

WEB TABLES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NOVEMBER 2016 NCES 2017-407

Employment and Enrollment Status of Baccalaureate Degree Recipients 1 Year After Graduation: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Unemployment rates vary by education level. Bachelor's degree recipients, for example, tend to have lower unemployment rates than adults without postsecondary degrees (Carnevale, Jayasundera, and Cheah 2012). The labor market success of college graduates, however, varies over time in response to economic conditions, as does graduates' propensity to attend graduate school. Adverse economic and labor market conditions at the time of graduation, for example, can negatively affect bachelor's degree recipients' employment status and wages in the short and long term (Kahn 2010; Oreopoulos, von Wachter, and Heisz 2012). Unemployment rates in 2009 were higher than earlier in the decade as a result of the economic downturn that began in 2007 (Baum, Ma, and Payea 2013). Labor market conditions also influence postbaccalaureate enrollment, although the

magnitude and direction of the enrollment effects vary by degree type (Bedard and Herman 2008).

These Web Tables present information on the employment and enrollment status of first-time bachelor's degree recipients¹ 1 year after graduation. The analysis uses data collected in the first follow-up surveys of three administrations of the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B). These surveys gathered information on nationally representative cohort samples of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients. The first follow-up studies, conducted in 1994, 2001, and 2009, respectively, collected data on graduates' undergraduate education experiences and their early postbaccalaureate employment and enrollment.

- Tables 1 through 3 present bachelor's degree recipients'

demographic and undergraduate enrollment characteristics and their employment and enrollment status 1 year after graduation.

- Tables 4 through 10 display the employment status of graduates who were employed 1 year after graduation, by sex; race/ethnicity; parent education; age at bachelor's degree receipt; marital status; bachelor's degree science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) major status; bachelor's degree institution level and control; occupation; whether their job was related to their bachelor's degree major; whether they considered their job to be the start of a career; and job salary and benefits. This information is presented separately for graduates who worked full time, part time, or in multiple jobs and, when relevant, whether they were unemployed or out of the labor market.

This report was prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics under Contract No. ED-IES-12-C-0095 with RTI International. Mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government. These Web Tables were authored by Sandra Staklis and Alexander Bentz of RTI International. The NCES Project Officer was Ted Socha. For questions about content or to view this report online, go to <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2017407>.

- Tables 11 through 18 show the enrollment intensity of graduates who were enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree program 1 year after graduation—by sex, race/ethnicity, parent education, age at bachelor’s degree receipt, marital status, bachelor’s degree STEM major status, bachelor’s degree institution level and control, employment status, whether they received a Pell Grant as an undergraduate, and postbaccalaureate degree program and field of study—distinguishing among graduates who were enrolled full time or part time.

RELATED NCES REPORTS

Web Tables—Profile and Financial Aid Estimates of Graduate Students: 2011–12 (NCES 2015-168).

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2015168>

Web Tables—Profile of Graduate and First-Professional Students: Trends from Selected Years, 1995–96 to 2007–08 (NCES 2011-219).

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2011219>

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>

DATA

The estimates presented in these tables are based on data from three administrations of the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B): B&B:93/94, B&B:2000/01, and B&B:08/09. 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.² The B&B:93/94, B&B:2000/01, and B&B:08/09 surveys 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 administrations of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), respectively. The 1992–93 graduates were followed up again in 1997 and 2003, but no data from these later follow-ups are used in these Web Tables. 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) are used as 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 the bachelor’s degree. These tables are based on first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only.

For an overview of the survey methodology used in B&B, see the following reports:

- *2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09): Full-scale Methodology Report* (NCES 2014-041).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014041>
- *Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study: 2000–01 (B&B 2000/01) Methodology Report* (NCES 2003-156).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003156>
- *Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study: 1993/94 First Follow-up Methodology Report* (NCES 96-149).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=96149>

ANALYSIS

The estimates presented in these Web Tables were produced using PowerStats, a web-based software application that enables users to generate tables for most of the post-secondary surveys conducted by NCES. Samples drawn for such NCES studies as B&B are not simple random samples; therefore, simple random sample techniques for estimating sampling errors 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 involves approximating the estimator by replication of the sampled population using a bootstrap technique.

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), the design-adjusted standard errors, 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.

VARIABLES USED

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 question wording for variables coming directly from an interview, how variables were constructed, and their sources. The program files that generated the statistics presented in these Web Tables can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2017407>.

Label	Name		
	1994	2001	2009
Age at bachelor's degree receipt	AGEATBA	AGEATBA	AGEATBA
Annual salary	APRANSAL	B1ANNERN	B1ERNINC
Bachelor's degree institution level and control	SECTOR_C	BSECTOR	SECTOR9
Bachelor's degree major	MAJORS	MAJORS	MAJORS4Y
Current job start of a career	AJOBPOTN	CECURL	N/A
Employment benefits: Medical	AJBEN01	HLTHINS	B1EMPMI
Employment benefits: Retirement or other financial benefits	AJBEN02	CERETIRE	B1EMPRB
Enrollment intensity after bachelor's degree	B2EN9404	ENRCUR	B1PBENST
Ever attended a public 2-year institution	ATT2YEAR	COMMCOLL	EVER2PUB
Ever received a Pell Grant	N/A	PELLYRS	PELLYRS
First institution level and control	B2FSCTYP	I1SECT	I1SECT
Graduate program major field of study	GRMAJOR1	HIDEGMJ	B1HIMAJ
First-time bachelor's degree recipient	HIOTHDEG	HIOTHDEG	HIOTHDEG
Highest degree or certificate program enrollment after bachelor's degree	GRPROG	HIDEG	B1HIENR
Highest education attained by either parent	PEDUC	NPARED	PAREduc
Job related to bachelor's degree	AJOBRELT	CERELMAJ	B1NSF19B
Labor force status/Employment status	B1LFP94	LFP2001	B1LFP09
Marital status	RMARCURR	CCMAR	B1MARR
Number of institutions attended before bachelor's degree attainment	NUMINST	CBNUMSCH	NUMINST
Number of months to bachelor's degree/Time to bachelor's degree	BATIME2	PSE_BA	PSE_BA
Occupation	B1OCCTREND	B1OCCTREND	B1OCCTREND
Race/ethnicity	RETHNIC	RACE2	RACE
Received a Pell Grant in final year of bachelor's degree program	PELLAMT	PELLAMT	PELLAMT
Sex	GENDER	GENDER	GENDER

For a description of all the options available, users should access the PowerStats website at <http://nces.ed.gov/datalab/>.

For more information, contact 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=2017407>.

REFERENCES

Baum, S., Ma, J., and Payea, K. (2013). *Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society*. New York: The College Board. Retrieved September 26, 2015, from <https://trends.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/education-pays-2013-full-report.pdf>.

Bedard, K., and Herman, D.A. (2008). Who Goes to Graduate/Professional School? The Importance of Economic Fluctuations, Undergraduate Field, and Ability. *Economics of Education Review*, 27(2): 197–210.

Carnevale, A.P., Jayasundera, T., and Cheah, B. (2012). *The College Advantage: Weathering the Economic Storm*. Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved July 25, 2013, from <http://cew.georgetown.edu/collegeadvantage>.

Kahn, L.B. (2010). The Long-Term Labor Market Consequences of Graduating from College in a Bad Economy. *Labor Economics*, 17(2): 303–316.

