

# WEB TABLES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
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## Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Graduates: Where Are They 4 Years After Receiving a Bachelor's Degree?

These Web Tables present data on the transition of 2007–08 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) bachelor's degree recipients into the labor market and further education during the 4 years after college graduation. In particular, this set of tables presents national estimates related to STEM and non-STEM graduates' postbaccalaureate employment and enrollment. The data presented in these tables are of interest to federal and state policymakers because they provide information about the supply of bachelor's-level STEM workers in the United States (U.S. Department of Education n.d.).

STEM fields can include a wide range of disciplines.<sup>1</sup> Although there is no generally accepted definition of STEM fields, recent federal and state policy initiatives that target improving STEM education focus primarily on the fields of mathematics, natural science,

engineering, computer sciences, and related technologies (Kuenzi, Matthews, and Mangan 2006; National Governors Association 2007; National Science and Technology Council 2013; PCAST 2012; The White House 2016). This set of Web Tables uses a definition of STEM that is oriented toward these policy initiatives, identifying the following postsecondary major fields as STEM: mathematics; natural science (i.e., biological/life/agricultural sciences and physical sciences); engineering/engineering technology; and computer/information sciences. This approach was also used when identifying STEM occupations. Specifically, this report identifies STEM occupations based on the job title and description and includes only occupations that are formally tied to or designated as STEM (e.g., computer and mathematical occupations; engineers and engineering technicians; biological/life scientists; physical scientists; and science

technicians). College and university faculty who teach STEM subjects are included, but PreK–12 teachers in STEM subjects are not. In addition, the social and behavioral sciences, such as psychology and economics, are not included, nor are healthcare workers such as doctors and nurses.

Table 1 presents data on 2007–08 graduates' bachelor's degree field (STEM vs. non-STEM) by selected demographic, academic, and institutional characteristics. Table 2 shows STEM and non-STEM graduates' employment and enrollment status as reported in 2012.

Tables 3 through 10 provide data on STEM and non-STEM graduates' employment experiences and outcomes, including primary occupation, 4-year employment history, relationship between primary job and bachelor's degree field, reason for working outside of bachelor's degree field, work intensity, salary, and job satisfaction.

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 Serena E. Hinz and Xianglei Chen of RTI International. The NCES Project Officer was Sean A. Simone. For questions about content or to view this report online, go to <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2018423>.

Table 11 presents the STEM and non-STEM graduates' 2012 occupation relative to their 2009 occupation.

Tables 12 through 14 provide information about STEM and non-STEM graduates' postbaccalaureate enrollment and attainment, including students' highest degree enrollment, highest degree enrollment field, and highest degree attained.

Table 15 examines student loan debt by bachelor's degree field, including the proportion of students who borrowed an undergraduate student loan, the average loan amount as reported in 2009, and the total amount of education loans owed as of 2012. Table 16 shows graduates' self-reported impact of student loan debt on their employment plans in 2009, by bachelor's degree field, and table 17 shows graduates' self-reported impact of education-related costs on their employment outcomes in 2012, by bachelor's degree field and occupation.

Table 18 presents two percentages about STEM bachelor's degree recipients, providing a look at the scope of STEM graduates transitioning out of STEM fields. The first percentage, labeled *version 1* in the table, is the proportion of STEM graduates who were working and/or enrolled in 2012, but neither worked in nor studied a STEM field as defined above.

Recognizing that STEM knowledge and skills are widely used in many occupations other than those that meet the strict definition for STEM occupations, the second percentage, labeled *version 2* in table 18, adopts a more lenient approach to identifying STEM leavers, defining STEM graduates as "still being in STEM fields" if they reported that their current primary job was related to their 2007–08 STEM bachelor's degree or to the highest STEM degree received after the 2007–08 bachelor's degree.

In addition, table 18 presents the percentage of non-STEM bachelor's degree recipients who were either working or enrolled in STEM fields in 2012, labeled *STEM entrance rate*. This statistic provides a look at the STEM entrance rate among non-STEM graduates. Estimates in table 18 are disaggregated by demographic and institutional characteristics, academic performance, undergraduate loan amount, and total student debt amount.

## RELATED NCES REPORTS

*STEM in Postsecondary Education: Entrance, Attrition, and Coursetaking Among 2003–04 Beginning Postsecondary Students* (NCES 2013-152). <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013152>.

*STEM Attrition: College Students' Paths Into and Out of STEM Fields* (NCES 2014-001 rev).

<https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014001rev>.

