

# WEB TABLES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
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## Baccalaureate Degree Recipients' Early Labor Market and Education Outcomes: 1994, 2001, and 2009

### INTRODUCTION

These Web Tables compare the education and labor force outcomes of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 baccalaureate degree recipients 1 year after graduation by their undergraduate major field of study, including science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields. The outcomes presented in these tables include further education enrollment following the bachelor's degree, employment status, and occupational field. About 20 percent of 2007–08 graduates were enrolled in graduate programs in 2009 and about 2 percent in undergraduate programs, which include certificates and associate degree programs as well as bachelor's degree programs (Henke et al. 2011).

The data are drawn from three iterations of the Baccalaureate and Beyond

Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94, 2000/01, and 08/09). Baccalaureate and Beyond is a nationally representative sample of bachelor's degree recipients who were first interviewed just before completing their degree requirements and again 1 year later. The tables also present information on the 1-year education and labor force outcomes of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients by the credits they earned in selected fields as undergraduates.<sup>1</sup> Information on undergraduate credits was drawn from transcripts collected from the institutions that granted the graduates' bachelor's degrees. To ensure that the estimates reflect graduates' entire course histories, the analysis of graduates' undergraduate coursetaking includes only the 80 percent of sample members who had complete course code information on all credits recognized by their bachelor's degree-granting institution.<sup>2</sup>

### *Employment and Enrollment Status*

Tables 1-A and 1-B show the employment and enrollment status, including enrollment in further degree programs, 1 year after graduation of all 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 baccalaureate degree recipients by their undergraduate major field of study.

### *Occupation*

Tables 2-A and 2-B present the occupations of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 baccalaureate degree recipients by their undergraduate major field of study 1 year after graduation.

Tables 3 through 5 focus on the course credits earned by 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed in 2009. Table 3 shows the percentage of graduates who earned credits in selected fields and, among those graduates, the average and median number of

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credits earned by occupation. Table 4 details the percentage of STEM majors and the percentage distribution of those who majored in non-STEM fields by the number of STEM credits they earned and their occupation. Table 5 shows the median annual earnings of STEM and non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits they earned and their occupation.

### **Postbaccalaureate Education**

Tables 6-A and 6-B present the further education fields of study of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who were enrolled in graduate or additional undergraduate degree programs, by their undergraduate major field of study.

Tables 7 and 8 focus on the course credits earned as undergraduates by 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who were enrolled in a graduate or additional undergraduate degree program in 2009. Table 7 shows the percentage of enrolled graduates who earned credits in selected fields as undergraduates and, among those who earned credits, the average and median number of credits they earned by their further education field of study. Table 8 presents the percentage of

graduates who majored in a STEM field as undergraduates and, among non-STEM majors, the percentage distribution of the number of STEM credits they earned as undergraduates.

## **RELATED NCES REPORTS**

*Web Tables—Today's Baccalaureate:*

*The Fields and Courses That 2007–08 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Studied* (NCES 2013-755). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013755>

*Web Tables—Profile of 2007–08 First-Time*

*Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 2009* (NCES 2013-150). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013150>

*Web Tables—An Overview of Classes Taken*

*and Credits Earned by Beginning Postsecondary Students* (NCES 2013-151 rev). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013151rev>

## **DATA**

The estimates presented in these Web Tables are based on data from three Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B) Longitudinal Studies—B&B:93/94, B&B:2000/01, and B&B:08/09—and the

B&B:08/09 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09) component. These studies, conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), provide information on the education and work experiences of those who received bachelor's degrees from Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions. The B&B:93/94, B&B:2000/01, and B&B:08/09 studies were 1-year follow-ups of bachelor's degree recipients who completed their degrees between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993, between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000, and between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008, respectively, and who were first interviewed as part of the 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Studies (NPSAS), respectively. Data from all components of NPSAS (including the institutional record abstract, the student interview, U.S. Department of Education financial aid records, and SAT/ACT scores) make up the base-year data for the B&B Studies.

The estimates presented in these Web Tables are based on the results of interviews with approximately 12,500 bachelor's degree recipients in 1992–93, 11,600 in 1999–2000, and 17,000 in 2007–08. These bachelor's degree

recipients represent approximately 1.2 million bachelor's degree completers in each of the first two studies and 1.6 million undergraduates who completed requirements for a bachelor's degree in 2007–08. The bachelor's degree recipients in B&B were interviewed twice: near the end of their last year as undergraduates and 1 year after they had graduated. The second interview focused on their undergraduate education, current employment, and postsecondary enrollment after completing a bachelor's degree.

In addition, PETS:09 collected students' undergraduate transcripts from the institution that granted their bachelor's degrees. The institution sample for the transcript collection included 1,100 institutions from which the members of the B&B:08/09 cohort earned bachelor's degrees. Ninety-three percent of these institutions provided transcripts for at least one student in the cohort. At the student level, a transcript was received for 94 percent of sample members.

For more information about the methodology used in B&B and PETS:09, see the following reports:

*2008–09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09): A First Look at Recent College Graduates* (NCES 2011-236). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2011236>

*Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study: 2000/01 Methodology Report* (NCES 2003-156). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003156>

## VARIABLES USED

All estimates presented in these Web Tables were produced using PowerStats, a web-based software application that allows users to generate tables for many of the surveys conducted by NCES. See “Run Your Own Analysis With DataLab” below for more information on PowerStats. The variables used in these Web Tables are listed below. Visit the NCES DataLab website <http://nces.ed.gov/datalab> to view detailed information on how these variables were constructed and their sources. Under *Detailed Information About PowerStats Variables, Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study*, click by subject or by variable name. The program files that generated the statistics presented in these Web Tables can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2015027>.

Label	Name
<b>Baccalaureate and Beyond 2008/09</b>	
Advanced laboratory science credits earned	QEALBERN
Allied health credits earned	QEHLTERN
Bachelor's degree major in 2007–08	MAJORS 4Y
Business credits earned	QEBUSERN
Calculus/advanced math credits earned	QECLCERN
College-level math credits earned	QEMATERN
Combined interview and transcript weight	WTC000
Complete course code information for all credits received	QEMCCFAC
Computer science credits earned	QECSCERN
Earned income in 2009	B1ERNINC
Education (excluding student teaching) credits earned	QEEDUERN
Engineering technologies credits earned	QEEGTERN
Employment and enrollment status in 2009	B1LFP09
Enrollment intensity in 2009	B1ENIN09
Humanities credits earned	QUHUMERN
Interview weight	WTA000
Missing course code for any awarded credits	QEMCCFAC
Occupation in 2009, computed for trends	B1OCCTREND
Postbaccalaureate degree program	B1HIENR
Postbaccalaureate field of study	B1HIMAJ
Pre-college level mathematics credits earned	QEPMAERN
Science credits earned	QESCIERN
Social sciences credits earned	QESSCERN
STEM credits earned	QESTMERN
STEM major field of study indicator	QFMJSTEM

*Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study: 1993/94 First Follow-up Methodology Report* (NCES 96-149). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=96149>

2010 *College Course Map* (NCES 2012-162). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012162>

## ABOUT POWERSTATS

PowerStats produces the design-adjusted standard errors necessary for testing the statistical significance of differences in the estimates. It also contains a detailed description of how each variable was created and includes question wording for items coming directly from an interview.

With PowerStats, users can replicate or expand upon the tables presented in this report. The output from PowerStats includes the table estimates (e.g., percentages or means), standard errors,<sup>3</sup> and weighted sample sizes for the estimates. If the number of valid cases is too small to produce a reliable estimate (fewer than 30 cases), PowerStats prints the double dagger symbol (‡) instead of the estimate.

In addition to producing tables, PowerStats users may conduct linear or logistic regressions. Many options are available for output with the regression results. For a description of all the options available, users should access the PowerStats website at <http://nces.ed.gov/datalab/index.aspx>.

## VARIABLES USED—continued

Label	Name
<b>Baccalaureate and Beyond 2000/01</b>	
Field of study/major in 1999–2000	MAJORS
Interview weight	WTA000
Labor force participation as of 2001 interview	LFP2001
Postbaccalaureate field of study	HIDEGMJ
Post-bachelor’s degree: Current enrollment	ENRCUR
2009 occupation, computed for trends	B1OCCTREND
<b>Baccalaureate and Beyond 1993/93</b>	
Enrollment status in April 1994	B2EN9404
Interview weight	WTE000
Labor force participation in April 1994	B1LFP94
Major field of study in 1992–93	MAJORS
Postbaccalaureate field of study	GRMAJOR1
2009 occupation, computed for trends	B1OCCTREND

For more information, contact

[NCES.Info@ed.gov](mailto:NCES.Info@ed.gov)

For readers with disabilities, a Section 508-compliant version of these Web Tables is available at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2015027>.

## REFERENCES

Henke, R., Cataldi, E.F., Green, C., Lew, T., Woo, J., Shepherd, B., and Siegel, P. (2011). *2008–09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09): A First Look at Recent College Graduates*. (NCES 2011-236). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> This analysis is limited to 2007–08 graduates because transcript data for the 1992–93 cohort were coded differently than were those for the 2007–08 cohort and transcripts were not collected for the 1999–2000 cohort.

<sup>2</sup> Transcripts for the sample members excluded from the analysis did not contain complete information about credits earned from other institutions or through examinations, work, military service, or other experiences. For more information on the sample included in this analysis, see table 1 in <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013755>. Table 1 shows descriptive statistics for the analysis population and for all bachelor’s degree recipients.

<sup>3</sup> The B&B samples are not simple random samples; therefore, simple random sample techniques for estimating sampling error cannot be applied to these data. PowerStats takes into account the complexity of the sampling procedures and calculates standard errors appropriate for such samples. The method for computing sampling errors used by PowerStats approximates the estimator by replication of the sampled population, using a bootstrap technique.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1-A.