Oreopoulos, P., von Wachter, T., and Heisz, A. (2012). The Short- and Long-Term Career Effects of Graduating in a Recession. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 4(1): 1–29.

ENDNOTES

¹ First-time bachelor's degree recipients constitute 93 percent of students in 1994; 98 percent in 2001; and 93 percent in 2009.

² Title IV institutions are those eligible to participate in the federal financial aid programs included in Title IV of the Higher Education Act. These programs include Pell Grants, federal student loans, work-study, and other federal aid.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.

LABOR FORCE STATUS, ENROLLMENT, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force status ¹			
Total employed	87.2	87.5	84.1
One full-time job	71.4	70.2	56.9
One part-time job	12.9	9.2	13.7
Multiple jobs	2.9	8.0	13.5
Unemployed	4.4	5.5	9.0
Out of the labor force	8.4	7.1	6.9
Highest degree or certificate program enrollment after bachelor’s degree			
Certificate, associate’s or bachelor’s degree	4.6	5.0	3.1
Postbaccalaureate certificate	0.8	0.6	2.1
Master’s degree ²	11.6	15.7	18.5
Doctoral degree	1.4	1.4	1.7
Professional degree ³	2.6	4.4	4.5
Not enrolled in a degree or certificate program	79.0	73.0	70.1
Among those enrolled, enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree ⁴			
Full-time	67.5	69.0	75.0
Part-time	32.5	31.0	25.0
Sex			
Male	45.6	42.8	42.1
Female	54.4	57.2	57.9
Race/ethnicity ⁵			
White	83.3	74.3	73.0
Black	6.2	8.0	8.5
Hispanic	5.1	8.0	9.5
Asian	4.9	6.3	6.1
Other or Two or more races	0.5	3.3	2.8
Highest education attained by either parent ⁶			
High school or less	31.3	28.0	20.1
Some postsecondary education	19.4	20.0	23.7
Bachelor’s degree or higher	49.3	52.0	56.1

See notes at end of table.

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Table 1.

LABOR FORCE STATUS, ENROLLMENT, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued

Labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Received a Pell Grant in final year of bachelor’s degree program			
Yes	18.2	21.8	22.8
No	81.8	78.2	77.2
Ever received a Pell Grant ⁷			
Yes	—	37.0	37.2
No	—	63.0	62.8
Marital status			
Married	29.8	29.5	24.0
Unmarried or separated	70.2	70.5	76.0
Age at bachelor’s degree receipt			
23 or younger	65.7	62.2	66.8
24–29	19.4	21.9	19.8
30 or older	15.0	15.9	13.4

— Not available.

¹ 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.

² In 2009, includes post-master’s certificates. Post-master’s certificates were not offered as a response option in 1994 or 2001.

³ Includes Master of Divinity, Chiropractic Diploma, Doctor of Chiropractic Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Dental Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Optometry, Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, Doctor of Pharmacy, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, and Juris Doctor degrees.

⁴ Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program at the time of the interview in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment at the time of the interview in 2009.

⁵ Black includes African American; Hispanic includes Latino; Asian includes Pacific Islander and Native Hawaiian; and Other or Two or more races includes American Indian, Alaska Native, and graduates having origins in a race not listed. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Questions concerning race/ethnicity changed over time. In 1994, graduates of more than one race were asked to choose one category, whereas graduates could identify as multiracial in subsequent studies.

⁶ Some graduates did not respond or did not know their parents’ highest education level. Among all first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, these graduates represented 6.4 percent in 1994 and 9.6 percent in 2001 and were excluded from the distributions. The 2009 estimates exclude the 1.2 percent who did not know their parents’ education, but include imputed values for the 17.1 percent of graduates for whom parent education data were missing.

⁷ Pell Grant data were collected only for graduates’ senior year in 1994 and are therefore not comparable to the data shown for 2001 and 2009.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbgpd0, hcbgp01, hcbgp2b, hcbgp84, hcbggc7, hcbggdc, hcbgg84, hcbgha9b, hcbgg61, hcbggdd, hcbgg5d, hcbggf3b, hcbggc6, hcbggede, hcbgg76, hcbgg9c, hcbgga9, hcbggd2, hcbgg15, hcbgge5, hcbgg2e, hcbggbb, hcbggcd, hcbggee, hcbggg33, hcbggdb, hcbggcc, hcbggbf, hcbgg44, hcbgg65, hcbggnf5, and hcbgg5b.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S1.

Standard errors for table 1: LABOR FORCE STATUS, ENROLLMENT, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Total	†	†	†
Labor force status			
Total employed	0.36	0.47	0.50
One full-time job	0.58	0.58	0.66
One part-time job	0.39	0.37	0.41
Multiple jobs	0.20	0.36	0.47
Unemployed	0.32	0.30	0.39
Out of the labor force	0.38	0.35	0.31
Highest degree or certificate program enrollment after bachelor’s degree			
Certificate, associate’s or bachelor’s degree	0.30	0.31	0.22
Postbaccalaureate certificate	0.11	0.09	0.18
Master’s degree	0.40	0.46	0.49
Doctoral degree	0.14	0.14	0.15
Professional degree	0.18	0.27	0.25
Not enrolled in a degree or certificate program	0.54	0.68	0.57
Among those enrolled, enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree			
Full-time	1.41	1.50	1.08
Part-time	1.41	1.50	1.08
Sex			
Male	0.89	0.20	0.20
Female	0.89	0.20	0.20
Race/ethnicity			
White	0.91	0.75	0.66
Black	0.49	0.56	0.38
Hispanic	0.44	0.59	0.44
Asian	0.39	0.28	0.34
Other or Two or more races	0.09	0.25	0.21
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school or less	0.80	0.62	0.52
Some postsecondary education	0.72	0.52	0.54
Bachelor’s degree or higher	0.87	0.75	0.66

See notes at end of table.

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Table S1.

Standard errors for table 1: LABOR FORCE STATUS, ENROLLMENT, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued

Labor force status, enrollment, and demographic characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Received a Pell Grant in final year of bachelor’s degree program			
Yes	0.63	0.50	0.79
No	0.63	0.50	0.79
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	†	0.51	0.70
No	†	0.51	0.70
Marital status			
Married	0.95	0.68	0.65
Unmarried or separated	0.95	0.68	0.65
Age at bachelor’s degree receipt			
23 or younger	1.00	0.83	0.63
24–29	0.60	0.63	0.50
30 or older	0.78	0.61	0.49

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table 2.

