

Persistence Toward the Bachelor's Degree at 4-Year Institutions

The previous discussion of persistence and attainment by sector has assumed a very broad definition of these terms to include students who were still enrolled anywhere in postsecondary education and those who had attained any degree or certificate during the 5 years under consideration, no matter where they started. This broad definition of persistence in postsecondary education allows for breaks in enrollment continuity, changes in degree objectives, and transfers to lower level sectors.

A more restricted definition specifically designed for analyzing the persistence of beginning students working toward a bachelor's degree at 4-year institutions has been used in previous research.²⁴ In this approach, persistence is defined as uninterrupted year-to-year enrollment continuity within the 4-year sector toward a single degree objective, the bachelor's degree. Students who meet these conditions are considered to be on the "persistence track," following an enrollment path that results in a high likelihood of bachelor's degree attainment. Students leave the track if they interrupt enrollment continuity in any number of ways: "stopping out" by leaving and then returning to the same institution, transferring after an enrollment gap, transferring to a less-than-4-year institution, or leaving postsecondary education without reenrolling anywhere.

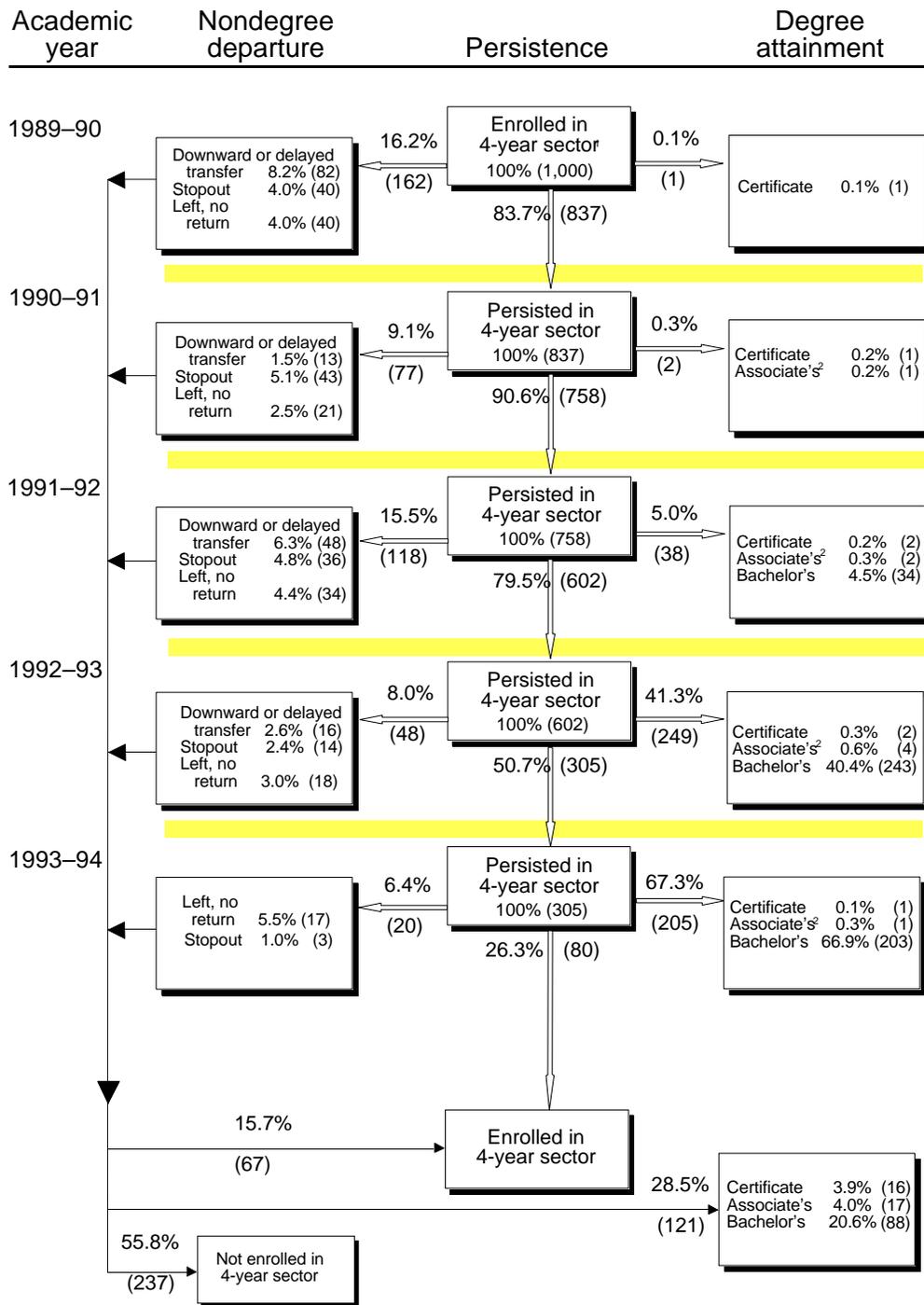
An analysis using the persistence-track approach involves tracing the persistence and attainment status of students from year to year, by examining the following outcomes for each year: degree attainment, persistence through the year and into the next year at the same or another 4-year institution, and interruptions in persistence through stopouts and downward or delayed transfers. Figure 3 illustrates the flow of persisters along the persistence track from 1989–90 through the 1993–94 academic year. The numbers in parentheses trace the flow of a cohort of 1,000 beginning students through the entire model. For example, tracing the flow of persisters down the central axis of the figure reveals that 837 out of 1,000 students persisted into the second year, 758 through the second year and into the third, and 602 through the third year into the fourth. The number and percentage of those who leave the persistence track each year are shown in the boxes on the left side of the figure.

As figure 3 illustrates, year-to-year persistence rates for those who stayed on the persistence track in the previous year were very high: 84 percent persisted into their second year, and 91 percent of those persisted on to year three. In the third year, students begin to complete bachelor's degrees; therefore, the bachelor's degree attainment rates must be added to the percentage of those who persist into the next year.

²³See table 15.

²⁴U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *College Persistence and Degree Attainment for 1980 High School Graduates: Hazards for Transfers, Stopouts, and Part-timers*(Washington, D.C.: 1989).

Figure 3—Persistence, degree attainment, and nondegree departure among bachelor's degree seekers in 4-year institutions: 1989–90 through 1993–94



¹Students enrolled in a 4-year institution who indicated they were working toward a bachelor's degree represented by a standard cohort of 1,000.

²Includes only associate's degree completers who did not continue working toward a bachelor's degree in the 4-year sector.

NOTE: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Compendium tables 13.1–13.5.

The combined rates of persistence and bachelor's degree attainment for those on the persistence track were 85 percent for the third year (80 percent persisted into the next year and 5 percent attained in the third year); 91 percent for the fourth year (51 percent persisted and 40 percent attained); and 93 percent in the fifth year (26 percent persisted and 67 percent attained). In the first year, 16 percent of the initial cohort left the persistence track; in the second year, 9 percent of those who had persisted left the track; and in the third year, 16 percent of the persisters left the track. In the fourth year, 8 percent of persisters left and in the fifth year, only 6 percent left.

The difference in the attainment of those who stayed on the persistence track and those who did not is displayed in table 20. Overall, 57 percent of bachelor's degree seekers who began at 4-year institutions in 1989–90 had completed the degree by spring 1994, and another 15 percent indicated that they were still enrolled at a 4-year institution. Students who left the persistence track were much less likely to have completed the degree within 5 years (21 percent) than the persisters who had a pattern of continuous enrollment in the 4-year sector (84 percent).

Table 20—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning students seeking a bachelor's degree at 4-year institutions according to persistence and attainment outcomes as of spring 1994, by selected student and enrollment characteristics

	Attained bachelor's or still enrolled at			Not enrolled at 4-year institution		
	4-year institution in 1994	No		No		
	Total	Attained bachelor's	degree, enrolled	Attained associate's	Attained certificate	No degree
Total	71.9	57.0	14.9	2.3	2.2	23.6
Departure from the persistence track						
Did not leave	98.0	83.8	14.2	1.2	0.8	†
Left persistence track	36.3	20.6	15.7	3.9	4.0	55.8
Type of departure from the persistence track						
Did not leave	98.0	83.8	14.2	1.2	0.8	†
Downward or delayed transfer	42.3	22.0	20.3	9.9	9.4	38.4
Stopout	64.4	38.8	25.5	0.5	1.4	33.8
Timing of departure from the persistence track						
Did not leave	98.0	83.8	14.2	1.2	0.8	†
1989–90 departure	25.2	12.8	12.4	9.4	7.4	58.0
1990–91 departure	38.7	23.4	15.4	0.8	3.7	56.8
1991–92 departure	48.3	31.7	16.7	0.5	1.5	49.7
1992–93 departure	50.4	21.3	29.1	0.2	0.9	48.5
Control of first institution						
Public 68.8	50.5	18.4	2.6	2.5	26.0	
Private, not-for-profit	78.1	70.4	7.7	1.8	1.4	18.7

Table 20—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning students seeking a bachelor's degree at 4-year institutions according to persistence and attainment outcomes as of spring 1994, by selected student and enrollment characteristics—Continued

	Attained bachelor's or still enrolled at 4-year institution in 1994			Not enrolled at 4-year institution		
	Total	Attained bachelor's degree, enrolled	No degree, enrolled	Attained associate's	Attained certificate	No degree
Intensity of enrollment when began at first institution						
Full time	74.3	59.9	14.4	2.3	2.0	21.4
Part time	42.9	24.3	18.6	7.2	4.0	46.0
Gender						
Male	71.1	53.2	17.8	2.0	1.9	25.1
Female	72.6	60.5	12.1	2.4	22.3	
Age when began at first institution						
18 years or younger	75.0	60.2	14.8	2.3	1.9	20.8
19 years	58.4	43.0	15.4	1.8	3.9	35.9
20–29 years	45.2	29.3	15.9	4.2	4.6	46.1
30 years or older	34.5	19.7	14.8	3.3	1.5	60.7
Race–ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	83.3	65.7	17.6	0	1.0	15.7
Black, non-Hispanic	64.9	43.8	21.1	2.0	3.5	29.6
Hispanic	69.9	49.2	20.7	1.2	1.2	27.7
White, non-Hispanic	72.1	58.3	13.8	2.6	2.1	23.2
Grade point average in 1989–90						
Less than C's	42.0	29.5	12.5	5.1	5.1	47.8
Mostly C's	65.9	44.1	21.8	0.5	3.2	30.4
B's and C's	76.0	57.9	18.2	3.5	1.2	19.2
Mostly B's	81.3	68.4	12.9	1.2	1.8	15.8
A's and B's	85.8	73.4	12.5	0.5	0.5	13.1
Mostly A's	85.3	76.0	9.3	1.4	1.4	11.9

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

Table 21 presents information on the timing of bachelor's degree completion. Overall, 31 percent of bachelor's degree seekers who began at 4-year institutions attained the degree within 4 years, and another 26 percent attained it during their fifth year. As would be expected, students with continuous enrollment in the 4-year sector were far more likely than students with interrupted persistence to have completed the degree within 4 years (48 percent compared with 8 percent) or in the fifth year (36 percent compared with 13 percent). Although persistence in the 4-year sector is highly correlated with completion of a bachelor's degree, it should be noted that about one out of five (21 percent) of the students who stopped out, transferred after a break in enrollment, or transferred to a less-than-4-year institution also returned and completed their initial bachelor's degree objective within 5 years, and another 16 percent were enrolled in the 4-year sector in 1994 (figure 3).

Table 21—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning students seeking a bachelor's degree at 4-year institutions according to date of bachelor's degree receipt by June 1994, by selected enrollment characteristics

	<u>Date of bachelor's degree receipt</u>		
	No degree	By June 1993	July 1993– June 1994
Total	42.9	31.3	25.8
Departure from the persistence track			
Did not leave	16.2	48.3	35.6
Left persistence track	79.4	8.1	12.5
Type of departure from the persistence track			
Did not leave	16.2	48.3	35.6
Downward or delayed transfer	78.0	8.6	13.4
Stopout	61.2	15.4	23.4
Timing of departure from the persistence track			
Did not leave	16.2	48.3	35.6
1989–90 departure	87.3	7.4	5.3
1990–91 departure	76.7	9.1	14.3
1991–92 departure	68.3	10.8	20.9
1992–93 departure	78.7	5.6	15.7
Control of first institution			
Public	49.5	21.6	29.0
Private, not-for-profit	29.6	51.2	19.3
Attendance status when began at first institution			
Full-time	40.0	33.2	26.8
Part-time	75.7	11.6	12.7
Grade point average in 1989–90			
Less than C's	70.3	11.0	18.7
Mostly C's	55.9	18.1	26.0
B's and C's	42.1	27.8	30.2
Mostly B's	31.6	40.5	27.9
A's and B's	26.6	42.2	31.1
Mostly A's	23.8	54.7	21.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

The propensity to leave the persistence track toward the bachelor's degree was related to the age of entry into a 4-year institution. As is shown in table 22, older students were less likely than younger students to maintain persistence, and the decline began at age 19. Of students who began college at age 18 or younger, 60 percent persisted without interruption, contrasted with only 45 percent of those who began at age 19, 38 percent of those who began in their 20s, and 23 percent of those who began at age 30 or later. Black, non-Hispanic students starting at 4-year institutions were less likely to stay on the persistence track towards the bachelor's degree than either Asian/Pacific Islander or white, non-Hispanic students.²⁵ Other differences between racial–ethnic groups were not statistically significant.

²⁵This is not inconsistent with the finding that there was no difference in overall persistence (anywhere in postsecondary education) between black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic students who began at 4-year institutions (table 17).

Table 22—Percentage distribution of persistence track outcomes among 1989–90 beginning students seeking a bachelor's degree at 4-year institutions: 1989–94

	Did not leave persistence track	First type of departure from the persistence track		
		Downward or delayed transfer	Stopout	Left without return
Total	57.7	16.1	13.3	12.9
Gender				
Male	55.2	16.7	15.0	13.1
Female	60.0	11.8	12.8	
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	60.4	16.1	12.8	10.7
19 years	45.2	17.6	17.1	20.1
20–29 years	37.7	11.5	16.6	34.2
30 years or older	22.5	20.1	10.3	47.1
Attendance status when began at first institution				
Full time	61.1	14.8	12.7	11.4
Part time	25.2	28.5	17.4	28.9
Grade point average in 1989–90				
Less than C's	30.5	26.9	20.3	22.3
Mostly C's	50.8	16.1	18.1	15.0
B's and C's	60.5	17.2	11.9	10.3
Mostly B's	67.7	11.0	10.3	11.0
A's and B's	71.9	10.0	9.9	8.1
Mostly A's	74.3	7.0	10.4	8.4
Race–ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	62.7	9.7	16.8	10.8
Black, non-Hispanic	45.4	20.8	16.7	17.1
Hispanic	53.1	20.1	13.2	13.7
White, non-Hispanic	58.9	15.6	12.8	12.6
Control of first institution				
Public	54.6	17.3	14.1	14.0
Private, not-for-profit	63.9	13.7	11.7	10.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94).

The propensity to leave the persistence track was also related to how and where students entered postsecondary education, and to their academic performance. Of bachelor's degree seekers who began their postsecondary education at a public 4-year institution, 55 percent maintained persistence, as compared with 64 percent among those who began at private, not-for-profit institutions. Those who first enrolled as full-time students were twice as likely to persist without interruption as those who first enrolled as part-time students (61 percent compared with 25 percent). Students' academic performance in their first year was also related to their persistence rates: 74 percent of those who earned mostly A's maintained their persistence, as compared with 31 percent of those whose grades were mostly below C's.

Summary and Conclusion

Tracing a group of students longitudinally for 5 years, as was done in the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, provides the data necessary to understand what happens to the nearly 60 percent of beginning students in postsecondary education who leave their initial institution without completing a program. The survey data show that about half of these students continue in postsecondary education by transferring elsewhere, presumably to find a more appropriate program or institutional match. Many do find such a match: within 5 years, nearly two-thirds of all first-time beginners had either attained a degree or certificate or were still enrolled somewhere in postsecondary education.

Finding a more appropriate program or institution, however, takes time and delays completion. Pursuing one degree at one institution without interruption is the most direct way to complete a program in postsecondary education and to attain a degree in the shortest time. Many of the beginning students, however, did not follow this direct path. They changed institutions, changed degree programs, interrupted their studies, or some combinations therein. Interrupting the continuity of enrollment in postsecondary education substantially decreased rates of attainment for all groups of students. As long as there was no break in enrollment continuity, however, changing institutions or degree programs was an effective way for students to persist in postsecondary education at high rates and to attain a credential, even if it was not at the same level as their original degree objective.

A majority of the students who began postsecondary education for the first time in 1989–90 were age 18 or younger, the traditional age cohort for beginning college. Only a small proportion of these students had more than one persistence risk factor, and this young cohort had higher rates of five-year persistence and attainment than any other age group. Ninety percent of all the first-time beginners who attained a bachelor's degree within 5 years were age 18 or younger at the time that they began postsecondary education in 1989–90.²⁶

Those who did not begin postsecondary education until after the traditional age of 18 were burdened with persistence risk factors which increased with their age at entry. Although neither age at entry nor the number of risk factors was related to persistence and attainment rates for those who began at less-than-2-year institutions, older nontraditional students who began at either 2-year or 4-year institutions were less likely than their younger counterparts to attain any degree or to still be enrolled anywhere in postsecondary education after 5 years.

²⁶Compendium table 14.9.

Table Compendium

Part I

Supplemental Persistence and Attainment Tables

Section 1

Overall Persistence and Attainment of Highest Degree – Total

Table 1.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by first institution attended, first degree working toward, and first degree attained

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	50.0	12.9	11.2	25.8	50.0	13.3	36.8
Level and control of first institution							
4-year							
Public	45.2	3.2	4.7	47.0	54.8	18.4	26.8
Private, not-for-profit	28.1	2.3	3.0	66.6	71.9	8.6	19.5
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-year							
Public	63.3	12.9	17.5	6.3	36.7	14.7	48.6
Private, not-for-profit	47.8	14.5	29.6	8.1	52.2	12.5	35.3
Private, for-profit	48.0	22.9	26.8	2.3	52.0	1.5	46.5
Less-than-2-year							
Public	45.1	52.6	2.3	0	54.9	1.6	43.5
Private, not-for-profit	37.2	40.3	22.5	0	62.8	14.9	22.3
Private, for-profit	36.0	60.9	1.8	1.2	64.0	2.1	33.9
Level of first institution							
4-year	39.6	2.9	4.2	53.3	60.4	15.2	24.4
2-year	61.6	13.8	18.6	6.1	38.4	13.6	48.0
Less-than-2-year	38.0	58.3	2.8	0.9	62.0	2.5	35.5
Control of first institution							
Public	55.8	10.2	12.2	21.8	44.2	15.8	40.1
Private, not-for-profit	30.5	4.5	6.3	58.8	69.5	9.1	21.3
Private, for-profit	40.4	46.9	11.1	1.6	59.6	1.9	38.6
Degree working toward at first institution							
None	82.8	7.6	3.7	5.9	17.2	13.2	69.6
Certificate	45.2	48.3	4.8	1.7	54.8	3.8	41.4
Associate's degree	56.8	11.3	22.7	8.9	43.2	12.1	44.7
Bachelor's degree	43.2	3.8	7.2	45.8	56.8	17.0	26.1
First type of degree attained							
None	100.0	†	†	†	†	26.5	73.5
Certificate	†	95.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	†	†
Associate's degree	†	†	82.2	17.8	100.0	†	†
Bachelor's degree	†	†	†	100.0	100.0	†	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 1.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by attendance patterns through first degree attained (if any) or last enrollment

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	50.0	12.9	11.2	25.8	50.0	13.3	36.8
Number of months enrolled through first degree*							
Less than 12 months	72.6	25.4	1.7	0.4	27.5	0.6	72.0
12–24 months	53.7	20.3	17.4	8.7	46.3	8.2	45.5
25–36 months	39.8	7.4	24.0	28.9	60.2	10.5	29.3
37–48 months	31.2	1.8	8.4	58.6	68.8	22.6	8.6
More than 48 months	49.7	1.0	2.9	46.4	50.3	45.5	4.2
Intensity of enrollment through first degree*							
Exclusively part time	81.3	16.5	1.5	0.7	18.7	6.4	74.9
Mixed	46.4	9.5	14.2	29.9	53.6	20.7	25.7
Exclusively full time	38.8	15.0	12.7	33.5	61.2	8.4	30.5
Number of institutions attended through first degree*							
One	50.8	12.2	11.0	26.0	49.2	8.3	42.5
More than one	48.8	14.1	11.5	25.6	51.2	20.9	28.0
Enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Continuously enrolled	43.9	13.2	11.5	31.5	56.1	8.4	35.4
Not continuously enrolled	64.9	12.4	10.5	12.2	35.1	24.8	40.1
Transfer status through first degree*							
Did not transfer	48.2	11.1	11.3	29.4	51.8	9.0	39.2
Transferred	54.7	17.5	11.0	16.8	45.3	23.8	30.9
Academic year of last enrollment							
1989–90	84.6	15.4	0	0	15.4	†	84.6
1990–91	56.5	34.5	9.0	0	43.5	†	56.5
1991–92	57.0	17.7	18.9	6.5	43.0	†	57.0
1992–93	19.0	5.0	11.6	64.3	80.9	†	19.0
1993–94	44.1	7.5	13.8	34.6	55.9	31.7	12.4
Transfer status and enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	44.2	12.6	11.2	32.0	55.8	5.4	38.8
Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	64.4	5.2	11.6	18.8	35.6	23.6	40.8
Transferred, continuously enrolled	42.6	15.8	12.6	29.0	57.4	21.4	21.1
Transferred, not continuously enrolled	65.3	18.9	9.6	6.2	34.7	25.9	39.4

*Through first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 1.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	50.0	12.9	11.2	25.8	50.0	13.3	36.8
Gender							
Male	54.0	11.3	10.2	24.5	46.0	15.6	38.4
Female	46.6	14.4	12.1	26.9	53.4	11.2	35.4
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	42.2	7.2	12.5	38.1	57.8	14.6	27.6
19 years	59.2	15.8	12.6	12.5	40.8	15.6	43.6
20–29 years	62.3	24.8	8.2	4.7	37.7	10.2	52.1
30 years or older	67.0	24.9	6.4	1.7	33.0	7.2	59.8
Socioeconomic status							
Lowest quartile	62.1	23.2	8.9	6.1	37.9	9.0	53.1
Middle quartiles	54.6	15.2	11.4	18.7	45.4	14.4	40.2
Highest quartile	40.4	6.6	11.9	41.1	59.6	13.5	26.9
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	49.5	22.8	11.9	15.8	50.5	21.5	28.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	45.4	11.4	8.4	34.8	54.6	19.8	25.6
Black, non-Hispanic	58.2	16.1	8.8	16.9	41.8	13.5	44.7
Hispanic	55.0	15.7	11.5	17.8	45.0	18.7	36.3
White, non-Hispanic	48.8	12.3	11.6	27.3	51.2	12.3	36.5
Marital status when began at first institution							
Not married	46.9	11.3	12.0	29.8	53.1	14.1	32.8
Married	64.9	22.7	8.1	4.4	35.1	7.7	57.2
Separated	59.0	37.4	2.5	1.1	41.0	1.2	57.7
Parental education							
Less than high school diploma	59.5	24.3	7.2	9.1	40.5	9.3	50.3
High school diploma	54.7	15.8	12.2	17.4	45.3	11.1	43.5
Some postsecondary	49.4	11.2	12.2	27.2	50.6	14.5	34.9
Bachelor's or higher	41.2	6.2	11.8	40.8	58.8	16.9	24.3
Dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent	45.2	9.1	12.5	33.3	54.8	14.4	30.8
Independent	64.2	23.9	7.5	4.4	35.8	10.0	54.1
Income and dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent							
Less than \$20,000	52.6	12.1	13.7	21.6	47.4	14.7	37.9
\$20,000–39,999	48.8	9.8	12.7	28.7	51.2	14.2	34.6
\$40,000–59,999	42.8	9.3	12.0	35.9	57.2	13.8	29.0
\$60,000 or more	35.3	4.9	11.3	48.5	64.8	15.2	20.0
Independent							
Less than \$10,000	57.0	28.3	8.8	5.9	43.0	9.4	47.7
\$10,000–19,999	66.6	22.4	7.4	3.6	33.4	11.0	55.6
\$20,000 or more	71.6	19.4	6.0	3.0	28.4	10.1	61.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 1.4—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began postsecondary education

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	50.0	12.9	11.2	25.8	50.0	13.3	36.8
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹							
None	37.1	7.2	12.6	43.1	62.9	14.6	22.5
One	50.2	9.9	12.7	27.2	49.8	13.9	36.3
Two	58.2	20.6	13.5	7.7	41.8	12.1	46.2
Three or more	68.4	22.1	6.6	2.9	31.6	10.9	57.5
High school diploma or equivalency status							
High school diploma	49.0	12.1	11.6	27.3	51.0	13.8	35.2
GED or high school equivalent ²	65.5	25.4	5.7	3.4	34.5	5.3	60.3
Delayed postsecondary enrollment							
Did not delay	42.7	8.3	12.9	36.2	57.3	14.8	27.9
Delayed	65.3	22.6	7.7	4.4	34.7	10.1	55.1
Attendance status when began at first institution							
Full time	42.0	11.3	12.6	34.2	58.0	13.3	28.7
Part time	69.7	16.6	9.6	4.1	30.3	14.0	55.7
Dependency status when began at first institution							
Dependent	41.1	8.9	12.6	37.5	59.0	14.0	27.0
Independent	63.9	19.7	9.2	7.3	36.1	12.1	51.8
Number of children when began at first institution							
None	48.0	10.0	11.8	30.1	52.0	14.4	33.6
One or more	61.9	28.3	7.5	2.3	38.1	7.7	54.2
Single parent status when began at first institution							
Not a single parent	48.7	11.4	11.7	28.1	51.3	13.7	35.0
Single parent	59.0	33.6	5.2	2.2	41.0	6.0	53.1
Worked full time while enrolled when began at first institution							
Did not work full time	45.1	13.6	12.1	29.2	54.9	12.7	32.4
Worked full time	61.8	11.9	9.0	17.4	38.2	14.6	47.2

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 1.5—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who ever attended selected types of institutions as of spring 1994, by first institution attended, first degree working toward, and highest degree attained

	Ever attended a 2-year public institution	Ever attended a 4-year institution	Ever attended a private for-profit institution
Total	56.3	54.8	14.1
Level and control of first institution			
4-year			
Public	25.1	100.0	1.9
Private, not-for-profit	20.8	100.0	1.6
Private, for-profit	—	—	—
2-year			
Public	100.0	25.4	6.3
Private, not-for-profit	34.5	39.7	5.3
Private, for-profit	14.1	12.8	100.0
Less-than-2-year			
Public	20.8	5.9	8.6
Private, not-for-profit	41.6	25.4	12.3
Private, for-profit	13.1	5.4	100.0
Level of first institution			
4-year	23.7	100.0	1.8
2-year	91.2	24.9	13.4
Less-than-2-year	15.9	6.3	76.9
Control of first institution			
Public	69.3	53.6	4.7
Private, not-for-profit	22.8	91.8	2.2
Private, for-profit	13.5	8.2	100.0
Degree working toward at first institution			
None	87.0	22.3	11.7
Certificate	45.5	8.3	50.9
Associate's degree	83.7	31.5	13.4
Bachelor's degree	40.5	86.5	3.4
Highest degree attained			
None	65.7	43.7	9.6
Certificate	55.5	15.9	56.0
Associate's degree	81.4	48.6	14.5
Bachelor's degree	27.5	98.4	1.5

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 1.6—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to control of transfer institutions as of spring 1994, by first institution attended, first degree working toward, and highest degree attained

	Did not transfer	Control of transfer institution			
		Public to public	Private, not-for-profit to public	Public to private, not-for-profit	Other transfers
Total	65.5	21.1	3.7	2.6	7.1
Level and control of first institution					
4-year					
Public	72.0	22.5	†	4.1	1.4
Private, not-for-profit	71.3	†	21.0	†	7.7
Private, for-profit	—	†	†	†	—
2-year					
Public	57.8	33.3	†	3.2	5.6
Private, not-for-profit	37.6	†	44.8	†	17.6
Private, for-profit	68.2	†	†	†	31.8
Less-than-2-year					
Public	74.1	16.0	†	1.4	8.4
Private, not-for-profit	46.4	†	21.5	†	32.1
Private, for-profit	77.9	†	†	†	22.0
Level of first institution					
4-year	71.8	15.1	6.8	2.8	3.5
2-year	57.9	29.6	1.6	2.9	8.1
Less-than-2-year	75.9	3.5	0.8	0.3	19.5
Control of first institution					
Public	63.7	28.7	†	3.5	4.1
Private, not-for-profit	67.1	†	23.6	†	9.3
Private, for-profit	74.3	†	†	†	25.6
Degree working toward at first institution					
None	59.9	22.0	2.7	3.1	12.3
Certificate	80.0	3.4	0.9	1.2	14.4
Associate's degree	57.8	28.2	2.6	3.5	7.9
Bachelor's degree	65.6	22.5	5.3	2.5	4.0
Highest degree attained					
None	67.6	21.8	4.1	2.3	4.1
Certificate	55.8	14.4	1.9	1.6	26.3
Associate's degree	44.9	39.0	3.6	3.9	8.6
Bachelor's degree	75.1	15.2	3.9	3.0	2.8

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 2

Overall Persistence and Attainment of Highest Degree – By Sectors

Table 2.1a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by control of first institution attended, first degree working toward, and first degree attained

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 4-year institutions							
Total	39.6	2.9	4.2	53.3	60.4	15.2	24.4
Control of first institution							
Public	45.2	3.2	4.7	47.0	54.8	18.4	26.8
Private, not-for-profit	28.1	2.3	3.0	66.6	71.9	8.6	19.5
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Degree working toward at first institution							
None	69.6	5.3	4.4	20.8	30.5	12.4	57.1
Certificate	42.7	15.2	9.3	32.8	57.3	9.4	33.3
Associate's degree	56.0	5.8	16.7	21.5	44.0	13.1	43.0
Bachelor's degree	37.4	2.4	3.1	57.1	62.6	15.6	21.8
First type of degree attained							
None	100.0	†	†	†	†	38.4	61.6
Certificate	†	89.3	4.0	6.7	100.0	†	†
Associate's degree	†	†	78.1	21.9	100.0	†	†
Bachelor's degree	†	†	†	100.0	100.0	†	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.1b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by control of first institution attended, first degree working toward, and first degree attained

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 2-year institutions							
Total	61.6	13.8	18.6	6.1	38.4	13.6	48.0
Control of first institution							
Public	63.3	12.9	17.5	6.3	36.7	14.7	48.6
Private, not-for-profit	47.8	14.5	29.6	8.1	52.2	12.5	35.3
Private, for-profit	48.0	22.9	26.8	2.3	52.0	1.5	46.5
Degree working toward at first institution							
None	87.0	6.0	3.6	3.4	13.0	13.8	73.3
Certificate	56.0	37.7	6.2	0.2	44.0	5.3	50.7
Associate's degree	57.4	11.4	23.7	7.5	42.6	12.1	45.2
Bachelor's degree	63.1	8.1	21.0	7.9	36.9	22.5	40.6
First type of degree attained							
None	100.0	†	†	†	†	22.1	77.9
Certificate	†	96.8	3.1	0.2	100.0	†	†
Associate's degree	†	†	83.3	16.7	100.0	†	†
Bachelor's degree	†	†	†	100.0	100.0	†	†

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.1c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in less-than-2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by control of first institution, first degree working toward, and first degree attained

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in less-than-2-year institutions							
Total	38.0	58.3	2.8	0.9	62.0	2.5	35.5
Control of first institution							
Public	45.1	52.6	2.3	0	54.9	1.6	43.5
Private, not-for-profit	37.2	40.3	22.5	0	62.8	14.9	22.3
Private, for-profit	36.0	60.9	1.8	1.2	64.0	2.1	33.9
Degree working toward at first institution							
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificate	36.3	60.0	2.7	1.0	63.7	2.3	34.0
Associate's degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First type of degree attained							
None	100.0	†	†	†	†	6.5	93.5
Certificate	†	96.5	2.6	0.9	100.0	†	†
Associate's degree	†	†	—	—	—	†	†
Bachelor's degree	†	†	†	—	—	†	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.2a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by attendance patterns through first degree attained (if any) or last enrollment

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 4-year institutions							
Total	39.6	2.9	4.2	53.3	60.4	15.2	24.4
Number of months enrolled through first degree*							
Less than 12 months	90.7	6.0	1.9	1.3	9.3	0.5	90.2
12–24 months	68.4	10.7	8.8	12.1	31.6	7.7	60.7
25–36 months	36.8	3.9	8.2	51.1	63.2	8.3	28.5
37–48 months	23.9	0.6	2.3	73.2	76.1	16.3	7.6
More than 48 months	41.1	0.3	0.4	58.2	58.9	37.1	4.0
Intensity of enrollment through first degree*							
Exclusively part time	90.3	5.5	2.5	1.7	9.7	5.9	84.4
Mixed	40.6	2.9	4.1	52.4	59.4	19.8	20.8
Exclusively full time	32.8	2.5	4.4	60.3	67.3	11.2	21.6
Number of institutions attended through first degree*							
One	37.1	0.9	2.5	59.6	62.9	11.5	25.6
More than one	42.8	5.3	6.3	45.6	57.2	19.8	23.0
Enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Continuously enrolled	31.7	2.1	3.9	62.3	68.3	10.4	21.2
Not continuously enrolled	61.3	5.1	4.7	28.9	38.7	28.2	33.0
Transfer status through first degree*							
Did not transfer	34.7	0.8	2.1	62.4	65.3	11.9	22.8
Transferred	52.2	8.3	9.4	30.2	47.8	23.6	28.6
Academic year of last enrollment							
1989–90	98.1	1.9	0	0	1.9	†	98.1
1990–91	86.2	6.9	6.8	0	13.8	†	86.2
1991–92	65.2	7.8	8.1	18.8	34.8	†	65.2
1992–93	13.5	1.7	3.1	81.7	86.5	†	13.5
1993–94	39.4	2.5	4.3	53.8	60.6	28.9	10.5
Transfer status and enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	30.0	0.9	2.1	67.0	70.0	8.7	21.3
Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	54.7	0.4	2.1	42.9	45.3	25.6	29.1
Transferred, continuously enrolled	38.0	6.8	11.1	44.1	62.0	17.0	21.0
Transferred, not continuously enrolled	68.1	9.9	7.5	14.5	31.9	31.0	37.2

*Through first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.2b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by attendance patterns through first degree attained (if any) or last enrollment