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (STEM majors and general studies and other): 1994, 2001, and 2009**

Employment and enrollment status	STEM Majors												General studies and other <sup>2</sup>		
	Total <sup>1</sup>			Computer and information sciences			Engineering and engineering technology			Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural and natural sciences			1994	2001	2009
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employment status <sup>3</sup>															
Total employed	80.4	85.4	82.1	90.1	90.9	89.6	85.4	93.1	88.4	75.5	78.7	73.9	85.9	85.8	82.3
One full-time job	66.3	70.6	60.4	83.6	81.5	70.9	74.9	82.5	72.0	57.6	59.6	46.5	67.7	71.0	50.7
One part-time job	12.5	8.8	12.6	5.4	4.1 !	6.4	9.8	6.6	9.0	15.5	11.6	18.0	15.6	5.8	16.1
Multiple jobs	1.7	6.0	9.1	‡	5.2	12.3	0.7 !	4.0	7.4	2.3	7.5	9.4	2.6 !	9.0 !	15.5
Unemployed	6.0	4.5	7.1	4.3	5.2	6.2	6.2	3.8	6.7	6.3	4.8	7.7	5.3	5.9	9.7
Out of the labor force	13.6	10.1	10.8	5.7 !	4.0 !	4.2 !	8.4	3.1	4.9	18.2	16.5	18.4	8.8 !	8.3	8.0
Enrollment status <sup>4</sup>															
Enrolled full time	18.4	20.3	22.8	6.8	8.7	6.5	14.1	9.5	18.0	23.3	30.9	33.4	17.2	12.8	18.2
Enrolled part time	6.3	7.1	4.1	4.4 !	6.3 !	5.1	6.6	8.8	4.0	6.6	6.4	3.7	6.6 !	8.5 !	4.1 !
Not enrolled	75.3	72.5	73.1	88.9	85.0	88.3	79.4	81.7	78.0	70.2	62.8	62.9	76.2	78.8	77.7
Employment status by enrollment status <sup>3</sup>															
Enrolled															
Total employed	53.5	71.9	61.6	66.6	89.8	87.5	59.4	89.8	66.8	50.2	64.0	55.7	73.5	70.5	70.1
One full-time job	26.6	41.0	22.6	52.8	76.3	43.5	28.4	55.7	29.4	23.8	31.8	16.6	45.5	55.8	30.1
One part-time job	25.7	24.7	28.3	‡	‡	17.4 !	31.0	31.2	25.5	24.6	24.3	31.1	25.7 !	10.6 !	25.4
Multiple jobs	1.2 !	6.3	10.7	#	‡	26.7 !	#	‡	11.9	1.8 !	7.9	8.0	‡	‡	14.6 !
Unemployed	6.2	3.2 !	9.0	‡	‡	‡	6.7	‡	14.1	5.8	3.3 !	6.8	‡	‡	10.0 !
Out of the labor force	40.3	24.9	29.4	24.8	‡	‡	33.9	7.6 !	19.2	44.0	32.7	37.5	16.4 !	22.8 !	19.9

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1-A.

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (STEM majors and general studies and other): 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued**

Employment and enrollment status	STEM Majors														
	Total <sup>1</sup>			Computer and information sciences			Engineering and engineering technology			Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural and natural sciences			General studies and other <sup>2</sup>		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Not enrolled															
Total employed	89.2	90.5	90.0	93.0	91.0	89.9	92.1	93.9	94.8	86.3	87.5	85.1	89.9	90.2	86.1
One full-time job	79.2	81.9	75.0	87.5	82.4	74.8	86.9	88.7	84.7	72.0	76.2	64.9	74.8	75.3	57.1
One part-time job	8.2	2.7	6.5	4.4 !	2.9 !	4.8 !	4.3	‡	4.1 !	11.7	3.9	10.0	12.3	4.4	13.1
Multiple jobs	1.8	5.9	8.5	‡	5.7	10.3	0.9 !	4.3	6.1	2.5	7.3	10.2	2.7 !	10.5 !	15.8
Unemployed	5.9	5.0	6.3	3.7 !	5.4	6.1	6.0	4.1	4.6	6.5	5.6	8.3	3.8 !	5.7 !	9.7
Out of the labor force	4.8	4.5	3.7	‡	3.5 !	4.0 !	1.8	‡	‡	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.4 !	4.2 !	4.2
Highest degree program after bachelor’s degree <sup>5</sup>															
Certificate or license	12.0	10.9	9.2	18.5 !	22.7	‡	6.4	8.2 !	8.7 !	13.2	10.2	9.3	39.6	37.0	26.3
Associate’s degree	3.7 !	0.9 !	1.4 !	‡	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	2.4 !	‡	1.3 !	‡	‡	‡
Bachelor’s degree	5.4	4.1	2.9	#	‡	‡	4.1	‡	‡	6.5	4.8	4.6	‡	‡	‡
Master’s degree	48.6	52.2	48.2	52.0	71.1	74.7	76.0	81.9	62.4	38.2	38.8	38.5	37.8	51.7	56.6
Professional degree	15.3	22.3	24.0	‡	#	‡	4.1 !	‡	16.5	20.8	32.4	29.9	‡	‡	10.8
Doctoral degree	15.0	9.6	14.2	‡	‡	‡	7.7 !	4.7 !	10.3	18.8	12.6	16.4	#	‡	‡

# Rounds to zero.

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

<sup>2</sup> Includes liberal arts and sciences; general studies and humanities; multi/interdisciplinary studies; basic skills; citizenship activities; health-related knowledge and skills; interpersonal and social skills; leisure and recreational activities; and personal awareness and self-improvement.

<sup>3</sup> Graduates who were not working but looking for work are defined as unemployed, and those who were not working and not looking for work are defined as out of the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 1.7 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Among graduates who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1-A.

Standard errors for table 1-A: EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (STEM majors and general studies and other): 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment and enrollment status	STEM Majors									Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural and natural sciences			General studies and other		
	Total			Computer and information sciences			Engineering and engineering technology			1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009						
<b>Total</b>	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Employment status															
Total employed	1.17	0.99	1.04	2.55	1.83	2.31	1.51	1.39	1.54	1.57	1.57	1.67	3.14	2.43	2.23
One full-time job	1.14	1.21	1.29	2.79	2.73	3.18	1.84	1.91	2.08	1.64	1.77	2.05	3.56	3.78	3.14
One part-time job	0.84	0.71	0.94	1.31	1.43	1.86	1.21	1.09	1.59	1.23	1.14	1.55	2.86	1.13	2.22
Multiple jobs	0.25	0.73	0.75	†	1.23	2.43	0.33	0.94	1.17	0.40	1.16	1.06	1.11	2.85	2.08
Unemployed	0.71	0.59	0.66	1.64	1.37	1.62	1.06	0.92	1.15	0.90	0.81	1.09	1.55	1.76	1.98
Out of the labor force	0.94	0.84	0.91	2.15	1.35	1.71	1.10	0.91	1.08	1.43	1.44	1.55	2.67	2.18	1.71
Enrollment status															
Enrolled full time	0.97	1.11	1.20	1.50	2.30	1.74	1.40	1.44	1.81	1.51	1.77	1.98	2.96	2.70	2.85
Enrolled part time	0.65	0.79	0.62	1.69	1.97	1.54	1.27	1.66	1.13	0.81	0.93	0.82	2.77	2.61	1.29
Not enrolled	1.03	1.37	1.21	2.09	2.94	2.27	1.68	2.09	1.92	1.66	2.01	2.05	4.35	3.21	2.87
Employment status by enrollment status															
Enrolled															
Total employed	3.00	2.22	2.55	7.64	5.38	7.46	5.34	3.37	5.34	3.33	3.04	3.13	7.32	8.41	5.56
One full-time job	2.18	2.75	2.36	9.27	9.36	9.97	4.35	5.99	5.58	2.56	2.98	2.60	12.30	8.85	6.18
One part-time job	2.23	2.24	2.71	†	†	8.66	3.82	5.36	5.26	2.95	2.51	3.10	7.77	4.21	4.84
Multiple jobs	0.48	1.46	1.62	†	†	9.26	†	†	3.25	0.70	1.97	1.65	†	†	4.50
Unemployed	1.01	1.07	1.49	†	†	†	1.75	†	3.40	1.25	1.29	1.69	†	†	3.63
Out of the labor force	2.86	2.13	2.43	6.76	†	†	5.28	2.59	4.39	3.34	2.84	3.07	7.04	8.11	5.34

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1-A.

Standard errors for table 1-A: EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (STEM majors and general studies and other): 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued

Employment and enrollment status	STEM Majors														
	Total			Computer and information sciences			Engineering and engineering technology			Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural and natural sciences			General studies and other		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Not enrolled															
Total employed	1.27	0.91	0.99	2.72	1.95	2.38	1.36	1.42	1.32	1.81	1.39	1.77	3.29	2.39	2.55
One full-time job	1.47	1.21	1.46	2.77	2.69	3.34	1.75	1.90	2.29	2.00	1.89	2.42	3.69	4.37	3.43
One part-time job	0.96	0.39	0.96	1.41	1.07	1.66	1.09	†	1.43	1.59	0.67	1.61	3.24	1.25	2.33
Multiple jobs	0.31	0.71	0.90	†	1.28	2.44	0.42	1.03	1.41	0.51	1.10	1.44	1.30	3.63	2.31
Unemployed	0.94	0.67	0.78	1.72	1.53	1.73	1.38	1.06	1.27	1.24	1.05	1.40	1.75	1.74	2.34
Out of the labor force	0.75	0.71	0.64	†	1.44	1.70	0.46	†	†	1.13	1.19	1.29	2.13	1.82	1.23
Highest degree program after bachelor’s degree															
Certificate or license	1.22	1.73	1.44	8.49	6.53	†	1.92	2.74	3.55	1.83	1.82	1.57	6.07	8.23	4.79
Associate’s degree	1.45	0.43	0.45	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.98	†	0.47	†	†	†
Bachelor’s degree	1.36	1.00	0.77	†	†	†	1.59	†	†	1.91	1.33	1.19	†	†	†
Master’s degree	2.51	2.55	2.64	12.51	6.66	7.39	3.50	3.70	5.28	2.88	2.92	2.84	7.50	8.29	5.45
Professional degree	1.66	1.84	1.91	†	†	†	1.54	†	3.92	2.25	2.51	2.46	†	†	3.23
Doctoral degree	1.68	1.36	1.74	†	†	†	2.49	1.66	3.07	2.05	1.89	2.08	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1-B.