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected undergraduate enrollment characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Undergraduate enrollment characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bachelor’s degree institution level and control ¹			
Public 4-year	66.3	65.3	62.4
Private nonprofit 4-year	32.4	33.1	33.0
For-profit 4-year	1.3 !	1.5	4.6
First institution level and control			
2-year or less	17.2	22.5	20.8
Public 2-year	16.0	20.2	19.7
Other 2-year or less ²	1.2	2.3	1.1
4-year	82.8	77.5	79.2
Public	54.4	49.8	49.2
Private nonprofit	27.9	27.0	28.2
For-profit	0.6 !	0.6	1.8
Ever attended a public 2-year institution			
Yes	29.6	51.2	46.1
No	70.4	48.8	53.9
Number of institutions attended before bachelor’s degree attainment			
One	47.2	40.6	46.1
Two	33.2	35.4	34.5
Three or more	19.5	23.9	19.5
Time to bachelor’s degree			
48 months or less	35.5	38.7	43.6
49–60 months	27.9	23.5	22.7
61–72 months	11.0	9.8	9.8
73–120 months	11.7	13.6	12.3
More than 120 months	13.9	14.4	11.6

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected undergraduate enrollment characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued

Undergraduate enrollment characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Bachelor’s degree major			
STEM major³	19.9	18.2	16.3
Computer and information sciences	2.4	2.8	2.9
Engineering and engineering technology	6.3	5.9	6.1
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural and natural sciences	11.1	9.5	7.4
Non-STEM major	80.1	81.8	83.7
General studies and other ⁴	1.6	3.0	3.0
Social sciences	13.1	15.0	15.5
Humanities	9.5	14.0	12.0
Health care fields	6.1	8.0	6.7
Business	24.4	20.4	23.4
Education	12.6	8.3	8.0
Other applied ⁵	12.7	13.1	15.1

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ For bachelor’s degree recipients who attended more than one postsecondary institution, data are presented by the institution that awarded the 1992–93, 1999–2000, or 2007–08 bachelor’s degree. Excludes the 0.3 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients and the 0.1 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who received their bachelor’s degrees from a less-than-4-year institution.

² Includes private nonprofit 2-year, for-profit 2-year, and all less-than-2-year institutions.

³ Includes science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁴ Other includes 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.

⁵ Includes architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbggc37, hcbggc5, hcbgg55, hcbggpf4, hcbgge7, hcbgg51, hcbgg0e, hcbgge8, hcbgge5b, hcbgg85, hcbgg7d, hcbggd9, hcbgg95, hcbggcf, hcbggd8, hcbggde, hcbgg0d, hcbgga7, hcbgga4, hcbgg7b, hcbgg46, hcbgg92, hcbggp97, and hcbggkbf.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S2.

Standard errors for table 2: UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected undergraduate enrollment characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Undergraduate enrollment characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Total	†	†	†
Bachelor’s degree institution level and control			
Public 4-year	0.37	0.22	0.18
Private nonprofit 4-year	0.65	0.21	0.16
For-profit 4-year	0.48	0.08	0.08
First institution level and control			
2-year or less	0.70	0.66	0.52
Public 2-year	0.69	0.66	0.50
Other 2-year or less	0.19	0.20	0.15
4-year	0.70	0.66	0.52
Public	0.97	0.67	0.56
Private nonprofit	0.75	0.48	0.48
For-profit	0.19	0.12	0.15
Ever attended a public 2-year institution			
Yes	0.99	0.80	0.64
No	0.99	0.80	0.64
Number of institutions attended before bachelor’s degree attainment			
One	0.95	0.79	0.69
Two	0.61	0.58	0.64
Three or more	0.64	0.66	0.45
Time to bachelor’s degree			
48 months or less	1.12	0.83	0.67
49–60 months	0.57	0.59	0.57
61–72 months	0.48	0.48	0.36
73–120 months	0.45	0.51	0.39
More than 120 months	0.75	0.54	0.45

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.

Standard errors for table 2: UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected undergraduate enrollment characteristics: 1994, 2001, and 2009—Continued

Undergraduate enrollment characteristics	1994	2001	2009
Bachelor’s degree major			
STEM major	0.59	0.17	0.34
Computer and information sciences	0.16	0.07	0.17
Engineering and engineering technology	0.43	0.09	0.25
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural and natural sciences	0.45	0.14	0.30
Non-STEM major	0.59	0.17	0.34
General studies and other	0.15	0.29	0.23
Social sciences	0.65	0.26	0.30
Humanities	0.40	0.48	0.39
Health care fields	0.49	0.16	0.22
Business	0.75	0.22	0.31
Education	0.48	0.15	0.23
Other applied	0.52	0.33	0.36

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table 3.

TIME TO DEGREE: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, average and median number of months between initial postsecondary enrollment and bachelor’s degree attainment, by bachelor’s degree institution level and control: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Institution level and control	1994	2001	2009
Average number of months to bachelor’s degree			
Total	79.7	81.2	76.1
Public 4-year	77.3	79.6	71.7
Private nonprofit 4-year	83.3	81.1	74.7
For-profit 4-year	92.8 !	149.2	146.6
Median number of months to bachelor’s degree			
Total	56.0	57.0	52.0
Public 4-year	56.0	57.0	56.0
Private nonprofit 4-year	47.0	46.0	45.0
For-profit 4-year	‡	107.0	104.0

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: For bachelor’s degree recipients who attended more than one postsecondary institution, data are presented by the institution that awarded the 1992–93, 1999–2000, or 2007–08 bachelor’s degree. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 2 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbgg04, hcbggb3, hcbggaa, hcbgge2, hcbgg70, and hcbgge0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S3.

Standard errors for table 3: TIME TO DEGREE: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, average and median number of months between initial postsecondary enrollment and bachelor’s degree attainment, by bachelor’s degree institution level and control: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Institution level and control	1994	2001	2009
Average number of months to bachelor’s degree			
Total	1.67	1.05	0.93
Public 4-year	1.23	1.06	0.98
Private nonprofit 4-year	3.44	2.13	1.65
For-profit 4-year	35.36	18.70	9.42
Median number of months to bachelor’s degree			
Total	^	0.43	0.10
Public 4-year	0.45	^	0.56
Private nonprofit 4-year	2.12	0.38	^
For-profit 4-year	†	18.86	10.24

† Not applicable.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 4.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by sex, race/ethnicity, and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status ¹	Sex		Race/ethnicity ²				Other or Two or more races
	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	
1994 labor force status							
One full-time job	46.9	53.1	84.7	5.8	4.7	4.3	0.5
One part-time job	38.5	61.5	82.2	6.3	5.6	5.3	0.5
Multiple jobs	41.8	58.2	81.2	7.7	4.0	‡	‡
Unemployed	45.8	54.2	72.6	10.6	8.5	‡	‡
Out of the labor force	46.9	53.1	80.3	5.7	5.6	‡	‡
2001 labor force status							
One full-time job	45.1	54.9	75.2	7.9	8.2	5.6	3.1
One part-time job	34.2	65.8	70.8	8.5	9.0	7.4	4.2
Multiple jobs	40.2	59.8	79.9	8.9	5.2	4.3	1.7 !
Unemployed	42.7	57.3	67.7	9.7	7.5	11.7	3.4
Out of the labor force	31.7	68.3	69.5	7.0	8.7	8.9	5.9
2009 labor force status							
One full-time job	44.7	55.3	73.6	8.5	9.6	5.3	3.0
One part-time job	34.8	65.2	71.1	8.9	10.8	6.4	2.8
Multiple jobs	37.3	62.7	79.1	7.3	6.5	3.8	3.3
Unemployed	46.6	53.4	61.9	12.2	13.0	11.1	1.8
Out of the labor force	38.5	61.5	73.4	6.1	7.6	11.1	1.9

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ 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.

² Black includes African American; Hispanic includes Latino; Asian includes Pacific Islander and Native Hawaiian; and Other or Two or more races includes American Indian, Alaska Native, and graduates having origins in a race not listed. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Questions concerning race/ethnicity changed over time. In 1994, graduates of more than one race were asked to choose one category, whereas graduates could identify as multiracial in subsequent studies.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbggmbb, hcbgg4a, hcbgg43, hcbgg22, hcbggaf, and hcbgg32.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S4.