*Baccalaureate Degree Recipients' Early Labor Market and Education Outcomes: 1994, 2001, and 2009* (NCES 2015-027).

<https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2015027>.

## DATA

The estimates presented in these Web Tables were generated from the second follow-up of the 2007–08 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12), conducted in 2012 by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics. B&B:08/12 is a nationally representative, longitudinal study of more than 17,000 students who completed the requirements for a bachelor's degree during the 2007–08 academic year. The base-year sample of B&B:08/12 was identified in the 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08), and sample members were surveyed again in 2009 (first follow-up) and 2012 (second follow-up). This report uses B&B:08/12 data about the labor market outcomes and further education enrollment of bachelor's recipients up to 2012. In order to provide a longitudinal look at students' outcomes 4 years after they received a bachelor's degree in 2007–08, estimates in most

tables are restricted to graduates who participated in the base-year and second follow-up surveys. Tables 1, 6, 7, and 16 focus on the 2009 outcomes, thereby restricting the sample to graduates who participated in the base-year and first follow-up surveys. The weight variable WTA000 was used for tables that employ the base year and 2009 data, WTD000 was used for tables that employ the base year and 2012 data, and WTE000 was used for tables that employ base-year, 2009, and 2012 data. For more information about B&B:08/12, see the following reports:

- *2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12) Data File Documentation* (NCES 2015-141). <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2015141>.
- *2008/09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09) Full-scale Methodology Report* (NCES 2014-041). <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014041>.

## ABOUT POWERSTATS

All estimates presented in these Web Tables were produced using PowerStats, a web-based software application that allows users to generate tables for many of the surveys conducted by NCES. PowerStats produces the design-adjusted standard errors necessary for testing the statistical significance of

## VARIABLES USED

The following list identifies all of the variables used in these Web Tables. Visit the NCES DataLab website at <https://nces.ed.gov/datalab> to view detailed information about how these variables were constructed and their sources. Under *Detailed Information About PowerStats Variables, Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study*, click by *subject* or by *variable name*. The program files that generated the statistics presented in these Web Tables can be found at <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2018423>.

Label	Name
Age at 2007–08 bachelor’s degree award date	AGEATBA
Annualized salary for primary job in 2012	B2CJSAL
Bachelor’s degree institution control in 2007–08	CONTROL
Bachelor’s degree major (detailed), 2007-08	MAJORS23
Borrowed any undergraduate loans through 2007–08	B1LOANS
Citizenship status as of 2007–08	CITIZEN2
Cumulative amount owed for education loans as of 2012 (federal and private, principal and interest)	B2TOTDUE3
Cumulative loan amount borrowed by undergraduate through 2007–08	B1BORAT
Education cost: Taken job instead of enroll, in 2012	B2FAFFEDJB
Education cost: Taken job outside of field, in 2012	B2FAFFLESS
Education cost: Work more than desired, in 2012	B2FAFFWKM
Employment and enrollment status in 2009	B1LFP09
Employment and enrollment status in 2012	B2LFP12
Gender	GENDER
Highest degree attained since bachelor’s as of 2012	B2HIDEG
Highest education level attained by either parent as of 2007–08	PAREduc
Highest postbaccalaureate enrollment: Degree type, as of 2012	B2HIENR
Highest postbaccalaureate enrollment: Field of study, as of 2012	B2HIEMAJ
Hours worked per week in primary job in 2012	B2CJHRS
Job in 2009 related to bachelor’s degree major	B1NSF19B
Job in 2012 related to bachelor’s degree major	B2DNSF19B
Occupation for primary job in 2012	B2CJOCC33
Occupation, 33 categories, in 2009	B1OCC33
Part of a career in industry: primary job in 2012	B2DCURL
Percent of time employed from bachelor’s degree award date to 2012	B2PCEMP
Percent of time out of the labor force from bachelor’s degree award date to 2012	B2PCOLF
Percent of time unemployed from bachelor’s degree award date to 2012	B2PCUNEM
Primarily student or employee while enrolled in 2009	B1WRKS
Primarily student or employee while enrolled in 2012	B2DWRKS
Primary job: Employed in primary job in 2012	B2CMRJST
Primary job: Requires a bachelor’s degree or higher, in 2012	B2DNSFA
Primary reason for working outside of bachelor’s degree field in 2009	B1OUTFLD

(continued)

differences in the estimates. It also contains a detailed description of how each variable was created and includes question wording for items coming directly from an interview.