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (social sciences, humanities, health care fields, business, education, and other applied): 1994, 2001, and 2009**

Employment and enrollment status	Social sciences			Humanities			Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied <sup>1</sup>		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employment status <sup>2</sup>																		
Total employed	84.6	81.0	79.3	83.0	86.1	78.6	88.8	88.5	86.6	92.4	91.8	88.1	89.3	93.9	90.2	89.6	87.7	83.3
One full-time job	69.8	59.4	47.4	59.4	61.5	39.9	70.4	65.6	58.2	83.1	80.4	70.9	64.0	82.6	54.0	73.8	72.4	55.0
One part-time job	12.3	13.8	18.9	19.4	14.1	19.0	13.9	10.6	15.4	7.8	5.3	8.3	19.7	8.9	11.8	12.8	5.9	12.8
Multiple jobs	2.4	7.8	13.0	4.2	10.5	19.7	4.6!	12.4	13.0	1.6	6.1	8.9	5.7	2.4	24.3	2.9	9.5	15.5
Unemployed	4.8	7.8	10.8	5.7	6.1	12.3	4.4	3.5	6.4	3.7	4.8	8.5	3.5	1.3	5.1	3.8	6.2	11.9
Out of the labor force	10.6	11.2	9.9	11.3	7.8	9.1	6.8	8.0	7.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	7.2	4.8	4.7	6.6	6.0	4.8
Enrollment status <sup>3</sup>																		
Enrolled full time	14.8	23.6	22.1	16.9	16.3	20.2	10.8	16.4	18.8	5.0	7.0	8.2	11.3	6.8	9.3	8.4	9.3	10.5
Enrolled part time	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	8.3	4.8	6.8	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.4	4.3	8.2	11.2	8.7	3.6	3.9	4.1
Not enrolled	79.2	70.4	72.0	77.1	75.4	75.0	82.5	78.0	77.0	90.1	87.6	87.5	80.5	82.0	82.0	87.9	86.8	85.3
Employment status by enrollment status <sup>2</sup>																		
Enrolled																		
Total employed	62.3	67.9	69.3	62.3	79.2	70.2	70.0	69.1	69.6	72.6	84.2	74.1	68.5	93.7	83.3	59.7	75.0	69.7
One full-time job	32.3	30.4	23.2	22.9	37.6	16.7	26.3	31.6	25.9	46.5	59.6	55.7	40.2	76.1	44.2	30.3	41.2	33.3
One part-time job	27.9	28.9	33.1	37.3	28.7	35.6	33.9	26.8	33.3	24.6	16.4	9.8	25.2	15.0	17.5	25.2	19.5	20.3
Multiple jobs	2.1!	8.6	13.0	2.1!	12.9	17.9	‡	10.7	10.4	‡	8.2	8.6	3.1!	2.6!	21.6	4.2!	14.4	16.2
Unemployed	5.8!	10.8	8.5	7.5!	7.1	9.2	‡	8.3!	9.0!	‡	6.2!	13.3	7.5	‡	5.5	7.2!	5.8!	16.4
Out of the labor force	31.9	21.3	22.2	30.1	13.7	20.5	25.9	22.6	21.4	18.2	9.6!	12.6	24.0	5.7!	11.2!	33.1	19.2	13.9

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1-B.

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (social sciences, humanities, health care fields, business, education, and other applied): 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued**

Employment and enrollment status	Social sciences			Humanities			Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied <sup>1</sup>		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Not enrolled																		
Total employed	90.5	87.0	83.5	89.1	88.7	81.6	92.8	94.0	91.8	94.6	92.9	90.4	94.3	93.9	91.8	93.7	89.7	85.8
One full-time job	79.7	72.4	57.5	70.1	69.6	48.1	79.7	75.2	68.1	87.2	83.2	73.4	69.7	83.9	56.5	79.8	77.1	59.0
One part-time job	8.2	7.4	12.9	14.1	9.4	13.2	9.6	6.0	9.9	5.9	3.8	8.1	18.3	7.5	10.3	11.2	3.8	11.4
Multiple jobs	2.6	7.2	13.0	4.9!	9.8	20.3	3.5	12.8	13.8	1.6	5.8	8.9	6.3	2.4!	25.0	2.8	8.8	15.4
Unemployed	4.5	6.6	11.7	5.1	5.8	13.4	4.4!	2.2	5.6	3.1	4.5	7.7	2.5	1.5	5.1	3.3	6.3	11.1
Out of the labor force	5.0	6.5	4.8	5.8	5.5	5.1	2.7	3.8	2.6!	2.3	2.6	1.9	3.1	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.1
Highest degree program after bachelor’s degree <sup>4</sup>																		
Certificate or license	16.0	10.5	9.5	17.1	17.5	16.1	13.6	13.9	6.5	14.0	17.9	12.9	21.2	11.8	11.3	21.9	17.7	13.0
Associate’s degree	2.4 !	0.9 !	2.7	2.7!	‡	2.5 !	‡	2.0 !	3.3 !	5.0!	#	3.0 !	1.9	‡	‡	‡	2.3 !	4.5
Bachelor’s degree	5.3	3.2	4.8	3.8	6.5	5.3	‡	6.6 !	4.0 !	9.6	6.8	2.7 !	7.1	4.7 !	1.1 !	5.2	3.0 !	3.3 !
Master’s degree	50.9	55.9	57.8	62.3	58.8	57.2	59.6	63.5	69.1	64.0	66.7	70.0	62.7	81.3	84.7	57.2	62.4	69.9
Professional degree	17.8	23.3	19.2	10.1	11.3	14.7	11.6	9.5	8.4	7.2 !	7.6	10.3	4.4	‡	2.1 !	15.1	12.8	7.6
Doctoral degree	7.6	6.2	6.1	4.1	3.9!	4.2	4.0 !	4.6 !	8.7 !	‡	‡	‡	2.6 !	‡	‡	#	1.7 !	1.7 !

# Rounds to zero.

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

<sup>2</sup> Graduates who were not working but looking for work are defined as unemployed, and those who were not working and not looking for work are defined as out of the labor force.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 1.7 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Among graduates who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1-B.

Standard errors for table 1-B: EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (social sciences, humanities, health care fields, business, education, and other applied): 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment and enrollment status	Social sciences			Humanities			Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
<b>Total</b>	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Employment status																		
Total employed	1.07	1.36	1.30	1.37	1.25	1.57	1.72	1.32	1.64	0.72	1.03	0.97	0.94	1.03	1.12	1.03	0.96	1.07
One full-time job	1.20	1.74	1.56	2.09	1.69	1.93	2.51	1.55	2.07	1.26	1.44	1.33	1.47	1.35	1.89	1.56	1.43	1.30
One part-time job	0.94	1.17	1.20	1.52	1.01	1.42	1.34	1.29	1.55	0.86	0.75	0.84	1.22	0.96	1.17	1.23	1.00	1.11
Multiple jobs	0.34	0.81	0.97	1.07	1.08	1.54	1.42	1.18	1.32	0.37	0.78	0.85	0.69	0.68	1.57	0.57	0.84	1.11
Unemployed	0.64	0.92	0.99	1.03	0.93	1.29	1.28	0.75	1.07	0.53	0.85	0.83	0.54	0.37	0.76	0.71	0.66	0.87
Out of the labor force	1.11	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.76	0.96	0.89	1.08	1.27	0.52	0.69	0.51	0.78	0.91	0.91	0.76	0.86	0.64
Enrollment status																		
Enrolled full time	1.02	1.59	1.20	1.29	1.32	1.23	1.72	1.28	1.90	0.72	0.93	0.79	0.75	0.86	1.08	0.90	0.98	1.05
Enrolled part time	0.65	0.68	0.83	0.78	1.05	0.76	1.24	0.97	0.70	0.72	0.90	0.57	0.90	1.23	0.99	0.51	0.62	0.62
Not enrolled	1.07	1.75	1.25	1.28	1.62	1.41	2.04	1.66	1.95	1.00	1.23	0.95	1.38	1.48	1.34	1.02	1.10	1.19
Employment status by enrollment status																		
Enrolled																		
Total employed	3.44	2.94	2.47	2.78	3.03	3.49	4.32	4.12	4.77	3.83	3.60	3.63	2.78	2.38	3.55	4.12	3.71	3.46
One full-time job	2.99	2.64	2.46	3.06	3.29	2.57	5.39	3.34	3.92	5.44	4.57	4.20	3.08	3.89	4.00	4.00	4.29	3.59
One part-time job	2.41	2.09	2.45	3.41	3.31	3.35	4.99	3.26	4.77	4.54	3.58	2.27	2.97	3.46	3.29	4.31	3.69	3.11
Multiple jobs	0.77	1.85	1.55	0.94	2.06	2.83	†	2.37	2.48	†	2.10	2.14	1.13	1.18	3.24	1.82	3.45	2.77
Unemployed	1.76	1.89	1.67	2.50	2.03	1.95	†	2.65	2.76	†	2.54	2.86	2.04	†	1.55	2.58	2.01	2.95
Out of the labor force	3.36	2.46	2.42	2.88	2.00	2.95	3.96	3.76	4.22	3.21	3.23	2.83	2.92	2.34	3.54	4.57	3.45	2.42

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1-B.