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 2-year institutions							
Total	61.6	13.8	18.6	6.1	38.4	13.6	48.0
Number of months enrolled through first degree*							
Less than 12 months	80.3	17.7	1.9	0.1	19.7	0.5	79.8
12–24 months	53.1	17.2	21.5	8.2	46.9	8.9	44.2
25–36 months	43.4	9.4	41.1	6.1	56.6	12.7	30.7
37–48 months	53.2	5.5	26.0	15.3	46.8	41.6	11.6
More than 48 months	75.4	3.2	10.0	11.5	24.6	70.4	5.0
Intensity of enrollment through first degree*							
Exclusively part time	87.4	10.9	1.6	0.2	12.6	7.7	79.8
Mixed	53.5	14.3	24.7	7.5	46.5	22.3	31.3
Exclusively full time	48.7	15.7	26.1	9.6	51.3	7.3	41.4
Number of institutions attended through first degree*							
One	65.7	9.3	19.9	5.2	34.3	7.8	57.8
More than one	55.2	20.7	16.7	7.4	44.8	22.6	32.6
Enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Continuously enrolled	58.0	12.5	20.8	8.7	42.0	8.6	49.5
Not continuously enrolled	68.2	16.1	14.6	1.1	31.8	23.1	45.1
Transfer status through first degree*							
Did not transfer	64.1	9.1	21.6	5.2	35.9	8.4	55.6
Transferred	56.2	23.6	12.3	7.9	43.8	24.4	31.8
Academic year of last enrollment							
1989–90	91.0	9.0	0	0	9.0	†	91.0
1990–91	62.8	24.5	12.7	0	37.2	†	62.8
1991–92	56.2	18.2	24.9	0.7	43.8	†	56.2
1992–93	36.1	10.1	36.8	17.0	63.9	†	36.1
1993–94	51.4	11.1	25.3	12.2	48.6	36.5	14.8
Transfer status and enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	61.2	9.7	22.5	6.6	38.8	3.8	57.4
Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	73.2	7.0	19.0	0.9	26.8	23.2	50.0
Transferred, continuously enrolled	46.2	22.7	14.4	16.6	53.8	26.4	19.8
Transferred, not continuously enrolled	63.7	24.2	10.7	1.4	36.3	22.9	40.8

*Through first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.2c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in less-than-2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by attendance patterns through first degree attained (if any) or last enrollment

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in less-than-2-year institutions							
Total	38.0	58.3	2.8	0.9	62.0	2.5	35.5
Number of months enrolled through first degree*							
Less than 12 months	41.6	56.9	0.7	0.7	58.4	0.9	40.8
12–24 months	27.3	66.4	5.7	0.7	72.7	4.7	22.6
25–36 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37–48 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
More than 48 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intensity of enrollment through first degree*							
Exclusively part time	46.3	52.9	0.2	0.6	53.7	0.8	45.5
Mixed	36.7	48.3	14.0	1.0	63.3	14.6	22.1
Exclusively full time	33.2	63.9	1.8	1.1	66.8	0.7	32.5
Number of institutions attended through first degree*							
One	35.8	62.5	1.0	0.7	64.2	0	35.8
More than one	48.1	38.9	10.9	2.0	51.9	14.1	34.0
Enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Continuously enrolled	35.3	62.1	1.9	0.6	64.7	0.2	35.1
Not continuously enrolled	57.1	31.0	8.9	3.0	42.9	18.6	38.5
Transfer status through first degree*							
Did not transfer	34.4	63.1	1.8	0.6	65.6	0	34.4
Transferred	60.7	27.8	8.8	2.7	39.3	18.3	42.4
Academic year of last enrollment							
1989–90	54.0	46.0	0	0	46.0	†	54.0
1990–91	26.4	73.2	0.4	0	73.6	†	26.4
1991–92	31.7	66.3	2.0	0.0	68.3	†	31.7
1992–93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993–94	30.6	47.5	15.9	6.1	69.4	17.8	12.8
Transfer status and enrollment continuity through first degree ^e							
Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	34.4	63.0	1.9	0.7	65.6	0	34.4
Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred, continuously enrolled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred, not continuously enrolled	63.4	21.3	11.5	3.8	36.6	24.0	39.4

*Through first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.3a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, not enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 4-year institutions							
Total	39.6	2.9	4.2	53.3	60.4	15.2	24.4
Gender							
Male	43.5	2.4	3.9	50.2	56.5	17.3	26.3
Female	36.1	3.3	4.4	56.2	63.9	13.4	22.7
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	35.6	2.4	4.0	58.0	64.4	15.3	20.3
19 years	52.2	4.7	3.0	40.0	47.8	16.7	35.5
20–29 years	65.2	5.3	6.9	22.5	34.8	12.7	52.5
30 years or older	76.5	7.9	6.4	9.2	23.5	11.1	65.4
Socioeconomic status							
Lowest quartile	66.5	2.8	4.9	25.8	33.5	17.4	49.1
Middle quartiles	46.2	3.7	5.0	45.1	53.8	17.0	29.2
Highest quartile	32.8	2.4	3.5	61.3	67.3	13.8	19.0
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	32.5	2.7	1.7	63.1	67.6	18.5	13.9
Black, non-Hispanic	49.2	4.6	4.3	41.9	50.8	21.3	27.9
Hispanic	49.4	1.3	2.1	47.2	50.6	21.3	28.1
White, non-Hispanic	38.6	2.7	4.4	54.3	61.4	14.1	24.4
Marital status when began at first institution							
Not married	38.0	2.6	4.1	55.3	62.0	15.3	22.7
Married	65.2	8.9	6.4	19.5	34.8	11.8	53.4
Separated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parental education							
Less than high school diploma	44.3	7.1	6.6	42.0	55.8	14.7	29.6
High school diploma	49.5	4.6	4.6	41.3	50.5	16.7	32.8
Some postsecondary	41.9	2.1	4.9	51.2	58.1	14.9	26.9
Bachelor's or higher	31.9	1.8	3.2	63.1	68.1	14.7	17.2
Dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent	37.1	2.6	4.0	56.3	62.9	15.3	21.8
Independent	66.9	6.2	5.4	21.5	33.1	14.1	52.8
Income and dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent							
Less than \$20,000	47.5	3.0	4.9	44.5	52.5	18.2	29.3
\$20,000–39,999	41.9	2.5	4.0	51.5	58.1	16.5	25.5
\$40,000–59,999	35.2	3.3	4.1	57.4	64.8	15.5	19.6
\$60,000 or more	27.8	1.7	3.4	67.1	72.2	12.2	15.6
Independent							
Less than \$10,000	63.0	5.5	6.4	25.1	37.0	17.0	46.0
\$10,000–19,999	60.7	5.8	3.0	30.5	39.3	18.1	42.6
\$20,000 or more	76.9	7.5	5.2	10.4	23.1	7.1	69.8

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.3b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 2-year institutions							
Total	61.6	13.8	18.6	6.1	38.4	13.6	48.0
Gender							
Male	65.4	13.0	16.2	5.5	34.6	16.2	49.2
Female	58.1	14.4	20.9	6.6	41.9	11.2	46.8
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	53.2	9.9	25.8	11.0	46.8	14.7	38.5
19 years	66.8	13.6	19.3	0.2	33.2	17.4	49.5
20–29 years	68.8	18.8	9.9	2.5	31.2	12.0	56.8
30 years or older	72.7	18.4	8.0	0.8	27.3	8.4	64.3
Socioeconomic status							
Lowest quartile	68.1	18.1	11.8	1.9	31.9	9.6	58.4
Middle quartiles	63.1	14.9	16.6	5.4	36.9	14.8	48.3
Highest quartile	54.6	8.9	26.6	9.9	45.4	13.9	40.7
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	62.4	15.0	16.7	5.9	37.6	23.0	39.3
Black, non-Hispanic	64.8	17.8	14.1	3.2	35.2	11.3	53.5
Hispanic	61.8	15.3	16.4	6.6	38.2	20.5	41.3
White, non-Hispanic	61.0	13.1	19.6	6.4	39.0	12.2	48.8
Marital status when began at first institution							
Not married	58.1	13.2	21.5	7.3	41.9	14.8	43.3
Married	71.3	16.5	9.7	2.6	28.8	8.5	62.8
Separated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parental education							
Less than high school diploma	69.7	19.2	9.1	2.0	30.3	10.2	59.5
High school diploma	60.4	14.6	18.7	6.3	39.6	9.8	50.7
Some postsecondary	61.0	11.4	20.9	6.8	39.0	16.3	44.7
Bachelor's or higher	57.0	9.8	25.0	8.2	43.0	21.1	35.9
Dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent	56.5	11.7	23.5	8.4	43.5	14.6	41.8
Independent	71.2	17.6	9.4	1.8	28.8	11.7	59.5
Income and dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent							
Less than \$20,000	59.4	12.7	22.3	5.6	40.6	14.4	45.1
\$20,000–39,999	56.0	13.1	21.5	9.3	44.0	12.6	43.4
\$40,000–59,999	55.5	12.1	23.3	9.1	44.5	12.5	43.0
\$60,000 or more	53.9	5.9	30.5	9.8	46.1	23.6	30.2
Independent							
Less than \$10,000	60.7	25.0	11.9	2.4	39.3	10.1	50.6
\$10,000–19,999	79.7	11.1	8.7	0.5	20.3	13.5	66.2
\$20,000 or more	76.6	14.1	7.3	2.0	23.4	12.2	64.5

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.3c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in less-than-2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in less-than-2-year institutions							
Total	38.0	58.3	2.8	0.9	62.0	2.5	35.5
Gender							
Male	39.9	55.8	4.0	0.3	60.1	2.3	37.6
Female	36.9	59.7	2.1	1.3	63.1	2.6	34.3
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	35.6	57.5	4.3	2.6	64.4	3.6	32.0
19 years	38.0	58.3	3.7	0.0	62.0	3.0	35.0
20–29 years	39.1	57.4	2.8	0.7	60.9	2.8	36.3
30 years or older	38.8	61.1	0.2	0	61.2	0	38.8
Socioeconomic status							
Lowest quartile	42.9	55.5	0.9	0.8	57.1	0.8	42.1
Middle quartiles	37.0	58.8	3.2	1.0	63.0	2.9	34.1
Highest quartile	29.4	63.7	6.0	0.9	70.6	5.2	24.2
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, non-Hispanic	58.3	39.0	1.4	1.3	41.8	1.6	56.7
Hispanic	31.9	62.2	2.6	3.3	68.1	1.9	30.0
White, non-Hispanic	35.4	60.8	3.2	0.6	64.6	2.8	32.5
Marital status when began at first institution							
Not married	37.5	57.6	3.8	1.2	62.5	2.8	34.7
Married	37.2	61.5	0.7	0.6	62.8	1.0	36.2
Separated	40.5	59.5	0	0	59.5	0	40.5
Parental education							
Less than high school diploma	38.8	59.4	1.0	0.8	61.2	1.6	37.1
High school diploma	42.7	55.0	1.1	1.1	57.3	2.4	40.3
Some postsecondary	28.2	68.4	3.0	0.4	71.8	1.4	26.8
Bachelor's or higher	32.6	50.9	14.4	2.1	67.4	8.8	23.8
Dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent	36.1	59.2	3.6	1.1	63.9	3.7	32.4
Independent	39.3	57.7	2.2	0.8	60.7	1.7	37.6
Income and dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent							
Less than \$20,000	42.1	56.3	1.6	0	57.9	1.1	41.0
\$20,000–39,999	44.8	44.6	7.4	3.2	55.2	8.2	36.6
\$40,000–59,999	15.2	83.7	1.1	0	84.8	2.7	12.5
\$60,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent							
Less than \$10,000	42.3	54.7	1.7	1.3	57.7	1.6	40.7
\$10,000–19,999	33.9	61.8	4.3	0	66.1	1.1	32.8
\$20,000 or more	40.4	58.4	0.2	0.9	59.6	2.6	37.8

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.4a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began at first institution

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 4-year institutions							
Total	39.6	2.9	4.2	53.3	60.4	15.2	24.4
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹							
None	33.6	2.4	3.4	60.5	66.4	15.4	18.3
One	41.0	2.6	4.9	51.5	59.0	15.2	25.8
Two	62.7	4.5	8.3	24.5	37.3	13.9	48.8
Three or more	72.3	7.1	4.9	15.7	27.7	14.7	57.6
High school diploma or equivalency status							
High school diploma	39.1	2.9	4.2	53.8	60.9	15.2	24.0
GED or high school equivalent ²	70.5	2.6	4.5	22.5	29.5	18.0	52.5
Delayed postsecondary enrollment							
Did not delay	36.0	2.4	4.0	57.7	64.1	15.5	20.4
Delayed	67.3	6.4	5.4	20.8	32.6	12.7	54.7
Attendance status when began at first institution							
Full time	36.1	2.6	4.0	57.4	63.9	14.9	21.2
Part time	66.7	6.4	8.2	18.7	33.3	14.9	51.9
Dependency status when began at first institution							
Dependent	35.0	2.6	3.8	58.6	65.0	14.6	20.4
Independent	61.8	4.5	6.1	27.6	38.2	18.3	43.5
Number of children when began at first institution							
None	38.4	2.8	4.0	54.8	61.6	15.3	23.1
One or more	74.3	5.3	7.1	13.4	25.7	13.8	60.5
Single parent status when began at first institution							
Not a single parent	38.5	2.9	4.1	54.5	61.5	15.2	23.3
Single parent	75.7	2.0	6.1	16.2	24.3	13.3	62.5
Worked full time while enrolled when began at first institution							
Did not work full time	38.1	2.8	4.2	54.9	61.9	15.9	22.2
Worked full time	44.5	3.5	4.4	47.6	55.5	12.5	32.1

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.4b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began at first institution

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in 2-year institutions							
Total	61.6	13.8	18.6	6.1	38.4	13.6	48.0
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹							
None	45.7	9.2	31.3	13.8	54.3	14.9	30.7
One	59.6	13.7	21.0	5.7	40.4	13.9	45.7
Two	63.4	16.8	16.6	3.2	36.6	13.7	49.7
Three or more	74.3	16.2	8.2	1.4	25.7	12.3	62.0
High school diploma or equivalency status							
High school diploma	60.4	13.5	19.6	6.5	39.6	14.4	45.9
GED or high school equivalent ²	74.9	16.1	7.6	1.5	25.1	3.9	70.9
Delayed postsecondary enrollment							
Did not delay	53.6	11.1	25.8	9.5	46.4	15.1	38.5
Delayed	71.6	17.1	9.6	1.7	28.4	11.6	60.0
Attendance status when began at first institution							
Full time	52.0	12.6	25.6	9.8	48.0	13.7	38.3
Part time	72.7	15.0	10.6	1.8	27.3	14.4	58.2
Dependency status when began at first institution							
Dependent	51.4	12.1	26.6	9.9	48.6	14.5	36.8
Independent	70.8	15.4	11.2	2.7	29.2	12.9	57.9
Number of children when began at first institution							
None	60.3	11.4	20.9	7.4	39.7	15.1	45.3
One or more	66.4	22.9	9.6	1.1	33.6	8.5	58.0
Single parent status when began at first institution							
Not a single parent	60.6	12.8	19.8	6.8	39.4	14.0	46.5
Single parent	63.0	29.4	6.8	0.8	37.0	6.4	56.6
Worked full time while enrolled when began at first institution							
Did not work full time	55.1	15.4	22.1	7.3	44.9	11.9	43.2
Worked full time	73.4	11.6	12.2	2.8	26.6	16.7	56.7

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 2.4c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in less-than-2-year institutions according to overall persistence and attainment of highest degree as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began at first institution

	Highest degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Students who began in less-than-2-year institutions							
Total	38.0	58.3	2.8	0.9	62.0	2.5	35.5
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹							
None	24.3	71.1	2.2	2.4	75.7	0	24.3
One	52.5	42.0	4.0	1.5	47.5	3.8	48.7
Two	30.8	61.1	8.1	0	69.2	2.8	28.0
Three or more	42.0	56.8	0.7	0.6	58.0	2.9	39.0
High school diploma or equivalency status							
High school diploma	36.6	59.0	3.4	1.0	63.4	2.2	34.5
GED or high school equivalent ²	43.4	55.4	0.4	0.8	56.6	3.7	39.6
Delayed postsecondary enrollment							
Did not delay	30.1	64.1	3.6	2.2	69.9	1.7	28.4
Delayed	41.3	55.9	2.4	0.4	58.7	2.8	38.5
Attendance status when began at first institution							
Full time	33.5	62.1	3.4	1.0	66.5	1.4	32.1
Part time	41.0	57.4	0.8	0.8	59.0	6.7	34.4
Dependency status when began at first institution							
Dependent	32.2	64.0	2.0	1.8	67.8	3.2	29.0
Independent	38.7	57.4	3.3	0.6	61.3	1.8	37.0
Number of children when began at first institution							
None	34.6	60.0	4.3	1.1	65.4	2.7	31.9
One or more	43.7	54.6	1.0	0.8	56.3	2.7	40.9
Single parent status when began at first institution							
Not a single parent	35.5	59.9	3.5	1.1	64.5	2.3	33.2
Single parent	46.6	50.8	1.7	0.9	53.4	3.0	43.7
Worked full time while enrolled when began at first institution							
Did not work full time	35.2	60.2	3.5	1.1	64.8	1.3	33.9
Worked full time	43.0	55.9	0.6	0.6	57.0	6.7	36.3

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 3

Overall Persistence and Attainment of First Degree – Total

Table 3.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment of first degree as of spring 1994, by first institution attended, first degree working toward, and highest degree attained

	First degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	50.0	13.5	13.1	23.3	50.0	13.3	36.8
Level and control of first institution							
4-year							
Public	45.2	3.4	5.5	46.0	54.8	18.4	26.8
Private, not-for-profit	28.1	2.9	4.5	64.5	71.9	8.6	19.5
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-year							
Public	63.3	13.4	20.9	2.5	36.7	14.7	48.6
Private, not-for-profit	47.8	15.6	33.5	3.1	52.2	12.5	35.3
Private, for-profit	48.0	23.5	27.2	1.4	52.0	1.5	46.5
Less-than-2-year							
Public	45.1	53.3	1.7	0	54.9	1.6	43.5
Private, not-for-profit	37.2	62.8	0	0	62.8	14.9	22.3
Private, for-profit	36.0	62.4	1.1	0.5	64.0	2.1	33.9
Level of first institution							
4-year	39.6	3.2	5.2	52.0	60.4	15.2	24.4
2-year	61.6	14.2	21.8	2.4	38.4	13.6	48.0
Less-than-2-year	38.0	60.5	1.2	0.4	62.0	2.5	35.5
Control of first institution							
Public	55.8	10.5	14.5	19.1	44.2	15.8	40.1
Private, not-for-profit	30.5	5.6	7.5	56.4	69.5	9.1	21.3
Private, for-profit	40.4	48.0	10.8	0.8	59.6	1.9	38.6
Degree working toward at first institution							
None	82.8	7.6	3.9	5.7	17.2	13.2	69.6
Certificate	45.2	49.7	3.9	1.2	54.8	3.8	41.4
Associate's degree	56.8	12.1	27.7	3.4	43.2	12.1	44.7
Bachelor's degree	43.2	4.1	8.5	44.2	56.8	17.0	26.1
Highest degree attained							
None	100.0	†	†	†	†	26.5	73.5
Certificate	†	100.0	†	†	100.0	†	†
Associate's degree	†	3.7	96.3	†	100.0	†	†
Bachelor's degree	†	0.6	9.1	90.4	100.0	†	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 3.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment of first degree as of spring 1994, by attendance patterns through first degree attained (if any) or last enrollment

	First degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	50.0	13.5	13.1	23.3	50.0	13.3	36.8
Number of months enrolled through first degree*							
Less than 12 months	72.6	26.4	0.9	0.2	27.5	0.6	72.0
12–24 months	53.7	21.1	23.4	1.8	46.3	8.2	45.5
25–36 months	39.8	7.8	26.9	25.5	60.2	10.5	29.3
37–48 months	31.2	1.9	9.4	57.5	68.8	22.6	8.6
More than 48 months	49.7	1.0	2.9	46.4	50.3	45.5	4.2
Intensity of enrollment through first degree*							
Exclusively part time	81.3	16.7	1.4	0.6	18.7	6.4	74.9
Mixed	46.4	9.8	16.7	27.0	53.6	20.7	25.7
Exclusively full time	38.8	16.0	14.9	30.2	61.2	8.4	30.5
Number of institutions attended through first degree*							
One	50.8	12.5	13.8	22.8	49.2	8.3	42.5
More than one	48.8	15.0	12.1	24.0	51.2	20.9	28.0
Enrollment continuity through first degree*							
Continuously enrolled	43.9	13.8	14.3	28.1	56.1	8.4	35.4
Not continuously enrolled	64.9	12.8	10.4	11.9	35.1	24.8	40.1
Transfer status through first degree*							
Did not transfer	48.2	11.5	13.9	26.4	51.8	9.0	39.2
Transferred	54.7	18.4	11.3	15.6	45.3	23.8	30.9
Academic year of last enrollment							
1989–90	84.6	15.4	0	0	15.4	†	84.6
1990–91	56.5	34.7	8.8	0	43.5	†	56.5
1991–92	57.0	17.9	18.7	6.4	43.0	†	57.0
1992–93	19.0	6.3	13.9	60.8	80.9	†	19.0
1993–94	44.1	8.3	17.6	30.1	55.9	31.7	12.4
Transfer status and enrollment continuity through first degree†							
Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	44.2	13.1	14.3	28.4	55.8	5.4	38.8
Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	64.4	5.2	12.1	18.3	35.6	23.6	40.8
Transferred, continuously enrolled	42.6	16.9	13.9	26.7	57.4	21.4	21.1
Transferred, not continuously enrolled	65.3	19.7	8.9	6.0	34.7	25.9	39.4

*Through first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 3.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment of first degree as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	First degree attained				Overall persistence and attainment		
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	50.0	13.5	13.1	23.3	50.0	13.3	36.8
Gender							
Male	54.0	11.6	11.8	22.5	46.0	15.6	38.4
Female	46.6	15.1	14.3	24.0	53.4	11.2	35.4
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	42.2	7.9	15.4	34.5	57.8	14.6	27.6
19 years	59.2	16.0	12.6	12.2	40.8	15.6	43.6
20–29 years	62.3	25.3	9.1	3.3	37.7	10.2	52.1
30 years or older	67.0	25.0	6.6	1.4	33.0	7.2	59.8
Socioeconomic status							
Lowest quartile	62.1	23.4	9.4	5.1	37.9	9.0	53.1
Middle quartiles	54.6	15.9	12.7	16.8	45.4	14.4	40.2
Highest quartile	40.4	7.2	14.9	37.5	59.6	13.5	26.9
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	49.5	22.8	11.9	15.8	50.5	21.5	28.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	45.4	11.4	8.5	34.7	54.6	19.8	25.6
Black, non-Hispanic	58.2	17.0	9.5	15.3	41.8	13.5	44.7
Hispanic	55.0	16.1	15.1	13.8	45.0	18.7	36.3
White, non-Hispanic	48.8	12.9	13.6	24.8	51.2	12.3	36.5
Marital status when began at first institution							
Not married	46.9	11.9	14.1	27.0	53.1	14.1	32.8
Married	64.9	22.9	9.3	3.0	35.1	7.7	57.2
Separated	59.0	37.4	2.5	1.1	41.0	1.2	57.7
Parental education							
Less than high school diploma	59.5	24.6	7.8	8.1	40.5	9.3	50.3
High school diploma	54.7	16.1	14.4	14.9	45.3	11.1	43.5
Some postsecondary	49.4	11.8	14.6	24.2	50.6	14.5	34.9
Bachelor's or higher	41.2	7.2	13.6	38.1	58.8	16.9	24.3
Dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent	45.2	9.7	14.9	30.2	54.8	14.4	30.8
Independent	64.2	24.4	7.9	3.5	35.8	10.0	54.1
Income and dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent							
Less than \$20,000	52.6	12.4	15.5	19.5	47.4	14.7	37.9
\$20,000–39,999	48.8	10.9	14.5	25.8	51.2	14.2	34.6
\$40,000–59,999	42.8	9.8	15.8	31.6	57.2	13.8	29.0
\$60,000 or more	35.3	5.2	13.6	45.9	64.8	15.2	20.0
Independent							
Less than \$10,000	57.0	28.8	9.4	4.9	43.0	9.4	47.7
\$10,000–19,999	66.6	23.3	6.8	3.3	33.4	11.0	55.6
\$20,000 or more	71.6	19.6	7.0	1.8	28.4	10.1	61.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 4

Overall Persistence and Attainment Including Transfer Status

Table 4.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment as of spring 1994, including transfer status, by first institution attended, first degree working toward, and first degree attained

	Did not transfer			Transferred from first institution		
	Attained degree at first institution	No degree, enrolled at first institution	No degree, left PSE ² from first institution	Attained degree elsewhere	No degree, enrolled elsewhere	No degree, left PSE ² after transfer
Total	36.9	6.4	27.9	13.0	6.8	8.9
Level and control of first institution						
4-year						
Public	41.8	11.6	18.9	13.1	6.8	7.9
Private, not-for-profit	57.7	2.3	11.2	14.2	6.2	8.4
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-year						
Public	22.2	6.4	38.7	14.5	8.3	9.9
Private, not-for-profit	41.3	0.3	16.3	10.9	12.2	19.0
Private, for-profit	41.2	0.5	35.3	10.9	1.0	11.1
Less-than-2-year						
Public	44.7	0	35.4	10.2	1.6	8.1
Private, not-for-profit	59.4	0	17.0	3.4	14.9	5.4
Private, for-profit	60.0	0	28.9	4.0	2.1	5.1
Level of first institution						
4-year	47.0	8.6	16.4	13.4	6.6	8.0
2-year	24.3	5.7	37.7	14.1	7.9	10.3
Less-than-2-year	56.7	0	29.8	5.3	2.5	5.7
Control of first institution						
Public	30.3	8.2	31.0	13.9	7.6	9.1
Private, not-for-profit	56.0	2.1	11.9	13.6	7.1	9.4
Private, for-profit	53.0	0.2	31.2	6.5	1.7	7.3
Degree working toward at first institution						
None	3.2	2.0	56.3	14.0	11.2	13.3
Certificate	47.0	1.8	36.9	7.7	2.1	4.5
Associate's degree	29.0	5.2	34.9	14.1	6.9	9.9
Bachelor's degree	42.8	9.2	16.8	14.0	7.8	9.4
First type of degree attained						
None	†	12.8	55.7	†	13.7	17.8
Certificate	60.8	†	†	39.2	†	†
Associate's degree	75.4	†	†	24.6	†	†
Bachelor's degree	80.7	†	†	19.3	†	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Students who attained at first institution and transferred after degree not classified as transfers.

²Postsecondary education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 4.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment as of spring 1994, including transfer status, by attendance patterns through first degree attained (if any) or last enrollment

	Did not transfer			Transferred from first institution		
	Attained degree at first institution	No degree, enrolled at first institution	No degree, left PSE ² from first institution	Attained degree elsewhere	No degree, enrolled elsewhere	No degree, left PSE ² after transfer
Total	36.9	6.4	27.9	13.0	6.8	8.9
Number of months enrolled through first degree*						
Less than 12 months	20.5	0	66.3	7.0	0.6	5.7
12–24 months	32.3	3.4	27.4	13.9	4.8	18.1
25–36 months	43.5	4.6	16.9	16.8	5.9	12.4
37–48 months	53.1	12.3	5.1	15.7	10.3	3.6
More than 48 months	37.5	21.4	1.7	12.8	24.1	2.5
Intensity of enrollment through first degree*						
Exclusively part time	15.4	4.2	67.7	3.3	2.3	7.1
Mixed	35.6	9.1	13.9	18.0	11.6	11.8
Exclusively full time	48.9	4.5	23.9	12.3	3.8	6.6
Number of institutions attended through first degree*						
One	49.2	8.3	42.5	†	†	†
More than one	18.2	3.5	5.4	33.0	17.4	22.5
Enrollment continuity through first degree*						
Continuously enrolled	45.3	4.4	31.4	10.9	4.1	4.0
Not continuously enrolled	17.0	11.3	19.5	18.1	13.5	20.6
Transfer status through first degree*						
Did not transfer	51.8	9.0	39.2	†	†	†
Transferred	†	†	†	45.3	23.8	30.9
Academic year of last enrollment						
1989–90	14.9	†	83.7	0.5	†	0.9
1990–91	36.1	†	44.2	7.4	†	12.3
1991–92	27.9	†	32.2	15.1	†	24.8
1992–93	67.4	†	10.4	13.5	†	8.7
1993–94	37.2	15.3	6.0	18.8	16.4	6.4
Transfer status and enrollment continuity through first degree*						
Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	55.8	5.4	38.8	†	†	†
Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	35.6	23.6	40.8	†	†	†
Transferred, continuously enrolled	†	†	†	57.4	21.4	21.1
Transferred, not continuously enrolled	†	†	†	34.7	25.9	39.4

¹Students who attained at first institution and transferred after degree not classified as transfers.

²Postsecondary education.

*Through first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 4.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment as of spring 1994, including transfer status, by demographic characteristics

	Did not transfer			Transferred from first institution		
	Attained degree at first institution	No degree, enrolled at first institution	No degree, left PSE ² from first institution	Attained degree elsewhere	No degree, enrolled elsewhere	No degree, left PSE ² after transfer
Total	36.9	6.4	27.9	13.0	6.8	8.9
Gender						
Male	32.8	7.9	28.3	13.2	7.7	10.1
Female	40.5	5.1	27.5	12.9	6.1	7.9
Age when began at first institution						
18 years or younger	43.0	6.5	18.8	14.9	8.1	8.8
19 years	28.4	5.3	33.9	12.4	10.3	9.6
20–29 years	28.6	7.6	42.5	9.1	2.7	9.6
30 years or older	24.2	5.2	52.6	8.8	2.0	7.1
Socioeconomic status						
Lowest quartile	30.2	6.2	45.7	7.7	2.8	7.4
Middle quartiles	33.2	7.1	30.9	12.2	7.3	9.3
Highest quartile	43.7	5.6	17.9	15.9	7.9	9.0
Race–ethnicity of student						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	40.5	21.5	15.7	10.0	0	12.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	44.8	10.6	14.9	9.8	9.2	10.7
Black, non-Hispanic	29.1	7.3	33.1	12.7	6.2	11.6
Hispanic	28.6	11.8	25.5	16.4	6.8	10.8
White, non-Hispanic	38.3	5.4	28.3	12.9	6.9	8.2
Marital status when began at first institution						
Not married	38.8	6.6	23.8	14.3	7.5	9.0
Married	28.0	5.9	52.2	7.2	1.8	5.1
Separated	28.8	0.7	52.9	12.2	0.5	4.8
Parental education						
Less than high school diploma	29.8	4.9	41.8	10.8	4.3	8.5
High school diploma	33.2	5.9	33.6	12.1	5.3	9.9
Some postsecondary	39.8	7.1	25.5	10.8	7.4	9.4
Bachelor's or higher	42.7	7.2	16.0	16.1	9.7	8.3
Dependency status in 1989–90						
Dependent	40.1	6.6	21.5	14.7	7.8	9.3
Independent	27.8	6.0	46.5	8.1	4.0	7.7
Income and dependency status in 1989–90						
Dependent						
Less than \$20,000	33.5	7.8	29.0	14.0	6.8	8.9
\$20,000–39,999	36.5	5.7	23.6	14.7	8.5	11.1
\$40,000–59,999	44.7	7.6	18.9	12.5	6.1	10.1
\$60,000 or more	46.4	5.2	13.8	18.4	10.0	6.2
Independent						
Less than \$10,000	31.0	5.4	37.3	12.0	4.0	10.4
\$10,000–19,999	31.8	5.4	50.6	1.6	5.6	5.0
\$20,000 or more	20.1	7.4	55.1	8.3	2.8	6.4

¹Students who attained at first institution and transferred after degree not classified as transfers.