With PowerStats, users can replicate or expand upon the Web Tables presented here. The output from PowerStats includes the table estimates (e.g., percentages or means), standard errors,<sup>2</sup> and weighted sample sizes for the estimates. If the number of valid cases is too small to produce a reliable estimate (i.e., fewer than 30 cases), PowerStats prints the double dagger symbol (‡) instead of the estimate.

In addition to producing tables, PowerStats can be used to conduct linear or logistic regression. Many options are available for output with the regression results. A description of all of the options available can be found on the PowerStats website at <https://nces.ed.gov/datalab/index.aspx>.

For more information, contact [NCES.Info@ed.gov](mailto:NCES.Info@ed.gov)

For readers with disabilities, a Section 508-compliant version of these Web Tables is available at <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2018423>.

## VARIABLES USED—Continued

Label	Name
Race/ethnicity (with multiple)	RACE
Race/ethnicity (with multiple) and sex	RACESEX
Satisfaction with primary job: Benefits, in 2012	B2DBEN
Satisfaction with primary job: Challenge of work, in 2012	B2DCHAL
Satisfaction with primary job: Compensation, in 2012	B2DPAY
Satisfaction with primary job: Importance of work, in 2012	B2DIMP
Satisfaction with primary job: Job security, in 2012	B2DSEC
Satisfaction with primary job: Work life balance, in 2012	B2DBAL
Satisfaction with undergraduate major choice in 2012	B2MAJCHO
Selectivity of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree institution	SELECTV2
STEM status in 2012 for non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients	STEMOTH
STEM status in 2012 for STEM bachelor’s degree recipients	STEM2012
Undergraduate grade point average (GPA) as of 2007–08	GPA
Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment: Job outside field, as of 2009	B1LNINST
Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment: Less desirable job, as of 2009	B1LNINJB
Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment: More than one job, as of 2009	B1LNINMR
Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment: Work instead of school, as of 2009	B1LNEDU
Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment: Worked more hours, as of 2009	B1LNINHR
Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment plans as of 2009	B1LNINFL

## REFERENCES

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> For example, the National Science Foundation (NSF) defines STEM fields broadly, including such social/behavioral sciences as psychology, economics, sociology, and political science, in addition to the more commonly included disciplines of mathematics, natural science, engineering, and computer and information sciences (Green 2007).

<sup>2</sup> The B&B samples are not simple random samples; therefore, techniques for estimating sampling error that assume simple random sampling cannot be applied to these data. PowerStats takes into account the complexity of the sampling procedures and calculates standard errors appropriate for such samples. The method for computing sampling errors used by PowerStats approximates the estimator by replication of the sampled population using a bootstrap technique.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.

**BACHELOR'S DEGREE FIELD: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients' bachelor's degree field, by selected characteristics: 2009**

Characteristic	STEM					Non-STEM						
	Total	Mathematics	Natural science	Engineering/engineering technology	Computer/information sciences	Total	Social/behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Sex												
Male	25.2	1.4	7.1	11.3	5.4	74.8	12.9	11.9	2.3	28.5	3.6	15.6
Female	9.4	0.8	5.7	1.9	1.0	90.6	16.9	12.3	11.3	19.6	11.7	18.8
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	15.5	1.0	6.4	5.6	2.4	84.5	14.3	13.4	7.7	22.2	9.5	17.5
Black	15.4	1.1 !	4.6	4.9	4.8	84.6	14.8	5.0	9.0	33.4	4.5	17.8
Hispanic	12.5	0.4 !	4.0	4.7	3.3	87.5	19.2	11.3	6.2	24.0	6.4	20.5
Asian	30.7	1.6 !	10.9	12.8	5.4	69.3	18.4	6.7	5.9	23.8	2.6	12.1
Other	14.5	‡	5.9	4.9 !	‡	85.5	18.7	15.9	5.5	21.9	6.4	17.2
Sex by race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
Male												
White	24.2	1.5	7.4	10.7	4.7	75.8	12.5	13.0	2.2	27.9	4.0	16.1
Black	23.6	‡	4.1 !	10.5	8.9	76.4	6.7	5.8	2.8 !	42.1	‡	16.5
Hispanic	22.3	‡	5.6	10.5	6.0	77.7	17.6	11.0	3.0 !	25.3	‡	17.9
Asian	38.7	2.3 !	7.2	20.0	9.3	61.3	15.3	5.6 !	‡	28.6	‡	8.7
Other	28.6	‡	9.9	10.6 !	5.4 !	71.4	16.0	14.0	‡	23.1	3.9 !	11.1
Female												
White	8.8	0.7	5.6	1.7	0.7	91.2	15.7	13.6	12.0	17.7	13.8	18.5
Black	11.3	1.5 !	4.9	2.2 !	2.8 !	88.7	18.8	4.7	12.1	29.1	5.5	18.5
Hispanic	6.5	‡	3.1	‡	1.6 !	93.5	20.1	11.4	8.1	23.2	8.5	22.2
Asian	22.5	‡	14.9	5.3 !	‡	77.5	21.5	7.8	10.2	18.8	3.6 !	15.6
Other	5.4	‡	3.3 !	‡	‡	94.6	20.5	17.1	6.8 !	21.2	8.0	21.1