Standard errors for table 1-B: EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employment and enrollment status and highest degree program among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major field of study (social sciences, humanities, health care fields, business, education, and other applied): 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued

Employment and enrollment status	Social sciences			Humanities			Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Not enrolled																		
Total employed	1.27	1.43	1.50	1.56	1.42	1.73	1.66	1.05	1.49	0.64	1.04	0.87	0.90	1.04	1.12	0.83	0.94	1.07
One full-time job	1.20	1.90	1.74	2.30	1.93	2.36	2.22	1.63	2.15	1.13	1.40	1.34	1.66	1.58	2.19	1.55	1.50	1.47
One part-time job	0.99	1.30	1.35	1.54	0.94	1.50	1.19	1.13	1.23	0.76	0.67	0.90	1.40	0.96	1.18	1.24	0.87	1.19
Multiple jobs	0.42	0.88	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.85	0.99	1.24	1.52	0.40	0.85	0.88	0.92	0.81	1.92	0.63	0.88	1.16
Unemployed	0.69	0.98	1.29	1.12	1.09	1.56	1.48	0.52	1.15	0.59	0.87	0.81	0.46	0.44	0.85	0.69	0.80	0.90
Out of the labor force	1.10	1.07	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.82	0.71	0.87	0.74	0.38	0.66	0.38	0.59	0.94	0.71	0.64	0.74	0.59
Highest degree program after bachelor’s degree																		
Certificate or license	2.33	1.95	1.38	2.20	2.45	2.57	3.04	2.92	1.53	3.22	3.62	2.30	2.60	3.26	1.88	3.73	2.66	1.82
Associate’s degree	0.86	0.31	0.77	0.92	†	0.93	†	0.88	1.14	1.84	†	1.16	0.53	†	†	†	0.99	1.16
Bachelor’s degree	1.40	0.80	1.01	0.96	1.88	1.29	†	2.22	1.80	2.58	1.93	1.02	1.60	1.84	0.55	1.39	1.17	1.05
Master’s degree	3.06	2.48	2.42	3.25	3.10	3.13	5.55	3.51	3.47	3.66	4.37	3.02	2.84	3.92	2.28	3.87	3.46	2.38
Professional degree	2.85	2.63	1.93	2.06	1.83	2.06	2.62	1.48	1.69	2.18	2.14	2.15	1.00	†	0.93	2.89	2.70	1.39
Doctoral degree	1.65	1.33	1.13	1.04	1.29	1.25	1.83	1.71	2.63	†	†	†	0.00	†	†	†	0.83	0.55

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2-A.

**OCCUPATION BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employed graduates' occupations among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed 1 year after graduation, by undergraduate major field of study (STEM majors and general studies and other): 1994, 2001, and 2009**

Occupation	Undergraduate major field of study														
	STEM majors														
	Total <sup>1</sup>			Computer and information sciences			Engineering and engineering technology			Other STEM fields <sup>2</sup>			General studies and other <sup>3</sup>		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Occupation															
Business and management	13.1	17.1	18.8	34.3	44.7	35.7	8.9	11.4	18.1	10.4	11.2	11.8	21.5	17.0	15.5
STEM <sup>4</sup>	32.2	37.9	38.5	41.6	41.6	40.4	62.1	65.5	57.4	10.7	15.9	18.6	‡	6.7!	‡
Pre K–12 educators	5.7	6.2	3.6	2.0!	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	10.0	12.7	8.2	12.5	22.0	13.6
Health care	4.2	4.3	5.1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	1.1!	7.3	8.1	10.8	‡	4.9!	3.4!
Sales	7.5	4.3	3.6	3.7!	1.9!	‡	4.5	2.8!	2.3	10.4	6.3	6.2	6.8!	10.0	10.2
Business support/administrative	7.6	4.0	6.3	8.6	3.6!	12.2	3.0!	2.0!	2.5	10.2	5.6	7.4	11.7	9.5	17.8
Trades and technical <sup>5</sup>	13.8	10.7	9.6	6.0!	5.8!	7.3	12.1	9.0	8.3	16.9	13.7	12.0	27.5	18.9	15.0
Other <sup>6</sup>	15.9	15.6	14.4	3.1!	‡	2.0!	8.2	7.9	9.5	24.1	26.3	25.0	14.9	11.1	22.6

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

<sup>2</sup> Includes biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural and natural sciences.

<sup>3</sup> Includes liberal arts and sciences; general studies and humanities; multi/interdisciplinary studies; basic skills; citizenship activities; health-related knowledge and skills; interpersonal and social skills; leisure and recreational activities; and personal awareness and self-improvement.

<sup>4</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) occupations include computer occupations; software developers and programmers; computer support specialists; mathematical science occupations; engineers; drafters, engineering technicians, and mapping technicians; life scientists; and physical scientists.

<sup>5</sup> Includes workers in media and communications equipment; protective service; food preparation and serving; building and grounds cleaning; personal care and service; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair occupations; production occupations; transportation and material moving occupations; and military specific occupations.

<sup>6</sup> Includes architects, surveyors, and cartographers; social scientists and related workers; life, physical, and social science technicians; counselors and social service specialists; religious workers; legal occupations; postsecondary teachers; graduate teaching assistants; librarians, curators, and archivists; other education, training, and library occupations; art and design workers; entertainers and performers, sports, and related workers; and media and communication workers.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2-A.

Standard errors for table 2-A: OCCUPATION BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employed graduates' occupations among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed 1 year after graduation, by undergraduate major field of study (STEM majors and general studies and other): 1994, 2001, and 2009

Occupation	Undergraduate major field of study														
	STEM majors									General studies and other					
	Total			Computer and information sciences			Engineering and engineering technology			Other STEM fields			General studies and other		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
<b>Total</b>	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Occupation															
Business and management	0.95	1.07	1.44	3.87	3.49	3.85	1.17	2.00	2.53	1.16	1.37	1.75	2.91	3.00	3.01
STEM	1.74	1.62	1.70	3.71	3.61	3.74	2.22	3.65	2.96	1.00	1.42	2.00	†	2.02	†
Pre K–12 educators	0.70	0.63	0.64	0.91	†	†	†	†	†	1.24	1.25	1.44	2.95	3.73	2.04
Health care	0.54	0.59	0.60	†	†	†	†	†	0.53	0.99	1.08	1.34	†	1.90	1.10
Sales	1.13	0.57	0.61	1.60	0.96	†	0.90	0.97	0.63	1.79	0.99	1.32	2.15	2.66	2.37
Business support/administrative	0.92	0.50	0.78	1.97	1.09	2.77	0.98	0.66	0.72	1.41	0.84	1.12	3.04	2.71	3.11
Trades and technical	1.04	0.87	0.95	1.86	1.92	1.97	1.51	1.79	1.64	1.34	1.17	1.57	4.70	3.14	2.44
Other	0.93	0.99	1.25	1.06	†	0.68	1.15	1.48	1.57	1.70	1.63	2.22	3.72	2.43	3.50

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2-B.

**OCCUPATION BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employed graduates' occupations among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed 1 year after graduation, by undergraduate major field of study (social sciences, humanities, health care fields, business, education, and other applied): 1994, 2001, and 2009**

Occupation	Undergraduate major field of study																	
	Social sciences			Humanities			Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied <sup>1</sup>		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Occupation																		
Business and management	20.3	23.2	19.5	16.7	16.1	10.3	6.1	9.1	6.4	42.5	53.6	47.3	6.7	3.5	2.9	17.7	20.0	15.5
STEM <sup>2</sup>	1.7!	1.4	1.5!	1.3	1.8!	‡!	‡	1.2!	‡	2.4	5.5	3.7	0.5!	‡	‡	3.2	2.2!	1.1
Pre K–12 educators	3.6	11.7	4.4	9.9	20.8	9.4	1.4!	5.7	0.9!	1.2	1.7	1.3	48.2	79.9	67.6	1.6	5.9	3.9
Health care	2.9	2.6	4.9	2.9	1.1!	2.4	75.6	59.8	75.1	1.2	0.9!	1.2	3.1	1.3!	1.1!	1.5	2.0	3.1
Sales	14.9	6.7	7.6	10.0	8.3	9.7	2.7!	3.2	1.9!	20.2	13.8	12.6	5.6	2.2	1.7	13.2	8.7	9.8
Business support/administrative	18.7	12.1	14.7	16.1	14.1	15.2	5.1	4.7	5.3	18.4	10.8	16.7	8.1	3.5	3.6	11.5	9.4	13.9
Trades and technical <sup>3</sup>	15.8	12.5	18.1	16.6	12.5	21.4	4.1	8.6	4.3	9.2	8.7	12.4	7.6	4.9	7.4	19.1	18.3	23.1
Other <sup>4</sup>	22.0	29.7	29.4	26.6	25.2	30.5	4.9	7.8	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.8	20.2	4.7	15.5	32.1	33.4	29.4

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

<sup>2</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) occupations include computer occupations; software developers and programmers; computer support specialists; mathematical science occupations; engineers; drafters, engineering technicians, and mapping technicians; life scientists; and physical scientists.

<sup>3</sup> Includes workers in media and communications equipment; protective service; food preparation and serving; building and grounds cleaning; personal care and service; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair occupations; production occupations; transportation and material moving occupations; and military specific occupations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes architects, surveyors, and cartographers; social scientists and related workers; life, physical, and social science technicians; counselors and social service specialists; religious workers; legal occupations; postsecondary teachers; graduate teaching assistants; librarians, curators, and archivists; other education, training, and library occupations; art and design workers; entertainers and performers, sports, and related workers; and media and communication workers.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2-B.

Standard errors for table 2-B: OCCUPATION BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of employed graduates' occupations among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed 1 year after graduation, by undergraduate major field of study (social sciences, humanities, health care fields, business, education, and other applied): 1994, 2001, and 2009

Occupation	Undergraduate major field of study																	
	Social sciences			Humanities			Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
<b>Total</b>	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Occupation																		
Business and management	1.86	1.76	1.31	1.71	1.39	1.18	1.31	1.14	1.29	1.75	2.11	1.43	0.88	0.73	0.64	2.08	1.41	1.37
STEM	0.64	0.38	0.46	0.37	0.58	0.34	†	0.37	†	0.46	0.83	0.60	0.20	†	†	0.82	0.66	0.33
Pre K–12 educators	0.65	1.17	0.63	1.21	1.62	1.19	0.54	1.15	0.35	0.31	0.47	0.33	1.50	1.82	2.10	0.32	1.07	0.59
Health care	0.62	0.58	0.79	0.83	0.33	0.64	2.27	2.48	1.94	0.28	0.34	0.33	0.66	0.59	0.46	0.40	0.55	0.52
Sales	1.15	1.11	0.92	1.12	0.85	1.15	0.93	0.77	0.68	1.49	1.39	1.10	0.77	0.61	0.44	1.33	1.00	0.95
Business support/administrative	1.37	1.24	1.22	1.59	1.37	1.56	1.16	0.78	0.89	1.26	1.20	1.26	1.03	0.59	0.70	1.10	1.26	1.22
Trades and technical	1.44	1.51	1.18	1.66	1.23	1.69	1.16	1.35	0.97	1.17	1.07	1.31	0.98	0.97	1.01	1.56	1.44	1.71
Other	1.51	1.73	1.57	1.79	1.46	1.75	1.08	0.96	0.83	0.58	0.84	0.68	1.40	0.82	1.63	1.62	2.03	1.61

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.