Standard errors for table 4: LABOR FORCE STATUS BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by sex, race/ethnicity, and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status	Sex		Race/ethnicity				Other or Two or more races
	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	
1994 labor force status							
One full-time job	1.12	1.12	0.94	0.48	0.54	0.39	0.09
One part-time job	1.69	1.69	1.67	1.15	0.64	1.26	0.15
Multiple jobs	4.06	4.06	4.29	2.26	1.04	†	†
Unemployed	3.12	3.12	2.46	2.38	1.88	†	†
Out of the labor force	2.08	2.08	2.35	1.05	1.19	†	†
2001 labor force status							
One full-time job	0.40	0.40	0.91	0.61	0.66	0.33	0.26
One part-time job	1.94	1.94	1.92	1.37	1.35	1.10	0.99
Multiple jobs	2.02	2.02	1.66	1.22	1.10	1.01	0.54
Unemployed	3.41	3.41	3.14	1.94	1.85	2.05	0.79
Out of the labor force	2.37	2.37	2.26	1.35	1.50	1.19	1.13
2009 labor force status							
One full-time job	0.56	0.56	0.82	0.49	0.56	0.43	0.30
One part-time job	1.49	1.49	1.66	0.95	1.02	0.84	0.55
Multiple jobs	1.56	1.56	1.38	0.87	0.75	0.65	0.59
Unemployed	2.00	2.00	2.01	1.52	1.51	1.44	0.38
Out of the labor force	2.27	2.27	2.34	1.22	1.15	1.57	0.50

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 5.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY PARENT EDUCATION: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by parents’ highest level of education and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status ¹	Highest education attained by either parent ²		
	High school or less	Some postsecondary education	Bachelor’s degree or higher
1994 labor force status			
One full-time job	32.1	19.4	48.4
One part-time job	30.5	22.0	47.5
Multiple jobs	28.3	20.7	51.0
Unemployed	35.2	18.5	46.3
Out of the labor force	23.6	15.0	61.4
2001 labor force status			
One full-time job	29.6	20.9	49.5
One part-time job	22.9	18.0	59.1
Multiple jobs	24.6	22.5	52.9
Unemployed	27.9	16.2	55.9
Out of the labor force	22.6	15.1	62.3
2009 labor force status			
One full-time job	21.6	24.4	54.1
One part-time job	18.7	24.1	57.1
Multiple jobs	17.7	25.4	56.9
Unemployed	21.7	20.9	57.4
Out of the labor force	13.6	17.8	68.6

¹ 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.

² Some graduates did not respond or did not know their parents’ highest education level. These graduates represented 6.4 percent and 9.6 percent of all first-time bachelor’s degree recipients in 1994 and 2001, respectively, and were excluded from the distributions. A total of 18.3 percent of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients did not respond or did not know their parents’ highest education in 2009. The estimates exclude the 1.2 percent of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who did not know their parents’ education, but include imputed values for the 17.1 percent of those for whom parent education data were missing.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbgg09, hcbggc2, and hcbgg4c.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S5.

Standard errors for table 5: LABOR FORCE STATUS BY PARENT EDUCATION: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by parents’ highest level of education and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status	Highest education attained by either parent		
	High school or less	Some postsecondary education	Bachelor’s degree or higher
1994 labor force status			
One full-time job	0.92	0.91	1.14
One part-time job	1.68	1.39	1.71
Multiple jobs	4.28	3.51	4.64
Unemployed	3.21	2.50	3.60
Out of the labor force	2.03	1.34	2.33
2001 labor force status			
One full-time job	0.77	0.65	0.93
One part-time job	1.57	1.40	1.92
Multiple jobs	2.22	1.91	2.36
Unemployed	3.09	2.49	3.42
Out of the labor force	2.41	1.54	2.35
2009 labor force status			
One full-time job	0.73	0.71	0.90
One part-time job	1.59	1.44	1.89
Multiple jobs	1.27	1.54	1.76
Unemployed	1.59	1.73	1.97
Out of the labor force	1.50	1.84	2.01

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, average age at bachelor’s degree receipt and percentage distribution, by recipients’ age at bachelor’s degree receipt, marital status, and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status ¹	Average age at bachelor’s degree receipt	Age at bachelor’s degree receipt			Marital status	
		23 or younger	24–29	30 or older	Married	Unmarried or separated
1994 labor force status						
One full-time job	25.2	65.1	20.2	14.7	30.8	69.2
One part-time job	25.1	68.2	17.8	14.0	27.5	72.5
Multiple jobs	25.9	53.6	30.0	16.5	29.6	70.4
Unemployed	26.6	58.2	20.2	21.6	26.5	73.5
Out of the labor force	25.1	74.3	10.7	15.0	26.8	73.2
2001 labor force status						
One full-time job	25.5	62.1	22.3	15.6	30.9	69.1
One part-time job	25.3	64.6	20.1	15.3	25.0	75.0
Multiple jobs	25.6	59.9	22.2	17.9	23.1	76.9
Unemployed	25.4	62.0	22.8	15.2	18.5	81.5
Out of the labor force	26.4	62.4	19.0	18.5	36.3	63.7
2009 labor force status						
One full-time job	25.4	64.2	20.5	15.3	27.4	72.6
One part-time job	24.3	73.1	17.0	9.9	19.4	80.6
Multiple jobs	24.6	68.9	19.5	11.6	18.0	82.0
Unemployed	25.3	62.0	24.4	13.6	18.7	81.3
Out of the labor force	23.9	77.6	14.6	7.8	23.9	76.1

¹ 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.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbggk35, hcbggfb, hcbgged, hcbgg78, hcbgg27, hcbgg06, hcbghb2d, hcbghcd3, and hcbghc6d.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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.

Standard errors for table 6: LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, average age at bachelor’s degree receipt and percentage distribution, by recipients’ age at bachelor’s degree receipt, marital status, and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status	Average age at bachelor’s degree receipt	Age at bachelor’s degree receipt			Marital status	
		23 or younger	24–29	30 or older	Married	Unmarried or separated
1994 labor force status						
One full-time job	0.18	1.29	0.82	0.92	1.12	1.12
One part-time job	0.27	1.97	1.56	1.05	1.79	1.79
Multiple jobs	0.58	3.83	4.30	3.16	4.02	4.02
Unemployed	0.53	3.76	2.80	2.75	3.03	3.03
Out of the labor force	0.40	2.25	1.02	2.20	1.99	1.99
2001 labor force status						
One full-time job	0.13	0.93	0.80	0.69	0.82	0.82
One part-time job	0.32	2.13	1.79	1.47	1.64	1.64
Multiple jobs	0.30	2.37	1.56	1.92	1.85	1.85
Unemployed	0.45	3.17	2.69	2.29	2.62	2.62
Out of the labor force	0.51	2.95	2.09	2.30	2.61	2.61
2009 labor force status						
One full-time job	0.14	0.86	0.65	0.70	0.93	0.93
One part-time job	0.22	1.72	1.48	1.12	1.40	1.40
Multiple jobs	0.22	1.66	1.43	1.15	1.33	1.33
Unemployed	0.27	2.18	2.09	1.52	1.70	1.70
Out of the labor force	0.31	2.18	1.85	1.22	2.22	2.22