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.

**BACHELOR'S DEGREE FIELD: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients' bachelor's degree field, by selected characteristics: 2009—Continued**

Characteristic	STEM					Non-STEM						
	Total	Mathematics	Natural science	Engineering/engineering technology	Computer/information sciences	Total	Social/behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other <sup>1</sup>
Age at bachelor's degree award												
23 years or younger	17.3	1.2	7.4	6.7	2.0	82.7	17.1	13.8	5.7	21.2	8.1	16.9
24–29 years	14.0	0.8	5.2	4.9	3.1	86.0	13.5	11.7	8.6	23.1	8.9	20.0
30 years or older	13.6	0.5 !	2.9	4.0	6.3	86.4	9.3	5.9	13.5	33.1	8.1	16.5
Parents' highest level of education <sup>3</sup>												
High school or less	14.6	0.7 !	4.6	4.9	4.4	85.4	14.0	8.2	9.7	26.5	9.8	17.2
Some college	14.7	1.3	5.3	4.9	3.2	85.3	14.2	10.2	9.3	23.8	8.6	19.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	1.1	7.3	6.8	2.2	82.7	16.1	14.5	5.9	21.7	7.6	16.8
Citizenship status in 2007–08												
U.S. citizen	15.8	1.0	6.2	5.8	2.9	84.2	15.1	12.4	7.5	23.1	8.5	17.7
Permanent resident or foreign citizen	22.6	‡	7.9	9.3	3.9 !	77.4	18.5	5.9	7.7	32.2	‡	11.3
Control of bachelor's degree institution												
Public	17.4	1.0	6.9	7.3	2.2	82.6	16.1	11.2	7.3	20.3	9.5	18.3
Private nonprofit	13.5	1.2	5.9	3.6	2.8	86.5	15.3	15.1	7.9	26.2	7.0	15.1
Private for-profit	16.6	‡	‡	2.7 !	13.4	83.4	2.1 !	5.2 !	7.5	45.9	#	22.8

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.

**BACHELOR'S DEGREE FIELD: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients' bachelor's degree field, by selected characteristics: 2009—Continued**

Characteristic	STEM					Non-STEM						
	Total	Mathematics	Natural science	Engineering/engineering technology	Computer/information sciences	Total	Social/behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other <sup>1</sup>
Selectivity of bachelor's degree institution <sup>4</sup>												
Very selective	21.6	1.8	8.8	8.6	2.4	78.4	20.2	15.9	4.7	18.6	5.2	13.6
Moderately selective	13.4	0.8	5.7	5.1	1.9	86.6	14.7	11.6	8.7	22.7	10.5	18.4
Minimally selective or nonselective	13.4	0.5 !	3.9	3.0	6.1	86.6	9.4	8.6	8.2	32.9	6.3	21.3
Cumulative undergraduate grade point average												
Less than 2.50	15.5	‡	6.8	5.8	‡	84.5	23.0	9.1	3.2	25.0	2.2	22.0
2.50 to 2.99	18.0	0.7 !	6.3	8.0	3.0	82.0	15.9	9.1	5.0	26.5	5.0	20.6
3.00 to 3.49	15.2	0.9	6.2	5.3	2.8	84.8	15.1	13.3	8.5	21.8	9.1	17.1
3.50 or higher	15.9	1.4	6.2	5.2	3.2	84.1	13.4	13.4	8.9	22.8	10.6	15.0

# 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. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The "Other" non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>2</sup> Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander, Native Hawaiian, and respondents having origins in Two or more races or a race not listed. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin.

<sup>3</sup> "High school or less" includes persons who did not complete high school or who received a high school diploma, a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, or other equivalency. "Some college" includes persons with vocational or technical training; some years of college but no postsecondary credential; or an associate's degree. "Bachelor's degree or higher" includes persons with a bachelor's degree; master's degree or the equivalent; professional degree; or doctoral degree.

