

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	80.6	18.3	1.2
Two	63.7	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 ever married 1989–90 beginning postsecondary students as of spring 1994 according to timing of marriage, by selected demographic 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	6.1	26.4	67.5
Two	44.0	21.6	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	40.8	8.9	23.7	29.6	7.8	28.0	13.4
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 System.

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	66.4
Certificate	69.0	66.3
Associate's degree	74.1	71.5
Bachelor's degree	81.7	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	53.4	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	15.1	17.5	10.7	28.4	2.4	13.9	6.3	2.4
Two	11.3	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	11.4	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 System.