²Postsecondary education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 5

Attainment and Retention at the First Institution

Table 5.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to attainment and retention at the first institution as of spring 1994, by first institution attended, first degree working toward, and highest degree attained

	First degree attained at the first institution				Attainment and retention at the first institution			
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree		Trans- ferred
					Enrolled	Not enrolled		
Total	63.1	8.2	9.9	18.8	36.9	6.4	27.9	28.8
Level and control of first institution								
4-year								
Public	58.2	0.6	2.4	38.8	41.8	11.6	18.9	27.7
Private, not-for-profit	42.3	0.8	1.5	55.3	57.7	2.3	11.2	28.8
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-year								
Public	77.8	5.0	17.2	†	22.2	6.4	38.7	32.7
Private, not-for-profit	58.7	12.2	29.1	†	41.3	0.3	16.3	42.2
Private, for-profit	58.8	18.4	22.8	†	41.2	0.5	35.3	23.0
Less-than-2-year								
Public	55.3	44.7	†	†	44.7	0	35.4	19.9
Private, not-for-profit	40.6	59.4	†	†	59.4	0	17.0	23.7
Private, for-profit	40.0	60.0	†	†	60.0	0	28.9	11.2
Level of first institution								
4-year	53.0	0.6	2.1	44.2	47.0	8.6	16.4	28.1
2-year	75.7	6.3	18.0	†	24.3	5.7	37.7	32.3
Less-than-2-year	43.3	56.7	†	†	56.7	0	29.8	13.5
Control of first institution								
Public	69.7	4.3	11.1	14.9	30.3	8.2	31.0	30.5
Private, not-for-profit	44.0	3.4	4.5	48.1	56.0	2.1	11.9	30.1
Private, for-profit	47.0	44.6	8.4	0	53.0	0.2	31.2	15.5
Degree working toward at first institution								
None	96.8	2.5	0	0.7	3.2	2.0	56.3	38.5
Certificate	53.0	43.6	2.8	0.6	47.0	1.8	36.9	14.3
Associate's degree	70.9	3.9	23.7	1.4	29.0	5.2	34.9	30.9
Bachelor's degree	57.2	0.6	5.2	37.0	42.8	9.2	16.8	31.2
Highest degree attained								
None	100.0	†	†	†	†	12.8	55.7	31.5
Certificate	38.8	61.2	†	†	61.2	†	†	38.8
Associate's degree	28.2	1.9	69.9	†	71.8	†	†	28.2
Bachelor's degree	18.7	0.3	7.9	73.0	81.3	†	†	18.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

*At any institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 5.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to attainment and retention at the first institution as of spring 1994, by attendance patterns through first degree attained (if any) or last enrollment

	First degree attained at the first institution				Attainment and retention at the first institution			
					No degree			
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Trans- ferred
Total	63.1	8.2	9.9	18.8	36.9	6.4	27.9	28.8
Number of months enrolled through first degree*								
Less than 12 months	79.5	19.8	0.7	0	20.5	0	66.3	13.2
12–24 months	67.7	11.8	19.4	1.1	32.3	3.4	27.4	36.8
25–36 months	56.5	1.7	19.8	22.0	43.5	4.6	16.9	35.0
37–48 months	46.9	0.6	5.7	46.8	53.1	12.3	5.1	29.5
More than 48 months	62.5	0.8	2.6	34.1	37.5	21.4	1.7	39.5
Intensity of enrollment through first degree*								
Exclusively part time	84.6	13.8	1.2	0.5	15.4	4.2	67.7	12.7
Mixed	64.4	2.4	12.2	21.0	35.6	9.1	13.9	41.4
Exclusively full time	51.1	11.9	11.6	25.4	48.9	4.5	23.9	22.6
Enrollment continuity through first degree*								
Continuously enrolled	54.7	10.6	11.6	23.0	45.3	4.4	31.4	18.9
Not continuously enrolled	83.0	2.5	5.8	8.7	17.0	11.3	19.5	52.3
Transfer status through first degree*								
Did not transfer	48.2	11.5	13.9	26.4	51.8	9.0	39.2	†
Transferred	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Academic year of last enrollment								
1989–90	85.1	14.9	0	0	14.9	†	83.7	1.4
1990–91	63.9	27.4	8.7	0	36.1	†	44.2	19.7
1991–92	72.1	7.5	15.3	5.2	27.9	†	32.2	39.9
1992–93	32.6	2.3	10.6	54.6	67.4	†	10.4	22.2
1993–94	62.8	2.8	12.2	22.2	37.2	15.3	6.0	41.5
Transfer status and enrollment continuity through first degree*								
Did not transfer, continuously enrolled	44.2	13.1	14.3	28.4	55.8	5.4	38.8	†
Did not transfer, not continuously enrolled	64.4	5.2	12.1	18.3	35.6	23.6	40.8	†
Transferred, continuously enrolled	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Transferred, not continuously enrolled	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0

*Through first degree (if any) or last enrollment.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 5.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning 1994 secondary school leavers by characteristics to attainment and retention at the first institution

	First degree attained at the first institution				Attainment and retention at the first institution			
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	No degree		Trans- ferred
					Enrolled	Not enrolled		
Total	63.1	8.2	9.9	18.8	36.9	6.4	27.9	28.8
Gender								
Male	67.2	6.7	8.3	17.8	32.8	7.9	28.3	31.0
Female	59.5	9.5	11.3	19.7	40.5	5.1	27.5	26.8
Age when began at first institution								
18 years or younger	57.0	3.8	11.4	27.8	43.0	6.5	18.8	31.8
19 years	71.6	9.0	8.9	10.6	28.4	5.3	33.9	32.3
20–29 years	71.4	18.2	7.8	2.5	28.6	7.6	42.5	21.4
30 years or older	75.8	17.9	5.3	1.0	24.2	5.2	52.6	18.0
Socioeconomic status								
Lowest quartile	69.8	18.5	7.6	4.1	30.2	6.2	45.7	17.9
Middle quartiles	66.8	9.8	10.4	13.0	33.2	7.1	30.9	28.8
Highest quartile	56.3	2.6	10.1	30.9	43.7	5.6	17.9	32.8
Race–ethnicity of student								
American Indian/Alaskan Native	59.5	16.7	10.0	13.8	40.5	21.5	15.7	22.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	55.2	7.7	7.3	29.8	44.8	10.6	14.9	29.6
Black, non-Hispanic	70.9	10.3	6.2	12.6	29.1	7.3	33.1	30.5
Hispanic	71.4	6.0	11.4	11.2	28.6	11.8	25.5	34.0
White, non-Hispanic	61.7	8.1	10.3	19.9	38.3	5.4	28.3	28.0
Marital status when began at first institution								
Not married	61.2	6.6	10.4	21.9	38.8	6.6	23.8	30.8
Married	72.0	17.6	8.5	1.9	28.0	5.9	52.2	14.0
Separated	71.2	26.4	1.8	0.6	28.8	0.7	52.9	17.5
Parental education								
Less than high school diploma	70.2	16.4	7.0	6.4	29.8	4.9	41.8	23.5
High school diploma	66.8	10.8	11.2	11.2	33.2	5.9	33.6	27.3
Some postsecondary	60.2	7.6	12.0	20.2	39.8	7.1	25.5	27.6
Bachelor's or higher	57.3	2.5	9.1	31.0	42.7	7.2	16.0	34.1
Dependency status in 1989–90								
Dependent	59.9	4.7	11.0	24.4	40.1	6.6	21.5	31.9
Independent	72.2	18.4	6.6	2.8	27.8	6.0	46.5	19.8
Income and dependency status in 1989–90								
Dependent								
Less than \$20,000	66.5	7.3	11.3	14.9	33.5	7.8	29.0	29.6
\$20,000–39,999	63.5	4.9	11.9	19.8	36.5	5.7	23.6	34.2
\$40,000–59,999	55.3	4.4	12.8	27.5	44.7	7.6	18.9	28.8
\$60,000 or more	53.6	2.2	7.2	37.0	46.4	5.2	13.8	34.6
Independent								
Less than \$10,000	69.0	19.8	7.2	4.0	31.0	5.4	37.3	26.4
\$10,000–19,999	68.2	22.5	6.2	3.2	31.8	5.4	50.6	12.1
\$20,000 or more	79.8	13.0	6.1	1.0	20.1	7.4	55.1	17.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 5.4—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to attainment and retention at the first institution as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began at first institution

	First degree attained at the first institution				Attainment and retention at the first institution			
					No degree			
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Attained degree	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Trans- ferred
Total	63.1	8.2	9.9	18.8	36.9	6.4	27.9	28.8
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹								
None	52.7	3.8	11.6	32.0	47.3	7.1	15.0	30.5
One	64.1	4.6	11.6	19.7	35.9	4.7	25.6	33.8
Two	72.3	14.7	7.9	5.1	27.8	4.8	37.9	29.5
Three or more	75.8	16.2	6.3	1.6	24.2	7.4	47.5	20.9
High school diploma or equivalency status								
High school diploma	62.5	7.3	10.2	20.0	37.5	6.7	26.6	29.1
GED or high school equivalent ²	71.4	21.7	4.8	2.0	28.6	1.7	46.5	23.2
Delayed postsecondary enrollment								
Did not delay	58.0	4.0	11.4	26.6	42.0	6.5	19.5	32.0
Delayed	73.5	16.9	6.8	2.8	26.5	6.3	45.3	22.0
Attendance status when began at first institution								
Full time	55.6	7.8	11.4	25.1	44.4	6.3	20.1	29.2
Part time	83.0	7.4	7.6	2.0	17.0	8.1	45.4	29.4
Dependency status when began at first institution								
Dependent	56.5	4.4	11.3	27.8	43.5	6.0	18.8	31.7
Independent	73.3	14.6	7.6	4.5	26.6	7.3	41.7	24.3
Number of children when began at first institution								
None	61.5	6.0	10.4	22.0	38.5	6.8	24.3	30.4
One or more	71.9	20.4	6.4	1.3	28.1	4.9	48.2	18.8
Single parent status when began at first institution								
Not a single parent	62.1	7.1	10.4	20.4	37.9	6.7	26.5	28.9
Single parent	71.5	23.6	3.4	1.5	28.5	2.8	46.5	22.1
Worked full time while enrolled when began at first institution								
Did not work full time	59.4	8.7	10.6	21.4	40.6	6.2	23.1	30.1
Worked full time	71.4	7.5	8.1	12.9	28.6	7.5	39.2	24.7

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 5.5—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to attainment and retention at the first institution as of spring 1994, by social, academic, and work experiences and measure of satisfaction during the 1989–90 academic year

	First degree attained at the first institution				Attainment and retention at the first institution			
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	No degree			
					Attained degree	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Trans- ferred
Total	63.1	8.2	9.9	18.8	36.9	6.4	27.9	28.8
Index of social integration in 1989–90								
Low	79.1	10.8	7.6	2.5	20.9	6.9	50.0	22.2
Moderate	65.9	8.4	10.9	14.8	34.0	6.8	28.7	30.5
High	52.3	6.6	9.2	31.9	47.7	5.6	17.5	29.2
Index of academic integration in 1989–90								
Low	79.9	9.4	6.7	4.0	20.1	6.5	45.6	27.8
Moderate	67.8	8.3	11.1	12.8	32.2	7.1	34.4	26.3
High	57.7	7.6	9.6	25.1	42.3	6.1	21.3	30.3
Local residence in 1989–90								
Campus housing	46.0	2.1	3.5	48.4	54.0	6.2	11.1	28.7
Off-campus	70.6	16.0	8.4	5.0	29.4	4.7	41.4	24.5
With parents	69.9	7.0	15.6	7.5	30.1	7.8	30.3	31.8
Educational aspirations in 1989–90								
Trade school	55.1	40.1	4.4	0.4	44.9	2.1	41.0	12.0
2-year degree	75.1	12.9	11.0	1.0	24.9	6.3	45.4	23.4
Bachelor's degree	69.0	4.5	12.7	13.8	31.0	7.8	27.0	34.2
Advanced degree	55.6	2.2	8.6	33.6	44.4	6.3	18.8	30.5
Satisfaction with first institution in 1989–90								
Low	71.4	18.3	4.9	5.3	28.6	2.5	21.6	47.3
Moderate	63.2	10.4	8.0	18.4	36.8	5.9	19.3	38.0
High	61.3	7.1	11.3	20.4	38.7	7.1	27.5	26.7
Average hours worked while enrolled in 1989–90								
Less than 5 hours	58.2	13.4	7.7	20.8	41.8	4.5	26.6	27.1
5–15 hours	52.0	4.2	11.5	32.3	48.0	7.2	13.7	31.2
16–25 hours	60.7	7.3	11.1	21.0	39.3	5.8	23.7	31.2
26–34 hours	63.8	6.9	14.3	15.0	36.2	8.8	23.2	31.8
More than 34 hours	72.0	7.1	8.2	12.7	28.0	6.8	39.0	26.2
Grade point average in 1989–90								
Less than C's	79.9	3.5	5.4	11.3	20.1	6.3	32.0	41.6
Mostly C's	69.9	4.0	9.8	16.3	30.1	8.1	29.1	32.7
B's and C's	59.7	4.0	10.0	26.4	40.3	8.5	20.3	30.8
Mostly B's	56.5	4.7	12.7	26.1	43.5	5.3	23.2	28.0
A's and B's	45.3	10.0	11.1	33.6	54.7	6.0	17.6	21.6
Mostly A's	53.7	14.8	12.9	18.6	46.3	7.4	28.9	17.4
Number of types of remedial instruction received in 1989–90								
None	61.5	8.6	10.0	19.9	38.5	6.1	27.2	28.1
One	67.0	6.4	12.5	14.1	33.0	6.5	28.2	32.3
Two or more	77.5	6.1	5.1	11.2	22.5	10.0	35.6	32.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 5.6—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to attainment and retention at the first institution as of spring 1994, by education financing during the 1989–90 academic year

	First degree attained at the first institution				Attainment and retention at the first institution			
	None	Certificate	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	No degree			Trans- ferred
					Attained degree	Enrolled	Not enrolled	
Total	63.1	8.2	9.9	18.8	36.9	6.4	27.9	28.8
Total costs in 1989–90								
Less than \$4,000	76.1	5.2	11.2	7.5	23.9	7.9	35.7	32.5
\$4,000–7,999	61.7	6.3	10.8	21.3	38.3	7.3	24.0	30.3
\$8,000–11,999	54.9	11.4	8.7	25.0	45.1	4.3	25.4	25.2
\$12,000 or more	39.4	16.7	6.0	37.9	60.6	2.9	16.5	19.9
Total aid amount in 1989–90								
None	70.2	5.5	10.7	13.6	29.8	8.0	30.2	32.0
Less than \$2,000	62.8	7.9	12.5	16.7	37.2	4.7	32.2	25.9
\$2,000–4,999	56.2	12.7	8.0	23.1	43.8	4.9	25.4	25.8
\$5,000–6,999	44.0	19.6	7.1	29.3	56.0	4.9	17.8	21.4
\$7,000 or more	38.3	8.4	3.9	49.5	61.8	2.2	13.2	22.9
Total federal aid amount in 1989–90								
None	66.2	5.3	10.8	17.6	33.8	7.3	28.5	30.5
Less than \$2,000	67.1	8.6	9.2	15.1	32.9	5.5	33.5	28.1
\$2,000–4,999	52.7	15.3	7.4	24.6	47.3	4.4	24.3	23.9
\$5,000–6,999	39.6	30.1	6.9	23.5	60.4	2.0	17.1	20.4
\$7,000 or more	33.1	22.3	6.9	37.6	66.9	1.3	12.6	19.2
Total loan amount in 1989–90								
None	66.1	6.3	10.7	16.9	33.9	7.2	29.1	29.8
Less than \$1,000	59.2	4.0	8.3	28.6	40.8	4.2	28.2	26.8
\$1,000–1,999	60.2	6.4	5.9	27.5	39.8	4.3	30.0	25.9
\$2,000–2,999	47.4	19.4	7.1	26.0	52.6	3.1	20.3	24.0
\$3,000 or more	43.9	24.5	5.8	25.9	56.1	1.8	18.3	23.8
Total grant amount in 1989–90								
None	67.9	6.7	10.5	14.9	32.1	7.2	29.4	31.2
Less than \$1,000	64.1	10.0	11.7	14.2	35.9	5.7	32.0	26.4
\$1,000–1,999	57.4	13.6	8.9	20.1	42.6	4.4	29.4	23.5
\$2,000–2,999	56.8	15.0	9.9	18.3	43.2	6.2	24.5	26.1
\$3,000 or more	42.5	4.8	5.1	47.5	57.5	4.3	15.0	23.3
Aid package at first institution in 1989–90								
No aid	70.3	5.4	10.7	13.6	29.7	8.0	30.1	32.1
Grants, no loans	55.1	6.3	12.0	26.6	44.9	5.8	25.5	23.9
Grants and loans	49.6	15.0	6.7	28.8	50.4	4.1	22.3	23.2
Loans, no grants	48.4	19.9	7.9	23.9	51.6	0.8	24.9	22.8
Other aid	64.6	8.8	8.3	18.3	35.4	5.6	31.8	27.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 6

Persistence and Attainment of a Bachelor's Degree

Table 6.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward a bachelor's degree according to persistence and attainment of a bachelor's degree as of spring 1994, by institution where they began working toward the degree and type of degree attained

	Attained bachelor's degree	Still enrolled toward bachelor's degree	No bachelor's degree, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	44.5	21.2	24.8	9.6
Level and control of institution where began working toward degree				
4-year				
Public	47.7	23.5	22.1	6.8
Private, not-for-profit	67.7	9.8	17.4	5.1
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
2-year				
Public	9.1	30.1	40.0	20.8
Private, not-for-profit	11.2	23.9	44.2	20.6
Private, for-profit	0.0	11.4	54.8	33.8
Less-than-2-year				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private, not-for-profit	—	—	—	—
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
Level of institution where began working toward degree				
4-year	53.9	19.3	20.6	6.2
2-year	8.8	29.4	40.6	21.2
Less-than-2-year	—	—	—	—
Control of institution where began working toward degree				
Public	36.3	25.4	27.4	11.0
Private, not-for-profit	66.5	10.1	18.0	5.4
Private, for-profit	1.7	18.6	52.0	27.6

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Student enrolled in a different degree or certificate program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 6.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward a bachelor's degree according to persistence and attainment of a bachelor's degree as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	Attained bachelor's degree	Still enrolled toward bachelor's degree	No bachelor's degree, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	44.5	21.2	24.8	9.6
Gender				
Male	39.8	24.4	27.0	8.9
Female	49.1	18.0	22.6	10.3
Age when began working toward degree				
18 years or younger	51.2	17.4	22.1	9.2
19 years	30.3	26.6	32.9	10.2
20–29 years	25.9	35.4	28.4	10.3
30 years or older	13.3	16.7	53.4	16.6
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	23.6	21.7	39.5	15.2
Middle quartiles	38.2	24.7	27.4	9.8
Highest quartile	51.3	18.6	21.2	8.8
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	46.1	23.8	23.4	6.8
Black, non-Hispanic	35.2	24.0	32.5	8.4
Hispanic	33.3	25.6	22.8	18.3
White, non-Hispanic	46.4	20.0	24.5	9.1
Marital status when began working toward degree				
Not married	46.2	20.7	23.7	9.4
Married	18.4	28.3	43.0	10.3
Separated	—	—	—	—
Parental education				
Less than high school diploma	32.4	14.4	34.9	18.3
High school diploma	37.3	20.6	31.4	10.7
Some postsecondary	44.3	22.1	25.3	8.3
Bachelor's or higher	50.6	21.7	19.3	8.4
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent	47.0	20.8	23.2	9.0
Independent	20.6	25.0	39.0	15.3
Income and dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent				
Less than \$20,000	37.2	22.1	31.1	9.6
\$20,000–39,999	42.7	24.3	24.3	8.8
\$40,000–59,999	47.8	17.7	25.0	9.5
\$60,000 or more	58.0	19.0	14.7	8.2
Independent				
Less than \$10,000	22.6	24.8	34.4	18.1
\$10,000–19,999	20.9	32.2	26.8	20.1
\$20,000 or more	16.5	19.8	57.6	6.2

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Student enrolled in a different degree or certificate program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 6.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward a bachelor's degree according to persistence and attainment of a bachelor's degree as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began working toward the degree

	Attained bachelor's degree	Still enrolled toward bachelor's degree	No bachelor's degree, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	44.5	21.2	24.8	9.6
Number of risk factors when began working toward degree ³				
None	53.6	19.7	19.4	7.3
One	42.2	23.5	25.2	9.1
Two	20.9	22.9	43.5	12.7
Three or more	12.7	24.1	40.4	22.8
High school diploma or equivalency status				
High school diploma	45.1	21.2	24.4	9.3
GED or high school equivalent ⁴	17.2	18.6	41.5	22.8
Delayed postsecondary enrollment				
Did not delay	49.1	20.4	22.1	8.4
Delayed	17.0	25.7	40.5	16.8
Attendance status when began working toward degree				
Full time	51.5	18.0	21.6	8.8
Part time	12.2	20.7	43.6	23.5
Dependency status when began working toward degree				
Dependent	51.5	18.9	21.5	8.1
Independent	21.5	28.0	34.9	15.5
Number of children when began working toward degree				
None	45.4	21.1	24.0	9.4
One or more	16.3	24.3	39.5	20.0
Single parent status when began working toward degree				
Not a single parent	45.7	21.1	24.1	9.2
Single parent	21.0	16.7	32.5	29.8
Worked full time while enrolled when began working toward degree				
Did not work full time	45.7	22.0	23.3	8.9
Worked full time	39.4	18.2	31.5	10.9

¹Student enrolled in a different degree or certificate program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

³Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

⁴Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 7

Persistence and Attainment of an Associate's Degree

Table 7.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward an associate's degree according to persistence and attainment of an associate's degree as of spring 1994, by institution where they began working toward the degree and type of degree attained

	Attained associate's degree	Still enrolled toward associate's degree	No associate's degree, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	35.5	8.7	38.7	17.2
Level and control of institution where began working toward degree				
4-year				
Public	23.6	15.2	45.3	15.9
Private, not-for-profit	32.9	10.9	36.9	19.3
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
2-year				
Public	28.4	9.9	42.4	19.4
Private, not-for-profit	42.8	6.1	21.7	29.5
Private, for-profit	37.9	1.9	49.3	10.9
Less-than-2-year				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private, not-for-profit	—	—	—	—
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
Level of institution where began working toward degree				
4-year	27.0	13.9	42.3	16.8
2-year	29.6	9.1	42.1	19.1
Less-than-2-year	—	—	—	—
Control of institution where began working toward degree				
Public	28.0	10.3	42.7	19.1
Private, not-for-profit	37.7	8.4	29.8	24.1
Private, for-profit	34.7	2.4	51.6	11.3

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Student enrolled in a different degree or certificate program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 7.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward an associate's degree according to persistence and attainment of an associate's degree as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	Attained associate's degree	Still enrolled toward associate's degree	No associate's degree, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	35.5	8.7	38.7	17.2
Gender				
Male	33.4	7.0	38.1	21.5
Female	37.1	10.0	39.1	13.8
Age when began working toward degree				
18 years or younger	41.4	6.7	31.0	20.9
19 years	25.5	4.8	47.4	22.3
20–29 years	20.1	14.2	49.3	16.5
30 years or older	17.2	14.4	57.4	11.0
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	23.7	11.3	52.7	12.3
Middle quartiles	31.1	10.3	40.9	17.8
Highest quartile	47.3	5.2	29.0	18.5
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	41.4	13.2	29.0	16.4
Black, non-Hispanic	25.8	11.0	44.1	19.1
Hispanic	34.7	11.7	37.6	16.0
White, non-Hispanic	36.6	7.8	38.4	17.1
Marital status when began working toward degree				
Not married	33.1	8.7	37.5	20.7
Married	19.0	13.7	57.4	9.9
Separated	—	—	—	—
Parental education				
Less than high school diploma	19.6	14.8	51.2	14.4
High school diploma	32.5	7.0	44.4	16.0
Some postsecondary	39.1	12.5	36.7	11.7
Bachelor's or higher	45.9	6.6	23.6	23.9
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent	42.1	7.4	32.2	18.3
Independent	19.2	11.9	54.2	14.6
Income and dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent				
Less than \$20,000	39.3	9.2	32.8	18.8
\$20,000–39,999	37.9	6.0	35.3	20.8
\$40,000–59,999	46.3	6.7	32.4	14.7
\$60,000 or more	49.0	8.7	24.7	17.6
Independent				
Less than \$10,000	23.4	10.4	53.6	12.6
\$10,000–19,999	17.2	10.0	60.3	12.5
\$20,000 or more	15.9	15.3	50.0	18.9

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Student enrolled in a different degree or certificate program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 7.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward an associate's degree according to persistence and attainment of an associate's degree as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began working toward the degree

	Attained associate's degree	Still enrolled toward associate's degree	No associate's degree, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	35.5	8.7	38.7	17.2
Number of risk factors when began working toward degree ³				
None	47.8	8.1	24.8	19.4
One	32.7	6.8	37.9	22.5
Two	22.0	7.9	51.5	18.5
Three or more	14.2	13.4	57.1	15.3
High school diploma or equivalency status				
High school diploma	37.1	9.0	37.0	16.8
GED or high school equivalent ⁴	14.8	4.8	59.0	21.4
Delayed postsecondary enrollment				
Did not delay	45.6	7.7	28.5	18.2
Delayed	19.1	10.3	54.9	15.6
Attendance status when began working toward degree				
Full time	38.5	6.2	34.6	20.7
Part time	18.4	12.6	52.3	16.7
Dependency status when began working toward degree				
Dependent	40.7	7.1	31.3	20.8
Independent	18.9	12.0	52.1	17.0
Number of children when began working toward degree				
None	32.5	9.1	38.5	19.9
One or more	17.0	12.5	57.3	13.2
Single parent status when began working toward degree				
Not a single parent	31.4	9.4	40.0	19.2
Single parent	12.8	9.5	62.8	14.9
Worked full time while enrolled when began working toward degree				
Did not work full time	35.7	7.0	37.3	19.9
Worked full time	19.0	13.9	50.4	16.8

¹Student enrolled in a different degree or certificate program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

³Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

⁴Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 8

Persistence and Attainment of a Certificate

Table 8.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward a certificate according to persistence and attainment of a certificate as of spring 1994, by institution where they began working toward the degree and type of degree attained

	Attained certificate	Still enrolled toward certificate	No certificate, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	55.8	4.5	31.0	8.7
Level and control of institution where began working toward degree				
4-year				
Public	32.7	12.2	36.0	19.0
Private, not-for-profit	31.5	12.0	40.9	15.6
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
2-year				
Public	34.3	10.2	42.7	12.7
Private, not-for-profit	67.9	0	22.0	10.1
Private, for-profit	51.5	3.0	31.4	14.2
Less-than-2-year				
Public	66.5	0	30.3	3.2
Private, not-for-profit	58.3	3.9	26.7	11.0
Private, for-profit	68.5	0.2	25.6	5.8
Level of institution where began working toward degree				
4-year	32.3	12.1	37.7	17.8
2-year	38.2	8.7	40.3	12.9
Less-than-2-year	67.7	0.2	26.7	5.4
Control of institution where began working toward degree				
Public	40.5	8.4	39.9	11.3
Private, not-for-profit	51.1	5.8	30.6	12.5
Private, for-profit	65.4	0.7	26.7	7.3

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Student enrolled in a different degree program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 8.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward a certificate according to persistence and attainment of a certificate as of spring 1994, by demographic characteristics

	Attained certificate	Still enrolled toward certificate	No certificate, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	55.8	4.5	31.0	8.7
Gender				
Male	53.1	5.5	32.3	9.1
Female	57.7	3.8	30.1	8.4
Age when began working toward degree				
18 years or younger	45.2	4.9	35.9	14.0
19 years	54.2	2.3	29.8	13.8
20–29 years	52.4	6.7	31.5	9.3
30 years or older	56.8	2.0	40.8	0.3
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	51.7	0.5	44.3	3.5
Middle quartiles	56.1	6.6	28.1	9.3
Highest quartile	60.1	4.4	21.6	13.9
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	72.1	0	16.4	11.6
Black, non-Hispanic	46.4	2.1	39.2	12.3
Hispanic	61.7	7.4	22.9	8.0
White, non-Hispanic	55.9	4.8	31.2	8.1
Marital status when began working toward degree				
Not married	52.3	5.0	31.5	11.2
Married	53.0	2.3	38.5	6.2
Separated	39.8	0	60.2	0
Parental education				
Less than high school diploma	56.5	0.6	39.6	3.2
High school diploma	57.0	4.3	29.4	9.3
Some postsecondary	53.0	5.3	31.4	10.4
Bachelor's or higher	55.5	9.7	21.8	13.0
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent	56.4	5.3	26.5	11.7
Independent	55.0	3.6	36.3	5.2
Income and dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent				
Less than \$20,000	52.0	6.1	35.2	6.7
\$20,000–39,999	57.9	3.8	27.5	10.8
\$40,000–59,999	62.8	4.2	17.0	15.9
\$60,000 or more	51.7	9.4	20.3	18.6
Independent				
Less than \$10,000	57.7	3.7	33.2	5.4
\$10,000–19,999	52.1	4.5	37.3	6.1
\$20,000 or more	52.9	2.5	40.9	3.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Student enrolled in a different degree program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 8.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever working toward a certificate according to persistence and attainment of a certificate as of spring 1994, by persistence risk factors when they began working toward the degree

	Attained certificate	Still enrolled toward certificate	No certificate, no longer enrolled	Changed degree working toward ¹
Total ²	55.8	4.5	31.0	8.7
Number of risk factors when began working toward degree ³				
None	58.7	5.2	24.7	11.4
One	52.2	8.7	25.4	13.9
Two	55.5	7.1	25.7	11.6
Three or more	47.4	2.3	44.2	6.1
High school diploma or equivalency status				
High school diploma	57.0	5.2	28.4	9.4
GED or high school equivalent ⁴	48.2	0	47.6	4.2
Delayed postsecondary enrollment				
Did not delay	56.6	7.9	22.7	12.8
Delayed	55.1	1.7	37.9	5.3
Attendance status when began working toward degree				
Full time	52.9	3.8	32.3	10.9
Part time	43.7	1.9	43.9	10.4
Dependency status when began working toward degree				
Independent	51.0	5.3	36.2	7.4
Dependent	54.6	3.8	28.0	13.6
Number of children when began working toward degree				
None	51.0	6.7	30.0	12.3
One or more	50.4	1.8	43.1	4.7
Single parent status when began working toward degree				
Not a single parent	51.7	5.0	32.4	10.9
Single parent	49.3	0.7	44.2	5.8
Worked full time while enrolled when began working toward degree				
Did not work full time	58.4	3.6	29.7	8.4
Worked full time	39.8	6.4	41.1	12.7

¹Student enrolled in a different degree program before the spring of 1994.

²Total includes cases where level and control of the institution where began working toward the degree is unknown.

³Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

⁴Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 9

Persistence and Attainment During the First Spell of Continuous Enrollment – Total

Table 9.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by institution attended, intensity of enrollment, degree working toward, and type of degree attained

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	32.0	3.1	30.3	12.4	22.2
Intensity of enrollment during first spell					
Exclusively part time	8.0	2.4	31.3	20.7	37.6
Mixed	45.1	7.6	21.6	10.3	15.4
Exclusively full time	36.6	2.1	34.0	11.1	16.1
Level and control of first institution					
4-year					
Public	36.5	7.1	30.5	11.7	14.1
Private, not-for-profit	49.8	1.2	31.4	8.6	9.0
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—
2-year					
Public	17.7	2.2	33.4	16.9	29.8
Private, not-for-profit	35.7	0.3	42.2	8.1	13.7
Private, for-profit	39.3	0	21.9	5.1	33.7
Less-than-2-year					
Public	39.8	0	19.9	7.0	33.4
Private, not-for-profit	59.4	0	23.7	0	17.0
Private, for-profit	59.0	0	11.4	1.5	28.1
Level of first institution					
4-year	40.9	5.2	30.8	10.7	12.4
2-year	20.0	2.0	32.8	15.7	29.6
Less-than-2-year	54.9	0	13.7	2.6	28.8
Control of first institution					
Public	25.5	4.0	32.0	14.7	23.9
Private, not-for-profit	48.5	1.0	32.4	8.4	9.7
Private, for-profit	51.7	0	15.3	2.8	30.2
Degree working toward when began first spell					
None	3.2	0	33.1	23.4	40.3
Certificate	42.9	0.5	13.4	9.1	34.0
Associate's degree	24.2	1.9	31.3	14.5	28.0
Bachelor's degree	36.9	5.0	34.8	11.8	11.5
First type of degree attained					
None	†	6.2	32.5	17.1	44.3
Certificate	55.6	0	37.0	7.4	†
Associate's degree	62.4	0.1	28.0	9.5	†
Bachelor's degree	69.8	0.1	23.2	7.0	†
Highest degree attained					
None	†	6.2	32.5	17.1	44.3
Certificate	55.5	0	36.8	7.7	†
Associate's degree	57.2	0.1	32.2	10.5	†
Bachelor's degree	71.2	0.1	22.1	6.6	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 9.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by demographic characteristics

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	32.0	3.1	30.3	12.4	22.2
Gender					
Male	27.2	3.8	33.1	14.2	21.7
Female	36.1	2.5	27.9	10.9	22.5
Age when began first spell					
18 years or younger	37.5	3.3	34.1	11.2	13.9
19 years	22.8	2.9	33.5	16.2	24.6
20–29 years	24.2	3.5	22.0	14.9	35.4
30 years or older	22.0	1.8	17.4	10.8	48.1
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	27.0	3.9	17.4	11.1	40.5
Middle quartiles	29.1	3.2	29.4	14.2	24.0
Highest quartile	37.0	2.8	36.1	10.8	13.3
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	39.9	11.0	22.3	11.2	15.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	39.8	6.7	29.1	12.3	12.1
Black, non-Hispanic	23.5	3.4	32.4	13.4	27.3
Hispanic	24.8	5.8	33.7	14.7	21.0
White, non-Hispanic	33.3	2.6	29.8	12.1	22.3
Marital status when began first spell					
Not married	33.5	3.4	32.9	12.3	17.9
Married	24.2	1.5	13.5	15.0	45.8
Separated	27.8	0	14.1	5.8	52.3
Parental education					
Less than high school diploma	26.5	3.4	22.5	10.5	37.1
High school diploma	28.3	2.2	28.0	15.1	26.4
Some postsecondary	35.3	3.6	29.5	12.3	19.3
Bachelor's or higher	36.2	3.8	37.1	11.6	11.3
Dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent	34.7	3.4	33.8	12.4	15.8
Independent	24.2	2.4	20.4	12.4	40.6
Income and dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent					
Less than \$20,000	29.5	4.9	31.2	11.2	23.2
\$20,000–39,999	30.9	2.6	34.4	14.1	18.0
\$40,000–59,999	39.8	3.6	31.0	13.5	12.2
\$60,000 or more	39.3	2.7	38.8	9.8	9.4
Independent					
Less than \$10,000	26.0	3.5	26.7	9.8	34.0
\$10,000–19,999	29.2	0	13.9	15.7	41.2
\$20,000 or more	17.5	3.0	17.5	13.1	48.8

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 9.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by persistence risk factors when they began first spell

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	32.0	3.1	30.3	12.4	22.2
Number of risk factors when began first spell					
None	42.1	4.2	32.5	9.4	11.8
One	29.7	2.0	36.8	12.9	18.7
Two	24.1	1.4	30.1	15.9	28.5
Three or more	20.2	2.9	21.0	15.7	40.2
High school diploma or equivalency status					
High school diploma	32.5	3.2	30.9	12.4	21.0
GED or high school equivalent ²	24.2	1.5	22.4	13.0	38.9
Delayed postsecondary enrollment					
Did not delay	36.4	3.3	34.3	11.7	14.2
Delayed	22.9	2.7	22.0	13.8	38.6
Attendance status when began first spell					
Full time	39.0	3.3	30.8	10.9	16.1
Part time	12.6	3.5	31.2	19.3	33.4
Dependency status when began first spell					
Dependent	37.9	3.6	33.8	10.9	13.8
Independent	22.6	2.5	25.2	15.1	34.6
Number of children when began first spell					
None	33.4	3.4	32.4	12.3	18.5
One or more	24.1	1.7	18.6	13.4	42.2
Single parent status when began first spell					
Not a single parent	32.8	3.2	30.7	12.6	20.5
Single parent	24.3	2.6	22.9	10.8	39.5
Worked full time while enrolled when began first spell					
Did not work full time	35.8	3.3	31.9	10.5	18.5
Worked full time	23.1	2.8	26.3	17.0	30.8