<sup>4</sup> The selectivity measure was developed for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) using the following criteria: whether the institution was open admission (no minimal requirements), the number of applicants, the number of students admitted, the 25th and 75th percentiles of ACT and/or SAT scores, and whether test scores were required.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.

Standard errors for table 1: BACHELOR'S DEGREE FIELD: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients' bachelor's degree field, by selected characteristics: 2009

Characteristic	STEM					Non-STEM						
	Total	Mathematics	Natural science	Engineering/engineering technology	Computer/information sciences	Total	Social/behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.40</b>
Sex												
Male	0.63	0.20	0.46	0.43	0.35	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.24	0.77	0.33	0.66
Female	0.44	0.13	0.35	0.23	0.15	0.44	0.48	0.49	0.36	0.62	0.38	0.55
Race/ethnicity												
White	0.42	0.11	0.32	0.28	0.18	0.42	0.36	0.43	0.29	0.47	0.31	0.50
Black	1.48	0.47	0.66	1.00	0.97	1.48	1.50	0.85	1.17	1.93	0.80	1.50
Hispanic	1.32	0.22	0.61	0.91	0.75	1.32	1.56	1.30	1.11	1.82	0.88	1.46
Asian	2.49	0.66	1.51	1.80	1.08	2.49	2.14	1.39	1.04	2.69	0.70	1.96
Other	2.27	†	1.26	1.49	†	2.27	2.77	2.42	1.61	2.84	1.55	2.32
Sex by race/ethnicity												
Male												
White	0.76	0.26	0.58	0.52	0.40	0.76	0.71	0.71	0.27	0.87	0.41	0.81
Black	3.55	†	1.54	2.78	2.47	3.55	1.49	1.69	0.94	3.89	†	3.00
Hispanic	2.85	†	1.30	2.34	1.73	2.85	2.65	2.02	1.24	3.18	†	2.33
Asian	3.96	1.14	1.77	3.22	2.09	3.96	2.78	1.75	†	3.92	†	2.45
Other	4.67	†	2.70	3.36	2.50	4.67	4.74	3.56	†	5.30	1.46	2.67
Female												
White	0.54	0.15	0.43	0.27	0.14	0.54	0.57	0.64	0.51	0.74	0.49	0.67
Black	1.51	0.69	0.89	0.71	0.83	1.51	2.02	0.91	1.61	2.36	1.10	1.76
Hispanic	1.17	†	0.62	†	0.67	1.17	1.76	1.59	1.42	2.06	1.20	1.85
Asian	3.08	†	2.43	1.74	†	3.08	3.41	2.00	1.98	3.46	1.11	2.82
Other	1.47	†	1.17	†	†	1.47	3.49	3.49	2.16	3.68	2.37	3.29

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.

Standard errors for table 1: BACHELOR'S DEGREE FIELD: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients' bachelor's degree field, by selected characteristics: 2009—Continued

Characteristic	STEM					Non-STEM						
	Total	Mathematics	Natural science	Engineering/ engineering technology	Computer/ information sciences	Total	Social/ behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other
Age at bachelor's degree award												
23 years or younger	0.43	0.13	0.33	0.28	0.21	0.43	0.39	0.46	0.28	0.57	0.34	0.57
24–29 years	0.86	0.23	0.55	0.57	0.47	0.86	1.01	0.93	0.66	1.11	0.68	1.02
30 years or older	1.19	0.23	0.56	0.78	0.71	1.19	0.91	0.72	1.06	1.57	0.72	1.27
Parents' highest level of education												
High school or less	0.98	0.21	0.52	0.69	0.52	0.98	0.84	0.81	0.77	1.27	0.75	0.87
Some college	0.90	0.26	0.56	0.54	0.49	0.90	0.77	0.75	0.64	1.29	0.64	0.97
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.57	0.15	0.39	0.35	0.21	0.57	0.52	0.57	0.33	0.64	0.36	0.64
Citizenship status in 2007–08												
U.S. citizen	0.35	0.09	0.26	0.22	0.15	0.35	0.28	0.39	0.21	0.36	0.25	0.42
Permanent resident or foreign citizen	3.43	†	1.91	2.41	1.26	3.43	2.89	1.49	1.63	4.23	†	1.93
Control of bachelor's degree institution												
Public	0.47	0.11	0.33	0.32	0.21	0.47	0.43	0.47	0.30	0.51	0.36	0.55
Private nonprofit	0.62	0.19	0.44	0.41	0.30	0.62	0.78	0.88	0.51	1.12	0.47	0.81
Private for-profit	2.41	†	†	1.26	2.16	2.41	0.90	1.64	2.01	3.06	†	2.64

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.