**UNDERGRADUATE COURSETAKING AND OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who were employed, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields and, among those who earned credits, the average and median number of credits earned, by occupation: 2009**

Percent earning credits and credits earned	Occupation							
	Business/management	STEM <sup>1</sup>	Pre K–12 educators	Health care	Sales	Business support/administrative	Trades and technical <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>
Percent earning credits								
STEM <sup>4</sup>	94.2	99.0	97.1	96.2	96.1	95.0	95.9	94.9
All science courses	79.3	93.0	90.6	91.3	86.2	82.1	86.1	85.9
Advanced laboratory science	28.1	51.7	31.5	76.5	33.5	29.7	34.4	41.2
Math								
Below college-level	16.5	10.4	25.6	15.6	19.0	17.8	18.3	17.1
All college-level	66.8	72.7	67.3	66.6	71.0	64.1	63.1	60.5
Calculus and analytic geometry	41.3	76.1	24.8	20.1	37.7	28.2	28.2	25.8
Engineering	12.3	53.7	3.4	2.9	7.5	5.7	9.2	6.7
Computer science	56.0	74.5	36.3	36.1	52.6	49.2	46.5	37.3
Humanities	95.6	94.8	97.3	88.7	95.9	96.3	96.3	97.2
Education (excluding student teaching)	11.8	3.5	78.6	12.2	20.1	17.4	16.7	28.9
Allied health	15.0	9.5	20.7	61.7	18.2	20.6	20.3	21.9
Business	79.0	49.9	23.3	26.1	63.3	59.6	46.8	31.8
Social sciences	95.7	94.8	98.6	89.5	98.2	97.2	96.9	97.0
Average and median credits earned								
STEM <sup>4</sup>								
Average credits earned	23.1	74.9	21.0	31.9	22.2	20.1	20.8	24.8
Median credits earned	16.0	81.0	16.0	27.0	16.5	15.0	14.0	15.0
All science courses								
Average credits earned	10.1	22.9	11.4	25.8	11.6	11.0	12.2	15.1
Median credits earned	7.0	15.0	8.0	22.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.

**UNDERGRADUATE COURSETAKING AND OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who were employed, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields and, among those who earned credits, the average and median number of credits earned, by occupation: 2009—Continued**

Percent earning credits and credits earned	Occupation							
	Business/management	STEM <sup>1</sup>	Pre K–12 educators	Health care	Sales	Business support/administrative	Trades and technical <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>
Advanced laboratory science								
Average credits earned	6.4	13.4	7.4	13.4	7.1	8.4	9.2	11.1
Median credits earned	3.8	6.0	4.0	9.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Math								
Below college-level								
Average credits earned	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1
Median credits earned	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
All college-level								
Average credits earned	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.9
Median credits earned	4.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
Calculus and analytic geometry								
Average credits earned	6.2	13.2	8.5	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.6	8.2
Median credits earned	4.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
Engineering								
Average credits earned	7.2	15.4	6.7	5.5 !	8.8	6.2	6.9	9.2
Median credits earned	3.4 !	12.0	‡	4.0 !	6.0	5.0	4.0 !	6.0
Computer science								
Average credits earned	7.7	12.3	3.6	4.3	4.6	6.3	4.8	4.8
Median credits earned	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Humanities								
Average credits earned	18.8	14.9	23.5	16.6	22.2	23.4	22.2	26.1
Median credits earned	15.0	12.0	21.0	15.0	18.0	18.0	18.5	21.0
Education (excluding student teaching)								
Average credits earned	8.6	8.2 !	33.8	10.4	9.2	9.8	14.4	15.9
Median credits earned	4.0	3.0 !	33.0	4.0	4.0	3.6 !	6.0	6.0

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.

**UNDERGRADUATE COURSETAKING AND OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who were employed, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields and, among those who earned credits, the average and median number of credits earned, by occupation: 2009—Continued**

Percent earning credits and credits earned	Occupation							
	Business/management	STEM <sup>1</sup>	Pre K–12 educators	Health care	Sales	Business support/administrative	Trades and technical <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>
Allied health								
Average credits earned	6.7	5.1 !	6.6	16.7	5.1	8.9	6.3	6.3
Median credits earned	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Business								
Average credits earned	40.0	22.0	18.0	13.6	35.4	33.3	25.9	14.7
Median credits earned	45.0	13.0	7.0	6.0	42.0	36.0	19.0	6.0
Social sciences								
Average credits earned	21.5	13.0	20.1	17.3	23.0	24.6	23.1	27.1
Median credits earned	18.0	10.0	16.0	12.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	21.0

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) occupations include computer occupations; software developers and programmers; computer support specialists; mathematical science occupations; engineers; drafters, engineering technicians, and mapping technicians; life scientists; and physical scientists.

<sup>2</sup> Includes workers in media and communications equipment; protective service; food preparation and serving; building and grounds cleaning; personal care and service; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair occupations; production occupations; transportation and material moving occupations; and military specific occupations.

<sup>3</sup> Includes architects, surveyors, and cartographers; social scientists and related workers; life, physical, and social science technicians; counselors and social service specialists; religious workers; legal occupations; postsecondary teachers; graduate teaching assistants; librarians, curators, and archivists; other education, training, and library occupations; art and design workers; entertainers and performers, sports, and related workers; and media and communication workers.

<sup>4</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

NOTE: This table excludes the 20.0 percent of all 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who did not have complete course code information for all credits received. For descriptive statistics for this subpopulation and the entire population of bachelor's degree recipients, see table 1 in <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013755>. The same type of course may be included in more than one course cluster. For details on the specific types of courses included in each cluster, see memo fields in PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>) and the 2010 College Course Map (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012162rev>). Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.

Standard errors for table 3: UNDERGRADUATE COURSETAKING AND OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who were employed, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields and, among those who earned credits, the average and median number of credits earned, by occupation: 2009

Percent earning credits and credits earned	Occupation							
	Business/management	STEM	Pre K–12 educators	Health care	Sales	Business support/administrative	Trades and technical	Other
Percent earning credits								
STEM	0.94	0.70	0.79	1.07	1.06	1.08	0.99	0.69
All science courses	1.58	1.67	1.68	1.57	2.08	1.83	1.58	1.27
Advanced laboratory science	1.55	3.18	2.28	2.15	2.82	2.04	2.14	1.47
Math								
Below college-level	1.39	1.78	2.22	1.97	2.32	1.63	1.57	1.54
All college-level	1.82	2.78	2.12	2.59	2.31	2.05	2.41	1.80
Calculus and analytic geometry	1.86	2.61	2.01	1.85	2.71	1.92	1.98	1.58
Engineering	1.18	3.37	0.79	0.75	1.44	1.06	1.33	0.82
Computer science	1.72	2.60	2.29	2.40	2.82	2.26	2.33	1.67
Humanities	0.78	1.41	0.82	1.68	1.12	0.91	0.84	0.53
Education (excluding student teaching)	1.15	0.76	2.09	1.62	2.54	1.56	1.49	1.70
Allied health	1.21	1.65	1.79	2.43	2.36	1.71	1.64	1.31
Business	1.48	3.35	2.15	2.20	2.43	2.40	2.48	1.64
Social sciences	0.76	1.32	0.57	1.70	0.80	0.74	0.78	0.64
Average and median credits earned								
STEM								
Average credits earned	0.82	2.26	0.77	1.19	1.00	0.84	0.88	0.95
Median credits earned	0.42	3.14	0.62	0.97	0.55	0.55	0.65	0.43
All science courses								
Average credits earned	0.45	1.18	0.51	1.03	0.63	0.50	0.67	0.73
Median credits earned	0.16	1.29	0.21	0.64	0.16	0.49	0.57	0.22

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.

Standard errors for table 3: UNDERGRADUATE COURSETAKING AND OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who were employed, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields and, among those who earned credits, the average and median number of credits earned, by occupation: 2009—Continued

Percent earning credits and credits earned	Occupation							
	Business/management	STEM	Pre K–12 educators	Health care	Sales	Business support/administrative	Trades and technical	Other
Advanced laboratory science								
Average credits earned	0.45	1.23	0.62	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.77	0.64
Median credits earned	0.52	0.75	0.24	1.22	0.48	0.27	0.55	0.33
Math								
Pre-college level								
Average credits earned	0.17	0.41	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.21	0.14
Median credits earned	0.00	0.53	0.03	0.35	0.25	0.32	0.00	0.27
All college-level								
Average credits earned	0.16	0.36	0.29	0.15	0.39	0.15	0.16	0.15
Median credits earned	0.31	0.45	0.68	0.16	0.99	0.47	0.17	0.33
Calculus and advanced								
Average credits earned	0.29	0.50	0.77	0.25	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.52
Median credits earned	0.12	1.18	0.76	0.62	0.34	0.19	0.49	0.71
Engineering								
Average credits earned	0.64	1.43	2.00	1.80	1.13	1.04	0.83	1.19
Median credits earned	1.24	1.41	†	1.32	1.57	1.12	1.39	1.66
Computer science								
Average credits earned	0.41	1.06	0.14	0.40	0.30	0.58	0.40	0.23
Median credits earned	0.06	0.85	0.00 ^	0.00 ^	0.00 ^	0.05	0.00 ^	0.00 ^
Humanities								
Average credits earned	0.47	0.59	0.79	0.55	0.84	0.75	0.66	0.64
Median credits earned	0.57	0.69	1.07	0.50	0.65	0.82	0.94	0.67
Education (excluding student teaching)								
Average credits earned	0.95	2.49	0.92	1.68	1.35	1.18	1.44	1.12
Median credits earned	0.95	1.26	1.77	1.02	0.86	1.69	1.32	1.33

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.