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

²Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

³Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 9.4—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by social, academic, and work experiences and measures of satisfaction during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	32.0	3.1	30.3	12.4	22.2
Index of social integration in 1989–90					
Low	17.9	2.1	21.6	15.1	43.3
Moderate	28.6	3.6	32.6	13.3	21.8
High	42.3	3.1	31.2	9.7	13.7
Index of academic integration in 1989–90					
Low	14.6	1.1	26.7	21.6	35.9
Moderate	27.8	3.2	28.3	12.7	28.0
High	36.9	3.5	31.8	11.5	16.4
Local residence in 1989–90					
Campus housing	47.4	4.3	31.6	8.4	8.4
Off-campus	25.5	2.0	25.0	12.1	35.4
With parents	25.5	3.1	33.2	15.6	22.6
Educational aspirations in 1989–90					
Trade school	42.5	0	12.9	7.3	37.4
2-year degree	21.6	2.2	21.8	17.8	36.6
Bachelor's degree	26.0	3.6	36.0	12.9	21.5
Advanced degree	38.5	3.5	33.2	10.9	13.9
Satisfaction with first institution in 1989–90					
Low	27.8	0	48.4	5.1	18.6
Moderate	29.7	3.0	39.6	12.4	15.3
High	33.9	3.6	28.3	13.1	21.1
Average hours worked while enrolled in 1989–90					
Less than 5 hours	36.7	2.6	28.1	9.6	22.9
5–15 hours	42.2	3.5	33.5	10.9	9.9
16–25 hours	35.0	3.0	34.3	9.8	17.9
26–34 hours	30.7	4.8	33.2	12.5	18.9
More than 34 hours	23.3	2.7	26.9	16.8	30.4
Grade point average in 1989–90					
Less than C's	15.2	4.3	41.8	14.6	24.0
Mostly C's	24.1	3.1	33.5	19.5	19.8
B's and C's	35.3	5.0	33.0	10.7	16.1
Mostly B's	38.0	2.2	30.0	9.9	19.8
A's and B's	48.7	4.0	23.0	9.3	15.0
Mostly A's	41.8	3.2	19.5	11.1	24.5
Number of types of remedial instruction received in 1989–90					
None	33.2	3.0	29.9	12.1	21.9
One	29.7	2.5	32.7	15.5	19.6
Two or more	19.5	5.3	33.1	13.1	29.0

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 9.5—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by education financing during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	32.0	3.1	30.3	12.4	22.2
Total costs in 1989–90					
Less than \$4,000	19.7	3.0	33.5	15.1	28.6
\$4,000–7,999	33.0	4.3	31.2	13.3	18.1
\$8,000–11,999	40.3	2.8	28.2	8.1	20.5
\$12,000 or more	54.2	1.1	23.1	7.3	14.3
Total aid amount in 1989–90					
None	24.6	3.2	33.8	14.9	23.6
Less than \$2,000	31.9	3.3	26.4	11.9	26.5
\$2,000–4,999	40.5	3.3	27.1	8.0	21.0
\$5,000–6,999	52.1	3.3	22.0	8.2	14.4
\$7,000 or more	54.0	0.8	27.5	9.1	8.7
Total federal aid amount in 1989–90					
None	28.3	3.2	32.4	14.0	22.1
Less than \$2,000	29.5	3.9	27.0	10.5	29.1
\$2,000–4,999	43.1	3.0	26.0	8.8	19.2
\$5,000–6,999	57.6	0.1	21.7	5.6	15.0
\$7,000 or more	60.7	0	21.3	5.4	12.6
Total loan amount in 1989–90					
None	28.8	3.4	31.3	13.5	23.0
Less than \$1,000	32.2	2.7	32.3	10.3	22.5
\$1,000–1,999	34.8	3.0	26.8	10.9	24.6
\$2,000–2,999	49.6	2.0	24.4	7.1	16.9
\$3,000 or more	51.8	0.3	26.9	6.3	14.7
Total grant amount in 1989–90					
None	26.7	3.0	32.9	14.3	23.1
Less than \$1,000	31.7	3.3	27.4	10.6	27.0
\$1,000–1,999	39.6	3.3	24.2	10.0	23.0
\$2,000–2,999	40.2	4.2	27.8	7.3	20.5
\$3,000 or more	50.5	2.9	25.6	9.0	12.0
Aid package at first institution in 1989–90					
No aid	24.5	3.2	33.8	14.8	23.5
Grants, no loans	40.1	3.8	25.1	10.1	20.8
Grants and loans	45.9	2.4	25.0	8.1	18.5
Loans, no grants	47.3	0.7	22.6	8.6	20.8
Other aid	29.0	4.8	27.7	15.6	23.0

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 10

Persistence and Attainment During the First Spell of Continuous Enrollment – By Institution Type

Table 10.1a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by institution attended, intensity of enrollment, degree working toward, and type of degree attained

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	4-year public institution				
Total	36.5	7.1	30.5	11.7	14.1
Intensity of enrollment during first spell					
Exclusively part time	2.8	0	47.0	8.1	42.0
Mixed	48.8	12.8	17.0	7.6	13.9
Exclusively full time	36.1	5.4	33.6	13.7	11.1
Degree working toward when began first spell					
None	—	—	—	—	—
Certificate	—	—	—	—	—
Associate's degree	25.4	1.7	29.3	13.9	29.7
Bachelor's degree	38.5	7.8	29.6	11.9	12.1
First type of degree attained					
None	†	15.6	35.3	17.9	31.1
Certificate	18.2	0	79.7	2.1	†
Associate's degree	36.6	0.9	57.8	4.7	†
Bachelor's degree	73.8	0	19.0	7.3	†
Highest degree attained					
None	†	15.6	35.3	17.9	31.1
Certificate	17.5	0	80.3	2.2	†
Associate's degree	28.3	1.1	65.2	5.4	†
Bachelor's degree	73.8	0	19.1	7.1	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.1b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year private, not-for-profit institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by institution attended, intensity of enrollment, degree working toward, and type of degree attained

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
4-year private, not-for-profit institution					
Total	49.8	1.2	31.4	8.6	9.0
Intensity of enrollment during first spell					
Exclusively part time	5.8	0	42.2	13.1	38.9
Mixed	72.8	2.2	11.6	6.1	7.4
Exclusively full time	50.0	1.1	33.6	8.2	7.1
Degree working toward when began first spell					
None	—	—	—	—	—
Certificate	—	—	—	—	—
Associate's degree	34.5	3.1	35.9	6.3	20.3
Bachelor's degree	52.2	1.1	30.4	8.9	7.5
First type of degree attained					
None	†	3.7	53.0	11.4	31.9
Certificate	25.6	0	65.2	9.2	†
Associate's degree	34.6	0	62.6	2.9	†
Bachelor's degree	73.7	0.2	18.3	7.8	†
Highest degree attained					
None	†	3.7	53.0	11.4	31.9
Certificate	16.6	0	71.6	11.7	†
Associate's degree	34.2	0	62.5	3.3	†
Bachelor's degree	72.7	0.2	19.5	7.6	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.1c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by institution attended, intensity of enrollment, degree working toward, and type of degree attained

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	2-year public institution				
Total	17.7	2.2	33.4	16.9	29.8
Intensity of enrollment during first spell					
Exclusively part time	4.2	3.0	30.1	24.3	38.3
Mixed	34.5	5.6	28.0	13.2	18.7
Exclusively full time	19.3	0.4	42.8	14.7	22.8
Degree working toward when began first spell					
None	1.1	0	27.9	26.1	44.9
Certificate	20.1	1.4	12.7	21.1	44.7
Associate's degree	21.6	2.2	32.0	15.8	28.5
Bachelor's degree	15.3	3.5	51.3	16.1	13.8
First type of degree attained					
None	†	3.4	29.2	20.2	47.2
Certificate	27.9	0	58.4	13.8	†
Associate's degree	66.7	0	22.4	11.0	†
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	†
Highest degree attained					
None	†	3.4	29.2	20.2	47.2
Certificate	28.3	0	57.5	14.2	†
Associate's degree	59.7	0	28.1	12.2	†
Bachelor's degree	56.3	0	41.2	2.5	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.2a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by demographic characteristics

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	4-year public institution				
Total	36.5	7.1	30.5	11.7	14.1
Gender					
Male	31.0	8.4	33.1	13.6	13.8
Female	41.3	5.9	28.3	10.1	14.3
Age when began first spell					
18 years or younger	39.8	7.2	30.9	11.5	10.6
19 years	25.4	8.0	31.2	14.1	21.3
20–29 years	15.4	5.8	28.7	14.5	35.6
30 years or older	14.7	2.1	19.7	5.5	57.9
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	20.7	11.5	17.3	6.4	44.1
Middle quartiles	31.9	7.8	30.9	13.3	16.2
Highest quartile	41.6	6.1	31.7	11.2	9.3
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	46.9	8.4	14.1	17.5	13.1
Black, non-Hispanic	26.6	9.4	31.0	15.6	17.4
Hispanic	32.4	13.1	34.8	8.3	11.3
White, non-Hispanic	37.3	6.5	31.1	11.2	13.9
Marital status when began first spell					
Not married	37.5	7.2	31.3	11.8	12.3
Married	21.5	2.3	17.9	12.1	46.3
Separated	—	—	—	—	—
Parental education					
Less than high school diploma	35.3	4.7	22.4	15.6	22.0
High school diploma	26.7	7.4	34.5	11.6	19.8
Some postsecondary	38.4	7.0	28.0	11.9	14.7
Bachelor's or higher	42.0	7.2	30.4	11.8	8.7
Dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent	38.4	7.2	31.0	11.7	11.6
Independent	17.8	5.6	25.6	11.9	39.1
Income and dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent					
Less than \$20,000	30.5	11.2	27.8	10.9	19.6
\$20,000–39,999	36.0	5.1	31.2	16.0	11.7
\$40,000–59,999	41.7	8.3	28.1	10.6	11.3
\$60,000 or more	42.6	5.8	36.1	8.8	6.7
Independent					
Less than \$10,000	18.2	10.1	29.5	10.9	31.3
\$10,000–19,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 or more	16.5	0	18.9	1.9	62.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.2b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year private, not-for-profit institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by demographic characteristics

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
4-year private, not-for-profit institution					
Total	49.8	1.2	31.4	8.6	9.0
Gender					
Male	47.3	1.6	33.3	9.8	8.1
Female	52.3	0.8	29.6	7.5	9.8
Age when began first spell					
18 years or younger	53.1	1.0	31.3	8.1	6.6
19 years	41.1	2.6	33.7	12.7	9.9
20–29 years	22.3	0	35.5	10.2	32.0
30 years or older	17.4	4.4	22.9	11.2	44.1
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	29.4	1.1	24.7	6.8	38.0
Middle quartiles	44.6	1.3	34.7	9.6	9.9
Highest quartile	54.1	1.1	30.3	8.3	6.2
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	62.1	0	21.7	13.1	3.1
Black, non-Hispanic	44.5	1.0	36.6	10.0	7.8
Hispanic	42.6	2.5	30.6	8.1	16.1
White, non-Hispanic	50.0	1.2	31.4	8.4	9.0
Marital status when began first spell					
Not married	51.4	1.1	31.4	8.4	7.6
Married	19.9	1.8	27.6	14.8	35.9
Separated	—	—	—	—	—
Parental education					
Less than high school diploma	41.8	4.0	25.1	6.3	22.8
High school diploma	42.8	0.3	34.8	7.9	14.3
Some postsecondary	47.3	1.3	32.6	10.2	8.6
Bachelor's or higher	55.0	1.2	30.4	8.4	5.0
Dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent	51.8	1.1	31.8	8.4	6.9
Independent	25.9	1.6	27.8	10.6	34.1
Income and dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent					
Less than \$20,000	43.4	2.2	34.1	8.6	11.7
\$20,000–39,999	45.0	1.2	37.3	8.0	8.4
\$40,000–59,999	54.3	0.8	28.7	10.4	5.8
\$60,000 or more	59.7	0.8	28.3	7.2	4.0
Independent					
Less than \$10,000	38.9	0	27.8	11.2	22.2
\$10,000–19,999	20.4	0	42.0	11.5	26.1
\$20,000 or more	16.7	4.2	18.3	9.5	51.4

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.2c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by demographic characteristics

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	2-year public institution				
Total	17.7	2.2	33.4	16.9	29.8
Gender					
Male	13.8	2.6	36.3	18.5	28.8
Female	21.4	1.7	30.5	15.4	30.9
Age when began first spell					
18 years or younger	23.8	0.9	40.9	14.6	19.9
19 years	11.9	1.8	35.2	21.7	28.4
20–29 years	12.1	5.1	24.4	20.4	37.9
30 years or older	11.9	2.2	19.8	14.4	51.8
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	16.0	4.6	20.6	16.1	42.6
Middle quartiles	17.6	2.3	30.8	19.4	30.0
Highest quartile	18.9	0.4	45.7	13.3	21.7
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—
Black, non-Hispanic	11.2	1.9	37.6	19.0	30.3
Hispanic	13.9	6.0	37.5	20.5	22.1
White, non-Hispanic	18.7	1.1	31.8	16.5	31.9
Marital status when began first spell					
Not married	18.8	2.4	37.9	17.0	23.9
Married	14.9	1.9	13.0	19.6	50.7
Separated	—	—	—	—	—
Parental education					
Less than high school diploma	10.9	4.7	28.3	12.0	44.1
High school diploma	20.0	0.9	26.9	22.1	30.1
Some postsecondary	22.2	2.7	32.3	16.5	26.4
Bachelor's or higher	16.2	2.4	49.0	15.1	17.3
Dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent	20.8	1.7	38.9	17.1	21.4
Independent	11.7	3.1	22.9	16.5	45.7
Income and dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent					
Less than \$20,000	20.8	3.5	33.7	15.0	26.9
\$20,000–39,999	19.1	1.8	37.9	17.3	23.8
\$40,000–59,999	26.7	0.8	37.3	19.6	15.6
\$60,000 or more	14.4	0	53.3	15.7	16.6
Independent					
Less than \$10,000	13.0	4.2	34.0	13.0	35.9
\$10,000–19,999	14.1	0	13.7	20.9	51.3
\$20,000 or more	8.7	4.1	18.1	17.1	51.9

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.3a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by persistence risk factors when began first spell

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	4-year public institution				
Total	36.5	7.1	30.5	11.7	14.1
Number of risk factors when began first spell [‡]					
None	42.2	8.0	29.9	10.3	9.6
One	33.9	6.0	33.2	14.3	12.6
Two	13.9	3.7	35.6	16.0	30.8
Three or more	16.2	6.0	21.8	10.9	45.1
High school diploma or equivalency status					
High school diploma	37.0	7.1	30.5	11.7	13.7
GED or high school equivalent [‡]	—	—	—	—	—
Delayed postsecondary enrollment					
Did not delay	39.4	7.3	31.0	11.4	10.8
Delayed	16.0	5.6	27.0	14.1	37.3
Attendance status when began first spell					
Full time	39.9	7.6	29.2	11.9	11.4
Part time	12.7	2.7	37.7	12.8	34.2
Dependency status when began first spell					
Dependent	39.6	7.3	31.1	11.1	10.9
Independent	22.4	6.4	29.2	14.5	27.5
Number of children when began first spell					
None	37.1	7.1	31.3	11.9	12.7
One or more	18.3	7.6	7.0	9.3	57.8
Single parent status when began first spell					
Not a single parent	37.1	6.9	31.1	11.8	13.0
Single parent	—	—	—	—	—
Worked full time while enrolled when began first spell					
Did not work full time	38.1	7.9	30.2	11.5	12.3
Worked full time	30.9	4.8	31.2	13.2	19.8

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

[‡]Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

[‡]Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.3b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year private, not-for-profit institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by persistence risk factors when began first spell

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	4-year private, not-for-profit institution				
Total	49.8	1.2	31.4	8.6	9.0
Number of risk factors when began first spell ²					
None	54.3	1.1	30.4	7.9	6.3
One	49.1	1.0	33.5	8.6	7.7
Two	29.9	1.9	40.8	10.6	16.9
Three or more	17.5	2.0	28.2	15.2	37.1
High school diploma or equivalency status					
High school diploma	50.2	1.2	31.4	8.5	8.7
GED or high school equivalent ³	28.6	0	33.3	14.1	24.1
Delayed postsecondary enrollment					
Did not delay	52.8	1.2	31.6	8.0	6.4
Delayed	23.5	1.2	29.6	14.2	31.5
Attendance status when began first spell					
Full time	53.6	1.3	30.2	7.8	7.2
Part time	16.5	0	36.9	13.6	33.0
Dependency status when began first spell					
Dependent	53.3	1.1	30.8	8.5	6.3
Independent	29.0	1.5	34.4	10.1	25.0
Number of children when began first spell					
None	51.1	1.1	31.5	8.6	7.7
One or more	17.9	1.8	24.6	7.3	48.4
Single parent status when began first spell					
Not a single parent	50.8	1.1	31.4	8.6	8.1
Single parent	—	—	—	—	—
Worked full time while enrolled when began first spell					
Did not work full time	51.1	1.0	31.5	7.8	8.5
Worked full time	45.2	1.8	31.9	10.9	10.3

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

²Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

³Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.3c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by persistence risk factors when began first spell

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	2-year public institution				
Total	17.7	2.2	33.4	16.9	29.8
Number of risk factors when began first spell ²					
None	28.8	2.4	39.7	11.1	18.1
One	18.1	0	43.3	15.4	23.2
Two	14.7	1.2	33.3	22.4	28.4
Three or more	10.2	3.7	22.9	20.3	43.0
High school diploma or equivalency status					
High school diploma	18.4	2.2	34.2	16.7	28.6
GED or high school equivalent ³	9.2	2.1	24.0	20.0	44.8
Delayed postsecondary enrollment					
Did not delay	21.9	1.2	40.8	16.0	20.2
Delayed	12.3	3.5	24.0	18.1	42.2
Attendance status when began first spell					
Full time	23.8	1.3	37.8	14.4	22.7
Part time	8.9	4.2	30.9	22.1	33.9
Dependency status when began first spell					
Dependent	24.5	1.7	40.1	14.1	19.6
Independent	11.4	2.7	27.7	19.9	38.3
Number of children when began first spell					
None	18.9	2.3	36.8	16.5	25.5
One or more	11.6	2.0	21.9	18.8	45.7
Single parent status when began first spell					
Not a single parent	18.5	2.3	33.4	17.3	28.5
Single parent	6.6	3.4	32.2	16.0	41.8
Worked full time while enrolled when began first spell					
Did not work full time	21.3	1.8	38.7	13.4	24.7
Worked full time	11.7	2.8	24.1	22.3	39.1

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

²Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

³Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.4a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by social, academic, and work experiences and measures of satisfaction during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	4-year public institution				
Total	36.5	7.1	30.5	11.7	14.1
Index of social integration in 1989–90					
Low	11.8	3.7	40.3	10.9	33.3
Moderate	34.8	7.4	31.4	11.8	14.7
High	41.5	7.5	29.2	11.3	10.5
Index of academic integration in 1989–90					
Low	18.1	3.1	39.0	13.4	26.5
Moderate	32.8	7.5	30.4	11.7	17.6
High	39.6	6.8	30.8	11.5	11.2
Local residence in 1989–90					
Campus housing	44.5	7.2	30.8	9.0	8.5
Off-campus	27.8	3.9	28.0	14.1	26.2
With parents	25.1	8.4	31.3	15.9	19.2
Educational aspirations in 1989–90					
Trade school	—	—	—	—	—
2-year degree	18.3	0	38.6	4.9	38.3
Bachelor's degree	29.6	9.3	33.2	13.2	14.7
Advanced degree	42.1	6.1	28.7	11.2	11.8
Satisfaction with first institution in 1989–90					
Low	—	—	—	—	—
Moderate	27.2	8.8	35.9	14.8	13.4
High	41.2	7.4	27.5	10.9	12.9
Average hours worked while enrolled in 1989–90					
Less than 5 hours	39.3	8.1	28.3	10.7	13.6
5–15 hours	39.1	5.8	33.7	13.5	8.0
16–25 hours	38.6	7.8	31.8	9.9	11.9
26–34 hours	34.1	10.4	25.3	15.4	14.8
More than 34 hours	31.9	4.5	32.4	11.2	20.0
Grade point average in 1989–90					
Less than C's	16.5	5.1	43.3	15.2	19.8
Mostly C's	28.7	8.9	31.9	16.1	14.3
B's and C's	42.5	9.3	29.0	10.1	9.0
Mostly B's	46.5	6.4	25.6	10.2	11.4
A's and B's	50.3	9.1	24.9	6.6	9.1
Mostly A's	52.0	8.0	20.3	5.1	14.6
Number of types of remedial instruction received in 1989–90					
None	38.1	6.8	30.3	11.3	13.5
One	28.1	7.4	31.5	17.5	15.3
Two or more	29.2	10.5	31.9	8.8	19.6

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.4b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year private, not-for-profit institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by social, academic, and work experiences and measures of satisfaction during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
4-year private, not-for-profit institution					
Total	49.8	1.2	31.4	8.6	9.0
Index of social integration in 1989–90					
Low	15.1	0	35.5	12.9	36.5
Moderate	42.8	1.8	34.1	9.5	11.8
High	54.8	1.1	30.9	7.7	5.4
Index of academic integration in 1989–90					
Low	19.7	0	48.5	4.7	27.1
Moderate	39.8	1.2	34.8	10.8	13.4
High	52.3	1.2	30.6	8.5	7.4
Local residence in 1989–90					
Campus housing	54.8	0.8	30.4	7.8	6.1
Off-campus	26.7	1.5	30.5	8.3	33.1
With parents	37.0	2.7	36.7	12.9	10.7
Educational aspirations in 1989–90					
Trade school	—	—	—	—	—
2-year degree	19.9	0	34.6	6.3	39.2
Bachelor's degree	40.2	1.2	39.4	6.9	12.3
Advanced degree	55.1	1.2	28.1	9.3	6.3
Satisfaction with first institution in 1989–90					
Low	18.3	0	69.3	2.7	9.8
Moderate	41.7	2.0	41.4	6.8	8.1
High	55.4	1.0	25.8	9.0	8.8
Average hours worked while enrolled in 1989–90					
Less than 5 hours	52.2	0.8	28.8	9.1	9.1
5–15 hours	56.2	0.7	29.0	7.5	6.6
16–25 hours	47.8	1.3	34.7	9.4	6.8
26–34 hours	45.5	2.1	36.4	3.7	12.3
More than 34 hours	45.1	1.5	31.6	10.4	11.5
Grade point average in 1989–90					
Less than C's	27.1	0	52.8	5.8	14.3
Mostly C's	39.8	1.0	41.7	9.2	8.3
B's and C's	46.0	2.7	33.3	10.0	8.1
Mostly B's	56.1	1.4	28.7	6.9	6.8
A's and B's	60.1	1.0	20.6	10.2	8.1
Mostly A's	66.1	0	16.0	13.9	4.1
Number of types of remedial instruction received in 1989–90					
None	51.0	1.1	30.0	8.7	9.2
One	38.4	2.2	44.7	5.9	8.7
Two or more	42.7	0	42.1	11.8	3.5

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.4c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by social, academic, and work experiences and measures of satisfaction during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	2-year public institution				
Total	17.7	2.2	33.4	16.9	29.8
Index of social integration in 1989–90					
Low	12.9	2.7	17.2	19.6	47.7
Moderate	15.3	2.9	37.8	18.0	26.1
High	27.5	0	38.4	11.6	22.5
Index of academic integration in 1989–90					
Low	8.1	1.1	23.9	28.5	38.5
Moderate	16.4	2.4	29.9	15.7	35.7
High	21.2	2.6	37.5	16.5	22.3
Local residence in 1989–90					
Campus housing	—	—	—	—	—
Off-campus	13.7	2.4	28.1	15.4	40.4
With parents	19.8	2.1	36.2	18.5	23.4
Educational aspirations in 1989–90					
Trade school	17.5	0	15.5	13.0	54.0
2-year degree	14.1	3.1	20.9	22.9	39.0
Bachelor's degree	17.1	1.5	38.4	16.1	27.0
Advanced degree	20.8	2.4	43.9	13.4	19.6
Satisfaction with first institution in 1989–90					
Low	—	—	—	—	—
Moderate	14.6	0	51.5	18.2	15.8
High	18.4	2.9	32.3	17.8	28.7
Average hours worked while enrolled in 1989–90					
Less than 5 hours	19.4	0.7	37.0	12.8	30.2
5–15 hours	28.8	4.0	40.1	13.4	13.6
16–25 hours	21.3	0.6	41.5	11.7	25.0
26–34 hours	21.0	3.5	36.5	14.8	24.2
More than 34 hours	11.5	2.8	25.1	23.0	37.5
Grade point average in 1989–90					
Less than C's	9.7	5.1	38.7	17.4	29.1
Mostly C's	15.2	0	33.5	25.5	25.8
B's and C's	20.9	2.5	38.1	13.1	25.4
Mostly B's	21.9	0	35.8	12.2	30.1
A's and B's	27.2	2.0	27.1	15.0	28.8
Mostly A's	23.6	3.3	24.0	17.5	31.6
Number of types of remedial instruction received in 1989–90					
None	17.9	2.2	33.2	16.9	29.8
One	27.6	0	32.8	17.3	22.4
Two or more	4.0	4.4	35.8	16.5	39.3

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.5a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by education financing during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	4-year public institution				
Total	36.5	7.1	30.5	11.7	14.1
Total costs in 1989–90					
Less than \$4,000	30.5	8.0	34.3	10.4	16.8
\$4,000–7,999	39.3	6.9	28.7	13.3	11.8
\$8,000–11,999	39.1	5.4	31.8	7.9	15.7
\$12,000 or more	39.1	7.3	23.4	13.6	16.5
Total aid amount in 1989–90					
None	33.1	7.4	34.1	12.1	13.3
Less than \$2,000	40.3	4.9	24.3	12.4	18.0
\$2,000–4,999	38.4	7.8	28.0	10.1	15.7
\$5,000–6,999	46.7	8.6	26.5	11.3	6.9
\$7,000 or more	37.2	3.0	32.8	16.7	10.2
Total federal aid amount in 1989–90					
None	37.5	6.7	31.8	11.6	12.3
Less than \$2,000	32.5	8.7	26.8	10.8	21.3
\$2,000–4,999	35.1	8.1	27.8	12.9	16.1
\$5,000–6,999	42.9	0	34.5	12.9	9.7
\$7,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Total loan amount in 1989–90					
None	36.2	7.5	30.7	11.6	14.0
Less than \$1,000	39.9	3.9	33.2	8.9	14.1
\$1,000–1,999	35.8	6.1	25.1	14.7	18.3
\$2,000–2,999	37.4	7.5	31.8	10.3	13.0
\$3,000 or more	40.9	0	32.2	21.3	5.7
Total grant amount in 1989–90					
None	35.1	6.6	33.5	12.0	12.8
Less than \$1,000	36.4	4.2	24.7	11.3	23.4
\$1,000–1,999	41.0	7.3	23.9	13.6	14.2
\$2,000–2,999	32.1	12.0	31.0	7.4	17.4
\$3,000 or more	44.3	8.8	25.1	11.4	10.3
Aid package at first institution in 1989–90					
No aid	33.1	7.4	34.1	12.1	13.3
Grants, no loans	43.6	8.8	22.5	10.6	14.5
Grants and loans	35.4	7.2	28.4	12.1	16.8
Loans, no grants	46.8	1.9	30.5	12.5	8.3
Other aid	40.3	3.7	28.6	11.2	16.2

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.5b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 4-year private, not-for-profit institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by education financing during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
4-year private, not-for-profit institution					
Total	49.8	1.2	31.4	8.6	9.0
Total costs in 1989–90					
Less than \$4,000	13.4	0.8	42.2	13.5	30.2
\$4,000–7,999	32.1	1.5	43.7	9.3	13.4
\$8,000–11,999	48.5	1.9	33.3	8.0	8.3
\$12,000 or more	60.0	0.7	25.5	8.1	5.8
Total aid amount in 1989–90					
None	46.9	0.8	32.7	10.0	9.6
Less than \$2,000	43.6	2.5	28.3	12.1	13.5
\$2,000–4,999	48.0	1.4	36.2	5.9	8.5
\$5,000–6,999	46.6	1.8	34.8	7.8	9.0
\$7,000 or more	57.2	0.7	26.8	8.3	7.1
Total federal aid amount in 1989–90					
None	51.9	1.2	28.5	9.8	8.6
Less than \$2,000	43.3	0.6	40.8	5.5	9.8
\$2,000–4,999	48.1	1.5	32.7	7.9	9.8
\$5,000–6,999	45.5	0.4	38.8	7.0	8.2
\$7,000 or more	59.2	0	24.5	9.3	7.0
Total loan amount in 1989–90					
None	50.9	1.2	29.2	9.4	9.3
Less than \$1,000	38.0	5.2	34.6	13.7	8.4
\$1,000–1,999	41.3	2.0	39.2	7.2	10.3
\$2,000–2,999	52.3	0.3	33.8	6.4	7.2
\$3,000 or more	48.6	0.8	33.1	7.9	9.6
Total grant amount in 1989–90					
None	46.8	0.6	33.6	9.8	9.2
Less than \$1,000	36.5	5.7	32.0	11.2	14.6
\$1,000–1,999	46.6	1.0	36.3	6.5	9.6
\$2,000–2,999	46.5	1.5	35.6	8.1	8.3
\$3,000 or more	56.3	0.8	27.1	7.9	7.9
Aid package at first institution in 1989–90					
No aid	46.9	0.8	32.7	10.0	9.6
Grants, no loans	56.4	1.6	24.7	8.8	8.5
Grants and loans	50.1	1.3	32.2	7.5	8.9
Loans, no grants	45.6	0	38.3	9.4	6.8
Other aid	40.5	1.6	34.3	10.0	13.6

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 10.5c—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who began in 2-year public institutions according to persistence and attainment during the first spell of continuous enrollment, by education financing during the 1989–90 academic year

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
	2-year public institution				
Total	17.7	2.2	33.4	16.9	29.8
Total costs in 1989–90					
Less than \$4,000	15.3	1.7	32.7	17.7	32.6
\$4,000–7,999	22.4	3.3	34.9	17.7	21.7
\$8,000–11,999	16.6	3.7	33.2	13.7	32.8
\$12,000 or more	22.0	0	39.6	7.5	30.9
Total aid amount in 1989–90					
None	15.8	2.0	34.5	18.1	29.5
Less than \$2,000	21.9	3.3	29.3	13.6	31.9
\$2,000–4,999	22.4	1.2	32.7	13.4	30.3
\$5,000–6,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$7,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Total federal aid amount in 1989–90					
None	16.9	2.2	34.2	17.4	29.3
Less than \$2,000	20.0	3.0	26.6	14.3	36.0
\$2,000–4,999	24.0	0	36.2	15.3	24.6
\$5,000–6,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$7,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Total loan amount in 1989–90					
None	17.6	2.3	33.3	17.0	29.8
Less than \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000–1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000–2,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Total grant amount in 1989–90					
None	15.7	2.0	34.5	18.4	29.3
Less than \$1,000	21.8	3.5	31.4	13.1	30.3
\$1,000–1,999	24.5	2.9	25.5	12.1	35.0
\$2,000–2,999	29.4	2.2	35.8	10.7	21.8
\$3,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Aid package at first institution in 1989–90					
No aid	15.8	2.0	34.5	18.1	29.5
Grants, no loans	28.2	1.9	28.7	11.4	29.8
Grants and loans	23.4	0	29.0	14.7	32.9
Loans, no grants	—	—	—	—	—
Other aid	7.7	7.5	29.5	23.8	31.5

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 11

Persistence and Attainment During the Longest Spell of Continuous Enrollment – Total

Table 11.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the longest spell of continuous enrollment, by institution attended, intensity of enrollment, degree working toward, and type of degree attained

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	36.8	7.3	17.4	11.9	26.6
Intensity of enrollment during longest spell					
Exclusively part time	8.0	5.3	16.2	22.0	48.6
Mixed	43.9	15.0	15.8	8.3	17.0
Exclusively full time	43.7	6.0	19.3	10.6	20.4
Level and control of longest institution					
4-year					
Public	42.9	14.2	16.1	10.3	16.5
Private, not-for-profit	57.5	4.7	17.4	8.8	11.6
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—
2-year					
Public	19.7	5.4	21.3	17.3	36.3
Private, not-for-profit	39.0	1.3	31.4	9.3	19.0
Private, for-profit	45.5	1.0	7.4	5.1	41.0
Less-than-2-year					
Public	49.3	0.6	4.4	6.7	39.0
Private, not-for-profit	47.6	3.7	21.5	0	27.2
Private, for-profit	58.0	0.2	6.2	1.1	34.5
Level of longest institution					
4-year	47.1	11.4	16.5	9.8	15.2
2-year	22.4	4.9	20.5	16.0	36.1
Less-than-2-year	55.8	0.4	6.2	2.3	35.3
Control of longest institution					
Public	30.2	9.0	18.7	14.1	28.1
Private, not-for-profit	55.5	4.3	18.8	8.7	12.6
Private, for-profit	52.9	0.8	6.8	2.5	37.0
Degree working toward when began longest spell					
None	10.4	1.8	12.4	21.8	53.6
Certificate	44.8	2.2	8.1	7.6	37.4
Associate's degree	25.5	5.1	20.3	15.0	34.0
Bachelor's degree	43.9	10.9	19.8	11.4	14.0
First type of degree attained					
None	†	12.2	21.2	16.2	50.3
Certificate	61.1	3.9	21.4	7.3	6.4
Associate's degree	73.5	3.8	11.3	9.2	2.3
Bachelor's degree	81.0	0.9	10.3	6.9	0.9
Highest degree attained					
None	†	12.2	21.2	16.2	50.3
Certificate	62.0	3.8	20.4	7.6	6.3
Associate's degree	68.1	4.1	14.8	10.1	2.9
Bachelor's degree	81.9	1.1	9.6	6.5	0.9

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 11.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the longest spell of continuous enrollment, by demographic characteristics

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	36.8	7.3	17.4	11.9	26.6
Gender					
Male	32.0	8.0	19.7	13.9	26.5
Female	40.9	6.8	15.4	10.2	26.7
Age when began longest spell					
18 years or younger	44.9	4.4	20.9	12.2	17.6
19 years	34.6	6.6	19.2	13.7	25.9
20–29 years	27.2	15.0	12.2	10.7	34.9
30 years or older	24.4	3.2	10.7	10.7	51.0
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	29.5	6.0	9.5	10.6	44.5
Middle quartiles	32.8	7.5	17.5	13.7	28.5
Highest quartile	44.0	7.7	20.2	10.4	17.7
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41.8	11.0	8.9	11.2	27.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	45.1	9.3	19.3	12.3	14.0
Black, non-Hispanic	27.9	7.2	18.7	12.5	33.7
Hispanic	30.9	8.1	21.8	13.9	25.4
White, non-Hispanic	38.0	7.1	16.8	11.6	26.5
Marital status when began longest spell					
Not married	39.2	7.8	18.9	11.9	22.2
Married	26.0	4.6	7.3	14.0	48.1
Separated	26.1	0.8	12.9	5.8	54.4
Parental education					
Less than high school diploma	31.7	6.8	8.9	9.6	43.0
High school diploma	32.7	4.6	17.2	14.5	31.0
Some postsecondary	38.3	8.4	16.7	11.8	24.8
Bachelor's or higher	42.6	9.9	21.6	11.1	14.7
Dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent	41.0	8.0	19.2	11.7	20.0
Independent	24.7	5.3	12.3	12.4	45.3
Income and dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent					
Less than \$20,000	36.8	7.4	17.7	10.4	27.7
\$20,000–39,999	37.3	7.6	19.3	13.1	22.6
\$40,000–59,999	43.5	7.8	19.7	12.8	16.4
\$60,000 or more	47.7	9.7	19.9	9.6	13.0
Independent					
Less than \$10,000	26.2	7.6	15.1	9.8	41.3
\$10,000–19,999	28.9	2.6	10.0	15.7	42.8
\$20,000 or more	19.1	4.6	10.4	13.1	52.8