Standard errors for table 1: BACHELOR'S DEGREE FIELD: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients' bachelor's degree field, by selected characteristics: 2009—Continued

Characteristic	STEM					Non-STEM						
	Total	Mathematics	Natural science	Engineering/ engineering technology	Computer/ information sciences	Total	Social/ behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other
Selectivity of bachelor's degree institution												
Very selective	0.77	0.26	0.50	0.65	0.34	0.77	0.75	0.95	0.40	0.91	0.48	0.82
Moderately selective	0.55	0.13	0.32	0.36	0.20	0.55	0.46	0.55	0.36	0.59	0.42	0.64
Minimally selective or nonselective	0.97	0.17	0.49	0.61	0.65	0.97	0.86	0.79	0.84	1.61	0.55	1.33
Cumulative undergraduate grade point average												
Less than 2.50	1.52	†	1.09	1.16	†	1.52	2.00	1.31	0.78	2.22	0.65	2.02
2.50 to 2.99	1.16	0.20	0.64	0.79	0.55	1.16	0.91	0.71	0.50	1.21	0.47	1.07
3.00 to 3.49	0.65	0.19	0.45	0.47	0.31	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.49	0.73	0.45	0.69
3.50 or higher	0.60	0.22	0.41	0.44	0.32	0.60	0.56	0.74	0.47	0.87	0.62	0.79

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.

**EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT STATUS: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients’ employment and enrollment status 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field	Not enrolled, working	Enrolled, not working	Working and enrolled <sup>1</sup>		Not enrolled, unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Not enrolled, out of the labor force <sup>2</sup>
			Primarily an employee	Primarily a student		
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>
STEM	67.7	9.5	5.6	5.5	4.9	6.8
Mathematics	63.2	4.9 †	‡	17.4 †	‡	‡
Natural science	56.3	18.6	4.9	6.8	5.7	7.7
Engineering/engineering technology	76.6	4.3 †	6.3	4.1	3.9	4.8
Computer/information sciences	76.0	‡	6.1	‡	5.0	9.9
Non-STEM	68.8	4.9	6.9	3.6	7.6	8.2
Social/behavioral sciences	62.4	8.6	5.8	5.8	9.7	7.6
Humanities	61.6	8.1	6.8	6.0	9.8	7.7
Health care	72.8	2.6	8.4	4.5	2.4	9.2
Business	73.4	2.8	7.3	1.5	7.8	7.2
Education	67.2	3.6	12.6	2.1	5.6	8.9
Other <sup>3</sup>	72.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	7.2	9.5

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents who were both working and enrolled in 2012 were asked to indicate whether they were primarily a student working to meet expenses or an employee who decided to enroll in school.

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

<sup>3</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.

Standard errors for table 2: EMPLOYMENT AND ENROLLMENT STATUS: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients’ employment and enrollment status 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field: 2012

Bachelor’s degree field	Not enrolled, working	Enrolled, not working	Working and enrolled		Not enrolled, unemployed	Not enrolled, out of the labor force
			Primarily an employee	Primarily a student		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.35</b>
STEM	1.49	0.76	0.66	0.70	0.62	0.83
Mathematics	6.04	1.97	†	5.27	†	†
Natural science	2.14	1.41	0.89	1.15	0.94	1.20
Engineering/engineering technology	2.49	1.42	1.35	0.99	1.12	1.21
Computer/information sciences	2.96	†	1.65	†	1.49	2.23
Non-STEM	0.62	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.37	0.37
Social/behavioral sciences	1.50	1.03	0.65	0.73	0.94	0.78
Humanities	1.89	1.02	0.84	0.78	1.15	0.98
Health care	2.00	0.54	1.26	0.93	0.53	1.22
Business	1.26	0.49	0.81	0.34	0.79	0.76
Education	1.95	0.78	1.32	0.46	1.01	1.12
Other	1.14	0.49	0.52	0.49	0.68	0.85

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.

**OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of occupation in their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field	STEM	Business and management	PreK–12 education	Health care	Sales	Business support and administration	Trades and technical	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>
STEM	50.6	14.3	5.4	8.6	3.2	5.1	8.2	4.6
Mathematics	22.4 !	13.7 !	42.9	‡	‡	‡	‡	9.3 !
Natural science	29.7	12.5	7.8	23.6	5.1 !	6.8	10.8	3.8
Engineering/engineering technology	60.8	18.6	‡	‡	2.7 !	3.6 !	7.6	4.4
Computer/information sciences	69.8	8.4	‡	1.8 !	‡	6.0 !	6.6 !	4.7 !
Non-STEM	6.0	25.5	13.3	10.6	5.1	13.9	11.9	13.8
Social/behavioral sciences	4.7	26.3	10.1	5.9	4.3	13.4	12.1	23.3
Humanities	5.5	16.5	13.4	3.9	6.2	20.2	15.4	18.9
Health care	2.3	7.6	3.8	73.3	1.0 !	4.0	3.6 !	4.3
Business	9.2	44.8	3.7	1.8	8.4	15.7	11.0	5.5
Education	1.8 !	5.4	65.7	5.1	1.6 !	8.2	4.4	7.8
Other <sup>2</sup>	6.4	21.3	7.5	4.7	3.9	15.2	18.6	22.5

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>2</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job. The primary job was the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met this criterion, the primary job was the job with the highest number of hours worked per week. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, including those who were working and not enrolled in 2012 and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity in 2012. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.

Standard errors for table 3: OCCUPATION: Among 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of occupation in their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor's degree, by bachelor's degree field: 2012

Bachelor's degree field	STEM	Business and management	PreK–12 education	Health care	Sales	Business support and administration	Trades and technical	Other
<b>Total</b>	0.48	0.61	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.49	0.43	0.46
STEM	1.80	1.46	0.81	0.83	0.76	0.78	0.95	0.83
Mathematics	6.77	4.85	7.95	†	†	†	†	3.69
Natural science	2.90	2.04	1.50	2.39	1.66	1.53	1.60	0.98
Engineering/engineering technology	2.97	2.70	†	†	0.92	1.15	1.54	1.18
Computer/information sciences	4.04	2.41	†	0.86	†	1.83	2.17	2.01
Non-STEM	0.42	0.68	0.46	0.39	0.34	0.55	0.48	0.51
Social/behavioral sciences	0.66	1.92	1.33	0.85	0.67	1.24	1.22	1.66
Humanities	1.06	1.63	1.29	0.95	1.17	1.84	1.60	1.64
Health care	0.69	1.29	1.06	2.35	0.39	1.06	1.16	1.14
Business	1.04	1.72	0.69	0.42	0.97	1.19	1.09	0.70
Education	0.67	0.94	2.23	1.09	0.65	1.34	0.78	1.08
Other	1.05	1.41	0.82	0.63	0.52	1.24	1.23	1.57

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.

**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had not enrolled in any degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree, mean percentage of time spent employed, unemployed, and out of the labor force since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Percent of time employed	Percent of time unemployed <sup>1</sup>	Percent of time out of the labor force <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Bachelor’s degree field			
STEM	87.5	4.6	8.0
Mathematics	94.8	1.9 !	3.3
Natural science	80.2	6.9	12.9
Engineering/engineering technology	92.1	3.9	4.0
Computer/information sciences	86.4	3.7	9.9
Non-STEM	83.4	6.0	10.6
Social/behavioral sciences	80.1	7.0	12.9
Humanities	81.6	7.7	10.7
Health care	88.8	2.5	8.8
Business	84.6	5.7	9.7
Education	82.1	6.6	11.3
Other <sup>2</sup>	82.7	6.2	11.1
Occupation <sup>3</sup>			
STEM	91.0	4.3	4.7
Non-STEM			
Business and management	91.3	4.0	4.8
PreK–12 education	83.9	6.7	9.5
Health care	89.9	3.7	6.4
Sales	87.4	5.7	6.8
Business support and administration	86.3	7.0	6.8
Trades and technical	87.6	4.7	7.7
Other <sup>4</sup>	87.0	6.0	7.0

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.

**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had not enrolled in any degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree, mean percentage of time spent employed, unemployed, and out of the labor force since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012—Continued**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Percent of time employed	Percent of time unemployed <sup>1</sup>	Percent of time out of the labor force <sup>1</sup>
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>3,5</sup>			
STEM	92.6	3.8	3.6
Non-STEM	91.1	4.1	4.7
Business and management	94.7	1.7	3.6 !
PreK–12 education	89.6	5.3 !	5.1 !
Health care	87.4	6.2 !	6.5
Sales	86.0	9.6 !	4.4 !
Business support and administration	93.2	4.1 !	2.7
Trades and technical	92.2	4.2 !	3.6
Other <sup>4</sup>	77.3	‡	‡

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on a monthly basis. Respondents who were not working but looking for work in a given month are defined as “unemployed,” and those who were not working and not looking for work are defined as “out of the labor force.”