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY BACHELOR'S DEGREE STEM MAJOR AND INSTITUTION LEVEL AND CONTROL: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor's degree recipients, by bachelor's degree STEM major status, bachelor's degree institution level and control, and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status ¹	Bachelor's degree STEM major ²		Bachelor's degree institution level and control ³		
	Yes	No	Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	For-profit 4-year
1994 labor force status					
One full-time job	18.7	81.3	66.7	31.9	1.4 !
One part-time job	18.7	81.3	65.9	‡	‡
Multiple jobs	11.1	88.9	74.1	‡	‡
Unemployed	26.9	73.1	71.7	‡	‡
Out of the labor force	32.5	67.5	58.7	40.5	0.8
2001 labor force status					
One full-time job	18.2	81.8	66.1	32.3	1.6
One part-time job	17.3	82.7	67.3	‡	‡
Multiple jobs	13.9	86.1	59.6	37.9	2.5
Unemployed	15.8	84.2	62.7	‡	‡
Out of the labor force	25.5	74.5	64.1	‡	‡
2009 labor force status					
One full-time job	17.3	82.7	62.0	32.6	5.4
One part-time job	14.5	85.5	65.1	31.9	3.0
Multiple jobs	10.6	89.4	60.6	35.5	4.0
Unemployed	13.5	86.5	65.0	30.3	4.7
Out of the labor force	26.3	73.7	61.8	36.9	1.3 !

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ 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.

² Includes science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

³ Bachelor's degree institution level and control excludes the 0.3 percent of 1999–2000 first-time bachelor's degree recipients and the 0.1 percent of 2007–08 first-time bachelor's degree recipients who received their degrees from a less-than-4-year institution. No first-time 1993–94 bachelor's degree recipients reported receiving a bachelor's degree from a less-than-4-year institution.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor's degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor's degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor's degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor's degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor's degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbghdc9d, hcbghd80, hcbghd51, hcbghe0b, hcbghe24, and hcbghfk08.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S7.

Standard errors for table 7: LABOR FORCE STATUS BY BACHELOR'S DEGREE STEM MAJOR AND INSTITUTION LEVEL AND CONTROL: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor's degree recipients, by bachelor's degree STEM major status, bachelor's degree institution level and control, and labor force status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Labor force status	Bachelor's degree STEM major		Bachelor's degree institution level and control		
	Yes	No	Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	For-profit 4-year
1994 labor force status					
One full-time job	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.73	0.61
One part-time job	1.25	1.25	1.66	†	†
Multiple jobs	1.79	1.79	3.57	†	†
Unemployed	3.12	3.12	2.74	†	†
Out of the labor force	2.30	2.30	2.02	2.09	0.22
2001 labor force status					
One full-time job	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.15
One part-time job	1.47	1.47	1.97	†	†
Multiple jobs	1.48	1.48	2.10	2.07	0.71
Unemployed	1.81	1.81	2.83	†	†
Out of the labor force	1.73	1.73	1.93	†	†
2009 labor force status					
One full-time job	0.51	0.51	0.59	0.53	0.26
One part-time job	1.07	1.07	1.61	1.55	0.65
Multiple jobs	0.96	0.96	1.64	1.53	0.75
Unemployed	1.25	1.25	1.70	1.66	0.81
Out of the labor force	2.06	2.06	2.08	2.04	0.62

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 8.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION: Percentage distribution of employed 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by occupation and employment status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment status	Business and management	STEM ¹	PreK-12 educators	Health-care	Sales	Business support and administration	Trades and technical ²	Other ³
1994 employment status								
One full-time job	24.7	8.7	8.8	6.7	12.0	12.8	11.7	14.6
One part-time job	6.8	2.0	9.3	6.6	13.0	16.0	18.1	28.1
Multiple jobs ⁴	16.3	1.7 !	19.5	14.3	10.4	6.3	11.0	20.5
2001 employment status								
One full-time job	26.8	10.7	16.4	6.0	8.0	8.5	10.0	13.5
One part-time job	7.5	1.6 !	15.4	7.4	8.1	12.8	14.1	33.0
Multiple jobs ⁴	20.5	3.8	1.0 !	10.7	6.9	9.6	19.4	28.2
2009 employment status								
One full-time job	28.1	9.7	9.9	7.5	7.9	12.4	11.4	13.0
One part-time job	6.2	3.4	5.9	9.7	9.0	12.5	22.4	31.0
Multiple jobs ⁴	12.7	2.9	11.4	8.1	7.7	11.4	19.7	26.0

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

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

² Trades and technical include supervisors and workers in media and communications equipment; protective service; food preparation and serving; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers; 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.

³ Other includes architects; social scientists and related workers; life, physical, and social science technicians; 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.

⁴ For graduates with multiple jobs, occupation applies only to the primary job, i.e., the job at which the graduate worked the most hours. NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree and the 12.7 percent of 1992–93 graduates, 12.5 percent of 1999–2000 graduates, and 15.9 percent of 2007–08 graduates who were not employed. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbghf76, hcbghf82, and hcbghge0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S8.

Standard errors for table 8: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION: Percentage distribution of employed 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by occupation and employment status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment status	Business and management	STEM	PreK-12 educators	Health-care	Sales	Business support and administration	Trades and technical	Other
1994 employment status								
One full-time job	0.87	0.52	0.46	0.60	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.59
One part-time job	0.76	0.49	0.99	0.82	1.67	1.28	1.42	1.54
Multiple jobs	4.33	0.71	2.72	3.08	2.43	1.63	1.83	2.43
2001 employment status								
One full-time job	0.81	0.48	0.59	0.33	0.47	0.44	0.51	0.59
One part-time job	1.25	0.59	1.18	0.96	1.19	1.35	1.59	1.72
Multiple jobs	2.54	0.86	0.39	1.22	1.22	1.45	1.72	2.37
2009 employment status								
One full-time job	0.62	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.48	0.60	0.53	0.56
One part-time job	0.80	0.65	0.76	1.01	1.07	1.20	1.41	1.63
Multiple jobs	1.27	0.63	0.96	0.81	0.94	1.06	1.34	1.50

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 9.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND JOB CHARACTERISTICS: Percentage distribution of employed 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected job characteristics and employment status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment status	Job related to bachelor’s degree ¹			Current job start of a career ²	
	Closely	Somewhat	Not at all	Yes	No
1994 employment status					
One full-time job	55.4	21.8	22.8	75.5	24.5
One part-time job	43.7	17.0	39.3	52.7	47.3
Multiple jobs ³	57.8	16.0	26.3	71.0	29.0
2001 employment status					
One full-time job	56.9	22.6	20.5	76.3	23.7
One part-time job	39.4	25.5	35.1	47.5	52.5
Multiple jobs ³	40.5	27.5	32.0	56.0	44.0
2009 employment status					
One full-time job	49.3	27.6	23.1	—	—
One part-time job	33.3	25.7	40.9	—	—
Multiple jobs ³	41.3	26.0	32.7	—	—

— Not available.

¹ Based on a survey question that asked respondents whether their jobs were closely, somewhat, or not related to their bachelor’s degree.

² Based on a survey question that asked respondents whether they considered their job to be part of a career that they were pursuing in their occupation or industry. Comparable data for this variable were not available for 2009.

³ For graduates with multiple jobs, applies only to the primary job, i.e., the job at which the graduate worked the most hours.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree and the 12.7 percent of 1992–93 graduates, 12.5 percent of 1999–2000 graduates, and 15.9 percent of 2007–08 graduates who were not employed. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: hcbghha4f, hcbghh31, hcbghh14, mcbgeaf, and mcbgef6.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S9.

