

## 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 (10 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—2 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 <sup>1</sup>					
None	95.6	16.0	23.9	26.2	21.8
One	93.0	13.4	14.4	18.7	26.4
Two	90.2	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 <sup>2</sup>					
None	—	—	—	—	—
One	84.5	1.5	2.4	3.4	0
Two	94.4	5.2	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
<b>Control of last institution</b>					
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
<b>Degree working toward at last institution</b>					
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
<b>Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994</b>					
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
<b>Highest degree attained</b>					
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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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 17.2—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 <sup>1</sup>										
None	26.4	2.0	4.6	14.5	2.6	11.1	9.7	16.3	6.3	6.6
One	24.8	5.3	4.6	14.7	5.1	10.8	6.8	16.5	5.0	6.4
Two	25.1	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 <sup>2</sup>										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	25.4	7.3	3.7	20.9	5.1	8.0	4.7	13.0	5.9	6.0
Two	25.5	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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Postsecondary 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 System.

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 <sup>1</sup>							
None	73.6	78.6	65.7	61.0	78.9	75.1	82.3
One	70.4	77.3	62.6	61.1	80.7	75.4	80.8
Two	70.5	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 <sup>2</sup>							
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	82.1	87.0	72.7	68.0	85.8	77.7	86.1
Two	69.4	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/ perma- nence	Promo- tion oppor- tunity	Further educational oppor- tunities	Import- ance of work	Difficulty/ challenge of work	Overall satis- faction
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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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 17.4—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 <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>			
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 <sup>3</sup>			
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 <sup>1</sup>
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.

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

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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 17.5—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 <sup>1</sup>				
None	5.5	4.0	13.1	9.8
One	9.9	3.9	11.1	8.3
Two	14.2	5.6	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 <sup>2</sup>				
None	10.4	0	20.4	0.0
One	8.6	0.5	6.7	2.7
Two	10.6	4.9	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

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Postsecondary 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 <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>						
None	85.2	5.9	4.4	1.6	0.3	2.6
One	85.9	3.7	1.8	2.3	2.2	4.0
Two	81.8	7.3	3.1	1.9	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 <sup>3</sup>						
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 <sup>1</sup>
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.

<sup>1</sup>Includes students who have not obtained their first principal job.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Postsecondary 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 <sup>1</sup>					
None	16.3	29.1	18.6	6.5	23.6
One	17.2	27.8	22.5	6.5	28.0
Two	11.5	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 <sup>2</sup>					
None	—	—	—	—	—
One	8.9	25.9	15.4	3.2	23.7
Two	13.0	26.4	17.9	4.7	23.8
Three or more	17.8	17.8	26.2	20.8	5.7
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
<b>Control of last institution</b>					
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
<b>Degree working toward at last institution</b>					
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
<b>Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994</b>					
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
<b>Highest degree attained</b>					
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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Postsecondary 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>				
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 <sup>1</sup>				
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 <sup>1</sup>	Could have obtained job without education	Job different from education and training	Job used tools and equipment trained to use
<b>Control of last institution</b>				
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
<b>Degree working toward at last institution</b>				
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
<b>Persistence and attainment as of spring 1994</b>				
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
<b>Highest degree attained</b>				
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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Postsecondary 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.