Standard errors for table 3: UNDERGRADUATE COURSETAKING AND OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who were employed, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields and, among those who earned credits, the average and median number of credits earned, by occupation: 2009—Continued

Percent earning credits and credits earned	Occupation							
	Business/management	STEM	Pre K–12 educators	Health care	Sales	Business support/administrative	Trades and technical	Other
Allied health								
Average credits earned	1.11	1.97	1.08	1.49	1.01	1.73	0.63	0.62
Median credits earned	0.00 <sup>†</sup>	0.46	0.08	0.91	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.00 <sup>†</sup>
Business								
Average credits earned	0.93	2.23	2.50	1.97	1.69	1.36	1.68	1.15
Median credits earned	1.32	2.43	1.15	1.23	3.31	3.82	3.68	0.84
Social sciences								
Average credits earned	0.52	0.54	0.65	0.78	0.78	0.72	0.66	0.65
Median credits earned	0.35	1.18	1.01	0.81	0.92	1.14	0.66	0.49

† Not applicable.

<sup>†</sup> Standard error of quantile, as estimated by Woodruff method, is zero. Use caution in hypothesis testing.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.

**UNDERGRADUATE STEM COURSES AND OCCUPATION AMONG NON-STEM MAJORS: Percentage of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who were non-STEM majors and percentage distribution of non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned, employment status, and occupation: 2009**

Employment status and occupation in 2009	Percentage who were non-STEM majors as undergraduates	Percentage distribution of non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned				
		Total	9 or fewer	10–16	17–29	30 or more
<b>All graduates</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Unemployed graduates <sup>1</sup>	85.7	100.0	26.6	29.7	29.9	13.8
All employed graduates	84.6	100.0	27.7	30.5	28.7	13.1
Business and management	87.0	100.0	30.1	31.2	29.1	9.6
STEM <sup>2</sup>	20.1	100.0	19.8	13.2	24.9	42.0
Pre K–12 educators	94.0	100.0	23.6	32.8	31.5	12.1
Health care	89.9	100.0	18.9	10.5	34.6	36.1
Sales	92.3	100.0	20.8	34.2	34.9	10.1
Business support/administrative assistants	91.6	100.0	30.4	31.3	29.5	8.8
Trades and technical <sup>3</sup>	91.0	100.0	30.5	33.4	26.1	10.0
Other <sup>4</sup>	86.8	100.0	31.7	35.4	22.9	9.9

<sup>1</sup> Unemployed graduates were not working but looking for work.

<sup>2</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) occupations include computer occupations; software developers and programmers; computer support specialists; mathematical science occupations; engineers; drafters, engineering technicians, and mapping technicians; life scientists; and physical scientists.

<sup>3</sup> Includes workers in media and communications equipment; protective service; food preparation and serving; building and grounds cleaning; personal care and service; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair occupations; production occupations; transportation and material moving occupations; and military specific occupations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes architects, surveyors, and cartographers; social scientists and related workers; life, physical, and social science technicians; counselors and social service specialists; religious workers; legal occupations; postsecondary teachers; graduate teaching assistants; librarians, curators, and archivists; other education, training, and library occupations; art and design workers; entertainers and performers, sports, and related workers; and media and communication workers.

NOTE: Non-science, technology, math, and engineering (STEM) majors include general studies and other; social sciences; humanities; health care fields; business; education; and other applied fields (architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations). The estimates exclude the 20.0 percent of all 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not have complete course code information for all credits received. For descriptive statistics for this subpopulation and the entire population of bachelor’s degree recipients, see table 1 in <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013755>. For details on the specific types of courses included, see memo fields in PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>) and the 2010 College Course Map (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012162rev>). Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S4.

Standard errors for table 4: UNDERGRADUATE STEM COURSES AND OCCUPATION AMONG NON-STEM MAJORS: Percentage of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who were non-STEM majors and percentage distribution of non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned, employment status, and occupation: 2009

Employment status and occupation in 2009	Percentage of non-STEM majors	Percentage distribution of non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned				
		Total	9 or fewer	10–16	17–29	30 or more
All graduates	0.39	†	0.76	0.77	0.75	0.52
Unemployed graduates	1.54	†	2.36	2.32	2.76	1.87
All employed graduates	0.44	†	0.81	0.82	0.75	0.55
Business and management	1.17	†	1.83	1.86	1.85	1.08
STEM	2.53	†	5.56	3.74	5.86	6.97
Pre K–12 educators	1.13	†	1.85	2.01	1.85	1.65
Health care	1.37	†	2.23	1.56	2.46	2.46
Sales	1.33	†	2.46	2.79	3.02	1.87
Business support/administrative assistants	1.09	†	2.21	2.12	2.10	1.36
Trades and technical	1.18	†	2.23	2.13	1.83	1.36
Other	1.20	†	1.96	1.80	1.57	1.05

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.

**UNDERGRADUATE STEM AND EARNINGS: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who were employed, median annual earnings of STEM majors and non-STEM majors, by the number of undergraduate credits earned in STEM fields and occupation: 2009**

Occupation in 2009	STEM majors <sup>1</sup>	Non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned <sup>2</sup>			
		9 or fewer	10–16	17–29	30 or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$30,700</b>	<b>\$28,800</b>	<b>\$32,300</b>	<b>\$34,500</b>
Business/management	50,000	41,600	38,000	40,800	40,000
STEM <sup>3</sup>	52,000	‡	‡	‡	50,000
Pre K–12 educators	36,000	33,500	35,000	34,000	33,500
Health care	25,400	42,000	33,800	39,900	41,700
Sales	15,600 !	25,000	25,000	33,300	22,200
Business support/administrative assistants	20,900	28,000	26,200	28,000	24,000
Trades and technical <sup>4</sup>	30,000	21,300	20,800	22,900	26,900
Other <sup>5</sup>	19,800	24,000	20,000	25,000	25,000

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

<sup>2</sup> Includes general studies and other; social sciences; humanities; health care fields; business; education; and other applied fields (architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations). Estimates exclude the 20.0 percent of all 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not have complete course code information for all credits received.

<sup>3</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) occupations include computer occupations; software developers and programmers; computer support specialists; mathematical science occupations; engineers; drafters, engineering technicians, and mapping technicians; life scientists; and physical scientists.

<sup>4</sup> Includes workers in media and communications equipment; protective service; food preparation and serving; building and grounds cleaning; personal care and service; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair occupations; production occupations; transportation and material moving occupations; and military specific occupations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes architects, surveyors, and cartographers; social scientists and related workers; life, physical, and social science technicians; counselors and social service specialists; religious workers; legal occupations; postsecondary teachers; graduate teaching assistants; librarians, curators, and archivists; other education, training, and library occupations; art and design workers; entertainers and performers, sports, and related workers; and media and communication workers.

NOTE: This table excludes the 20.0 percent of all 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not have complete course code information for all credits received. For descriptive statistics for this subpopulation and the entire population of bachelor’s degree recipients, see table 1 in <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013755>. For details on the specific types of courses included, see memo fields in PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>) and the 2010 College Course Map (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012162rev>). Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.

Standard errors for table 5: UNDERGRADUATE STEM AND EARNINGS: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who were employed, median annual earnings of STEM and non-STEM majors by the number of undergraduate credits earned in STEM fields and occupation: 2009

Occupation	STEM majors	Non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned			30 or more
		9 or fewer	10–16	17–29	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,310</b>	<b>\$630</b>	<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$590</b>	<b>\$850</b>
Business/management	1,790	1,800	1,430	1,160	3,870
STEM	1,080	†	†	†	3,680
Pre K–12 educators	2,430	830	850	770	920
Health care	2,440	4,950	5,220	1,440	1,900
Sales	6,930	2,990	2,450	2,700	4,440
Business support/administrative assistants	2,290	1,440	1,420	1,410	1,480
Trades and technical	4,340	1,690	1,130	1,790	2,440
Other	1,580	1,100	1,950	1,640	3,160

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6-A.

**UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, percentage who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements and percentage distribution of those who enrolled, by field of study and undergraduate major: 1994, 2001, and 2009**

Percentage enrolled and further education field of study	Undergraduate major field of study								
	STEM <sup>1</sup>			Social sciences			Humanities		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Percentage enrolled	24.7	27.8	27.8	20.8	29.9	29.6	22.9	24.1	26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Further education field of study <sup>2</sup>									
STEM <sup>1</sup>	51.0	47.4	44.2	5.6	2.9	5.1	4.1	3.2 !	4.2
Arts and humanities	2.6	1.8 !	0.8 !	5.0	4.8	2.6 !	36.2	42.1	34.1
Social and behavioral sciences	3.1	1.1 !	1.3 !	21.8	26.5	25.1	9.4	6.0	7.7
Education	7.7	6.9	7.7	19.3	21.5	15.3	18.6	19.7	25.8
Business and management	6.6	7.3	5.5	15.3	11.2	13.5	8.4	9.0	5.1
Health	19.9	27.6	29.9	8.0	6.9	18.2	5.0	4.6	8.2
Law	1.1	1.9 !	4.1	14.0	20.3	14.6	6.1	8.4	10.4
Other <sup>3</sup>	8.0	5.8	6.5	11.0	6.0	5.6	12.3	7.1	4.6

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

<sup>1</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

<sup>2</sup> Because of variations in how the graduate major field of study variables were coded, the estimates reflect the following differences across the years: social work is included in social and behavioral sciences in 1994 and 2001 but combined with public administration/social services in 2009, and this category is included in business and management; paralegal is included in other in 1994 and 2001 but included in law in 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Other includes agriculture, architecture, communications, personal skills and consumer services, home economics, paralegal (1994 and 2001 only), library sciences, military sciences, leisure studies, construction, transportation, electronics, and no major (1994 and 2001 only).