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 11.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the longest spell of continuous enrollment, by persistence risk factors when they began longest spell

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Spell ended with a transfer	Spell ended with a stopout	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	36.8	7.3	17.4	11.9	26.6
Number of risk factors when began longest spell ²					
None	49.7	8.2	18.5	9.2	14.4
One	37.2	8.1	21.7	11.4	21.7
Two	25.1	7.3	16.7	13.6	37.4
Three or more	21.4	5.4	12.1	15.9	45.2
High school diploma or equivalency status					
High school diploma	37.5	7.7	17.6	11.8	25.4
GED or high school equivalent ³	25.7	2.8	14.7	13.0	43.8
Delayed postsecondary enrollment					
Did not delay	42.8	8.3	19.6	11.2	18.0
Delayed	24.2	5.4	12.8	13.4	44.2
Attendance status when began longest spell					
Full time	47.5	5.3	17.9	10.5	18.8
Part time	14.6	5.5	18.2	21.1	40.6
Dependency status when began longest spell					
Dependent	45.9	7.4	19.3	10.5	16.9
Independent	24.4	7.4	14.8	14.2	39.2
Number of children when began longest spell					
None	39.2	7.6	18.8	11.8	22.7
One or more	26.3	4.2	10.4	13.1	46.1
Single parent status when began longest spell					
Not a single parent	38.4	7.2	17.6	12.3	24.6
Single parent	26.8	4.5	13.2	10.7	44.8
Worked full time while enrolled when began longest spell					
Did not work full time	42.3	7.2	18.3	10.3	21.9
Worked full time	26.2	6.6	15.0	15.8	36.3

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

²Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

³Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 12

Persistence and Attainment During Last Spell of Continuous Enrollment – Total

Table 12.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the last spell of continuous enrollment, by institution attended, intensity of enrollment, degree working toward, and type of degree attained

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	37.7	19.0	43.3
Intensity of enrollment during last spell			
Exclusively part time	11.2	17.9	70.8
Mixed	45.3	28.6	26.2
Exclusively full time	46.2	18.6	35.2
Level and control of last institution			
4-year			
Public, 4-year	42.7	29.6	27.7
Private, not-for-profit	61.6	16.4	22.0
Private, for-profit	—	—	—
2-year			
Public	19.3	16.9	63.9
Private, not-for-profit	50.8	12.3	36.9
Private, for-profit	43.9	3.3	52.8
Less-than-2-year			
Public	49.1	0.6	50.3
Private, not-for-profit	47.7	3.8	48.5
Private, for-profit	52.2	1.6	46.3
Level of last institution			
4-year	47.7	26.0	26.3
2-year	22.1	15.6	62.2
Less-than-2-year	51.4	1.4	47.2
Control of last institution			
Public	31.0	22.3	46.6
Private, not-for-profit	60.6	15.9	23.5
Private, for-profit	48.7	2.6	48.8
Degree working toward when began last spell			
None	5.2	7.9	87.0
Certificate	43.4	8.1	48.5
Associate's degree	27.1	13.9	59.0
Bachelor's degree	46.9	26.3	26.8
First type of degree attained			
None	†	26.5	73.5
Certificate	68.8	8.7	22.4
Associate's degree	60.4	23.1	16.4
Bachelor's degree	87.8	6.4	5.8
Highest degree attained			
None	†	26.5	73.5
Certificate	69.6	8.7	21.8
Associate's degree	58.3	23.9	17.8
Bachelor's degree	85.9	7.4	6.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 12.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the last spell of continuous enrollment, by demographic characteristics

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	37.7	19.0	43.3
Gender			
Male	34.5	20.9	44.6
Female	40.5	17.3	42.2
Age when began last spell			
18 years or younger	62.3	7.3	30.4
19 years	42.2	10.2	47.6
20–29 years	24.7	30.2	45.1
30 years or older	23.8	8.8	67.4
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	30.3	10.9	58.9
Middle quartiles	33.7	20.0	46.3
Highest quartile	45.1	20.8	34.2
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	31.9	37.9	30.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	43.0	28.2	28.8
Black, non-Hispanic	30.7	17.7	51.6
Hispanic	32.5	23.8	43.6
White, non-Hispanic	38.9	18.0	43.1
Marital status when began last spell			
Not married	41.3	18.9	39.8
Married	24.5	15.8	59.7
Separated	39.1	0.8	60.1
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	33.6	10.6	55.8
High school diploma	35.0	15.7	49.2
Some postsecondary	37.6	20.1	42.3
Bachelor's or higher	43.3	25.5	31.3
Dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent	41.6	21.0	37.4
Independent	26.5	13.2	60.4
Income and dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent			
Less than \$20,000	36.9	19.7	43.5
\$20,000–39,999	37.9	22.0	40.1
\$40,000–59,999	44.0	19.7	36.3
\$60,000 or more	48.9	22.5	28.6
Independent			
Less than \$10,000	30.4	14.6	55.0
\$10,000–19,999	28.3	12.5	59.3
\$20,000 or more	19.8	11.9	68.4

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 12.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to persistence and attainment during the last spell of continuous enrollment, by persistence risk factors when they began last spell

	Attained degree at end of spell	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Left without return ¹ at end of spell
Total	37.7	19.0	43.3
Number of risk factors when began last spell ²			
None	56.5	18.8	24.8
One	38.7	23.6	37.6
Two	25.5	21.4	53.2
Three or more	21.4	14.2	64.4
High school diploma or equivalency status			
High school diploma	38.3	19.9	41.8
GED or high school equivalent ³	28.6	6.2	65.2
Delayed postsecondary enrollment			
Did not delay	43.7	21.8	34.5
Delayed	25.3	13.1	61.5
Attendance status when began last spell			
Full time	57.5	11.5	31.0
Part time	17.8	16.0	66.2
Dependency status when began last spell			
Dependent	52.2	16.8	31.0
Independent	24.2	21.0	54.8
Number of children when began last spell			
None	40.8	20.2	39.0
One or more	26.7	12.4	61.0
Single parent status when began last spell			
Not a single parent	40.1	18.7	41.2
Single parent	26.4	13.4	60.2
Worked full time while enrolled when began last spell			
Did not work full time	46.1	18.9	35.0
Worked full time	25.4	16.7	57.9

¹Without return as of spring 1994.

²Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

³Passed tests of General Educational Development or high school equivalent, also includes a small number of cases with no high school diploma.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 13

Annual Persistence and Attainment of Bachelor Degree Seekers at 4-year Institutions

Table 13.1—Percentage distribution of annual persistence and attainment outcomes among 1989–90 beginning postsecondary bachelor's degree seekers

	Attained certificate in 1989–90	Attained AA in 1989–90	Attained BA in 1989–1990	Persisted into 1990–91	Downward or delayed transfer in 1989–90	Stopout in 1989–90	Left without return in 1989–90
Bachelor's degree seekers at 4-year institutions: 1989–90							
Total	0.1	0	0	83.7	8.2	4.0	4.0
Gender							
Male	0.2	0	0	82.9	8.8	4.1	4.1
Female	0	0	0	84.5	7.6	3.9	4.0
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	0.1	0	0	85.6	8.0	3.8	2.5
19 years	0.3	0	0	74.6	9.3	5.2	10.7
20–29 years	0	0	0	66.5	9.1	6.6	17.8
30 years or older	0	0	0	67.3	10.1	1.6	21.0
Intensity of enrollment in 1989–90							
Exclusively part time	0	0	0	47.7	26.0	7.4	18.9
Mixed	0	0	0	91.3	3.7	3.4	1.6
Exclusively full time	0.1	0	0	85.8	7.6	3.7	2.8
Financial aid receipt in 1989–90							
Did not receive aid	0.1	0	0	82.4	9.6	4.2	3.6
Received aid	0.1	0	0	84.7	7.1	3.8	4.3
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	93.8	1.4	2.7	2.1
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0	0	79.1	7.9	5.9	7.1
Hispanic	0	0	0	88.4	5.4	2.9	3.3
White, non-Hispanic	0.1	0	0	83.3	8.7	4.0	3.9
Control of first institution							
Public	0.1	0	0	82.3	8.6	4.3	4.7
Private, not-for-profit	0.1	0	0	86.7	7.2	3.3	2.7
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Table 13.2—Percentage distribution of annual persistence and attainment outcomes among persisting bachelor's degree seekers in 4-year institutions: 1990–91

	Attained certificate in 1990–91	Attained AA in 1990–91	Attained BA in 1990–91	Persisted into 1991–92	Downward or delayed transfer in 1990–91	Stopout in 1990–91	Left without return in 1990–91
Bachelor's degree seekers at 4-year institutions: 1990–91							
Total	0.2	0.2	0	90.6	1.5	5.1	2.5
Gender							
Male	0.2	0.2	0	89.7	1.6	6.3	2.1
Female	0.1	0.2	0	91.3	1.4	4.1	2.9
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	0.1	0.1	0	92.0	1.5	4.7	1.6
19 years	0	0.9	0	83.4	1.3	8.7	5.7
20–29 years	1.1	0	0	74.2	1.4	8.9	14.3
30 years or older	0	2.4	0	70.4	2.7	1.3	23.1
Intensity of enrollment in 1990–91							
Exclusively part time	0.9	0	0	65.9	5.3	11.4	16.5
Mixed	0	0.3	0	92.1	0.6	6.1	1.0
Exclusively full time	0.1	0.1	0	91.9	1.5	4.6	1.8
Financial aid receipt in 1990–91							
Did not receive aid	0.1	0	0	90.0	1.3	5.9	2.8
Received aid	0.3	0.3	0	91.2	1.8	4.2	2.3
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	94.6	0	4.1	1.3
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.4	0	90.4	0.5	5.0	3.7
Hispanic	0	0	0	85.9	4.1	5.1	5.0
White, non-Hispanic	0.2	0.2	0	90.6	1.5	5.1	2.4
Control of 1990–91 institution							
Public	0.1	0.1	0	89.2	1.6	6.0	3.0
Private, not-for-profit	0.2	0.3	0	93.8	1.3	2.9	1.5
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Table 13.3—Percentage distribution of annual persistence and attainment outcomes among persisting bachelor's degree seekers in 4-year institutions: 1991–92

	Attained certificate in 1991–92	Attained AA in 1991–92	Attained BA in 1991–92	Persisted into 1992–93	Downward or delayed transfer in 1991–92	Stopout in 1991–92	Left without return in 1991–92
Bachelor's degree seekers at 4-year institutions: 1991–92							
Total	0.2	0.3	4.5	79.5	6.3	4.8	4.4
Gender							
Male	0.2	0.1	4.2	79.1	5.8	5.8	4.8
Female	0.2	0.5	4.8	79.8	6.8	3.9	4.1
Age when began in 1989–90							
18 years or younger	0.2	0.3	3.9	80.4	6.4	4.8	4.0
19 years	0.8	0	10.2	69.1	7.6	5.8	6.5
20–29 years	0	0	10.7	77.2	2.9	1.8	7.4
30 years or older	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intensity of enrollment in 1991–92							
Exclusively part time	0	0	3.3	36.9	31.4	12.1	16.3
Mixed	0.4	0.9	6.1	80.5	4.4	3.5	4.2
Exclusively full time	0.2	0.2	4.3	81.8	5.2	4.6	3.7
Financial aid receipt in 1991–92							
Did not receive aid	0.3	0.3	4.8	78.3	6.6	5.1	4.6
Received aid	0.1	0.3	4.2	80.8	6.0	4.5	4.2
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1	0	2.5	76.8	8.3	7.6	3.8
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0	3.6	73.2	11.8	5.5	5.8
Hispanic	0	0	5.2	73.7	10.9	7.0	3.2
White, non-Hispanic	0.2	0.4	4.7	80.6	5.3	4.4	4.4
Control of 1991–92 institution							
Public	0.2	0.4	4.2	77.8	7.3	4.9	5.2
Private, not-for-profit	0.1	0.1	5.0	83.4	4.1	4.7	2.7
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Table 13.4—Percentage distribution of annual persistence and attainment outcomes among persisting bachelor's degree seekers in 4-year institutions: 1992–93

	Attained certificate in 1992–93	Attained AA in 1992–93	Attained BA in 1992–93	Persisted into 1993–94	Downward or delayed transfer in 1992–93	Stopout in 1992–93	Left without return in 1992–93
Bachelor's degree seekers at 4-year institutions: 1992–93							
Total	0.3	0.6	40.4	50.7	2.6	2.3	3.0
Gender							
Male	0.4	0.6	34.4	55.0	3.3	2.4	3.9
Female	0.2	0.6	45.5	46.9	2.1	2.3	2.3
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	0.3	0.5	41.5	50.3	2.4	2.0	3.0
19 years	0	0	31.5	56.9	4.4	4.3	2.8
20–29 years	4.2	5.3	27.6	49.9	0	8.4	4.5
30 years or older	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intensity of enrollment in 1992–93							
Exclusively part time	0	3.3	11.2	42.5	17.4	6.5	19.2
Mixed	0.3	0	26.2	69.5	0.5	2.4	1.1
Exclusively full time	0.3	0.6	43.9	47.8	2.4	2.2	2.8
Financial aid receipt in 1992–93							
Did not receive aid	0.2	1.2	37.3	52.0	3.3	2.5	3.5
Received aid	0.5	0	43.3	49.5	2.0	2.2	2.5
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	47.4	44.4	1.4	5.1	1.6
Black, non-Hispanic	0.6	0	24.2	63.7	4.3	5.7	1.4
Hispanic	0	0	25.6	66.2	5.0	0.9	2.3
White, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.7	41.8	49.4	2.5	2.0	3.3
Control of 1992–93 institution							
Public	0.1	0.8	27.5	63.2	2.7	2.7	3.0
Private, not-for-profit	0.5	0.2	65.5	25.7	0.5	1.9	2.7
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Table 13.5—Percentage distribution of annual persistence and attainment outcomes among persisting bachelor's degree seekers in 4-year institutions: 1993–94

	Attained certificate in 1993–94	Attained AA in 1993–94	Attained BA in 1993–94	Still enrolled in spring 1994	Downward transfer in 1993–94	Left without return in 1993–94
Bachelor's degree seekers at 4-year institutions: 1993–94						
Total	0.1	0.3	66.9	26.3	1.0	5.4
Gender						
Male	0	0	63.7	30.6	1.3	4.3
Female	0.3	0.5	70.1	21.9	0.6	6.6
Age when began at first institution						
18 years or younger	0.1	0.2	68.1	25.0	0.8	5.8
19 years	0	0	59.5	36.9	3.7	0
20–29 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 years or older	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intensity of enrollment in 1993–94						
Exclusively part time	0	1.0	62.3	24.8	0	11.9
Mixed	0	0	62.4	31.0	1.5	5.1
Exclusively full time	0.2	0.2	68.7	25.1	1.0	4.7
Financial aid receipt in 1993–94						
Did not receive aid	0	0.3	65.1	26.9	1.1	6.7
Received aid	0.3	0.2	68.8	25.7	0.9	4.1
Race–ethnicity of student						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	67.5	22.8	0	9.8
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0	57.6	30.4	5.0	7.0
Hispanic	0	0	57.0	37.0	0	6.1
White, non-Hispanic	0.2	0.3	68.5	25.4	0.7	4.9
Control of 1993–94 institution						
Public	0.2	0.2	65.3	27.9	1.2	5.3
Private, not-for-profit	0	0.5	74.1	19.1	0	6.3
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Table 13.6—Percentage distribution of persistence and attainment outcomes as of spring 1994 among bachelor's degree seekers in 4-year institutions who left the persistence track

	Attained	Enrolled at	Not enrolled at 4-year		
	Bachelor's degree	4-year institution	Attained associate's,	Attained certificate,	No degree,
Bachelor's degree seekers at 4-year institutions who left the persistence track					
Total	20.6	15.7	3.9	4.0	55.8
Gender					
Male	20.4	17.1	3.6	2.9	55.9
Female	20.8	14.3	4.2	5.1	55.6
Age when began at first institution					
18 years or younger	22.6	16.6	4.4	3.9	52.5
19 years	15.5	11.7	1.5	5.8	65.5
20–29 years	6.9	13.4	2.2	3.5	73.9
30 years or older	8.7	8.8	2.1	2.0	78.4
Financial aid receipt in 1989–90					
Did not receive aid	19.0	16.8	5.6	4.0	54.7
Received aid	22.1	14.8	2.4	4.1	56.7
Attendance status when began at first institution					
Full time	21.1	15.9	4.1	4.1	54.9
Part time	14.6	13.3	7.7	2.9	61.5
Grade point average in 1989–90					
Less than C's	8.6	9.3	7.3	6.3	68.5
Mostly C's	14.1	20.0	0	4.0	61.8
B's and C's	24.3	19.9	5.3	1.9	48.6
Mostly B's	27.8	15.7	3.0	4.8	48.7
A's and B's	33.6	17.8	0	1.8	46.8
Mostly A's	40.7	13.2	0	0	46.0
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	30.0	28.3	0	0	41.7
Black, non-Hispanic	16.5	20.0	2.8	6.4	54.3
Hispanic	21.0	14.9	2.6	2.5	59.0
White, non-Hispanic	20.6	14.5	4.3	4.0	56.5
Control of first institution					
Public	17.0	4.2	17.1	4.5	57.3
Private, not-for-profit	30.0	3.2	12.3	2.8	51.8
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Part II

**Supplemental Descriptive Summary
Tables**

Section 14

Student Characteristics

Section 14

Student Characteristics

Gender

- 54 percent of all beginning postsecondary students are female. (table 14.1)
- Students from the lowest (63 percent) and middle socioeconomic quartiles (56 percent) were more likely to be female than those from the highest quartiles (48 percent). (table 14.1)
- Financially independent students were more likely to be female (61 percent) than were dependent students (52 percent). (table 14.1)
- Two-thirds (69 percent) of the students who began postsecondary education at age 30 or older were female. (table 14.1)

Socioeconomic Status

- About one quarter of black, non-Hispanic (25 percent) and Hispanic (26 percent) students came from the lowest socioeconomic quartiles, compared to only 12 percent of white, non-Hispanic students. (table 14.3)
- White, non-Hispanic (44 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islander (41 percent) students were more likely than black, non-Hispanic (17 percent), and Hispanic (20 percent) students to come from the highest socioeconomic quartiles. (table 14.3)

Parental Education Levels

- A negative relationship existed between age of entry into postsecondary education and parental education levels. Specifically, students who entered at the age of 18 or younger were three times more likely than their counterparts ages 20–29, (43 percent compared with 16 percent) and more than six times as likely as those 30 and older (43 percent compared with 7 percent) to have one or more parents who had attained a bachelor's degree. (table 14.6) In part, this reflects lower levels of educational attainment of earlier generations.
- Hispanic students (28 percent) were more likely to have parents who had not graduated from high school than American Indian/Alaskan Native (3 percent), black, non-Hispanic (9 percent), and white, non-Hispanic students (8 percent). Both Asian/ Pacific Islander (45 percent) and white, non-Hispanic (35 percent) students were more likely than black, non-Hispanic (25 percent) and Hispanic students (20 percent) to have one or more parents who had attained a bachelor's degree. (table 14.6)

Risk Factors

- A negative relationship existed between parental education and the likelihood of a student delaying entry into postsecondary education. Students whose parents had not graduated from high school were twice as likely (66 percent) as students whose parents had some postsecondary education (24 percent), and four times as likely as students whose parents had attained a bachelor's degree (16 percent) to delay enrollment. (table 14.8)
- Students who entered postsecondary education at age 20 or older were more likely not to have finished high school or to have obtained a GED (20–29—16 percent, 30 or older—22 percent) than those who entered when they were less than 20 (18 years or younger—2 percent, 19 years—5 percent) (table 14.8)
- The likelihood of working full time while enrolled generally increased with age of entry into postsecondary education. For instance, one-fifth (20 percent) of students who began at age 18 or younger worked full time while enrolled in 1989–90, compared to about half (46 percent) of those who started at age 20 or older. (table 14.8)
- The overall proportion of students initially attending part time increased with age, with only 11 percent of those who began at age 18 or younger enrolled part time, while 62 percent of students who began at age 30 or older had done so. (table 14.8)

Table 14.1—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to gender, by demographic characteristics

	Male	Female
Total	46.0	54.0
Age when began at first institution		
18 years or younger	45.9	54.1
19 years	56.2	43.8
20–29 years	50.6	49.4
30 years or older	31.2	68.8
Socioeconomic status		
Lowest quartile	37.2	62.8
Middle quartiles	43.9	56.1
Highest quartile	51.7	48.3
Race–ethnicity of student		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72.4	27.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	40.6	59.4
Black, non-Hispanic	37.3	62.7
Hispanic	45.9	54.1
White, non-Hispanic	47.1	52.9
Marital status when began at first institution		
Not married	48.2	51.8
Married	35.6	64.4
Separated	23.3	76.8
Parental education		
Less than high school diploma	32.2	67.8
High school diploma	45.8	54.3
Some postsecondary	45.6	54.4
Bachelor's or higher	51.8	48.2
Dependency status in 1989–90		
Dependent	48.4	51.6
Independent	39.3	60.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to age when began at first institution, by demographic characteristics

	18 years or younger	19 years	20–29 years	30 years or older
Total	61.2	12.1	17.2	9.5
Gender				
Male	60.3	14.6	18.7	6.4
Female	61.9	9.9	15.9	12.3
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	19.9	9.6	41.3	29.1
Middle quartiles	55.5	13.2	20.3	11.0
Highest quartile	82.8	11.8	4.8	0.7
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	56.8	11.5	28.5	3.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	60.8	15.9	19.4	3.9
Black, non-Hispanic	52.5	16.6	22.2	8.7
Hispanic	56.0	13.9	23.1	7.0
White, non-Hispanic	62.8	11.1	15.8	10.3
Marital status when began at first institution				
Not married	69.9	13.6	13.7	2.8
Married	6.3	1.7	37.3	54.7
Separated	6.1	1.7	64.5	27.7
Parental education				
Less than high school diploma	29.6	10.3	32.7	27.3
High school diploma	55.2	12.8	23.8	8.3
Some postsecondary	66.7	14.4	14.6	4.3
Bachelor's or higher	79.2	11.5	8.0	1.3
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent	79.2	14.6	6.1	0
Independent	9.1	4.8	49.0	37.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to socio-economic status, by demographic characteristics

	Lowest quartile	Middle quartiles	Highest quartile
Total	14.7	45.7	39.7
Gender			
Male	11.8	43.6	44.6
Female	17.1	47.4	35.5
Age when began at first institution			
18 years or younger	4.8	41.3	53.9
19 years	11.7	49.6	38.8
20–29 years	35.1	53.8	11.1
30 years or older	44.6	52.6	2.7
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	27.1	55.0	17.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	22.8	36.1	41.2
Black, non-Hispanic	25.3	57.9	16.9
Hispanic	26.2	54.0	19.8
White, non-Hispanic	11.8	43.9	44.3
Marital status when began at first institution			
Not married	10.6	44.0	45.4
Married	37.3	59.1	3.6
Separated	55.1	42.5	2.4
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	48.8	45.8	5.5
High school diploma	16.0	62.0	22.0
Some postsecondary	8.2	53.6	38.2
Bachelor's or higher	2.2	24.1	73.7
Dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent	5.5	42.7	51.8
Independent	40.8	53.9	5.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.4—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to race–ethnicity of student, by demographic characteristics

	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic
Total	0.7	4.0	8.8	7.6	78.8
Gender					
Male	1.1	3.6	7.2	7.6	80.6
Female	0.4	4.4	10.3	7.6	77.3
Age when began at first institution					
18 years or younger	0.6	3.7	7.8	7.4	80.5
19 years	0.6	4.9	12.6	9.3	72.4
20–29 years	1.1	4.2	11.8	10.9	72.0
30 years or older	0.2	1.5	8.3	5.9	84.0
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	1.4	6.3	15.2	13.6	63.6
Middle quartiles	0.9	3.2	11.2	9.0	75.8
Highest quartile	0.3	4.2	3.8	3.8	87.9
Marital status when began at first institution					
Not married	0.7	3.5	9.4	8.1	78.2
Married	0.3	3.7	6.2	7.3	82.5
Separated	0.9	1.5	7.6	10.4	79.7
Parental education					
Less than high school diploma	0.3	7.2	7.8	21.8	63.0
High school diploma	1.2	2.5	9.6	7.2	79.5
Some postsecondary	0.2	2.9	10.7	6.4	79.9
Bachelor's or higher	0.8	5.3	6.3	4.4	83.1
Dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent	0.7	4.6	8.5	7.6	78.5
Independent	0.7	2.3	9.9	7.5	79.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.5—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to marital status when began at first institution, by demographic characteristics

	Not married	Married	Separated
Total	86.7	12.1	1.2
Gender			
Male	90.1	9.3	0.6
Female	83.7	14.6	1.7
Age when began at first institution			
18 years or younger	98.6	1.3	0.1
19 years	98.2	1.7	0.2
20–29 years	69.2	26.4	4.4
30 years or older	25.7	70.9	3.5
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	63.9	31.6	4.5
Middle quartiles	83.3	15.6	1.1
Highest quartile	98.8	1.1	0.1
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	93.4	5.0	1.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	86.7	12.8	0.5
Black, non-Hispanic	90.7	8.3	1.0
Hispanic	87.4	11.1	1.5
White, non-Hispanic	86.1	12.7	1.2
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	66.7	30.9	2.5
High school diploma	84.2	14.3	1.5
Some postsecondary	91.5	7.5	1.0
Bachelor's or higher	96.6	3.2	0.1
Dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent	99.5	0.5	0
Independent	49.4	46.0	4.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.6—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to parental education, by demographic characteristics

	Less than high school diploma	High school diploma	Some postsecondary	Bachelor's or higher
Total	9.6	33.8	22.9	33.7
Gender				
Male	6.7	33.2	22.5	37.6
Female	12.2	34.2	23.3	30.3
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	4.5	28.4	24.3	42.8
19 years	8.0	33.6	26.7	31.7
20–29 years	18.5	45.6	19.8	16.1
30 years or older	38.8	39.8	14.8	6.6
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	36.9	42.5	14.8	5.8
Middle quartiles	9.6	45.8	26.8	17.8
Highest quartile	1.3	17.9	21.1	59.8
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3.3	52.3	6.7	37.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	17.4	21.3	16.5	44.8
Black, non-Hispanic	8.8	37.7	28.6	24.9
Hispanic	28.0	32.6	19.5	20.0
White, non-Hispanic	7.7	33.9	23.1	35.3
Marital status when began at first institution				
Not married	7.3	31.1	24.1	37.6
Married	28.4	44.4	16.7	10.5
Separated	23.5	49.1	22.5	4.9
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent	4.9	30.9	24.0	40.2
Independent	25.0	43.0	19.3	12.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.7—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to dependency status in 1989–90, by demographic characteristics

	Dependent	Independent
Total	74.0	26.0
Gender		
Male	77.8	22.2
Female	70.7	29.3
Age when began at first institution		
18 years or younger	96.1	3.9
19 years	89.8	10.2
20–29 years	26.5	73.5
30 years or older	0	100.0
Socioeconomic status		
Lowest quartile	27.6	72.4
Middle quartiles	69.3	30.7
Highest quartile	96.5	3.5
Race–ethnicity of student		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	74.9	25.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	85.2	14.9
Black, non-Hispanic	71.0	29.0
Hispanic	74.2	25.8
White, non-Hispanic	73.7	26.3
Marital status when began at first institution		
Not married	85.4	14.6
Married	2.9	97.1
Separated	0	100.0
Parental education		
Less than high school diploma	38.7	61.3
High school diploma	69.9	30.1
Some postsecondary	80.2	19.9
Bachelor's or higher	91.1	8.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.8—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students with component persistence risk factors when they began at first institution, by demographic characteristics

	Persistence risk factors when began at first institution						
	GED, cert. of completion ¹	Delayed post-secondary entry	Financially ² independent	Had children	Single parent	Enrolled part time	Worked full time while enrolled
Total	6.4	33.0	37.7	13.9	5.4	23.9	28.3
Gender							
Male	5.5	31.2	35.3	7.8	2.0	22.8	34.5
Female	7.2	34.4	39.7	19.1	8.3	24.9	23.0
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	1.7	3.1	14.4	1.3	0.8	11.1	20.4
19 years	4.7	40.0	37.3	2.6	1.5	25.4	28.9
20–29 years	15.8	94.8	87.7	32.6	16.6	49.7	47.0
30 years or older	21.8	100.0	98.3	77.7	20.0	62.0	45.0
Socioeconomic status							
Lowest quartile	19.0	75.4	83.7	42.8	21.7	43.8	39.8
Middle quartiles	7.1	38.8	42.6	15.8	4.6	29.5	29.6
Highest quartile	1.0	10.5	15.4	1.4	0.5	11.0	22.8
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan	22.5	52.0	46.7	3.8	0	0	33.8
Native							
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.7	29.2	34.7	9.1	1.4	21.5	18.6
Black, non-Hispanic	6.2	37.2	42.5	17.7	12.0	23.7	21.2
Hispanic	8.4	37.0	46.8	14.1	6.3	42.6	27.9
White, non-Hispanic	6.1	32.1	36.3	13.7	4.7	22.2	29.6
Marital status when began at first institution							
Not married	4.2	22.8	28.6	5.6	5.6	18.5	25.5
Married	18.7	94.1	94.3	70.6	†	59.8	48.1
Separated	32.3	91.0	92.5	53.3	53.3	45.8	27.8
Parental education							
Less than HS diploma	15.9	65.7	76.1	38.4	15.8	41.2	39.5
High school diploma	6.6	40.0	44.2	15.5	5.6	29.8	31.3
Some postsecondary	4.3	24.2	30.0	9.4	3.7	19.9	23.9
Bachelor's or higher	2.8	15.6	19.5	3.3	1.3	12.6	23.4
Dependency status in 1989–90							
Dependent	2.2	13.3	19.3	0.1	0.1	14.5	22.2
Independent	18.4	88.9	90.8	55.3	20.9	51.9	46.2

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Includes a few students with no high school credential.