Standard errors for table 9: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND JOB CHARACTERISTICS: Percentage distribution of employed 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected job characteristics and employment status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment status	Job related to bachelor’s degree			Current job start of a career	
	Closely	Somewhat	Not at all	Yes	No
1994 employment status					
One full-time job	1.06	0.82	0.72	0.78	0.78
One part-time job	1.97	1.28	1.82	1.93	1.93
Multiple jobs	4.17	3.62	4.07	3.64	3.64
2001 employment status					
One full-time job	0.64	0.75	0.63	0.72	0.72
One part-time job	1.93	2.18	1.96	2.06	2.06
Multiple jobs	2.01	2.09	2.01	2.40	2.40
2009 employment status					
One full-time job	0.82	0.71	0.73	†	†
One part-time job	1.62	1.34	1.69	†	†
Multiple jobs	1.84	1.51	1.77	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 10.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SALARY AND BENEFITS: Among employed 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, average and median annual salary and percentage receiving selected employment benefits, by employment status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment status	Average annual salary		Median annual salary		Percentage receiving employment benefits	
	In unadjusted dollars	In 2009 dollars ¹	In unadjusted dollars	In 2009 dollars ¹	Medical	Retirement or other financial benefits
1994 employment status						
One full-time job	\$25,300	\$36,600	\$22,000	\$31,900	83.9	71.1
One part-time job	11,400	16,500	9,600	13,900	36.0	29.2
Multiple jobs ²	18,500	26,800	18,000	26,100	69.9	56.5
2001 employment status						
One full-time job	35,300	42,700	32,000	38,700	90.5	83.5
One part-time job	14,400	17,400	12,000	14,500	24.1	20.3
Multiple jobs ²	28,600	34,600	25,000	30,300	61.8	53.7
2009 employment status						
One full-time job	39,800	39,800	36,000	36,000	89.5	79.8
One part-time job	17,400	17,400	14,300	14,300	36.8	27.0
Multiple jobs ²	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	58.5	48.8

¹ The 2009 values were adjusted for inflation using the following Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index multipliers: 1.45 for 1994, 1.21 for 2001, and 1.00 for 2009. Retrieved October 17, 2013, from <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpicalc.htm>.

² For graduates with multiple jobs, applies only to the primary job, i.e., the job at which the graduate worked the most hours.

NOTE: Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree and the 12.7 percent of 1992–93 graduates, 12.5 percent of 1999–2000 graduates, and 15.9 percent of 2007–08 graduates who were not employed. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: mcbgeb57, mcbge61, mcbge45, mcbgg28, mcbggc0, mcbgg07, mcbgg41, mcbgg6c, and mcbggb8.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S10.

Standard errors for table 10: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SALARY AND BENEFITS: Among employed 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients, average and median annual salary and percentage receiving selected employment benefits, by employment status: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Employment status	Average annual salary		Median annual salary		Percentage receiving employment benefits	
	In unadjusted dollars	In 2009 dollars	In unadjusted dollars	In 2009 dollars	Medical	Retirement or other financial benefits
1994 employment status						
One full-time job	\$710	\$1,020	\$210	\$300	0.69	0.82
One part-time job	310	450	240	340	2.23	1.90
Multiple jobs	740	1,070	1,000	1,450	3.29	4.24
2001 employment status						
One full-time job	300	370	130	150	0.45	0.57
One part-time job	740	900	680	830	1.96	1.74
Multiple jobs	1,090	1,320	1,060	1,280	2.85	2.81
2009 employment status						
One full-time job	350	350	460	460	0.50	0.69
One part-time job	540	540	390	390	1.70	1.62
Multiple jobs	640	640	800	800	1.66	1.87

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 11.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by sex, race/ethnicity, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Sex		Race/ethnicity ¹				Other or Two or more races
	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994							
Total	47.4	52.6	81.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.5!
Full-time	50.9	49.1	82.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	0.4!
Part-time	37.2	62.8	79.9	7.5	6.2	5.7	0.6!
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001							
Total	41.4	58.6	68.5	10.8	9.6	7.1	4.0
Full-time	42.4	57.6	68.4	10.6	8.8	7.4	4.8
Part-time	39.7	60.3	69.3	11.7	10.5	6.3	2.3
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009							
Total	39.8	60.2	70.0	10.3	9.7	7.1	2.9
Full-time	40.6	59.4	71.0	9.9	8.6	7.7	2.9
Part-time	39.2	60.8	70.1	11.4	11.5	5.0	2.0

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Black includes African American; Hispanic includes Latino; Asian includes Pacific Islander and Native Hawaiian; and Other or Two or more races includes American Indian, Alaska Native, and graduates having origins in a race not listed. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Questions concerning race/ethnicity changed over time. In 1994, graduates of more than one race were asked to choose one category, whereas graduates could identify as multiracial in subsequent studies.

NOTE: Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: mcbgga0, mcbgh2d, mcbghd5, mcbgh04, mcbghafc, and mcbghaac.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S11.

Standard errors for table 11: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by sex, race/ethnicity, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Sex		Race/ethnicity				Other or Two or more races
	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994							
Total	1.66	1.66	1.39	0.77	0.68	0.89	0.18
Full-time	1.88	1.88	1.53	0.80	0.75	1.05	0.18
Part-time	3.00	3.00	2.82	2.07	1.75	1.27	0.31
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001							
Total	1.26	1.26	1.38	1.02	1.02	0.82	0.60
Full-time	1.61	1.61	1.72	1.33	1.09	0.90	0.84
Part-time	2.33	2.33	2.42	1.53	1.72	1.49	0.63
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009							
Total	0.95	0.95	1.08	0.73	0.68	0.64	0.37
Full-time	1.14	1.14	1.26	0.94	0.73	0.83	0.43
Part-time	2.37	2.37	2.18	1.48	1.57	1.21	0.51

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table 12.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY PARENT EDUCATION: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by parents’ highest level of education and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Highest education attained by either parent ¹		
	High school or less	Some postsecondary education	Bachelor’s degree or higher
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994			
Total	23.2	18.8	58.0
Full-time	21.8	17.6	60.6
Part-time	27.3	22.4	50.3
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001			
Total	23.4	18.8	57.8
Full-time	19.4	16.9	63.7
Part-time	31.4	22.4	46.2
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009			
Total	18.3	22.3	59.5
Full-time	15.9	21.2	62.9
Part-time	24.8	22.7	52.4

¹ Some graduates did not respond or did not know their parents’ highest education level. These graduates represented 6.4 percent and 9.6 percent of all first-time bachelor’s degree recipients in 1994 and 2001, respectively, and were excluded from the distributions. A total of 18.3 percent of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients did not respond or did not know their parents’ highest education in 2009. The estimates exclude the 1.2 percent of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who did not know their parents’ education, but include imputed values for the 17.1 percent of those for whom parent education data were missing.

NOTE: Estimates exclude the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: mcbghbfe, mcbghb55, and mcbghcc7.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S12.