NOTE: The estimates include bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in certificate or licensure programs and associate, bachelor’s, professional, master’s, and doctoral degree programs after completing the requirements for their bachelor’s degree. The estimates exclude the 1.6 percent of 1992–93 and 2.9 percent of 1999–2000 and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients with undergraduate majors in general studies and other (liberal arts and sciences; general studies and humanities; multi/interdisciplinary studies; other; basic skills; citizenship activities; health-related knowledge and skills; interpersonal and social skills; leisure and recreational activities; personal awareness and self-improvement; and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates). Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S6-A.

Standard errors for table 6-A: UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, percentage who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements and percentage distribution of those who enrolled, by field of study and undergraduate major: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Percentage enrolled and further education field of study	Undergraduate major field of study								
	STEM			Social sciences			Humanities		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Percentage enrolled	1.03	1.31	1.24	1.07	1.62	1.28	1.28	1.70	1.40
<b>Total</b>	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Further education field of study									
STEM	2.10	2.63	2.32	1.02	0.82	1.21	1.10	1.08	1.04
Arts and humanities	0.68	0.71	0.30	1.19	1.11	0.85	3.06	3.97	2.94
Social and behavioral sciences	0.66	0.48	0.46	2.36	2.26	2.15	1.89	1.65	1.55
Education	1.43	1.1	1.29	3.16	2.22	1.61	2.40	2.7	2.42
Business and management	1.23	1.35	1.12	2.25	1.94	1.58	2.34	2.28	1.35
Health	1.76	2.13	1.88	1.88	1.27	1.86	1.27	1.21	1.60
Law	0.33	0.68	1.14	2.22	2.23	1.63	1.63	1.97	1.68
Other	1.15	0.86	1.47	2.13	1.04	1.16	1.95	1.53	1.17

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6-B.

**UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients, percentage who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor's degree requirements and percentage distribution of those who enrolled, by field of study and undergraduate major: 1994, 2001, and 2009**

Percentage enrolled and further education field of study	Undergraduate major field of study											
	Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied <sup>1</sup>		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Percentage enrolled	17.5	22.3	23.5	9.9	12.4	13.9	19.5	18.2	19.9	12.1	15.2	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Further education field of study <sup>2</sup>												
STEM <sup>3</sup>	6.8	3.0 !	‡	10.5	5.8	3.6 !	4.0 !	2.8 !	‡	5.3	4.9 !	5.3
Arts and humanities	2.2 !	‡	1.5 !	5.8	‡	7.5	10.5	3.8 !	5.1	15.3	14.8	7.1
Social and behavioral sciences	‡	‡	‡	2.3 !	‡	1.4 !	5.9	‡	‡	13.0	12.3	8.6
Education	5.3 !	11.0	4.3 !	10.2	5.4 !	7.4	61.3	78.2	77.0	11.7	26.5	15.1
Business and management	2.5 !	5.4 !	2.5 !	50.8	69.7	61.1	4.1 !	1.7 !	5.8 !	13.8	11.4	22.2
Health	71.3	72.9	85.5	7.9	‡	7.3	4.1	4.6 !	6.3	7.5	6.8	10.4
Law	‡	‡	‡	6.3	7.2	7.3	1.8 !	‡	‡	11.6	7.5	7.7
Other <sup>4</sup>	6.6	4.0	2.6 !	6.2	6.7 !	4.4	8.2	5.8 !	1.2 !	21.7	15.8	23.6

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Includes home economics, personal skills and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; agriculture and architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

<sup>2</sup> Because of variations in how the graduate major field of study variables were coded, the estimates reflect the following differences across the years: social work is included in social and behavioral sciences in 1994 and 2001 but combined with public administration/social services in 2009, and this category is included in business and management; paralegal is included in other in 1994 and 2001 but included in law in 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

<sup>4</sup> Other includes agriculture, architecture, communications, personal skills and consumer services, home economics, paralegal (1994 and 2001 only), library sciences, military sciences, leisure studies, construction, transportation, electronics, and no major (1994 and 2001 only).

NOTE: The estimates include bachelor's degree recipients who enrolled in certificate or licensure programs and associate, bachelor's, professional, master's, and doctoral degree programs after completing the requirements for their bachelor's degree. The estimates exclude the 1.6 percent of 1992–93 and 2.9 percent of 1999–2000 and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients with undergraduate majors in liberal arts and sciences; general studies and humanities; multi/interdisciplinary studies; basic skills; citizenship activities; health-related knowledge and skills; interpersonal and social skills; leisure and recreational activities; and personal awareness and self-improvement. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S6-B.

Standard errors for table 6-B: UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients, percentage who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements and percentage distribution of those who enrolled, by field of study and undergraduate major: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Percentage enrolled and further education field of study	Undergraduate major field of study											
	Health care fields			Business			Education			Other applied		
	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009	1994	2001	2009
Percentage enrolled	2.04	1.67	1.93	1.00	1.23	1.01	1.38	1.51	1.36	1.02	1.07	1.22
<b>Total</b>	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Further education field of study												
STEM	1.52	1.12	†	2.51	1.67	1.21	1.28	0.9	†	1.38	1.63	1.49
Arts and humanities	1.00	†	0.70	1.50	†	1.81	1.60	1.46	1.50	2.92	2.77	1.45
Social and behavioral sciences	†	†	†	1.03	†	0.46	1.13	†	†	2.06	2.09	1.69
Education	1.60	2.35	1.53	1.82	1.97	1.71	2.82	3	3.33	2.77	3.55	2.18
Business and management	1.19	1.81	0.91	3.87	3.5	3.13	1.33	0.81	2.09	2.09	2.1	2.59
Health	4.40	2.97	2.66	2.00	†	1.57	0.96	1.8	1.76	2.00	1.7	1.59
Law	†	†	†	1.86	2.12	1.65	0.59	†	†	2.15	1.73	1.38
Other	1.67	1.07	1.07	1.58	2.03	1.25	1.70	2.26	0.49	2.58	2.56	2.58

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/94 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/94), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.

**UNDERGRADUATE CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields for the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, and among those who earned credits, average and median number of credits earned, by further education field of study: 2009**

Percent earning credits in selected undergraduate fields and average and median number of credits earned	Further education field of study								
	Life and physical sciences	Engineering, math, and computer science	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other <sup>1</sup>
Undergraduate field									
STEM <sup>2</sup>	98.9	99.3	96.0	94.7	95.2	96.8	94.8	94.3	98.4
Science									
All science courses	97.7	94.0	79.7	88.4	91.2	81.3	92.3	86.0	88.8
Advanced laboratory science	84.2	50.6	27.3	50.2	34.3	24.9	73.2	29.5	42.1
Math									
Below college-level	14.9	16.1	11.9	21.2	21.2	17.5	13.2	8.7	19.0
All college-level	70.1	75.9	47.1	64.1	67.9	70.6	63.5	62.0	65.8
Calculus and analytic geometry	68.6	71.8	29.7	21.3	24.8	41.7	39.8	36.8	26.4
Engineering	8.3 !	54.0	2.0 !	‡	2.8 !	9.2	4.7	7.4 !	13.6
Computer science	43.7	79.7	37.8	33.0	40.5	57.2	33.5	34.1	47.3
Humanities	96.2	96.1	97.9	99.0	98.2	94.6	94.1	99.8	98.1
Education (excluding student teaching)	15.0	5.1 !	25.9	14.0	58.7	15.5	22.9	9.4	20.9
Allied health	23.8	16.0	10.6	24.4	18.2	18.9	52.1	13.1	31.7
Business	26.7	47.1	25.6	35.5	32.3	76.1	33.3	47.2	52.5
Social sciences	98.1	96.5	98.5	99.9	98.5	95.7	94.6	98.3	97.3
Average and median credits earned									
STEM <sup>3</sup>									
Average credits earned	64.1	69.5	14.8	20.7	21.8	20.9	42.2	25.3	27.4
Median credits earned	73.0	73.0	11.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	35.0	16.0	18.0
All science courses									
Average credits earned	49.0	18.3	9.2	13.1	10.9	9.2	32.4	11.1	15.9
Median credits earned	60.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	27.0	8.0	9.0

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.

**UNDERGRADUATE CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields for the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, and among those who earned credits, average and median number of credits earned, by further education field of study: 2009—Continued**

Percent earning credits in selected undergraduate fields and average and median number of credits earned	Further education field of study								
	Life and physical sciences	Engineering, math, and computer science	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other <sup>1</sup>
Advanced laboratory science									
Average credits earned	28.7	9.3	4.9	6.8	7.1	5.4	19.1	7.2	9.3
Median credits earned	28.5	4.0 !	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	15.0	4.0 !	6.8
Math									
Below college-level									
Average credits earned	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	‡	4.3
Median credits earned	3.0	3.0 !	3.3 !	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	‡	4.0
All college-level									
Average credits earned	5.6	7.8	4.6	4.6	6.2	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.7
Median credits earned	4.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
Calculus and analytic geometry									
Average credits earned	8.3	14.3	4.9	5.9	10.8	6.8	6.5	8.4	6.9
Median credits earned	8.0	15.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	5.0 !	4.0 !
Engineering									
Average credits earned	4.5	11.0	‡	‡	‡	7.1	6.7	‡	‡
Median credits earned	3.0 !	7.5 !	‡	‡	‡	4.0 !	6.0 !	‡	‡
Computer science									
Average credits earned	5.1	11.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.0
Median credits earned	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Humanities									
Average credits earned	23.4	17.2	43.8	26.4	25.6	19.3	19.9	28.2	22.0
Median credits earned	18.0	15.0	40.0	24.0	21.0	18.0	18.0	24.0	18.0
Education (excluding student teaching)									
Average credits earned	8.2 !	‡	12.5	10.6 !	23.7	7.7	8.4	‡	7.9
Median credits earned	3.0	‡	5.0	‡	17.0	4.0	4.8	‡	3.0

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.