²For federal tax purposes.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.9—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to age when began at first institution, by first institution attended, first degree working toward, and highest degree attained

	18 years or younger	19 years	20–29 years	30 years or older
Total	61.2	12.1	17.2	9.5
Level and control of first institution				
4-year				
Public	83.0	9.2	5.3	2.5
Private, not-for-profit	84.8	8.2	4.3	2.8
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
2-year				
Public	48.2	14.1	23.4	14.2
Private, not-for-profit	73.1	12.5	11.9	2.5
Private, for-profit	35.1	17.9	34.0	12.9
Less-than-2-year				
Public	26.4	20.4	28.1	25.1
Private, not-for-profit	9.1	9.0	60.9	21.0
Private, for-profit	25.1	14.3	42.0	18.6
Level of first institution				
4-year	83.6	8.9	4.9	2.6
2-year	48.1	14.4	23.8	13.7
Less-than-2-year	24.7	15.4	39.8	20.1
Control of first institution				
Public	61.0	12.4	16.6	10.0
Private, not-for-profit	81.8	8.7	6.3	3.1
Private, for-profit	28.8	15.6	39.1	16.5
Degree working toward at first institution				
None	32.3	17.6	23.2	27.0
Certificate	30.2	12.3	38.0	19.5
Associate's degree	49.3	15.1	23.1	12.5
Bachelor's degree	80.9	10.0	6.8	2.2
Highest degree attained				
None	51.5	14.3	21.4	12.8
Certificate	34.0	14.7	32.9	18.4
Associate's degree	68.4	13.6	12.6	5.5
Bachelor's degree	90.4	5.8	3.1	0.6

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.10—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to level of first institution, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	4-year	2-year	Less-than- 2-year
Total	42.2	49.2	8.6
Gender			
Male	42.8	50.4	6.8
Female	41.6	48.2	10.2
Age when began at first institution			
18 years or younger	57.7	38.8	3.5
19 years	30.8	58.2	10.9
20–29 years	12.1	68.0	19.9
30 years or older	11.5	70.5	18.0
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	16.2	63.1	20.7
Middle quartiles	34.2	56.2	9.7
Highest quartile	60.8	36.2	3.0
Control of first institution			
Public	38.4	59.1	2.5
Private, not-for-profit	86.9	10.9	2.2
Private, for-profit	0	36.9	63.1
Degree working toward at first institution			
None	15.0	82.3	2.6
Certificate	3.2	45.2	51.6
Associate's degree	9.1	89.9	1.0
Bachelor's degree	76.5	23.2	0.3
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	29.3	52.5	18.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	50.7	45.2	4.0
Black, non-Hispanic	36.0	49.6	14.4
Hispanic	24.0	67.2	8.8
White, non-Hispanic	44.4	47.6	8.0
Dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent	52.0	43.3	4.7
Independent	13.9	66.2	19.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 14.11—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to control of first institution, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Public	Private, not-for-profit	Private, for-profit
Total	74.0	15.8	10.2
Gender			
Male	76.5	16.2	7.2
Female	71.8	15.4	12.7
Age when began at first institution			
18 years or younger	74.0	21.2	4.8
19 years	75.5	11.3	13.1
20–29 years	71.1	5.8	23.1
30 years or older	77.3	5.2	17.5
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	71.4	6.7	21.8
Middle quartiles	75.6	12.0	12.4
Highest quartile	73.2	23.5	3.4
Level of first institution			
4-year	67.4	32.5	0
2-year	88.9	3.5	7.7
Less-than-2-year	21.4	4.0	74.6
Degree working toward at first institution			
None	93.3	5.2	1.5
Certificate	49.0	4.5	46.5
Associate's degree	85.3	6.8	7.9
Bachelor's degree	73.3	25.7	1.0
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	65.1	13.9	21.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	79.5	15.4	5.1
Black, non-Hispanic	68.4	11.4	20.2
Hispanic	77.3	9.8	13.0
White, non-Hispanic	74.2	17.0	8.9
Dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent	74.7	19.1	6.1
Independent	72.1	6.1	21.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Section 15

Education Financing

Section 15

Education Financing

- A majority (58 percent) of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students received financial aid to help meet educational costs at some time during the 5-year period. Almost half (47 percent) received grants or scholarships, and about one-third (31 percent) had student loans. (table 15.1)
- Black, non-Hispanic students were more likely to take out student loans to finance their education (42 percent) than either Hispanic (27 percent), white, non-Hispanic (31 percent), or Asian (26 percent) students. (table 15.1)
- Among dependent students, 83 percent ever received financial contributions from their parents to attend postsecondary education, while 19 percent of independent students did so. Nearly one-quarter (24 percent) of all students borrowed from their parents at some time to help meet educational costs. (table 15.2)
- Although those attending private, for-profit institutions represented only 10 percent of all first-time beginners in 1989–90, they made up 40 percent of those whose only source of financial aid was student loans in 1989–90. (table 15.3)
- Among students who began postsecondary education in 1989–90, those who received financial aid were more likely to have attained a degree by 1994 (58 percent) than those who did not receive any financial aid (39 percent). Those who received grants were more likely to have attained a degree (59 percent) than those who did not receive grants (42 percent). Moreover, those who took out student loans were more likely to have attained a degree (63 percent) than those who did not borrow (44 percent). (table 15.4)
- Nearly 70 percent of those who received financial aid had either attained a degree or were still enrolled after 5 years, compared with 54 percent of those who received no aid. Among those with three or more of the risk factors associated with high attrition, 53 percent of those with aid had attained a degree or were still enrolled, compared with 29 percent of those without financial aid. (table 15.5)
- Nearly half (49 percent) of the students borrowed at some time while enrolled to meet educational costs, including loans from parents and relatives as well as student loans. Those who last attended public less-than-4-year institutions were the least likely to borrow (33 percent). (table 15.6)
- The average amount borrowed from any source for undergraduate education was about \$7,300, but there was much variation according to the last type of institution attended, ranging from about \$11,800 at private, not-for-profit 4-year institutions to \$3,700 at public less-than-4-year institutions. The average amount borrowed by bachelor's degree recipients was \$8,900 for those who last attended public 4-year institutions, and \$12,800 for those who last attended private, not-for-profit 4-year institutions. (table 15.7)

- Almost one-fifth (18 percent) of the students who had left postsecondary education without attaining a credential owed money on an educational loan in 1994, compared with 36 percent of those who had attained a credential or were still enrolled. The average amount owed by those who had not attained a credential and were no longer enrolled was \$5,200 for those who last attended a 4-year institution, \$2,900 for those who last attended a 2-year institution, and \$2,000 for those who last attended a less-than-2 year institution. (tables 15.8a–15.8b)
- Of those students who had borrowed for their education, about half (52 percent) were repaying the loans in 1994. One-fifth (20 percent) of the dependent students in repayment were receiving help to do so. The average monthly loan payment for about half of the students (55 percent) was between \$50–\$99. (tables 15.9a–15.9b)

Table 15.1—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students ever receiving financial aid as of spring 1994 according to type of aid received, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Any financial aid	Grants	Loans	Employer aid
Total	57.6	47.1	31.2	7.1
Gender				
Male	54.8	43.5	29.0	7.6
Female	60.0	50.3	33.1	6.6
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	59.5	49.4	35.3	4.9
19 years	56.7	43.9	31.6	8.6
20–29 years	58.1	45.7	29.0	9.6
30 years or older	55.6	45.5	17.1	14.8
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*				
None	63.4	52.9	37.8	5.6
One	55.6	44.7	31.6	4.7
Two	53.5	41.1	31.6	4.5
Three or more	55.0	44.7	22.9	12.9
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	68.9	60.8	30.9	8.8
Middle quartiles	61.2	50.3	36.7	8.0
Highest quartile	49.3	38.4	25.0	5.3
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	66.3	56.9	38.1	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	58.6	51.8	26.3	4.8
Black, non-Hispanic	65.2	58.6	41.9	3.8
Hispanic	55.3	47.4	26.8	7.3
White, non-Hispanic	56.8	45.5	30.6	7.5
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent	57.1	47.1	33.0	4.9
Independent	59.0	47.2	25.9	13.1
Income and dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent				
Less than \$20,000	73.3	70.4	44.3	4.8
\$20,000–39,999	63.4	52.4	40.6	5.4
\$40,000–59,999	52.1	37.5	28.6	6.0
\$60,000 or more	37.3	26.8	15.7	3.0
Independent				
Less than \$10,000	66.9	59.8	33.7	6.0
\$10,000–19,999	58.7	44.1	28.5	11.2
\$20,000 or more	49.3	34.1	14.1	23.6
Total costs in 1989–90				
Less than \$4,000	42.8	33.9	16.3	5.8
\$4,000–7,999	62.2	50.4	33.0	8.5
\$8,000–11,999	72.6	60.7	45.8	7.8
\$12,000 or more	72.4	62.2	53.2	6.3

Table 15.1—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students ever receiving financial aid as of spring 1994 according to type of aid received, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	financial aid	Any Grants	Loans	Employer aid
Level and control of first institution				
4-year				
Public	63.0	49.6	37.2	6.4
Private, not-for-profit	78.9	72.4	53.8	9.4
Private, for profit	—	—	—	—
2-year				
Public	42.9	34.7	14.3	7.6
Private, not-for-profit	66.6	62.5	40.7	6.1
Private, for-profit	83.7	58.4	69.1	5.5
Less-than-2-year				
Public	58.7	47.8	12.6	6.6
Private, not-for-profit	92.4	70.7	44.0	11.6
Private, for-profit	82.8	63.8	64.1	3.6
Level of first institution				
4-year	68.2	57.1	42.6	7.3
2-year	46.8	37.5	19.4	7.4
Less-than-2-year	78.0	60.6	52.3	4.6
Control of first institution				
Public	51.0	40.8	23.1	7.1
Private, not-for-profit	77.8	71.3	52.2	9.1
Private, for-profit	83.1	61.8	65.9	4.3
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994				
Attained degree	67.3	55.9	40.6	6.7
No degree, enrolled	53.3	43.1	28.3	11.6
No degree, not enrolled	48.5	38.3	21.7	6.1
Highest degree attained				
None	49.8	39.6	23.4	7.5
Certificate	65.7	50.9	40.2	7.2
Associate's degree	60.6	50.1	32.0	6.0
Bachelor's degree	71.1	61.0	44.6	6.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.2—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students ever receiving assistance from family or using personal savings as of spring 1994 according to type of assistance received, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Spouse or other relative financial assistance	Parents' financial contribution	Personal savings	Loan from parents
Total	29.1	66.9	78.1	23.5
Gender				
Male	25.1	70.2	81.2	26.9
Female	32.5	64.0	75.5	20.7
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	30.8	86.2	85.5	27.9
19 years	26.1	71.2	78.0	24.4
20–29 years	29.2	30.1	68.7	15.2
30 years or older	33.1	5.5	66.6	3.5
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*				
None	30.5	90.6	85.8	27.3
One	28.4	80.2	83.6	27.4
Two	27.3	59.5	75.7	29.6
Three or more	32.3	19.4	68.4	9.5
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	28.5	23.4	63.6	9.6
Middle quartiles	30.3	61.8	78.8	24.4
Highest quartile	28.0	88.1	82.8	27.0
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5.7	56.3	69.5	4.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	36.0	75.7	85.1	29.7
Black, non-Hispanic	32.3	61.6	65.7	19.4
Hispanic	28.3	59.7	79.4	23.9
White, non-Hispanic	28.7	67.8	79.2	23.8
Dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent	28.1	83.3	82.8	27.3
Independent	32.1	18.7	64.8	11.1
Income and dependency status in 1989–90				
Dependent				
Less than \$20,000	28.9	70.4	81.4	24.3
\$20,000–39,999	28.6	80.1	81.7	28.8
\$40,000–59,999	28.9	90.9	85.8	30.3
\$60,000 or more	25.4	91.9	82.4	24.8
Independent				
Less than \$10,000	29.7	29.3	62.5	15.0
\$10,000–19,999	28.3	14.9	65.4	11.3
\$20,000 or more	38.3	8.8	67.1	5.6
Total costs in 1989–90				
Less than \$4,000	24.6	62.1	75.4	20.5
\$4,000–7,999	29.6	72.8	80.3	25.6
\$8,000–11,999	32.5	67.6	81.1	23.8
\$12,000 or more	37.5	68.1	79.8	26.1

Table 15.2—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students ever receiving assistance from family or using personal savings as of spring 1994 according to type of assistance received, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Spouse or other relative financial assistance	Parents' financial contribution	Personal savings	Loan from parents
Level and control of first institution				
4-year				
Public	33.3	85.8	85.9	25.8
Private, not-for-profit	34.8	88.2	87.0	26.8
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
2-year				
Public	27.9	55.9	79.0	21.9
Private, not-for-profit	31.8	75.9	80.4	20.8
Private, for-profit	26.6	49.4	60.2	24.4
Less-than-2-year				
Public	26.8	37.1	66.3	16.9
Private, not-for-profit	13.8	15.2	59.4	34.9
Private, for-profit	26.3	39.0	59.3	16.1
Level of first institution				
4-year	33.8	86.6	86.3	26.1
2-year	28.0	56.1	77.6	22.1
Less-than-2-year	25.9	37.6	60.8	17.1
Control of first institution				
Public	30.0	66.9	81.4	23.4
Private, not-for-profit	34.0	85.3	85.7	26.3
Private, for-profit	26.4	42.8	59.6	19.2
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994				
Attained degree	33.0	76.8	85.1	24.1
No degree, enrolled	33.1	76.4	91.9	24.7
No degree, not enrolled	25.2	51.4	68.5	21.9
Highest degree attained				
None	27.3	58.1	74.8	22.7
Certificate	32.9	50.8	74.3	19.9
Associate's degree	29.2	74.8	84.3	25.9
Bachelor's degree	34.7	90.7	90.7	25.3

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.3—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to level and control of first institution, by education financing during the 1989–90 academic year

	Public 4-year	Private, not-for- profit 4-year	Public less- than- 4-year	Private, not-for- profit less- than- 4-year	Private, for- profit less- than- 4-year
Total	28.5	13.7	45.6	2.1	10.2
Total costs in 1989–90					
Less than \$4,000	22.5	1.4	72.2	1.5	2.4
\$4,000–7,999	43.8	7.1	37.3	2.0	9.8
\$8,000–11,999	27.3	26.8	23.7	2.5	19.6
\$12,000 or more	11.4	48.2	16.0	3.2	21.2
Total aid amount in 1989–90					
None	27.0	7.0	60.0	1.6	4.3
Less than \$2,000	28.5	8.8	52.3	2.3	8.1
\$2,000–4,999	37.2	15.7	21.5	2.6	23.1
\$5,000–6,999	33.3	26.3	7.2	3.8	29.4
\$7,000 or more	10.2	70.1	6.0	2.3	11.4
Total federal aid amount in 1989–90					
None	28.2	10.5	55.4	1.8	4.1
Less than \$2,000	29.7	11.5	44.7	2.2	11.8
\$2,000–4,999	32.1	23.4	14.3	2.9	27.4
\$5,000–6,999	15.6	33.1	3.8	3.4	44.0
\$7,000 or more	7.3	52.1	0.8	3.4	36.3
Total loan amount in 1989–90					
None	28.2	10.3	54.1	2.0	5.4
Less than \$1,000	48.8	15.4	27.2	1.4	7.2
\$1,000–1,999	41.5	23.1	13.1	2.3	20.0
\$2,000–2,999	25.9	29.0	7.4	2.6	35.0
\$3,000 or more	12.4	37.4	7.1	2.7	40.4
Total grant amount in 1989–90					
None	28.5	7.5	55.4	1.6	7.1
Less than \$1,000	27.8	8.9	50.4	2.7	10.3
\$1,000–1,999	30.0	13.6	34.1	2.4	20.0
\$2,000–2,999	28.0	17.3	25.7	2.4	26.5
\$3,000 or more	27.7	55.4	7.1	3.8	6.0
Aid package at first institution in 1989–90					
No aid	27.1	7.0	60.2	1.5	4.2
Grants, no loans	31.6	19.5	40.5	3.1	5.3
Grants and loans	27.9	32.7	9.6	2.7	27.2
Loans, no grants	37.3	11.4	10.1	1.1	40.1
Other aid	30.7	10.9	50.4	1.7	6.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.4—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment as of spring 1994, by types of financial aid and family assistance used during postsecondary education

	Attained or still enrolled			No degree, not enrolled
	Total	Attained degree	No degree, enrolled	
Total	63.2	50.0	13.3	36.8
Received financial aid				
Did not receive financial aid	54.3	39.3	14.9	45.7
Received financial aid	69.5	57.5	12.1	30.5
Grants				
Did not receive grant	56.6	42.1	14.4	43.4
Received grant	70.5	58.5	12.0	29.5
Loans				
Did not receive loan	57.6	43.6	14.0	42.4
Received loan	75.1	63.4	11.7	24.9
Employer aid				
Did not receive employer aid	62.8	50.2	12.6	37.2
Received employer aid	68.5	46.9	21.6	31.5
Parents' financial contribution				
Did not use parental contribution	45.7	36.0	9.7	54.3
Used parental contribution	72.4	57.3	15.1	27.6
Spouse or other relative financial assistance				
Did not use spouse or relative financial assistance	60.6	47.9	12.7	39.4
Used spouse or relative financial assistance	69.2	54.7	14.6	30.8
Personal savings				
Did not use personal savings	42.7	37.3	5.4	57.3
Used personal savings	68.7	53.3	15.3	31.3
Loan from parents				
Did not use parental loan	66.6	52.6	14.0	33.4
Used parental loan	69.5	54.5	15.0	30.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.5—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who attained a degree or were still enrolled in 1994 according to financial aid receipt as of spring 1994 and level of first institution, by selected demographic characteristics

	Level of first institution							
	Received aid				Did not receive aid			
	Total	4-year	2-year	Less than 2-year	Total	4-year	2-year	Less than 2-year
	Attained or still enrolled							
Total	69.5	77.6	59.9	66.8	54.3	71.3	45.1	56.2
Gender								
Male	68.6	75.3	59.7	67.2	53.0	70.5	44.1	50.6
Female	79.6	60.0	66.6	55.6	72.1	46.3	61.4	70.3
Age when began at first institution								
18 years or younger	76.8	81.3	66.7	73.1	66.0	76.3	57.2	57.5
19 years	66.1	67.7	65.8	63.4	43.7	57.9	37.4	—
20–29 years	55.7	48.2	51.9	67.0	37.1	45.7	34.9	49.6
30 years or older	50.0	45.7	45.4	62.7	28.0	18.8	26.5	55.0
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*								
None	79.7	83.5	70.6	73.8	73.6	77.7	67.9	80.0
One	69.5	74.4	63.7	54.6	56.5	73.7	47.0	—
Two	60.4	51.2	56.9	78.7	46.3	51.4	45.5	41.8
Three or more	53.4	51.0	49.7	63.0	29.3	27.6	27.6	51.6
Socioeconomic status								
Lowest quartile	54.5	53.3	50.6	61.3	29.9	—	28.5	34.2
Middle quartiles	66.3	73.8	57.9	67.6	49.1	58.8	46.0	59.6
Highest quartile	81.6	84.3	73.7	85.5	64.5	76.4	50.8	65.0
Race–ethnicity of student								
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	83.0	86.2	—	—	62.6	85.9	—	—
Black, non-Hispanic	60.6	75.9	46.6	49.7	45.6	55.0	46.3	—
Hispanic	70.9	71.7	69.5	69.6	54.5	—	51.0	—
White, non-Hispanic	69.8	77.8	59.3	69.1	54.7	71.2	43.9	62.4
Marital status when began at first institution								
Not married	72.3	79.1	63.0	68.7	59.6	73.3	50.9	55.9
Married	55.3	55.5	51.0	63.9	28.3	—	26.6	63.5
Separated	54.9	—	—	62.2	—	—	—	—
Parental education								
Less than high school diploma	59.5	69.1	50.3	68.4	33.2	—	30.3	—
High school diploma	62.8	71.4	56.5	58.5	45.8	54.6	41.2	63.6
Some postsecondary	70.3	76.2	57.9	80.3	56.9	64.9	53.0	51.5
Bachelor's or higher	82.5	84.5	77.9	77.7	68.2	80.3	55.9	—
Dependency status in 1989–90								
Dependent	75.1	80.0	66.4	69.6	61.2	74.4	51.5	63.0
Independent	54.0	51.3	49.0	65.3	33.7	38.4	31.7	47.4

Table 15.5—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who attained a degree or were still enrolled in 1994 according to financial aid receipt as of spring 1994 and level of first institution, by selected demographic characteristics—Continued

	Level of first institution							
	Received aid				Did not receive aid			
	Total	4-year	2-year	Less than 2-year	Total	4-year	2-year	Less than 2-year
	Attained or still enrolled							
Income and dependency status in 1989–90								
Dependent								
Less than \$20,000	65.8	72.4	57.8	61.4	51.8	57.9	50.5	—
\$20,000–39,999	74.9	77.1	71.9	68.9	47.8	63.5	42.0	48.2
\$40,000–59,999	78.2	84.8	61.1	82.2	62.9	71.6	54.8	—
\$60,000 or more	88.3	87.3	90.8	—	74.7	82.0	63.0	—
Independent								
Less than \$10,000	56.1	52.2	54.5	61.2	44.7	58.4	42.6	—
\$10,000–19,999	53.1	63.5	40.2	67.8	31.8	—	28.3	—
\$20,000 or more	51.3	40.0	48.2	72.2	25.1	16.3	24.5	41.6
Total costs in 1989–90								
Less than \$4,000	64.1	72.7	59.3	60.0	46.3	59.8	43.5	32.5
\$4,000–7,999	69.0	74.9	61.5	62.9	62.4	72.6	53.4	61.2
\$8,000–11,999	70.2	80.2	50.5	69.6	59.8	76.2	40.2	—
\$12,000 or more	79.0	84.0	69.5	73.2	71.9	84.2	40.5	86.9

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.6—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who ever borrowed from any source as of spring 1994 according to level and control of last institution, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Level and control of last institution					Total borrowed for undergraduate education
	Public 4-year	Private, not-for-profit 4-year	Public less-than-4-year	Private, not-for-profit less-than-4-year	Private, for-profit less-than-4-year	
Total	54.1	63.2	32.7	55.0	72.2	48.9
Gender						
Male	55.4	67.3	32.9	71.2	65.9	49.0
Female	53.0	59.5	32.5	44.3	76.1	48.8
Age when began at first institution						
18 years or younger	53.4	64.9	40.2	58.8	71.2	52.7
19 years	58.2	70.0	36.0	—	79.8	51.2
20–29 years	62.1	45.6	31.0	35.0	76.3	47.3
30 years or older	43.5	34.6	10.9	—	57.9	24.7
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*						
None	51.9	65.1	39.8	61.0	69.8	53.0
One	56.1	64.5	34.6	59.4	78.1	50.8
Two	64.2	61.5	52.1	—	71.0	58.8
Three or more	56.0	45.1	21.0	52.0	71.8	36.1
Socioeconomic status						
Lowest quartile	64.8	67.4	24.2	45.6	69.8	42.6
Middle quartiles	63.2	72.1	33.6	62.8	79.8	53.0
Highest quartile	45.9	58.2	37.3	40.9	53.7	46.4
Race–ethnicity of student						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	58.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	51.7	59.0	—	—	—	47.5
Black, non-Hispanic	61.5	78.4	30.4	—	66.1	52.3
Hispanic	62.0	61.6	43.6	—	67.7	54.2
White, non-Hispanic	53.0	62.1	31.6	54.6	73.8	47.9
Dependency status in 1989–90						
Dependent	54.3	65.3	40.7	56.2	70.4	52.8
Independent	52.8	41.7	19.9	49.1	73.9	37.4
Income and dependency status in 1989–90						
Dependent						
Less than \$20,000	68.5	82.2	44.9	68.1	83.4	62.0
\$20,000–39,999	63.8	77.1	43.7	46.4	71.5	59.3
\$40,000–59,999	51.6	71.6	35.7	—	63.2	50.4
\$60,000 or more	34.6	43.0	35.6	—	45.2	37.4
Independent						
Less than \$10,000	52.3	59.9	21.7	46.4	76.9	43.6
\$10,000–19,999	65.2	—	27.2	—	83.6	45.4
\$20,000 or more	44.2	15.6	12.4	—	55.0	22.8

Table 15.6—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who ever borrowed from any source as of spring 1994 according to level and control of last institution by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Level and control of last institution					Total borrowed for undergraduate education
	Public 4-year	Private, not-for-profit 4-year	Public less-than-4-year	Private, not-for-profit less-than-4-year	Private, for-profit less-than-4-year	
Total costs in 1989–90						
Less than \$4,000	45.1	51.3	24.6	53.7	60.3	34.4
\$4,000–7,999	55.9	64.5	41.6	48.2	66.1	52.8
\$8,000–11,999	62.5	66.3	42.9	68.2	85.3	62.1
\$12,000 or more	66.3	64.7	53.4	58.8	79.2	65.8
Academic year of last enrollment						
1989–90	39.7	43.9	16.7	54.6	76.9	33.4
1990–91	45.1	67.0	29.7	37.8	71.7	47.3
1991–92	51.0	49.2	45.8	57.8	67.6	49.8
1992–93	48.8	61.2	47.0	—	72.0	54.0
1993–94	57.7	69.7	37.2	—	66.0	53.5
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994						
Attained degree	55.3	64.4	37.3	51.8	72.6	55.3
No degree, enrolled	54.9	69.3	31.7	—	—	47.6
No degree, not enrolled	50.5	55.3	30.5	59.3	71.0	40.8
Highest degree attained						
None	52.6	59.9	30.7	60.8	71.4	42.5
Certificate	56.8	—	30.1	60.8	70.9	53.5
Associate's degree	64.3	41.8	43.1	42.6	83.4	52.8
Bachelor's degree	53.3	65.2	43.0	—	—	57.3

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

* Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.7—Average amount borrowed by 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who ever borrowed from any source as of spring 1994 according to level and control of last institution, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Level and control of last institution					Total amount borrowed for undergraduate education
	Public 4-year	Private, not-for-profit 4-year	Public less-than-4-year	Private, not-for-profit less-than-4-year	Private, for-profit less-than-4-year	
Total	\$ 7,733	\$11,762	\$ 3,708	\$ 6,361	\$ 4,576	\$ 7,312
Gender						
Male	7,723	11,937	3,786	—	5,502	7,801
Female	7,740	11,591	3,650	6,140	4,111	6,935
Age when began at first institution						
18 years or younger	7,744	11,743	3,862	6,630	4,524	8,151
19 years	6,718	12,618	3,497	—	4,914	6,133
20–29 years	8,710	—	3,503	—	4,491	5,357
30 years or older	—	—	—	—	4,562	5,208
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ^a						
None	8,209	11,844	4,075	5,909	4,602	8,530
One	6,557	3,626	—	4,458	7,037	
Two	8,528	3,027	—	5,280	5,958	
Three or more	7,282	—	3,855	—	4,335	5,038
Socioeconomic status						
Lowest quartile	7,186	9,458	3,588	—	3,978	5,028
Middle quartiles	7,988	12,619	3,346	6,276	4,831	7,254
Highest quartile	7,480	11,340	4,744	—	4,633	8,307
Race–ethnicity of student						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,669	13,044	—	—	—	10,078
Black, non-Hispanic	7,894	10,928	3,459	—	4,850	6,963
Hispanic	6,456	10,823	—	—	4,571	6,211
White, non-Hispanic	7,576	11,884	3,679	6,882	4,567	7,335
Dependency status in 1989–90						
Dependent	7,644	11,730	3,701	6,314	4,844	7,811
Independent	8,512	12,393	3,722	—	4,311	5,425
Income and dependency status in 1989–90						
Dependent						
Less than \$20,000	7,368	12,168	3,624	—	4,377	7,029
\$20,000–39,999	8,073	12,098	3,081	—	4,700	7,969
\$40,000–59,999	7,800	11,633	4,455	—	6,112	8,509
\$60,000 or more	6,237	10,684	—	—	—	7,826
Independent						
Less than \$10,000	8,928	—	2,893	—	4,201	5,310
\$10,000–19,999	—	—	—	—	4,298	5,947
\$20,000 or more	—	—	—	—	4,722	4,880

Table 15.7—Average amount borrowed by 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who ever borrowed from any source as of spring 1994 according to level and control of last institution, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Level and control of last institution					Total amount borrowed for undergraduate education
	Public 4-year	Private, not-for-profit 4-year	Public less-than-4-year	Private, not-for-profit less-than-4-year	Private, for-profit less-than-4-year	
Total costs in 1989–90						
Less than \$4,000	6,850	—	3,435	—	4,543	5,832
\$4,000–7,999	7,759	9,294	3,422	—	3,936	6,614
\$8,000–11,999	7,670	11,462	3,759	—	4,753	7,380
\$12,000 or more	10,126	13,614	4,804	—	5,136	9,801
Academic year of last enrollment						
1989–90	—	—	—	—	3,990	3,487
1990–91	—	—	3,049	—	4,241	4,061
1991–92	6,468	9,657	3,195	—	5,453	5,368
1992–93	8,114	12,662	—	—	—	9,882
1993–94	8,128	11,871	4,476	—	5,970	8,289
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994						
Attained degree	8,449	12,671	4,231	7,973	4,955	8,319
No degree, enrolled	8,184	11,002	4,417	—	—	8,174
No degree, not enrolled	4,770	7,429	3,025	—	3,677	4,276
Highest degree attained						
None	6,484	8,909	3,293	—	3,831	5,520
Certificate	—	—	2,913	7,717	4,436	4,301
Associate's degree	7,153	—	4,342	—	7,277	6,541
Bachelor's degree	8,929	12,814	—	—	—	10,584

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.8a—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who owe on postsecondary loans as of spring 1994 according to overall persistence and attainment, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Total who owe on postsecondary loans	Overall persistence and attainment	
		Attained or still enrolled	No degree, no longer enrolled
Total	29.7	36.3	18.0
Gender			
Male	28.3	35.7	16.5
Female	30.9	36.7	19.4
Age when began at first institution			
18 years or younger	32.9	37.1	21.0
19 years	29.9	38.0	19.1
20–29 years	27.5	36.0	19.2
30 years or older	15.1	25.6	8.4
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*			
None	34.7	36.9	26.9
One	29.8	17.5	
Two	3.6	18.0	
Three or more	20.0	29.7	12.7
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	26.0	38.2	15.4
Middle quartiles	34.5	42.8	21.4
Highest quartile	25.5	29.4	13.9
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	27.8	31.7	—
Black, non-Hispanic	34.2	44.4	21.6
Hispanic	30.0	36.3	17.0
White, non-Hispanic	29.1	35.5	17.7
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	26.0	33.3	17.7
High school diploma	33.1	43.8	18.9
Some postsecondary	32.9	38.1	23.1
Bachelor's or higher	27.8	30.9	16.8
Dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent	32.5	37.4	20.5
Independent	22.2	31.5	14.4
Income and dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent			
Less than \$20,000	43.5	51.5	28.9
\$20,000–39,999	38.2	45.6	22.6
\$40,000–59,999	29.5	35.0	15.4
\$60,000 or more	16.6	18.4	8.6
Independent			
Less than \$10,000	27.6	33.0	21.6
\$10,000–19,999	26.5	38.3	16.9
\$20,000 or more	12.2	22.7	6.1

Table 15.8a—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who owe on postsecondary loans as of spring 1994 according to overall persistence and attainment, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Total who owe on postsecondary loans	Overall persistence and attainment	
		Attained or still enrolled	No degree, no longer enrolled
Total costs in 1989–90			
Less than \$4,000	15.4	22.2	7.5
\$4,000–7,999	32.8	35.9	26.4
\$8,000–11,999	42.6	49.5	27.0
\$12,000 or more	49.3	51.7	40.5
Level and control of last institution			
4-year			
Public	35.1	37.0	28.3
Private, not-for-profit	48.1	50.6	36.3
Private, for-profit	—	—	—
2-year			
Public	10.5	14.9	7.4
Private, not-for-profit	38.4	42.0	26.9
Private, for-profit	58.7	66.6	50.0
Less-than-2-year			
Public	16.1	15.3	17.1
Private, not-for-profit	18.8	—	—
Private, for-profit	50.8	55.0	39.6
Level of last institution			
4-year	38.8	41.0	30.0
2-year	15.8	21.9	11.0
Less-than-2-year	42.7	47.3	32.4
Control of last institution			
Public	22.3	28.7	12.9
Private, not-for-profit	46.9	49.6	34.8
Private, for-profit	52.9	57.6	43.7
Academic year of last enrollment			
1989–90	14.3	40.2	9.7
1990–91	25.5	38.3	15.2
1991–92	28.3	36.6	21.3
1992–93	38.4	38.5	37.5
1993–94	34.5	34.9	32.0
Highest degree attained			
None	20.4	27.4	18.0
Certificate	36.3	36.3	†
Associate's degree	32.0	32.0	†
Bachelor's degree	42.0	42.0	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.8b—Average amount owed on postsecondary loans as of spring 1994 by 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainments of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Average amount owed on postsecondary loans in 1994	Overall persistence and attainment	
		Attained or still enrolled	No degree, no longer enrolled
Total	\$ 6,887	\$ 7,745	\$ 3,804
Gender			
Male	7,577	8,550	4,221
Female	6,366	7,147	3,471
Age when began at first institution			
18 years or younger	7,798	8,439	4,559
19 years	5,673	6,794	2,706
20–29 years	4,808	5,589	3,401
30 years or older	4,300	5,263	2,447
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*			
None	8,032	8,762	4,352
One	6,997	4,326	—
Two	6,555	3,580	—
Three or more	4,271	5,109	2,812
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	4,577	4,936	3,803
Middle quartiles	6,690	7,732	3,442
Highest quartile	8,132	8,659	4,825
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,074	10,185	—
Black, non-Hispanic	6,557	7,712	3,631
Hispanic	5,300	5,698	3,546
White, non-Hispanic	6,928	7,820	3,747
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	4,845	5,834	2,730
High school diploma	6,184	6,924	3,896
Some postsecondary	6,792	7,804	3,689
Bachelor's or higher	8,597	9,219	4,565
Dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent	7,424	8,165	4,101
Independent	4,865	5,767	3,219
Income and dependency status in 1989–90			
Dependent			
Less than \$20,000	6,607	7,519	3,603
\$20,000–39,999	7,499	8,277	4,210
\$40,000–59,999	8,083	8,681	4,552
\$60,000 or more	7,953	8,258	—
Independent			
Less than \$10,000	4,776	5,675	3,247
\$10,000–19,999	5,353	6,339	3,515
\$20,000 or more	4,313	5,111	—

Table 15.8b—Average amount owed on postsecondary loans as of spring 1994 by 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to overall persistence and attainment, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Average amount owed on postsecondary loans in 1994	Overall persistence and attainment	
		Attained or still enrolled	No degree, no longer enrolled
Total costs in 1989–90			
Less than \$4,000	5,699	6,641	2,431
\$4,000–7,999	6,322	7,133	3,999
\$8,000–11,999	6,932	7,556	4,324
\$12,000 or more	8,761	9,668	4,396
Level and control of last institution			
4-year			
Public	7,507	8,147	4,434
Private, not-for-profit	11,337	11,980	7,021
Private, for-profit	—	—	—
2-year			
Public	3,229	3,657	2,612
Private, not-for-profit	5,820	6,602	—
Private, for-profit	4,234	4,729	3,517
Less-than-2-year			
Public	—	—	—
Private, not-for-profit	—	—	—
Private, for-profit	2,950	3,226	1,923
Level of last institution			
4-year	8,860	9,545	5,183
2-year	3,741	4,273	2,921
Less-than-2-year	2,915	3,194	1,996
Control of last institution			
Public	6,399	7,250	3,612
Private, not-for-profit	10,970	11,656	6,519
Private, for-profit	3,472	3,750	2,762
Academic year of last enrollment			
1989–90	2,312	2,573	2,118
1990–91	2,854	3,031	2,493
1991–92	4,710	5,409	3,712
1992–93	9,289	9,996	5,681
1993–94	7,995	8,357	5,054
Highest degree attained			
None	5,090	7,462	3,804
Certificate	3,250	3,250	†
Associate's degree	5,630	5,630	†
Bachelor's degree	10,355	10,355	†

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

†Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.9a—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who borrowed for postsecondary education according to loan repayment arrangements as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Currently repaying educational loans	Receiving help making payments
Total	51.6	16.9
Gender		
Male	49.8	17.1
Female	52.9	16.8
Age when began at first institution		
18 years or younger	46.4	20.2
19 years	55.6	19.1
20–29 years	68.6	10.0
30 years or older	71.6	8.7
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*		
None	46.7	21.3
One	47.3	19.0
Two	62.7	13.2
Three or more	69.0	9.1
Socioeconomic status		
Lowest quartile	61.3	7.1
Middle quartiles	54.3	15.8
Highest quartile	43.3	24.9
Race–ethnicity of student		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	37.5	26.5
Black, non-Hispanic	44.7	12.4
Hispanic	56.2	12.4
White, non-Hispanic	52.8	17.8
Dependency status in 1989–90		
Dependent	46.8	20.0
Independent	70.3	8.7
Income and dependency status in 1989–90		
Dependent		
Less than \$20,000	49.0	13.0
\$20,000–39,999	46.4	21.4
\$40,000–59,999	48.7	21.4
\$60,000 or more	39.6	32.5
Independent		
Less than \$10,000	65.9	8.6
\$10,000–19,999	76.2	5.9
\$20,000 or more	73.4	14.1
Total costs in 1989–90		
Less than \$4,000	40.6	16.1
\$4,000–7,999	45.0	18.1
\$8,000–11,999	56.7	17.2
\$12,000 or more	68.4	16.3