Standard errors for table 12: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY PARENT EDUCATION: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by parents’ highest level of education and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Highest education attained by either parent		
	High school or less	Some postsecondary education	Bachelor’s degree or higher
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994			
Total	1.21	1.43	1.74
Full-time	1.56	1.85	2.11
Part-time	2.29	2.42	3.07
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001			
Total	1.31	0.98	1.55
Full-time	1.48	1.22	1.84
Part-time	2.28	2.09	2.53
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009			
Total	0.87	1.00	1.20
Full-time	0.96	1.19	1.33
Part-time	2.25	2.06	2.42

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 13.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, average age at bachelor’s degree receipt and percentage distribution, by recipients’ age at bachelor’s degree receipt, marital status, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Average age at bachelor’s degree receipt	Age at bachelor’s degree receipt			Marital status	
		23 or younger	24–29	30 or older	Married	Unmarried or separated
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994						
Total	24.6	74.3	12.2	13.5	21.4	78.6
Full-time	24.1	77.9	11.4	10.7	18.5	81.5
Part-time	26.2	63.7	14.5	21.8	29.9	70.1
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001						
Total	25.5	65.9	18.4	15.8	24.6	75.4
Full-time	24.7	70.5	17.4	12.1	20.0	80.0
Part-time	27.2	55.9	20.2	24.0	34.1	65.9
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009						
Total	24.4	71.9	16.2	11.9	19.5	80.5
Full-time	23.9	75.4	14.7	9.9	16.1	83.9
Part-time	25.5	63.9	20.0	16.1	28.9	71.1

NOTE: Estimates exclude the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: mcbghdbe2, mcbghd78, mcbghe8e, mcbghe5c, mcbghf90, mcbghgd4, mcbghhdb1, mcbghha5, and mcbghh74. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S13.

Standard errors for table 13: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, average age at bachelor’s degree receipt and percentage distribution, by recipients’ age at bachelor’s degree receipt, marital status, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Average age at bachelor’s degree receipt	Age at bachelor’s degree receipt			Marital status	
		23 or younger	24–29	30 or older	Married	Unmarried or separated
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994						
Total	0.24	1.53	0.98	1.36	1.32	1.32
Full-time	0.22	1.60	0.99	1.30	1.50	1.50
Part-time	0.55	3.45	2.47	3.19	2.74	2.74
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001						
Total	0.24	1.42	0.97	1.21	1.11	1.11
Full-time	0.24	1.60	1.30	1.27	1.18	1.18
Part-time	0.50	3.23	1.93	2.51	1.96	1.96
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009						
Total	0.15	1.12	0.84	0.79	0.93	0.93
Full-time	0.15	1.24	0.99	0.87	0.96	0.96
Part-time	0.40	2.39	1.77	1.98	2.26	2.26

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 14.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY BACHELOR'S DEGREE STEM MAJOR AND INSTITUTION LEVEL AND CONTROL: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor's degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor's degree attainment, by bachelor's degree STEM major status, bachelor's degree institution level and control, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Bachelor's degree STEM major ¹		Bachelor's degree institution level and control ²		
	Yes	No	Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	For-profit 4-year
Enrollment intensity after bachelor's degree 1994					
Total	28.1	71.9	65.6	‡	‡
Full-time	30.8	69.2	63.9	‡	‡
Part-time	20.1	79.9	70.5	29.5	#
Enrollment intensity after bachelor's degree 2001					
Total	24.0	76.0	63.0	35.5	1.5 !
Full-time	26.1	73.9	62.3	36.3	1.5 !
Part-time	19.6	80.4	64.5	34.2	1.4 !
Enrollment intensity after bachelor's degree 2009					
Total	18.8	81.2	64.1	32.9	3.0
Full-time	21.6	78.4	63.9	33.2	2.9
Part-time	13.0	87.0	64.8	31.4	3.8

Rounds to zero.

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Includes science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

² Bachelor's degree institution level and control excludes the 0.3 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor's degree recipients and the 0.1 percent of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who received their degree from a less-than-4-year institution. No first-time 1993–94 bachelor's degree recipients reported receiving a bachelor's degree from a less-than-4-year institution.

NOTE: Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor's degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor's degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor's degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor's degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor's degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: mcbghk58, mcbghmc33, mcbghm9b, mcbghm32, mcbghn6d, and mcbghpbb.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S14.

Standard errors for table 14: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY BACHELOR'S DEGREE STEM MAJOR AND INSTITUTION LEVEL AND CONTROL: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor's degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor's degree attainment, by bachelor's degree STEM major status, bachelor's degree institution level and control, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Bachelor's degree STEM major		Bachelor's degree institution level and control		
	Yes	No	Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	For-profit 4-year
Enrollment intensity after bachelor's degree 1994					
Total	1.59	1.59	1.79	†	†
Full-time	1.94	1.94	2.05	†	†
Part-time	2.44	2.44	2.85	2.85	†
Enrollment intensity after bachelor's degree 2001					
Total	1.10	1.10	1.22	1.21	0.46
Full-time	1.26	1.26	1.75	1.70	0.63
Part-time	1.83	1.83	2.31	2.37	0.67
Enrollment intensity after bachelor's degree 2009					
Total	0.81	0.81	0.99	0.95	0.46
Full-time	1.05	1.05	1.13	1.10	0.56
Part-time	1.51	1.51	2.28	2.24	1.00

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 15.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY LABOR FORCE STATUS: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, percentage distribution by labor force participation status and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Total employed	Employed			Total not employed	Not employed	
		One full-time job	One part-time job	Employed in multiple jobs		Un-employed	Out of the labor force
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994							
Total	59.7	27.7	29.3	2.7	40.3	7.3	33.0
Full-time	49.7	16.0	31.6	2.1 !	50.3	9.1	41.3
Part-time	89.2	61.9	22.9	4.4	10.8	2.1 !	8.7
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001							
Total	76.0	42.9	24.2	9.0	24.0	6.6	17.4
Full-time	67.9	26.4	31.9	9.6	32.1	8.5	23.6
Part-time	93.5	79.0	7.3	7.2	6.5	2.8 !	3.7 !
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009							
Total	71.9	35.2	22.6	14.0	28.1	11.1	17.0
Full-time	64.7	25.5	25.5	13.7	35.3	12.2	23.1
Part-time	88.8	61.2	13.3	14.3	11.2	9.2	2.0 !

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

NOTE: 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. Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: mcbgha5f, mcbgh62, mcbghfb7, mcbgheb, bacbgn77, and bacbgn93.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S15.

Standard errors for table 15: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY LABOR FORCE STATUS: Among 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, percentage distribution by labor force participation status and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Total employed	Employed			Total not employed	Not employed	
		One full-time job	One part-time job	Employed in multiple jobs		Un-employed	Out of the labor force
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994							
Total	1.72	1.47	1.58	0.56	1.72	0.83	1.70
Full-time	2.07	1.44	1.79	0.67	2.07	1.04	2.12
Part-time	2.32	3.26	2.87	1.15	2.32	0.81	2.15
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001							
Total	1.35	1.44	1.07	0.80	1.35	0.71	1.14
Full-time	1.63	1.30	1.34	1.11	1.63	0.87	1.51
Part-time	1.65	2.20	1.34	1.16	1.65	1.00	1.23
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009							
Total	0.99	1.08	0.92	0.82	0.99	0.78	0.81
Full-time	1.26	1.08	1.16	0.91	1.26	0.92	1.13
Part-time	1.85	2.68	1.50	1.59	1.85	1.72	0.66

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 16.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY PELL GRANT STATUS: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by whether they received a Pell Grant in the final year of their bachelor’s degree program, ever received a Pell Grant, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Received Pell Grant in final year of bachelor’s degree program		Ever received Pell Grant ¹	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994				
Total	16.8	83.2	—	—
Full-time	18.0	82.0	—	—
Part-time	13.3	86.7	—	—
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001				
Total	20.2	79.8	34.6	65.4
Full-time	19.3	80.7	32.7	67.3
Part-time	22.5	77.5	37.9	62.1
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009				
Total	23.3	76.7	36.3	63.7
Full-time	23.5	76.5	34.9	65.1
Part-time	20.9	79.1	37.8	62.2

— Not available.