**UNDERGRADUATE CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields for the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, and among those who earned credits, average and median number of credits earned, by further education field of study: 2009—Continued**

Percent earning credits in selected undergraduate fields and average and median number of credits earned	Further education field of study								
	Life and physical sciences	Engineering, math, and computer science	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other <sup>1</sup>
Allied health									
Average credits earned	5.4	2.4	‡	4.4	4.7	5.9	15.6	‡	8.5
Median credits earned	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	‡	3.0
Business									
Average credits earned	9.5	16.9	24.4	12.6	18.4	40.3	17.0	20.0	11.6
Median credits earned	6.0	12.0	‡	6.0	6.0	45.4	6.0	9.0 !	6.0 !
Social sciences									
Average credits earned	19.4	14.1	17.5	42.1	24.7	23.8	22.8	33.6	22.0
Median credits earned	15.0	12.0	12.3	47.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	33.0	15.0

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

<sup>1</sup> Other includes agriculture, architecture, communications, personal skills and services, home economics, military sciences, leisure studies, construction, transportation, and electronics.

<sup>2</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

NOTE: This table includes 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in certificate programs and associate, bachelor’s, professional, master’s, and doctoral degree programs after completing the requirements for their bachelor’s degree. This table excludes the 20.0 percent of all 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not have complete course code information for all credits received. For descriptive statistics for this subpopulation and the entire population of bachelor’s degree recipients, see table 1 in <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013755>. The same type of course may be included in more than one course cluster. For details on the specific types of courses included in each cluster, see memo fields in PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>) and the 2010 College Course Map (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012162rev>). Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.

Standard errors for table 7: UNDERGRADUATE CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields for the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, and among those who earned credits, average and median number of credits earned, by further education field of study: 2009

Percent earning credits in selected undergraduate fields and average and median number of credits earned	Further education field of study								
	Life and physical sciences	Engineering, math, and computer science	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other
Undergraduate fields									
STEM	0.92	0.48	1.68	1.75	1.02	0.92	1.62	2.59	1.48
Science									
All science courses	1.21	2.30	3.92	2.94	1.46	2.43	1.83	3.14	3.01
Advanced laboratory science	3.64	5.37	3.92	4.24	2.24	2.79	2.64	4.38	4.73
Math									
Below college-level	4.34	4.24	2.77	3.88	2.30	2.32	1.85	2.60	4.02
All college-level	5.27	5.01	4.23	4.43	2.49	2.81	2.54	4.39	4.23
Calculus and analytic geometry	5.38	4.83	4.16	3.60	2.52	3.20	2.50	4.21	4.53
Engineering and computer science	2.67	5.28	0.97	†	0.97	2.04	1.24	2.81	3.91
Computer science	5.54	3.98	4.56	3.87	2.95	3.33	2.66	4.66	4.67
Humanities	1.95	1.71	1.83	0.75	0.72	1.53	1.56	0.23	1.04
Education (excluding student teaching)	4.06	2.03	3.80	2.90	2.79	2.50	2.24	2.27	3.44
Allied health	4.54	4.70	2.27	4.33	2.19	2.40	2.64	3.62	5.13
Business	5.20	5.17	4.01	4.50	2.53	2.48	2.53	4.62	4.73
Social sciences	1.25	1.68	0.89	0.14	0.69	1.37	1.49	1.74	1.75
Average and median credits earned									
STEM									
Average credits earned	4.04	4.12	1.20	1.48	1.05	1.34	1.57	3.58	2.32
Median credits earned	5.43	8.17	0.82	1.21	0.76	0.94	2.76	1.20	1.52
All science courses									
Average credits earned	3.48	1.76	0.91	1.09	0.49	0.41	1.28	1.28	1.82
Median credits earned	6.09	1.76	0.47	0.87	0.13	0.22	2.92	0.70	1.12

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.

Standard errors for table 7: UNDERGRADUATE CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields for the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, and among those who earned credits, average and median number of credits earned, by further education field of study: 2009—Continued

Percent earning credits in selected undergraduate fields and average and median number of credits earned	Further education field of study								
	Life and physical sciences	Engineering, math, and computer science	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other
Advanced laboratory science									
Average credits earned	2.35	1.48	0.54	0.84	0.59	0.56	0.86	1.32	1.07
Median credits earned	2.06	1.92	0.11	0.61	0.58	0.53	1.17	1.26	1.11
Math									
Below college-level									
Average credits earned	0.58	0.53	0.37	0.56	0.22	0.32	0.38	†	0.33
Median credits earned	0.37	1.29	1.02	0.68	0.21	0.63	0.37	†	0.71
All college-level									
Average credits earned	0.47	0.93	0.29	0.21	0.39	0.50	0.15	0.29	0.45
Median credits earned	1.12	0.71	0.57	0.61	0.78	1.07	0.36	0.70	0.16
Calculus and analytic geometry									
Average credits earned	0.58	1.02	0.45	0.98	1.19	0.64	0.37	1.24	1.12
Median credits earned	0.81	2.19	0.23	0.64	0.82	0.27	0.52	1.51	1.49
Engineering									
Average credits earned	1.23	1.25	†	†	†	1.43	1.57	†	†
Median credits earned	1.37	2.97	†	†	†	1.21	2.33	†	†
Computer science									
Average credits earned	0.66	1.63	0.27	0.37	0.39	0.59	0.55	1.38	0.71
Median credits earned	0.43	1.03	0.00 ^	0.00 ^	0.00 ^	0.11	0.00 ^	0.00 ^	0.00 ^
Humanities									
Average credits earned	2.35	1.12	2.58	1.30	0.92	0.71	0.79	1.72	1.46
Median credits earned	2.07	0.73	4.48	0.96	0.90	1.43	1.13	2.09	1.54
Education (excluding student teaching)									
Average credits earned	3.08	†	2.18	3.83	1.39	1.81	0.97	†	1.81
Median credits earned	0.74	†	1.14	†	2.02	1.13	0.84	†	0.67

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.

Standard errors for table 7: UNDERGRADUATE CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who earned undergraduate credits in various fields for the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, and among those who earned credits, average and median number of credits earned, by further education field of study: 2009—Continued

Percent earning credits in selected undergraduate fields and average and median number of credits earned	Further education field of study								
	Life and physical sciences	Engineering, math, and computer science	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other
Allied health									
Average credits earned	1.30	0.22	†	0.43	0.65	1.30	1.43	†	1.87
Median credits earned	0.77	0.68	0.55	0.71	0.00 ^	0.00 ^	1.30	†	0.57
Business									
Average credits earned	1.88	3.06	4.89	2.28	2.60	1.56	2.38	2.88	2.49
Median credits earned	1.19	3.60	†	1.75	1.29	2.12	1.78	3.29	2.40
Social sciences									
Average credits earned	2.21	1.32	1.23	1.84	0.96	0.99	0.70	1.96	1.59
Median credits earned	1.55	1.60	1.43	2.55	1.60	0.72	0.97	4.28	2.08

† Not applicable.

^ Standard error of quantile, as estimated by Woodruff method, is zero. Use caution in hypothesis testing.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.

**UNDERGRADUATE STEM CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY AMONG NON-STEM MAJORS: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate education degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who were non-STEM majors as undergraduates and percentage distribution of undergraduate non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned and further education field of study: 2009**

Further education field of study	Percentage of those enrolled who were non-STEM majors as undergraduates	Percentage distribution of undergraduate non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned				
		Total	9 or fewer	10–16	17–29	30 or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>
All STEM fields <sup>1</sup>	37.5	100.0	13.1 !	20.4	29.5	37.0
Life and physical sciences	38.8	100.0	19.8 !	20.9 !	23.7 !	35.6
Engineering/math computer science	36.6	100.0	8.3 !	20.0 !	33.6 !	38.1
Arts and humanities	98.1	100.0	43.6	30.1	18.7	7.6 !
Social and behavioral sciences	98.8	100.0	21.9	29.4	35.6	13.1
Education	91.8	100.0	25.1	35.0	30.2	9.6
Business and management	91.8	100.0	24.8	35.5	31.5	8.2
Health	75.4	100.0	17.2	20.0	24.6	38.3
Law	91.3	100.0	28.8	37.1	26.8	7.3 !
Other <sup>2</sup>	86.0	100.0	19.6	32.7	26.3	21.3

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

<sup>1</sup> Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) includes life and physical sciences, engineering, math, and computer science.

<sup>2</sup> Other includes agriculture, architecture, communications, personal skills and services, home economics, military sciences, leisure studies, construction, transportation, and electronics.

NOTE: This table includes 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in certificate programs and associate, bachelor’s, professional, master’s, and doctoral degree programs after completing the requirements for their bachelor’s degree. Non-STEM majors include general studies and other; social sciences; humanities; health care fields; business; education; and other applied fields (architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations). This table excludes the 20.0 percent of all 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not have complete course code information for all credits received. For descriptive statistics for this subpopulation and the entire population of bachelor’s degree recipients, see table 1 in <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013755>. For details on the specific types of courses included, see memo fields in PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>) and the 2010 College Course Map (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012162rev>). Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S8.

Standard errors for table 8: UNDERGRADUATE STEM CREDITS AND FURTHER EDUCATION FIELD OF STUDY AMONG NON-STEM MAJORS: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate education degree program after completing their bachelor’s degree requirements, percentage who were non-STEM majors as undergraduates and percentage distribution of undergraduate non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned and further education field of study: 2009

Further education field of study	Percentage of those enrolled who were non-STEM majors as undergraduates	Percentage distribution of undergraduate non-STEM majors by the number of STEM credits earned				
		Total	9 or fewer	10–16	17–29	30 or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.35</b>	†	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.52</b>
All STEM fields	3.98	†	4.37	4.91	7.41	7.36
Life and physical sciences	5.86	†	8.73	6.94	9.03	10.27
Engineering/math computer science	5.24	†	3.85	7.29	10.11	10.02
Arts and humanities	1.08	†	4.69	4.15	3.43	2.61
Social and behavioral sciences	0.58	†	3.47	3.77	4.42	3.24
Education	1.55	†	2.41	2.69	2.55	1.38
Business and management	1.88	†	2.70	3.15	2.85	1.95
Health	1.92	†	2.68	2.74	2.77	2.84
Law	3.05	†	4.32	4.69	4.81	2.70
Other	4.51	†	3.85	4.11	4.32	4.73

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) and the 2009 Postsecondary Education Transcript Study (PETS:09).