Table 15.9a—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who borrowed for postsecondary education according to loan repayment arrangements as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Currently repaying educational loans	Receiving help making payments
Amount borrowed for postsecondary education		
Less than \$5,000	56.7	14.9
\$5,000–9,999	54.2	16.4
\$10,000–14,999	45.9	17.0
\$15,000–19,999	38.2	22.3
\$20,000 or more	36.5	37.5
Amount owed on postsecondary loans		
Less than \$5,000	57.3	16.7
\$5,000–9,999	51.4	16.3
\$10,000–14,999	41.5	14.3
\$15,000–19,999	34.2	19.2
\$20,000 or more	29.8	35.8
Level and control of last institution		
4-year		
Public	34.3	22.4
Private, not-for-profit	50.4	19.3
Private, for-profit	—	—
2-year		
Public	69.0	12.4
Private, not-for-profit	51.6	4.3
Private, for-profit	76.8	15.3
Less-than-2-year		
Public	—	—
Private, not-for-profit	—	—
Private, for-profit	81.8	10.2
Level of last institution		
4-year	40.0	21.7
2-year	70.6	13.1
Less-than-2-year	81.9	12.1
Control of last institution		
Public	43.0	19.3
Private, not-for-profit	50.7	18.4
Private, for-profit	78.8	13.3
Academic year of last enrollment		
1989–90	78.6	10.1
1990–91	91.4	16.7
1991–92	76.0	12.0
1992–93	70.8	15.2
1993–94	28.8	25.1
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994		
Attained degree	52.1	17.7
No degree, enrolled	25.5	29.1
No degree, not enrolled	69.1	13.1

Table 15.9a—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who borrowed for postsecondary education according to loan repayment arrangements as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Currently repaying educational loans	Receiving help making payments
Highest degree attained		
None	52.3	16.1
Certificate	80.2	10.8
Associate's degree	53.1	20.6
Bachelor's degree	41.1	21.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 15.9b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who borrowed for postsecondary education and are currently repaying loans according to average monthly loan payment as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Less than \$50	\$50–99	\$100–149	\$150–199	\$200 or more
Total	8.1	54.5	20.3	8.9	8.3
Gender					
Male	7.9	47.7	24.1	11.2	9.1
Female	8.2	59.4	17.6	7.2	7.6
Age when began at first institution					
18 years or younger	9.4	47.3	23.6	8.0	11.7
19 years	7.3	70.3	8.9	8.1	5.4
20–29 years	6.3	58.2	23.3	9.4	2.8
30 years or older	7.2	72.9	9.4	8.2	2.3
Number of risk factors when began at first institution [*]					
None	7.8	49.2	21.0	9.3	12.8
One	54.4	22.8	6.0	8.4	
Two	57.0	20.5	7.6	2.4	
Three or more	7.2	63.0	17.9	8.9	3.1
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	4.3	67.6	16.7	7.7	3.7
Middle quartiles	10.1	52.4	21.3	9.5	6.8
Highest quartile	6.4	50.5	20.5	8.4	14.1
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.6	33.0	19.2	11.0	27.2
Black, non-Hispanic	15.0	56.8	10.3	11.6	6.3
Hispanic	3.5	56.2	26.5	10.8	2.9
White, non-Hispanic	7.8	55.2	20.5	8.3	8.2
Dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent	8.3	50.8	21.9	9.2	9.9
Independent	7.6	64.6	16.3	8.3	3.3

Table 15.9b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who borrowed for postsecondary education and are currently repaying loans, according to average monthly loan payment as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Less than \$50	\$50–99	\$100–149	\$150–199	\$200 or more
Income and dependency status in 1989–90					
Dependent					
Less than \$20,000	7.1	58.3	19.6	8.1	7.0
\$20,000–39,999	10.0	49.3	21.1	11.9	7.7
\$40,000–59,999	6.3	44.0	26.1	7.2	16.4
\$60,000 or more	10.2	49.3	22.5	6.3	11.7
Independent					
Less than \$10,000	10.2	56.0	21.7	8.9	3.2
\$10,000–19,999	3.0	75.5	10.8	6.4	4.2
\$20,000 or more	9.1	68.0	11.0	10.3	1.6
Total costs in 1989–90					
Less than \$4,000	11.0	48.8	26.4	9.6	4.3
\$4,000–7,999	8.2	63.0	18.1	5.8	4.8
\$8,000–11,999	7.0	57.3	20.3	6.2	9.1
\$12,000 or more	7.2	46.0	19.5	13.8	13.5
Amount borrowed for postsecondary education					
Less than \$5,000	9.6	74.8	9.4	3.8	2.4
\$5,000–9,999	8.0	49.2	34.1	6.0	2.7
\$10,000–14,999	4.7	25.3	25.8	21.1	23.2
\$15,000–19,999	5.5	23.2	20.8	22.0	28.5
\$20,000 or more	4.3	9.3	17.3	30.9	38.2
Amount owed on postsecondary loans					
Less than \$5,000	8.8	67.9	14.8	5.5	3.1
\$5,000–9,999	7.7	39.5	37.3	5.5	9.9
\$10,000–14,999	4.9	25.1	22.1	27.9	20.0
\$15,000–19,999	4.6	15.7	16.5	28.1	35.1
\$20,000 or more	6.9	9.8	13.9	25.8	43.5
Level and control of last institution					
4-year					
Public	9.1	50.3	24.0	8.3	8.3
Private, not-for-profit	8.2	33.1	24.6	14.4	19.6
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—
2-year					
Public	10.1	74.4	9.2	3.0	3.4
Private, not-for-profit	0	55.3	10.2	2.6	31.9
Private, for-profit	8.5	55.8	25.4	8.1	2.3

Table 15.9b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who borrowed for postsecondary education and are currently repaying loans according to average monthly loan payment as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Less than \$50	\$50–99	\$100–149	\$150–199	\$200 or more
Less-than-2-year					
Public	—	—	—	—	—
Private, not-for-profit	—	—	—	—	—
Private, for-profit	5.2	67.6	21.3	4.9	1.0
Level of last institution					
4-year	8.7	42.9	24.2	10.9	13.4
2-year	9.0	66.4	15.4	4.9	4.2
Less-than-2-year	6.5	65.8	19.5	7.1	1.1
Control of last institution					
Public	10.0	58.9	17.7	7.2	6.2
Private, not-for-profit	7.6	34.7	23.7	13.7	20.3
Private, for-profit	6.4	63.3	22.6	6.0	1.7
Academic year of last enrollment					
1989–90	12.3	73.2	9.6	3.8	1.0
1990–91	8.9	66.6	19.8	4.1	0.7
1991–92	1.4	56.8	25.8	5.9	10.0
1992–93	2.8	35.7	30.1	13.3	18.1
1993–94	15.4	54.9	14.0	9.4	6.2
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994					
Attained degree	5.0	51.0	23.3	10.0	10.6
No degree, enrolled	37.7	47.1	8.5	2.9	3.8
No degree, not enrolled	9.6	63.6	16.9	5.5	4.3
Highest degree attained					
None	14.7	60.6	15.4	5.1	4.3
Certificate	5.1	68.7	17.3	8.3	0.5
Associate's degree	6.2	63.4	15.8	4.7	10.0
Bachelor's degree	4.6	32.6	30.8	13.3	18.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Section 16

Marriage, Family Formation, Civic Participation, and Further Education Activities

Section 16

Marriage, Family Formation, Civic Participation, and Further Education

Marriage

- More than one-quarter (26 percent) of students who began their postsecondary education in 1989–90 were married in spring of 1994. Of these students, more than half (56 percent) had been married before entering postsecondary education, 20 percent had done so while enrolled; and 24 percent had married after they left postsecondary education. (tables 16.1a–16.1b)
- Women were more likely than men to report being married in spring 1994 (31 percent compared with 20 percent), as well as to be separated, divorced, or widowed (9 percent compared with 4 percent). (table 16.1a)
- Older students and those with lower socioeconomic status (SES) were more likely to report being married in spring 1994 and to have married before postsecondary education than their younger and higher socioeconomic counterparts. (tables 16.1a–16.1b)
- Bachelor's degree attainers were more likely to report being never married in spring 1994 (88 percent) than their counterparts who had not obtained a degree (61 percent) or those who had obtained an associate's degree (72 percent) or a certificate (48 percent). (table 16.1a)

Family Formation

- More than one-quarter (27 percent) of students reported having children by the spring of 1994. Of these more than half (57 percent) had their first child before entering postsecondary education, 15 percent had them while enrolled, and 28 percent after their last term. (tables 16.2a–16.2b)
- Female, older, and lower SES students were more likely to report having children, and more likely to report having had their first child before entering postsecondary education. (tables 16.2a–16.2b)
- Reflecting the different age distributions within institutional sectors, an inverse relationship existed between level of first institution and the likelihood of having children in 1994. Those who had enrolled in less-than-2-year institution in 1989–90 were five times as likely as those who began in 4-year institutions (59 percent compared with 11 percent) to have children and were also more likely to have had their first child before entering postsecondary education. (tables 16.2a–16.2b)

Civic Participation

- Nearly one-third of all 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students reported having participated in volunteer/community service in the past 2 years (32 percent), and a similar proportion reported having done so in the spring of 1994 (31 percent). (table 16.3)
- The types of volunteer/community organizations students most frequently reported working with in the past 2 years were community or social action groups (26 percent), church groups (21 percent), and youth organizations (21 percent). (table 16.3)
- Those who had attained a bachelor's degree were more likely to report participating in volunteer/community service in the past 2 years (48 percent) than their counterparts who did not obtain a degree (26 percent) or had attained an associate's degree (29 percent) or a certificate (26 percent). (table 16.3)
- Three-quarters (75 percent) of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students reported being registered to vote as of spring 1994; 74 percent reported voting in a local, state, or national election; and 71 percent voted in the 1992 presidential election. (tables 16.4a–16.4b)

Graduate School

- Half (51 percent) of all students who had attained a bachelor's degree by June 1993 reported that they intended to apply or had applied to graduate school; 11 percent had been accepted and enrolled as of spring 1994. (table 16.5)
- A positive relationship existed between the likelihood of attending graduate school and SES, with 13 percent of bachelor's degree holders from the highest quartile attending, compared with 9 percent of those from the middle and 5 percent of those from the lowest quartile. (table 16.5)
- Twice as many bachelor's degree attainers who started in 4-year institutions went on to attend graduate school (12 percent) than those who started in 2-year institutions (6 percent). (table 16.5)

Licensing Examinations

- Fourteen percent of all 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students had taken licensing exams as of the spring 1994. Among the most common exams reported were teachers (21 percent) and medical licensing exams (22 percent). (table 16.6)
- Although men and women were just about as likely to take licensing exams (13 percent compared with 15 percent), they differed in the type of licensing exams taken. Specifically, women were more likely than men to report having taken teachers (29 percent compared with 11 percent), nursing (15 percent compared with 2 percent), medical (27 percent compared with 15 percent), and cosmetology (13 percent compared with 3 percent) licensing exams. On the other hand, men were more likely than women to take business (18 percent compared with 7 percent) and engineering exams (6 percent compared with 0.4 percent). (table 16.6)

Table 16.1a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to marital status in spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Never married	Married	Divorced, widowed, separated
Total	67.5	26.0	6.4
Gender			
Male	76.7	19.7	3.6
Female	59.7	31.4	8.9
Age in 1994			
24 years or younger	81.5	16.8	1.8
25–29 years	50.1	39.4	10.5
30–34 years	19.1	56.8	24.0
35 years or older	5.7	65.7	28.6
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*			
None	84.2	14.6	1.2
One	18.3	1.2	
Two	27.2	9.1	
Three or more	28.7	52.3	19.0
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	40.2	38.9	20.9
Middle quartiles	62.1	31.1	6.8
Highest quartile	83.6	15.6	0.9
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	74.7	13.8	11.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	79.5	20.1	0.4
Black, non-Hispanic	80.6	12.7	6.7
Hispanic	75.7	19.4	4.9
White, non-Hispanic	64.5	28.7	6.8
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	40.6	46.6	12.8
High school diploma	60.5	31.7	7.8
Some postsecondary	75.6	20.4	4.0
Bachelor's or higher	81.8	16.3	1.9
Level and control of first institution			
4-year			
Public	80.6	17.3	2.1
Private, not-for-profit	83.8	14.5	1.7
Private, for-profit	—	—	—
2-year			
Public	60.9	31.4	7.7
Private, not-for-profit	71.3	26.7	2.1
Private, for-profit	46.1	40.6	13.3
Less-than-2-year			
Public	35.1	44.2	20.7
Private, not-for-profit	53.2	37.8	9.1
Private, for-profit	39.5	40.2	20.3

Table 16.1a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to marital status in spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Never married	Married	Divorced, widowed, separated
Level of first institution			
4-year	81.6	16.4	2.0
2-year	60.2	31.9	7.9
Less-than-2-year	39.0	41.0	20.0
Control of first institution			
Public	67.9	26.3	5.8
Private, not-for-profit	81.8	16.3	1.9
Private, for-profit	42.0	40.3	17.7
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994			
Attained degree	74.3	21.4	4.3
No degree, enrolled	78.6	16.8	4.6
No degree, not enrolled	54.1	35.8	10.1
Highest degree attained			
None	60.7	30.8	8.6
Certificate	48.4	39.8	11.8
Associate's degree	71.5	25.3	3.2
Bachelor's degree	88.3	10.7	1.0

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 16.1b—Percentage distribution of ever married 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students as of spring 1994 according to timing of marriage, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Before postsecondary education	While enrolled in postsecondary education	After last term
Total	55.7	19.9	24.4
Gender			
Male 53.5	19.4	27.1	
Female	56.8	20.2	23.0
Age in 1994			
24 years or younger	9.7	41.3	49.0
25–29 years	59.2	17.3	23.5
30–34 years	85.3	2.7	12.0
35 years or older	99.6	0	0.3
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*			
None 4.8	48.7	46.5	
One 7.2	35.1	57.7	
Two 46.2	23.4	30.5	
Three or more	83.5	6.2	10.3
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	85.7	4.8	9.6
Middle quartiles	56.4	21.2	22.5
Highest quartile	10.8	38.3	50.8
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	59.8	17.5	22.7
Black, non-Hispanic	61.9	13.1	25.1
Hispanic	61.2	22.6	16.2
White, non-Hispanic	55.0	20.4	24.6
Marital status in 1994			
Never married	†	†	†
Married	44.2	24.5	31.3
Divorced, widowed, separated	84.1	9.4	6.5
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	77.7	11.1	11.3
High school diploma	53.0	16.8	30.1
Some postsecondary	45.5	26.6	27.9
Bachelor's or higher	28.7	38.1	33.2
Level and control of first institution			
4-year			
Public	24.3	44.8	30.9
Private, not-for-profit	28.7	43.6	27.8
Private, for-profit	—	—	—
2-year			
Public	62.7	13.5	23.8
Private, not-for-profit	23.2	38.0	38.8
Private, for-profit	52.6	15.6	31.8
Less-than-2-year			
Public	66.9	11.9	21.2
Private, not-for-profit	—	—	—
Private, for-profit	64.7	7.5	27.8

Table 16.1b—Percentage distribution of earnings by 1994 enrollment status and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Before postsecondary education	While enrolled in postsecondary education	After last term
Level of first institution			
4-year	25.6	44.4	30.0
2-year	60.7	14.4	25.0
Less-than-2-year	65.5	8.7	25.8
Control of first institution			
Public	54.0	20.7	25.3
Private, not-for-profit	30.3	41.0	28.7
Private, for-profit	60.5	10.3	29.2
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994			
Attained degree	47.1	27.3	25.6
No degree, enrolled	43.8	56.2	0
No degree, not enrolled	59.3	9.5	31.2
Highest degree attained			
None	57.1	16.2	26.7
Certificate	64.0	14.1	22.0
Associate's degree	36.9	30.8	32.4
Bachelor's degree	20.2	53.2	26.6

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 16.2a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to the number of children in spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	None	One or more
Total	73.1	26.9
Gender		
Male	81.2	18.8
Female	66.2	33.8
Age in 1994		
24 years or younger	87.2	12.8
25–29 years	55.6	44.4
30–34 years	27.3	72.7
35 years or older	10.8	89.2
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*		
None	90.5	9.5
One	87.2	12.8
Two	72.7	27.3
Three or more	31.4	68.6
Socioeconomic status		
Lowest quartile	38.7	61.3
Middle quartiles	68.4	31.6
Highest quartile	91.1	8.9
Race–ethnicity of student		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	81.7	18.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	84.6	15.4
Black, non-Hispanic	60.6	39.4
Hispanic	72.0	28.0
White, non-Hispanic	74.0	26.0
Marital status in 1994		
Never married	92.7	7.3
Married	36.0	64.0
Divorced, widowed, separated	19.8	80.2
Parental education		
Less than high school diploma	45.4	54.6
High school diploma	67.4	32.6
Some postsecondary	78.7	21.3
Bachelor's or higher	87.9	12.1
Level and control of first institution		
4-year		
Public	88.1	11.9
Private, not-for-profit	91.2	8.8
Private, for-profit	—	—
2-year		
Public	65.2	34.8
Private, not-for-profit	78.5	21.5
Private, for-profit	53.3	46.7
Less-than-2-year		
Public	42.6	57.4
Private, not-for-profit	52.1	47.9
Private, for-profit	40.4	59.6

Table 16.2a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to the number of children in spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	None	One or more
Level of first institution		
4-year	89.1	10.9
2-year	64.8	35.2
Less-than-2-year	41.3	58.7
Control of first institution		
Public	73.5	26.5
Private, not-for-profit	89.1	10.9
Private, for-profit	45.3	54.7
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994		
Attained degree	80.8	19.2
No degree, enrolled	83.9	16.1
No degree, not enrolled	58.6	41.4
Highest degree attained		
None	65.4	34.6
Certificate	51.6	48.4
Associate's degree	80.9	19.1
Bachelor's degree	95.2	4.8

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 16.2b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who had children in spring 1994 according to the timing of first child, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Before postsecondary education	While enrolled in postsecondary education	After last term
Total	57.3	15.2	27.5
Gender			
Male	47.6	18.8	33.6
Female	61.9	13.4	24.7
Age in 1994			
24 years or younger	11.5	30.0	58.4
25–29 years	54.5	18.0	27.5
30–34 years	82.2	6.4	11.4
35 years or older	98.3	0.1	1.6
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*			
None	3.7	36.7	59.6
One	26.4	67.5	
Two	44.0	34.5	
Three or more	79.8	7.1	13.1
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	78.1	5.9	15.9
Middle quartiles	54.7	18.8	26.5
Highest quartile	15.1	23.9	61.0
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	49.7	24.6	25.7
Black, non-Hispanic	52.2	21.3	26.4
Hispanic	48.5	27.6	23.9
White, non-Hispanic	59.5	12.6	27.9
Marital status in 1994			
Never married	33.2	31.6	35.2
Married	55.2	13.9	30.9
Divorced, widowed, separated	84.2	7.2	8.6
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	72.9	6.0	21.1
High school diploma	53.5	14.2	32.3
Some postsecondary	46.6	21.5	31.9
Bachelor's or higher	33.2	32.6	34.2
Level and control of first institution			
4-year			
Public	30.3	35.7	34.0
Private, not-for-profit	36.3	33.1	30.6
Private, for-profit	—	—	—
2-year			
Public	62.3	12.4	25.3
Private, not-for-profit	33.1	27.0	39.9
Private, for-profit	57.4	7.3	35.3

Table 16.2b—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who had children in spring 1994 according to the timing of first child, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Before postsecondary education	While enrolled in postsecondary education	After last term
Less-than-2-year			
Public	64.8	13.9	21.3
Private, not-for-profit	81.3	2.0	16.7
Private, for-profit	64.1	5.2	30.7
Level of first institution			
4-year	31.9	35.0	33.1
2-year	61.2	12.2	26.6
Less-than-2-year	64.8	6.9	28.3
Control of first institution			
Public	56.9	16.5	26.6
Private, not-for-profit	39.7	29.0	31.3
Private, for-profit	62.0	5.8	32.2
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994			
Attained degree	58.7	18.6	22.7
No degree, enrolled	45.3	54.3	0.4
No degree, not enrolled	57.2	7.3	35.5
Highest degree attained			
None	55.8	13.1	31.1
Certificate	69.5	8.3	22.2
Associate's degree	47.5	23.9	28.6
Bachelor's degree	24.9	59.9	15.2

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 16.3—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students participating in volunteer/community service activities, and type of volunteer/community service organizations involved with within the past 2 years, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Participated in any volunteer/community service in last 2 years	Currently doing any volunteer work in 1994	Type of volunteer/community service organization					
			Service organization	Community ctr/social action/neighbor group	Church/church-related group	Hospital/nursing home	Youth organization	Educational organization
Total	32.4	31.2	12.6	26.3	20.9	11.7	20.9	10.2
Gender								
Male	30.1	28.2	13.1	23.1	18.8	9.2	23.8	7.9
Female	34.4	33.4	12.2	28.7	22.5	13.6	18.8	11.9
Age in 1994								
24 years or younger	34.0	27.1	13.5	26.7	18.1	12.9	20.6	9.6
25–29 years	20.2	37.1	14.2	27.6	22.2	12.8	20.9	5.7
30–34 years	27.1	57.8	13.3	25.4	39.1	13.1	31.7	20.5
35 years or older	36.8	43.6	3.6	20.8	35.5	5.6	23.2	12.0
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*								
None	35.9	26.0	13.5	27.5	19.2	12.4	18.2	9.4
One	30.8	27.4	15.8	26.4	14.7	18.3	19.7	10.7
Two	28.4	41.3	11.0	23.3	26.3	6.7	26.0	3.4
Three or more	28.8	28.8	40.8	8.9	23.7	29.6	7.8	28.0
Socioeconomic status								
Lowest quartile	26.1	47.9	10.6	22.3	26.2	10.1	25.9	10.4
Middle quartiles	28.1	31.3	10.6	26.1	24.4	10.6	18.7	9.9
Highest quartile	39.7	27.1	14.7	27.4	16.8	13.1	21.5	10.4
Race–ethnicity of student								
American Indian/Alaskan Native	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	34.1	48.0	8.2	24.1	14.7	10.0	12.5	25.0
Black, non-Hispanic	27.1	36.3	6.5	27.6	28.4	9.1	29.3	12.3
Hispanic	28.4	32.8	12.4	19.7	20.7	6.4	14.2	12.0
White, non-Hispanic	33.3	30.0	13.5	27.1	20.5	12.6	20.8	9.2
Marital status in 1994								
Never married	33.5	27.5	13.7	27.0	16.5	13.1	19.2	10.4
Married	30.5	37.3	10.3	23.8	33.7	6.8	24.3	9.6
Divorced, widowed, separated	29.6	46.3	9.8	30.2	15.9	17.5	26.1	7.8

Table 16.3—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students participating in volunteer/community service activities, and type of volunteer/community service organizations involved with within the past 2 years, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Participated in any volunteer/ community service in last 2 years	Currently doing any volunteer work in 1994	Type of volunteer/community service organization					
			Service organization	Community ctr/social action/ neighbor group	Church/ church- related group	Hospital/ nursing home	Youth organization	Educational organization
Parental education								
Less than high school diploma	23.3	39.2	11.8	23.7	24.1	8.6	26.7	13.6
High school diploma	26.4	30.6	12.7	22.4	22.6	13.2	19.5	9.2
Some postsecondary	31.0	30.6	12.5	28.7	22.6	9.9	20.9	9.2
Bachelor's or higher	42.4	29.0	13.6	28.7	17.1	13.1	21.9	9.9
Level and control of first institution								
4-year								
Public	37.4	27.9	16.9	31.5	16.7	12.8	21.3	9.9
Private, not-for-profit	50.0	26.6	14.0	29.6	19.8	11.0	20.0	8.0
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-year								
Public	26.6	36.1	8.3	19.3	24.7	13.5	21.3	11.7
Private, not-for-profit	34.9	24.8	21.5	20.5	39.8	10.4	12.7	4.4
Private, for-profit	19.6	28.4	8.2	17.2	17.4	12.4	28.7	10.3
Less-than-2-year								
Public	10.3	38.6	1.3	15.8	20.5	11.3	22.1	20.4
Private, not-for-profit	18.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private, for-profit	21.0	40.5	7.3	29.7	30.2	3.1	32.2	9.9
Level of first institution								
4-year	41.5	27.4	15.8	30.8	17.9	12.1	20.8	9.2
2-year	26.3	35.1	8.9	19.2	25.0	13.3	21.3	11.3
Less-than-2-year	18.5	39.3	6.3	27.3	29.7	4.0	29.8	10.9
Control of first institution								
Public	30.3	32.2	12.4	25.1	20.9	13.1	21.3	11.0
Private, not-for-profit	47.7	26.4	14.5	28.8	21.7	10.9	19.2	7.7
Private, for-profit	20.5	36.1	7.6	25.2	25.5	6.5	31.0	10.1
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994								
Attained degree	37.9	27.7	12.5	27.1	18.0	12.3	22.7	10.6
No degree, enrolled	34.1	32.4	12.1	24.7	18.5	11.9	22.7	13.4
No degree, not enrolled	23.5	37.6	13.7	24.5	30.0	12.0	17.8	6.9

Table 16.3—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students participating in volunteer/community service activities, and type of volunteer/community service organizations involved with within the past 2 years, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Participated in any volunteer/ community service in last 2 years	Currently doing any volunteer work in 1994	Type of volunteer/community service organization					
			Service organization	Community ctr/social action/ neighbor group	Church/ church- related group	Hospital/ nursing home	Youth organization	Educational organization
Highest degree attained								
None	26.4	35.8	13.1	24.6	26.0	11.9	19.5	9.2
Certificate	25.7	30.8	11.8	15.6	22.1	11.6	25.5	11.6
Associate's degree	29.0	26.6	3.3	17.8	19.0	11.9	29.1	5.3
Bachelor's degree	47.7	27.2	15.1	32.5	16.6	12.5	20.2	11.8

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Table 16.4a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to current voter registration status in spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Currently registered	Previously registered, but not currently registered	Never registered	Not eligible to register
Total	75.3	8.0	13.8	2.9
Gender				
Male	76.0	8.8	12.1	3.1
Female	74.6	7.3	15.4	2.7
Age in 1994				
24 years or younger	76.9	7.1	13.7	2.3
25–29 years	64.7	10.7	19.5	5.2
30–34 years	71.0	11.7	8.5	8.8
35 years or older	82.2	9.9	5.9	2.0
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*				
None	81.0	5.7	11.6	1.7
One	73.8	8.6	14.4	3.3
Two	63.9	10.2	19.8	6.1
Three or more	72.9	10.6	13.0	3.5
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	65.9	9.9	15.1	9.1
Middle quartiles	74.6	7.6	15.1	2.7
Highest quartile	79.5	7.8	11.9	0.9
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	74.8	11.2	11.4	2.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	52.2	8.3	15.6	24.0
Black, non-Hispanic	80.7	4.4	11.9	3.0
Hispanic	60.9	6.8	19.3	12.9
White, non-Hispanic	77.3	8.5	13.5	0.8
Marital status in 1994				
Never married	77.2	7.3	12.6	3.0
Married	74.8	9.3	13.3	2.7
Divorced, widowed, separated	73.4	11.2	14.5	0.9
Parental education				
Less than high school diploma	65.4	10.7	15.9	8.0
High school diploma	71.9	9.2	16.7	2.2
Some postsecondary	79.1	6.2	13.3	1.4
Bachelor's or higher	78.8	7.2	11.0	2.9
Level and control of first institution				
4-year				
Public	80.1	6.9	11.0	2.0
Private, not-for-profit	80.9	6.1	10.5	2.5
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—
2-year				
Public	74.1	8.5	14.2	3.3
Private, not-for-profit	76.5	5.5	14.3	3.8
Private, for-profit	65.0	8.9	22.8	3.3
Less-than-2-year				
Public	76.0	9.1	12.7	2.2
Private, not-for-profit	70.7	6.9	5.5	17.0
Private, for-profit	62.7	13.8	19.4	4.1

Table 16.4a—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to current voter registration status in spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Currently registered	Previously registered, but not currently registered	Never registered	Not eligible to register
Level of first institution				
4-year	80.3	6.7	10.9	2.1
2-year	73.5	8.4	14.8	3.3
Less-than-2-year	65.9	12.5	17.5	4.1
Control of first institution				
Public	76.5	7.9	12.9	2.7
Private, not-for-profit	80.2	6.1	10.8	2.9
Private, for-profit	63.6	11.9	20.7	3.8
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994				
Attained degree	78.0	6.8	12.6	2.6
No degree, enrolled	78.6	4.9	11.9	4.5
No degree, not enrolled	71.3	10.8	15.0	2.9
Highest degree attained				
None	73.2	9.3	14.2	3.3
Certificate	73.5	7.5	15.7	3.2
Associate's degree	75.6	7.0	15.1	2.3
Bachelor's degree	81.3	6.4	9.9	2.4

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 16.4b—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who recently voted, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Voted in local/state/ national election since 2/92	Voted in 1992 presidential election
Total	74.1	70.6
Gender		
Male	72.5	69.2
Female	75.4	71.9
Age in 1994		
24 years or younger	74.1	70.5
25–29 years	63.9	58.5
30–34 years	70.0	66.4
35 years or older	82.5	81.3
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*		
None	77.1	73.3
One	73.2	68.9
Two	66.0	65.2
Three or more	70.6	67.3
Socioeconomic status		
Lowest quartile	71.3	68.1
Middle quartiles	72.9	69.4
Highest quartile	76.1	72.8
Race–ethnicity of student		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	65.8	61.5
Black, non-Hispanic	73.9	70.2
Hispanic	66.3	59.0
White, non-Hispanic	75.0	72.1
Marital status in 1994		
Never married	75.6	71.7
Married	71.2	68.5
Divorced, widowed, separated	69.5	68.1
Parental education		
Less than high school diploma	70.2	64.6
High school diploma	68.2	64.6
Some postsecondary	77.1	73.9
Bachelor's or higher	77.1	74.1
Level and control of first institution		
4-year		
Public	79.7	76.1
Private, not-for-profit	79.6	76.0
Private, for profit	—	—
2-year		
Public	70.2	67.4
Private, not-for-profit	72.2	66.9
Private, for-profit	60.3	56.3
Less-than-2-year		
Public	62.5	57.2
Private, not-for-profit	84.9	82.4
Private, for-profit	63.6	57.8

Table 16.4b—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who recently voted, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Voted in local, state, national election since 2/92	Voted in 1992 presidential election
Level of first institution		
4-year	79.7	76.1
2-year	69.6	66.6
Less-than-2-year	64.3	58.7
Control of first institution		
Public	73.8	70.6
Private, not-for-profit	78.9	75.1
Private, for-profit	62.4	57.2
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994		
Attained degree	76.9	73.7
No degree, enrolled	79.6	75.1
No degree, not enrolled	66.6	63.1
Highest degree attained		
None	70.1	
Certificate	66.4	66.3
Associate's degree	69.0	71.5
Bachelor's degree	74.1	77.8

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 16.5—Percentage of 1989–1990 beginning postsecondary students who had attained a bachelor's degree by June 1993 according to graduate school application and attendance, as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Applied or intended to apply to graduate school	Attended graduate school
Bachelor's degree attainers by June 1993		
Total	51.4	11.1
Gender		
Male	48.1	11.1
Female	54.0	11.1
Age in 1994		
24 years or younger	51.8	11.3
25–29 years	37.9	4.0
30–34 years	—	—
35 years or older	—	—
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*		
None	50.8	11.6
One	54.5	10.8
Two	33.4	7.3
Three or more	36.3	5.2
Socioeconomic status		
Lowest quartile	47.9	5.3
Middle quartiles	47.1	8.5
Highest quartile	53.8	12.8
Race–ethnicity of student		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	71.3	16.3
Black, non-Hispanic	68.1	6.6
Hispanic	59.9	12.0
White, non-Hispanic	48.4	11.0
Parental education		
Less than high school diploma	40.8	1.7
High school diploma	43.0	7.7
Some postsecondary	50.1	11.4
Bachelor's or higher	55.7	13.0
Level of first institution		
4-year	53.5	12.0
2-year	39.2	5.5
Less-than-2-year	—	—

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 16.6—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who took licensing exams and percentage of exam takers according to the type of licensing exam taken as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Taken any licensing exams	Type of licensing exam taken						
		Teachers	Nursing	Medical	Communication	Business	Cosmetology	Engineering
	Total	Students who took licensing exams						
Total	13.9	20.9	9.4	21.8	1.3	12.0	8.7	3.0
Gender								
Male	13.0	10.6	2.3	15.0	1.9	18.3	2.8	6.4
Female	14.7	28.7	14.7	26.9	0.8	7.3	13.2	0.4
Age in 1994								
24 years or younger	14.0	26.1	7.3	22.0	1.1	13.9	7.4	3.3
25–29 years	12.3	3.0	13.2	11.4	0	11.5	9.7	0
30–34 years	14.2	6.0	9.1	25.2	0.7	4.6	18.7	0
35 years or older	15.2	7.1	21.5	25.8	4.7	5.2	14.2	0
Number of risk factors when began at first institution*								
None	13.9	34.3	5.5	15.2	0.5	15.4	6.7	4.0
One	17.5	10.7	28.4	2.4	13.9	6.3	2.4	
Two	8.5	10.2	20.6	0.4	14.5	12.0	0	
Three or more	14.0	4.6	15.1	25.6	2.0	4.9	14.2	0.6
Socioeconomic status								
Lowest quartile	10.8	5.9	12.6	27.7	0.2	8.0	12.9	0.3
Middle quartiles	14.1	21.4	9.4	22.3	1.2	9.0	10.8	2.8
Highest quartile	14.9	24.3	8.4	19.7	1.6	16.4	5.3	4.0
Race–ethnicity of student								
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	15.4	3.8	3.7	15.1	0	14.0	15.1	30.9
Black, non-Hispanic	8.3	21.1	1.9	31.8	0	11.6	16.0	0
Hispanic	9.9	14.0	1.2	4.6	0	30.4	0.9	1.6
White, non-Hispanic	14.9	22.4	10.8	22.8	1.5	10.8	8.5	1.9
Marital status in 1994								
Never married	12.9	27.0	6.1	19.8	1.3	13.1	5.7	4.9
Married	16.7	14.0	16.9	23.1	1.8	11.6	14.4	0.4
Divorced, widowed, separated	17.0	5.2	7.7	32.8	0	3.1	7.1	0