¹ Pell Grant data were collected only for graduates’ senior year in 1994 and therefore data on whether graduates received a Pell Grant at any time during their undergraduate education are not available for that year.

NOTE: Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: bacbgn2f, bacbgn1, bbcbgc36, bacbgn04, and bacbgnc.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 S16.

Standard errors for table 16: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY PELL GRANT STATUS: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by whether they received a Pell Grant in the final year of their bachelor’s degree program, ever received a Pell Grant, and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Received Pell Grant in final year of bachelor’s degree program		Ever received Pell Grant	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994				
Total	1.00	1.00	†	†
Full-time	1.09	1.09	†	†
Part-time	1.90	1.90	†	†
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001				
Total	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.13
Full-time	1.16	1.16	1.40	1.40
Part-time	2.12	2.12	2.44	2.44
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009				
Total	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Full-time	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.26
Part-time	1.90	1.90	2.23	2.23

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 17.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY POSTBACCALAUREATE DEGREE PROGRAM TYPE: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by highest degree or certificate program enrollment after bachelor’s degree and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Certificate, associate’s, or bachelor’s degree	Post-baccalaureate certificate	Master’s degree ¹	Doctoral degree	Professional degree ²
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994					
Total	15.6	2.8	58.7	8.0	15.0
Full-time	10.6	2.4	57.3	10.7	19.0
Part-time	30.2	3.8	62.9	#	3.1!
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001					
Total	13.4	1.8	59.8	5.7	19.3
Full-time	8.9	1.2!	55.4	8.0	26.5
Part-time	23.6	3.3	69.4	‡	‡
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009					
Total	10.4	7.1	61.7	5.8	15.0
Full-time	7.4	4.0	61.0	8.1	19.5
Part-time	17.7	17.3	60.6	‡	‡

Rounds to zero.

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ In 2009, includes post-master’s certificates. Post-master’s certificates were not offered as a response option in 1994 or 2001.

² Includes Master of Divinity, Chiropractic Diploma, Doctor of Chiropractic Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Dental Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Optometry, Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, Doctor of Pharmacy, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, and Juris Doctor degrees.

NOTE: Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: bacbgp09, bacbgpaf83, and bacbgpa63.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S17.

Standard errors for table 17: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY POSTBACCALAUREATE DEGREE PROGRAM TYPE: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by highest degree or certificate program enrollment after bachelor’s degree and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Certificate, associate’s, or bachelor’s degree	Post- baccalaureate certificate	Master’s degree	Doctoral degree	Professional degree
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994					
Total	1.03	0.52	1.48	0.73	1.16
Full-time	0.88	0.59	1.67	1.01	1.36
Part-time	3.56	0.96	3.36	†	1.41
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001					
Total	0.98	0.37	1.39	0.56	1.07
Full-time	1.03	0.41	1.76	0.82	1.27
Part-time	2.20	0.81	2.12	†	†
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009					
Total	0.70	0.60	1.10	0.51	0.79
Full-time	0.72	0.47	1.26	0.73	1.05
Part-time	1.74	1.94	2.33	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 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 18.

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY GRADUATE FIELD OF STUDY: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by graduate program major field of study and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Life and physical sciences	Engineering/math computer science	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other ¹
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994									
Total	10.1	9.1	7.3	9.7	19.2	12.6	16.8	8.6	6.7
Full-time	11.1	9.3	8.4	9.0	17.0	10.1	17.5	10.9	6.8
Part-time	7.1	8.3	‡	11.9	25.6	20.0	14.6	‡	6.3
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001									
Total	9.7	8.9	4.4	8.1	19.2	16.3	16.8	10.0	6.7
Full-time	9.8	9.3	6.0	7.7	13.9	12.3	20.6	13.7	6.7
Part-time	9.5	7.6	‡	9.1	30.3	26.1	8.4	‡	6.6
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009									
Total	9.2	7.4	4.6	6.6	19.4	17.3	20.2	8.3	7.1
Full-time	9.9	8.3	5.5	6.1	15.4	14.4	22.2	10.5	7.6
Part-time	7.7	5.4	2.7	7.4	28.3	24.7	15.5	2.7	5.8

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Other includes agriculture and related sciences; architecture, planning, and related services; communications and journalism; communications technologies/technicians; construction trades; family, consumer, and human sciences mechanic and repair technologies; military technologies; paralegal (1994 and 2001 only); personal and culinary services; precision production; security and protective services; transportation and materials moving; and no major (1994 and 2001 only).

NOTE: Estimates include master’s, doctoral, and professional degree programs only. 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 included in business and management in 2009; paralegal is included in other in 1994 and 2001, but included in law in 2009. Excludes the 0.3 percent of graduates who were enrolled in more than one program in 2001 and the 2.4 percent of graduates who had an equal mix of part-time and full-time enrollment in 2009. Estimates are for first-time bachelor’s degree recipients only and exclude the 6.5 percent of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, 2.4 percent of 1999–2000 bachelor’s degree recipients, and 7.0 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had earned a prior bachelor’s degree. See table 1 for the percentage of first-time bachelor’s degree recipients included in each row. 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. To recreate the table(s) used to produce these estimates within PowerStats (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>), use the following QuickRetrieve codes once logged into the application: bacgpb11, bacgpce48, and bacgpd01.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).

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Table S18.

Standard errors for table 18: ENROLLMENT INTENSITY BY GRADUATE FIELD OF STUDY: Percentage distribution of 1992–93, 1999–2000, and 2007–08 first-time bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree or certificate program after bachelor’s degree attainment, by graduate program major field of study and enrollment intensity: 1994, 2001, and 2009

Enrollment intensity	Arts and humanities	Social and behavioral sciences	Life and physical sciences	Engineering/math computer science	Education	Business and management	Health	Law	Other
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 1994									
Total	0.94	0.92	0.78	0.95	1.01	1.09	1.09	0.86	0.75
Full-time	1.16	0.91	0.94	0.87	0.98	0.99	1.40	0.98	0.76
Part-time	1.66	2.24	†	2.62	2.23	3.04	2.64	†	1.67
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2001									
Total	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.89	1.23	1.21	1.07	0.97	0.64
Full-time	1.00	0.92	0.59	0.97	1.26	1.39	1.41	1.25	0.81
Part-time	1.47	1.45	†	1.53	2.25	2.46	1.43	†	1.09
Enrollment intensity after bachelor’s degree 2009									
Total	0.68	0.61	0.48	0.57	0.79	0.86	0.81	0.63	0.63
Full-time	0.87	0.76	0.62	0.66	0.87	0.90	1.01	0.85	0.77
Part-time	1.29	1.07	0.64	1.35	2.07	2.19	1.61	0.62	1.33

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993/03 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:93/03), 2000/01 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:2000/01), and 2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09).