Table 16.6—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who took licensing exams and percentage of exam takers according to the type of licensing exam taken as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Taken any licensing exams	Type of licensing exam taken						
		Teachers	Nursing	Medical	Communication	Business	Cosmetology	Engineering
	Total	Students who took licensing exams						
Parental education								
Less than high school diploma	11.3	6.8	15.0	18.9	0	4.7	20.3	0
High school diploma	13.9	15.4	9.1	24.3	0.3	9.4	9.8	4.0
Some postsecondary	13.6	19.6	8.6	22.2	0.2	13.8	7.6	2.9
Bachelor's or higher	14.6	32.5	7.2	19.5	2.0	15.1	5.6	3.4
Level and control of first institution								
4-year								
Public	13.6	40.1	4.8	21.0	0.4	10.3	4.0	5.2
Private, not-for-profit	15.4	32.8	6.9	10.5	0.2	26.1	0.4	6.2
Private, for-profit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-year								
Public	12.8	10.9	12.1	26.7	2.5	11.2	6.2	0
Private, not-for-profit	17.4	8.1	36.5	22.8	2.9	5.0	17.5	1.6
Private, for-profit	12.1	1.7	4.5	30.7	3.9	13.4	5.1	0
Less-than-2-year								
Public	19.6	0	31.0	11.4	0	9.2	32.1	0
Private, not-for-profit	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private, for-profit	19.2	0	6.5	17.5	0	0.9	45.5	0
Level of first institution								
4-year	14.2	37.5	5.6	17.3	0.3	15.9	2.7	5.6
2-year	12.9	10.1	12.7	26.8	2.6	11.1	6.6	0.1
Less-than-2-year	19.1	0	11.9	16.3	0	3.2	41.3	0
Control of first institution								
Public	13.3	22.0	9.9	23.9	1.6	10.8	6.2	2.0
Private, not-for-profit	15.5	29.1	10.6	12.3	0.5	23.3	2.5	5.5
Private, for-profit	16.6	0.5	5.9	21.1	1.1	4.3	34.8	0
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994								
Attained degree	20.5	23.9	11.9	18.7	1.6	10.5	10.0	3.3
No degree, enrolled	8.9	14.2	3.5	43.1	1.4	11.7	0	0
No degree, not enrolled	6.7	10.0	2.5	22.7	0.3	20.1	9.3	0

Table 16.6—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who took licensing exams and percentage of exam takers according to the type of licensing exam taken as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Taken any licensing exams	Type of licensing exam taken						
		Teachers	Nursing	Medical	Communication	Business	Cosmetology	Engineering
	Total	Students who took licensing exams						
Highest degree attained								
None	7.3	2.8	29.3	0.7	17.4	6.3	0	
Certificate	26.2	0	16.3	18.7	2.2	4.2	28.2	0
Associate's degree	19.9	1.4	22.2	40.7	3.7	3.2	0.7	0.6
Bachelor's degree	17.9	52.3	3.7	8.0	0.1	18.7	0.7	7.0

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Section 17

Employment Experiences

Section 17

Employment Experiences

Working While Enrolled

- Ninety-two (92) percent of all students had worked at some time while enrolled in postsecondary education and one-fifth (21 percent) of enrolled students had held two or more jobs simultaneously. (table 17.1)
- The likelihood of working while enrolled increased as the level of the last institution attended progressed from less-than-2-year to 2-year to 4-year. Specifically, students who started in 4-year institutions were more likely to have worked while enrolled (96 percent) than those who started in 2-year (90 percent) or less-than-2-year institutions (76 percent). Similarly, students who started in 2-year institutions were more likely to have worked while enrolled than those who started in less than 2-year institutions. (table 17.1)

Most recent job

- In 1993, men and women were equally likely to report working in professional and sales occupations (11 percent and 9 percent, respectively, were in professional occupations, and 7 percent each in sales). However, men were more likely than women to be employed as craftsmen (11 percent compared with 1 percent), laborers (7 percent compared with 2 percent), skilled machinists (7 percent compared with 2 percent), and managers (17 percent compared with 13 percent). Women more commonly held clerical (36 percent compared with 14 percent) and service jobs than did men (19 percent compared with 13 percent). (table 17.2)
- As the level of the degree attained increased from none to a bachelor's degree, generally so did the likelihood of working in a professional occupation in 1993. (table 17.2)
- Eighty-two (82) percent of students reported overall satisfaction with their most recent job. When asked about satisfaction with particular aspects of their work, more than three-quarters reported that they were satisfied with the importance of the work (82 percent), the difficulty and challenge of the work (76 percent), and their perceived job security/permanence (77 percent). Less than two-thirds reported being satisfied with the promotion (63 percent) and further educational opportunities (60 percent) the job afforded them. (table 17.3)

Unemployment Experiences

- More than one-quarter (29 percent) of students reported experiencing at least one spell of unemployment since 1989–90. (table 17.4)

- Students were more likely to report being unemployed during 1992 than in any other year. Specifically, 12 percent of students reported experiencing a period of unemployment during that year as compared with 9 percent in 1990, 5 percent in 1991 and 8 percent in 1993. (table 17.5)
- Bachelor's degree attainers were less likely to report being unemployed during postsecondary education (23.3 percent) than those who did not attain any credential (31 percent) or who attained a certificate (32 percent). They were also less likely to report receiving unemployment compensation at some time since 1989–90 (BA/none—2 percent compared with 21 percent, BA/CT 1 percent compared with 25 percent). However, since bachelor's degree attainers were enrolled longer while working toward their degrees they spent less time in the labor market and thus were less likely to be at risk for unemployment. (table 17.4)

Employment After Postsecondary Education

- Students who did not attain a postsecondary credential (5 percent) and those who attained a certificate (7 percent) were more likely to report delays of 12 or more months in obtaining employment after they left postsecondary education than their counterparts who attained an associate's (1 percent) or a bachelor's degree (0.4 percent). (table 17.6)
- More than one-quarter of postsecondary students (26 percent) had asked family, friends, or faculty for help in order to obtain their most recent principal job. Men were more likely to do so than women (31 percent compared with 22 percent). On the other hand, women more commonly looked through want ads (18 percent compared with 11 percent), went to the campus placement offices (6 percent compared with 4 percent), and submitted resumes and applications than did men (27 percent compared with 20 percent). (table 17.7)
- While more than three-quarters (77 percent) of all students reported that they were able to apply the skills they had learned in school in their most recent principal job, 43 percent reported that they could have obtained that job without their education. Furthermore, 35 percent reported that their most recent job was different from the one for which they had prepared during postsecondary education. Male students were more likely than female students to report holding a job that was different from the one for which they had prepared during postsecondary education (45 percent compared with 28 percent), as were bachelor's degree attainers (41 percent) compared with those who had attained an associate's degree or a certificate (26 percent each). (table 17.8)

Table 17.1—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were employed while enrolled at some time during postsecondary education, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Ever worked while enrolled	Had at least one co-op/ apprentice job	Had at least one on-campus job	Had at least one job related to studies	Held more than one job simultaneously
Total	92.1	10.4	14.8	17.6	20.5
Gender					
Male	93.6	10.1	13.3	15.8	20.1
Female	90.8	10.6	16.1	19.2	20.7
Academic year of last enrollment					
1989–90	80.0	1.7	1.4	2.1	6.4
1990–91	81.2	3.5	3.8	8.1	10.7
1991–92	94.0	7.5	8.3	9.7	15.4
1992–93	96.8	19.6	27.8	27.9	27.4
1993–94	96.8	14.1	19.3	24.2	25.7
Age when began at first institution					
18 years or younger	96.2	15.0	20.6	24.0	24.4
19 years	89.8	8.3	10.4	12.2	20.4
20–29 years	85.6	3.0	4.2	7.4	14.0
30 years or older	77.0	2.0	2.1	3.3	8.1
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹					
None	95.6	16.0	23.9	26.2	21.8
One	13.4	14.4	18.7	26.4	
Two	6.5	5.9	10.6	20.3	
Three or more	85.1	1.9	3.6	5.8	13.7
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	82.8	5.2	7.2	9.1	12.8
Middle quartiles	90.8	8.5	13.3	14.7	19.1
Highest quartile	97.1	14.4	19.2	23.8	24.7
Number of jobs held during PSE ²					
None	—	—	—	—	—
One	84.5	2.4	3.4	0	
Two	4.4	5.7	7.8	11.9	
Three or more	97.4	15.4	22.5	26.1	30.7
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	95.0	5.6	12.3	7.7	28.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	87.7	15.4	21.8	30.8	21.1
Black, non-Hispanic	86.3	12.3	16.6	12.6	16.0
Hispanic	90.9	9.4	12.2	14.8	29.8
White, non-Hispanic	93.1	10.1	14.5	17.8	19.9
Level of last institution					
4-year	96.2	18.1	26.7	27.5	26.2
2-year	90.2	4.7	4.8	9.5	17.0
Less-than-2-year	77.5	3.8	1.5	8.6	7.8

Table 17.1—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were employed while enrolled at some time during postsecondary education, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Ever worked while enrolled	Had at least one co-op/apprentice job	Had at least one on-campus job	Had at least one job related to studies	Held more than one job simultaneously
Control of last institution					
Public	92.9	10.5	13.9	17.7	21.6
Private, not-for-profit	95.0	19.8	31.4	28.0	25.3
Private, for-profit	80.6	3.8	1.9	8.2	7.6
Degree working toward at last institution					
None	85.2	2.6	4.1	6.1	14.3
Certificate	81.8	4.1	3.0	7.1	10.8
Associate's degree	92.1	5.3	4.9	11.8	17.8
Bachelor's degree	96.5	17.1	25.5	26.1	26.4
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994					
Attained degree	93.2	15.9	20.8	25.6	23.8
No degree, enrolled	96.4	9.3	18.8	20.0	25.7
No degree, not enrolled	88.2	4.8	5.5	6.7	14.6
Highest degree attained					
None	90.4	6.0	9.1	10.3	17.6
Certificate	83.4	4.9	3.7	11.1	12.6
Associate's degree	95.8	12.1	10.1	23.0	24.0
Bachelor's degree	97.1	23.0	33.8	33.7	29.2

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Postsecondary education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 17.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to their primary occupation in 1993, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Clerical	Craftsman/ repair	Laborer	Manager/ administrator	Skilled machinist	Professional	Sales	Services including protective services	Technical/ computer	Other
Total	25.5	5.2	4.3	15.0	4.5	9.8	7.2	16.0	5.6	6.8
Gender										
Male	14.2	9.6	7.1	17.4	6.9	10.5	7.3	13.4	5.7	7.9
Female	35.8	1.2	1.8	12.8	2.3	9.3	7.1	18.5	5.4	5.8
Academic year of last enrollment										
1989–90	22.7	9.1	6.2	14.8	11.5	5.0	4.2	15.6	3.9	7.0
1990–91	29.5	6.3	5.3	12.2	4.7	5.9	6.2	18.3	4.9	6.7
1991–92	22.8	8.1	3.8	23.0	2.8	7.6	6.5	14.0	5.3	6.2
1992–93	22.8	2.5	2.2	16.4	2.5	19.6	7.5	10.8	5.1	10.8
1993–94	28.1	3.8	4.6	13.2	3.6	9.6	9.1	16.3	6.6	5.2
Age when began at first institution										
18 years or younger	27.5	2.9	4.5	15.2	2.7	10.9	8.4	15.6	5.7	6.7
19 years	22.0	7.9	3.4	15.8	2.8	9.1	9.4	19.1	4.8	5.7
20–29 years	20.7	11.3	5.0	12.1	11.0	5.9	4.7	16.7	6.5	6.1
30 years or older	24.4	6.8	3.6	19.0	8.4	10.7	1.4	13.8	5.0	6.9
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹										
None	26.4	2.0	4.6	14.5	2.6	11.1	9.7	16.3	6.3	6.6
One	5.3	4.6	14.7	5.1	10.8	6.8	16.5	5.0	6.4	
Two	11.4	3.4	20.7	1.8	6.1	7.0	15.5	3.4	5.6	
Three or more	24.5	8.3	4.2	14.3	8.9	8.1	3.6	15.3	6.1	6.6
Socioeconomic status										
Lowest quartile	25.0	6.0	3.8	14.3	8.9	8.5	5.6	17.1	4.7	6.2
Middle quartiles	25.6	6.5	5.4	14.6	4.4	8.0	6.9	15.9	5.9	6.8
Highest quartile	25.6	3.4	3.2	15.8	3.2	12.4	8.1	15.8	5.5	7.0
Number of jobs held during PSE ²										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	7.3	3.7	20.9	5.1	8.0	4.7	13.0	5.9	6.0	
Two	6.8	4.4	14.1	5.3	8.9	6.5	15.4	5.8	7.2	
Three or more	25.5	4.1	4.5	13.6	4.1	10.7	8.1	17.1	5.4	6.9

Table 17.2—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to their primary occupation in 1993, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Clerical	Craftsman/ repair	Laborer	Manager/ administrator	Skilled machinist	Professional	Sales	Services including protective services	Technical/ computer	Other
Race–ethnicity of student										
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	29.3	3.9	3.5	10.4	5.1	17.6	7.6	10.3	6.0	6.2
Black, non-Hispanic	29.8	1.3	5.0	10.8	4.7	7.3	8.6	23.6	2.0	6.9
Hispanic	39.6	6.4	2.9	14.4	5.2	6.7	7.7	11.2	2.5	3.4
White, non-Hispanic	23.7	5.5	4.3	15.7	4.4	10.1	6.9	16.0	6.3	7.2
Level of last institution										
4-year	26.0	2.5	4.5	14.4	2.3	13.9	8.9	14.5	6.3	6.8
2-year	25.1	7.3	3.7	17.4	6.4	6.6	6.3	15.1	5.2	7.0
Less-than-2-year	25.8	9.6	7.2	7.8	8.4	4.7	4.2	24.4	4.6	3.3
Control of last institution										
Public	24.9	5.2	4.2	15.5	4.5	9.2	7.6	16.0	5.8	7.1
Private, not-for-profit	25.8	2.2	3.9	15.2	2.8	17.4	8.3	11.8	6.2	6.4
Private, for-profit	30.1	9.2	6.2	11.5	8.1	5.0	4.2	19.1	3.7	3.0
Degree working toward at last institution										
None	28.5	7.1	4.9	16.1	6.2	6.1	2.0	12.9	3.7	12.4
Certificate	25.8	7.6	5.9	11.8	9.4	5.2	4.2	21.2	5.3	3.7
Associate's degree	25.4	6.6	3.7	15.7	5.8	8.1	7.2	14.8	6.2	6.5
Bachelor's degree	25.2	2.9	4.2	15.8	2.1	12.5	9.2	15.2	5.9	6.9
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994										
Attained degree	25.5	3.8	3.3	13.5	3.1	13.7	6.7	17.3	7.2	5.9
No degree, enrolled	28.9	3.5	5.1	13.3	4.0	6.3	10.5	17.7	6.2	4.5
No degree, not enrolled	24.2	7.7	5.6	18.0	6.8	5.8	6.9	13.7	3.4	7.9
Highest degree attained										
None	25.4	6.6	5.5	16.8	6.1	5.9	7.9	14.8	4.1	7.0
Certificate	23.8	10.2	5.2	8.6	5.8	6.7	4.6	25.0	6.7	3.3
Associate's degree	27.6	2.9	2.5	15.8	3.8	11.7	5.6	17.5	8.1	4.7
Bachelor's degree	25.5	1.1	2.7	14.9	1.5	18.0	8.2	13.4	7.0	7.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Postsecondary education.

NOTE: Includes all students employed in 1993.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis

Table 17.3—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students reporting satisfaction with aspects of their most recent job, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Pay & fringe benefits	Job security/permanence	Promotion opportunity	Further educational opportunities	Importance of work	Difficulty/challenge of work	Overall satisfaction
Total	72.2	77.4	63.1	60.0	81.5	76.0	82.3
Gender							
Male	74.1	77.2	65.6	60.0	79.4	77.8	82.0
Female	70.6	77.5	60.9	60.0	83.3	74.5	82.5
Academic year of last enrollment							
1989–90	73.4	77.8	67.1	60.5	83.7	78.2	82.5
1990–91	72.3	78.4	60.0	58.3	83.2	75.3	83.9
1991–92	72.0	75.6	61.6	57.3	80.6	74.0	82.9
1992–93	71.6	77.7	63.8	61.2	81.1	78.0	82.0
1993–94	73.0	79.2	63.2	61.8	80.1	77.5	81.8
Age when began at first institution							
18 years or younger	72.3	79.9	64.4	59.6	79.5	76.8	81.5
19 years	73.1	74.1	62.0	58.8	80.6	74.2	79.7
20–29 years	74.3	74.5	61.5	59.3	83.5	73.3	82.4
30 years or older	70.6	73.8	60.0	64.8	87.2	80.0	86.7
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹							
None	73.6	78.6	65.7	61.0	78.9	75.1	82.3
One	77.3	62.6	61.1	80.7	75.4	80.8	
Two	80.5	69.2	53.7	83.9	80.8	81.1	
Three or more	73.9	74.4	57.8	60.8	83.8	75.7	83.1
Socioeconomic status							
Lowest quartile	68.2	73.6	57.7	60.3	83.3	75.9	81.2
Middle quartiles	72.9	76.8	63.3	60.2	82.1	76.7	80.8
Highest quartile	73.1	80.0	65.4	59.7	79.9	75.2	84.7
Number of jobs held during PSE ²							
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	87.0	72.7	68.0	85.8	77.7	86.1	
Two	74.5	64.7	62.8	83.5	78.5	82.6	
Three or more	69.6	74.9	58.8	55.8	79.1	74.4	80.7
Race–ethnicity of student							
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	79.4	73.2	60.9	54.9	85.3	72.5	88.3
Black, non-Hispanic	61.8	66.6	61.5	56.8	80.2	70.6	76.0
Hispanic	79.5	80.3	56.8	58.4	81.2	71.2	81.4
White, non-Hispanic	72.2	78.4	63.9	60.7	81.7	77.3	82.9
Level of last institution							
4-year	69.6	76.1	61.0	57.6	75.4	71.4	78.9
2-year	73.9	79.9	65.4	62.7	84.1	78.8	83.9
Less-than-2-year	75.0	68.8	57.2	55.6	85.9	76.5	82.4
Control of last institution							
Public	72.5	78.1	63.1	60.0	81.4	75.9	82.4
Private, not-for-profit	72.1	78.3	64.5	62.6	76.2	73.7	80.1
Private, for-profit	73.2	70.9	59.9	58.0	85.4	77.6	81.4

Table 17.3—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students reporting satisfaction with aspects of their most recent job, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Pay & fringe benefits	Job security/permanence	Promotion opportunity	Further educational opportunities	Importance of work	Difficulty/challenge of work	Overall satisfaction
Degree working toward at last institution							
None	80.1	78.9	65.9	68.8	84.6	78.5	82.2
Certificate	76.6	73.5	64.7	61.0	87.4	83.3	84.6
Associate's degree	72.2	78.8	61.4	61.1	81.5	75.8	83.3
Bachelor's degree	69.6	77.1	62.2	57.5	77.2	71.9	79.9
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994							
Attained degree	73.2	75.0	62.3	62.1	82.5	77.2	82.4
No degree, enrolled	77.5	75.1	58.1	64.5	77.8	68.3	80.5
No degree, not enrolled	71.4	79.6	64.4	57.5	81.0	76.2	82.0
Highest degree attained							
None	72.2	79.0	63.5	58.4	80.6	75.2	81.8
Certificate	75.3	74.6	60.2	62.3	87.8	79.3	85.2
Associate's degree	73.9	75.9	64.5	67.8	86.5	82.4	85.5
Bachelor's degree	70.7	74.9	62.8	58.4	75.1	72.1	77.9

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance and working full time while enrolled.

²Postsecondary education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 17.4—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever unemployed and average duration of unemployment as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Total ever unemployed through 1994	Ever received unemployment compensation	Average duration of unemployment in weeks ¹
Total	28.7	16.1	9.4
Gender			
Male	28.5	15.8	9.0
Female	28.8	16.3	9.7
Academic year of last enrollment			
1989–90	36.4	22.6	12.1
1990–91	31.2	29.0	9.4
1991–92	32.2	14.0	9.1
1992–93	27.0	7.5	8.7
1993–94	26.5	17.3	7.5
Age when began at first institution			
18 years or younger	27.2	10.2	8.1
19 years	31.9	18.6	9.6
20–29 years	32.7	26.9	11.7
30 years or older	27.1	31.5	11.9
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ²			
None	28.3	7.2	8.1
One	28.6	14.3	9.0
Two	28.6	27.8	10.1
Three or more	29.6	28.9	11.4
Socioeconomic status			
Lowest quartile	35.6	29.6	13.4
Middle quartiles	28.7	13.8	9.7
Highest quartile	26.2	12.3	7.1
Number of jobs held during PSE ³			
None	30.8	1.3	35.1
One	18.6	19.9	15.4
Two	26.1	16.8	10.5
Three or more	32.8	15.7	7.0
Race–ethnicity of student			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	48.7	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.5	7.5	12.9
Black, non-Hispanic	40.0	14.1	13.6
Hispanic	28.4	16.3	11.0
White, non-Hispanic	27.4	16.4	8.3
Level of last institution			
4-year	25.5	9.2	8.5
2-year	29.4	19.9	8.8
Less-than-2-year	40.8	29.5	13.8

Table 17.4—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever unemployed and average duration of unemployment as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Total ever unemployed through 1994	Ever received unemployment compensation	Average duration of unemployment in weeks ¹
Control of last institution			
Public	27.6	16.5	8.8
Private, not-for-profit	25.2	6.8	9.0
Private, for-profit	39.9	25.4	12.6
Degree working toward at last institution			
None	33.1	18.7	11.6
Certificate	35.8	27.1	11.0
Associate's degree	32.1	22.8	9.1
Bachelor's degree	24.4	7.2	8.3
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994			
Attained degree	26.9	12.0	9.0
No degree, enrolled	23.6	14.1	8.8
No degree, not enrolled	33.1	22.1	9.9
Highest degree attained			
None	30.6	20.5	9.6
Certificate	32.4	24.5	10.4
Associate's degree	28.9	13.9	7.8
Bachelor's degree	23.3	2.3	8.7

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹Includes only those who were unemployed. Unemployment is defined as having no job but actively seeking work.

²Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

³Postsecondary education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 17.5—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever unemployed during calendar years 1990 through 1993, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Unemployed during 1990	Unemployed during 1991	Unemployed during 1992	Unemployed during 1993
Total	9.1	4.9	12.1	8.0
Gender				
Male	9.4	5.1	12.0	7.2
Female	8.9	4.6	12.1	8.7
Academic year of last enrollment				
1989–90	21.7	9.9	12.3	5.3
1990–91	11.8	12.6	10.4	6.9
1991–92	10.6	3.2	17.2	6.4
1992–93	3.5	1.9	12.7	12.3
1993–94	5.6	2.8	9.3	10.2
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	6.9	3.6	11.4	8.9
19 years	12.0	7.7	13.3	8.7
20–29 years	14.1	7.8	14.3	5.6
30 years or older	11.1	5.3	12.8	6.2
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹				
None	5.5	4.0	13.1	9.8
One	9.9	11.1	8.3	
Two	4.2	8.8	5.6	
Three or more	12.5	7.3	13.3	5.7
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	16.6	6.9	16.4	8.0
Middle quartiles	9.7	4.8	12.3	7.0
Highest quartile	5.9	4.2	10.3	9.1
Number of jobs held during PSE ²				
None	10.4	0	20.4	0.0
One	8.6	6.7	2.7	
Two	0.6	10.0	6.8	
Three or more	8.8	6.5	14.3	10.5
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	23.5	4.3	19.6	5.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.4	1.8	10.8	9.8
Black, non-Hispanic	15.8	7.5	20.2	9.2
Hispanic	8.9	3.3	14.8	6.7
White, non-Hispanic	8.5	4.9	10.9	7.9
Level of last institution				
4-year	4.3	2.8	12.3	8.9
2-year	11.3	6.1	10.9	7.3
Less-than-2-year	23.0	10.1	16.8	7.8
Control of last institution				
Public	8.4	4.4	12.0	8.1
Private, not-for-profit	4.7	2.9	10.7	9.2
Private, for-profit	19.2	10.8	15.1	7.1

Table 17.5—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students who were ever unemployed during calendar years 1990 through 1993, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Unemployed during 1990	Unemployed during 1991	Unemployed during 1992	Unemployed during 1993
Degree working toward at last institution				
None	18.3	8.0	16.0	6.6
Certificate	16.6	8.1	14.9	6.9
Associate's degree	11.4	5.9	11.3	9.3
Bachelor's degree	4.5	2.7	11.6	8.3
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994				
Attained degree	6.7	2.9	12.6	8.5
No degree, enrolled	4.6	3.9	12.7	7.9
No degree, not enrolled	14.1	8.2	11.5	7.4
Highest degree attained as of spring 1994				
None	11.6	7.0	11.8	7.5
Certificate	16.8	7.2	13.1	6.0
Associate's degree	4.6	2.7	15.0	9.7
Bachelor's degree	2.6	0.9	11.4	9.3

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Postsecondary education.

NOTE: Includes only those who were unemployed. Unemployment is defined as having no job but actively seeking work.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 17.6—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to the number of months after leaving postsecondary education before obtaining first principal job, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	3–6 months	6–9 months	9–12 months	More than 12 months ¹
Total	85.2	4.4	3.3	1.8	1.5	3.7
Gender						
Male	87.2	3.6	2.7	2.0	1.5	3.1
Female	83.6	5.1	3.9	1.6	1.5	4.3
Academic year of last enrollment						
1989–90	83.1	3.4	3.5	1.7	2.4	5.9
1990–91	71.3	6.2	6.2	3.2	3.1	10.2
1991–92	83.7	4.2	3.2	3.3	1.9	3.6
1992–93	86.5	7.9	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.2
1993–94	98.7	1.1	0.2	†	†	†
Age when began at first institution						
18 years or younger	87.0	5.1	3.6	1.2	1.2	2.0
19 years	77.6	5.1	3.3	4.6	1.7	7.6
20–29 years	85.3	3.4	1.4	1.6	2.9	5.4
30 years or older	80.6	3.4	5.9	2.7	0.9	6.5
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ²						
None	85.2	5.9	4.4	1.6	0.3	2.6
One	85.9	3.7	1.8	2.2	4.0	
Two	81.8	7.3	3.1	1.0	4.9	
Three or more	84.5	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.8	4.9
Socioeconomic status						
Lowest quartile	79.3	2.4	3.9	2.0	2.6	9.7
Middle quartiles	84.3	4.7	3.9	2.1	1.7	3.3
Highest quartile	89.2	4.9	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.6
Number of jobs held during PSE ³						
None	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	82.9	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.0	6.2
Two	82.8	4.3	3.0	2.1	3.5	4.4
Three or more	87.1	5.0	3.5	1.4	0.4	2.5
Race–ethnicity of student						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	84.6	4.1	2.3	0.4	0	8.6
Black, non-Hispanic	72.4	6.2	3.5	4.4	2.3	11.3
Hispanic	80.1	4.5	6.7	4.9	2.0	1.8
White, non-Hispanic	87.3	4.2	3.0	1.3	1.3	2.9
Level of last institution						
4-year	87.8	5.8	2.7	1.4	0.4	1.9
2-year	85.0	2.8	3.5	2.2	1.8	4.6
Less-than-2-year	74.7	7.3	5.0	2.0	3.8	7.2
Control of last institution						
Public	86.7	3.4	3.3	1.7	1.2	3.8
Private, not-for-profit	83.4	9.1	3.4	1.5	0.5	2.0
Private, for-profit	76.5	5.8	4.3	3.1	4.0	6.3

Table 17.6—Percentage distribution of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to the number of months after leaving postsecondary education before obtaining first principal job, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	3–6 months	6–9 months	9–12 months	More than 12 months ¹
Degree working toward at last institution						
None	89.4	3.5	3.3	1.2	0.1	2.5
Certificate	79.0	5.4	3.0	1.9	3.0	7.8
Associate's degree	84.9	3.1	3.3	2.5	1.4	4.9
Bachelor's degree	86.9	5.7	3.5	1.7	0.8	1.4
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994						
Attained degree	84.5	6.0	4.0	1.4	1.4	2.7
No degree, enrolled	†	†	†	†	†	†
No degree, not enrolled	85.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	4.9
Highest degree attained						
None	85.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	4.9
Certificate	76.0	6.3	5.6	1.8	3.4	6.9
Associate's degree	92.7	2.1	2.7	0.9	0.6	1.1
Bachelor's degree	87.3	7.5	3.3	1.3	0.2	0.4

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Includes students who have not obtained their first principal job.

²Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

³Postsecondary education.

NOTE: Does not include students who are still enrolled in postsecondary education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 17.7—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to actions taken to obtain their most recent principal job as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Looked through want ads	Asked family, friends, or faculty	Asked for interview to determine opportunity	Went to campus placement office	Sent resume, submitted application
Total	14.9	26.2	19.0	5.0	23.4
Gender					
Male 11.3	30.7	20.6	3.8	19.7	
Female	18.0	22.2	17.6	6.0	26.7
Academic year of last enrollment					
1989–90	13.1	32.1	18.6	1.9	21.4
1990–91	17.8	23.2	17.8	5.7	23.3
1991–92	16.2	22.7	19.4	3.1	26.9
1992–93	14.6	26.7	21.9	8.4	25.9
1993–94	13.4	25.5	16.7	5.8	18.9
Age when began at first institution					
18 years or younger	15.0	28.4	19.7	6.3	23.5
19 years	17.8	26.9	21.3	4.1	28.2
20–29 years	15.3	24.3	20.0	3.3	19.9
30 years or older	11.2	21.6	11.5	1.6	24.1
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ¹					
None 16.3	29.1	18.6	6.5	23.6	
One 17.2	27.8	22.5	6.5	28.0	
Two 1.5	27.2	18.2	2.7	22.4	
Three or more	13.2	22.4	17.3	2.6	20.5
Socioeconomic status					
Lowest quartile	17.6	25.1	16.2	2.9	25.1
Middle quartiles	13.0	26.5	18.9	4.3	22.6
Highest quartile	16.0	26.3	20.6	6.9	23.6
Number of jobs held during PSE ²					
None —	—	—	—	—	
One 8.9	25.9	15.4	3.2	23.7	
Two 3.0	26.4	17.9	4.7	23.8	
Three or more	17.8	26.2	20.8	5.7	23.1
Race–ethnicity of student					
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	20.2	26.3	15.9	11.3	10.3
Black, non-Hispanic	15.9	23.6	15.0	3.3	29.3
Hispanic	15.1	26.5	24.9	9.4	27.1
White, non-Hispanic	14.5	26.4	19.0	4.6	22.8
Level of last institution					
4-year	13.9	27.5	19.4	6.6	26.4
2-year	14.7	26.3	19.7	3.3	21.2
Less-than-2-year	19.0	25.1	16.3	5.9	23.7

Table 17.7—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to actions taken to obtain their most recent principal job as of spring 1994, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Looked through want ads	Asked family, friends, or faculty	Asked for interview to determine opportunity	Went to campus placement office	Sent resume, submitted application
Control of last institution					
Public	14.8	26.6	19.5	3.7	22.3
Private, not-for-profit	14.3	27.4	18.2	8.9	27.4
Private, for-profit	16.8	25.5	18.4	6.5	24.6
Degree working toward at last institution					
None 15.8	24.1	21.8	2.4	21.7	
Certificate	15.8	21.6	17.7	4.4	25.4
Associate's degree	15.6	26.7	18.3	4.0	21.8
Bachelor's degree	14.4	29.6	20.6	5.8	24.1
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994					
Attained degree	15.4	25.0	18.7	9.0	24.2
No degree, enrolled	†	†	†	†	†
No degree, not enrolled	14.5	27.8	19.2	1.3	22.8
Highest degree attained					
None 14.5	27.8	19.2	1.3	22.8	
Certificate	18.1	24.0	16.4	6.7	22.3
Associate's degree	15.1	23.3	19.2	9.1	22.0
Bachelor's degree	13.2	26.8	20.7	11.2	27.2

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Risk factors include delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Postsecondary education.

NOTE: Does not include students who are still enrolled or have not obtained a principal job as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.

Table 17.8—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to relationship between their most recent principal job and their postsecondary education, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics

	Able to apply skills learned in PSE ¹	Could have obtained job without education	Job different from education and training	Job used tools and equipment trained to use
Total	77.0	43.1	35.2	85.2
Gender				
Male	73.3	47.0	45.4	79.1
Female	79.8	40.1	27.5	89.8
Academic year of last enrollment				
1989–90	73.8	53.5	36.3	85.1
1990–91	78.1	44.8	37.4	83.6
1991–92	73.2	43.5	30.0	79.5
1992–93	79.5	30.4	39.1	90.7
1993–94	79.8	48.0	29.7	83.8
Age when began at first institution				
18 years or younger	73.9	42.1	40.1	83.9
19 years	84.7	44.0	34.0	84.2
20–29 years	74.4	47.1	32.8	85.5
30 years or older	84.1	40.8	20.7	88.9
Number of risk factors when began at first institution ²				
None	74.1	37.5	43.6	84.4
One	73.2 49.2	36.5	82.7	
Two	86.7 37.4	23.6	86.8	
Three or more	78.3	48.0	28.3	86.5
Socioeconomic status				
Lowest quartile	80.4	49.8	27.8	83.5
Middle quartiles	77.2	42.8	33.1	84.8
Highest quartile	74.9	40.0	41.8	86.6
Number of jobs held during PSE				
None	—	—	—	—
One	79.3 54.8	33.3	84.3	
Two	79.5 40.5	32.9	84.9	
Three or more	74.9	39.1	37.1	85.8
Race–ethnicity of student				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	84.4	40.9	28.5	95.2
Black, non-Hispanic	70.7	53.8	28.1	83.3
Hispanic	83.5	36.7	36.9	83.8
White, non-Hispanic	76.7	42.6	36.1	85.2
Level of last institution				
4-year	72.4	40.0	41.8	85.0
2-year	76.6	47.9	32.3	83.0
Less-than-2-year	84.1	38.8	30.9	90.1

Table 17.8—Percentage of 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students according to relationship between their most recent principal job and their postsecondary education, by selected demographic and institutional characteristics—Continued

	Able to apply skills learned in PSE ¹	Could have obtained job without education	Job different from education and training	Job used tools and equipment trained to use
Control of last institution				
Public	75.8	46.8	35.2	82.7
Private, not-for-profit	74.6	32.3	38.4	89.2
Private, for-profit	79.4	41.6	34.3	89.1
Degree working toward at last institution				
None	86.7	72.0	51.4	80.7
Certificate	84.1	40.0	26.0	89.8
Associate's degree	75.3	42.1	30.3	82.8
Bachelor's degree	70.2	40.9	42.9	84.0
Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994				
Attained degree	81.4	29.6	32.1	91.1
No degree, enrolled	†	†	†	†
No degree, not enrolled	70.1	61.8	39.3	76.6
Highest degree attained				
None	70.1	61.8	39.3	76.6
Certificate	84.6	31.1	26.2	93.0
Associate's degree	89.5	28.5	25.8	94.8
Bachelor's degree	74.0	29.0	40.9	87.3

—Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

¹Risk factors included delayed enrollment, being a GED recipient, being financially independent, having children, being a single parent, part time attendance, and working full time while enrolled.

²Postsecondary education.

NOTE: Does not include students who are still enrolled or have not obtained a principal job as of spring 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study—Second Follow-up (BPS:90/94), Data Analysis System.