<sup>2</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>3</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job. The primary job was the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met this criterion, the primary job was the job with the highest number of hours worked per week.

<sup>4</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study. NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 56 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had not enrolled in any degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

**Table S4.**

**Standard errors for table 4: EMPLOYMENT HISTORY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had not enrolled in any degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree, mean percentage of time spent employed, unemployed, and out of the labor force since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Percent of time employed	Percent of time unemployed	Percent of time out of the labor force
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.48</b>
Bachelor’s degree field			
STEM	1.34	0.48	1.16
Mathematics	0.98	0.66	0.66
Natural science	2.83	0.99	2.58
Engineering/engineering technology	1.33	0.73	1.10
Computer/information sciences	2.60	0.83	2.23
Non-STEM	0.57	0.28	0.51
Social/behavioral sciences	1.27	0.67	1.08
Humanities	1.78	0.83	1.41
Health care	1.52	0.32	1.42
Business	1.03	0.51	0.88
Education	1.61	0.85	1.35
Other	1.02	0.51	1.00
Occupation			
STEM	0.97	0.58	0.74
Non-STEM			
Business and management	0.60	0.32	0.45
PreK–12 education	1.19	0.79	1.03
Health care	1.18	0.57	0.98
Sales	1.41	0.82	1.00
Business support and administration	0.93	0.69	0.69
Trades and technical	1.19	0.53	1.01
Other	1.08	0.68	0.85
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients			
STEM	0.97	0.59	0.69
Non-STEM	1.19	0.65	0.97
Business and management	1.43	0.41	1.33
PreK–12 education	3.43	2.04	1.66
Health care	4.03	2.41	1.89
Sales	4.69	3.66	1.98
Business support and administration	2.08	1.93	0.79
Trades and technical	1.98	1.64	1.08
Other	10.99	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.

**JOB CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage describing various characteristics of their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Relationship between 2012 primary job and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field <sup>1</sup>			Primary job required bachelor’s degree or higher <sup>2</sup>	Primary job was part of intended career
	Closely related	Somewhat related	Not related		
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>81.3</b>
Bachelor’s degree field					
STEM	47.9	37.1	15.0	79.7	86.8
Mathematics	51.4	38.2	10.4!	84.0	90.8
Natural science	41.7	39.5	18.8	74.1	82.1
Engineering/engineering technology	48.7	36.5	14.8	84.7	89.8
Computer/information sciences	54.9	34.0	11.1	76.8	86.5
Non-STEM	45.0	33.6	21.3	65.8	80.3
Social/behavioral sciences	27.3	41.4	31.3	65.4	73.9
Humanities	28.3	35.8	35.9	55.7	72.0
Health care	73.0	18.7	8.3	61.9	92.8
Business	44.0	40.5	15.4	67.7	81.5
Education	74.7	15.7	9.6	81.1	89.8
Other <sup>3</sup>	43.0	32.2	24.8	63.9	78.2
Occupation <sup>4</sup>					
STEM	50.7	35.7	13.6	82.2	89.2
Non-STEM					
Business and management	40.9	42.0	17.1	76.0	84.7
PreK–12 education	68.9	23.6	7.5	87.1	93.7
Health care	62.3	25.4	12.3	61.1	91.1
Sales	19.5	46.1	34.3	43.0	63.7
Business support and administration	22.2	36.9	40.9	47.3	55.9
Trades and technical	34.4	29.6	36.0	37.7	70.3
Other <sup>5</sup>	55.7	32.0	12.3	83.1	89.0

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.

**JOB CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage describing various characteristics of their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012—Continued**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Relationship between 2012 primary job and 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field <sup>1</sup>			Primary job required bachelor’s degree or higher <sup>2</sup>	Primary job was part of intended career
	Closely related	Somewhat related	Not related		
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>4,6</sup>					
STEM	60.8	33.2	6.0	89.0	91.9
Non-STEM	34.7	41.0	24.3	70.3	81.5
Business and management	37.5	45.2	17.3	78.0	85.1
PreK–12 education	57.8	34.6	7.7 !	89.6	95.1
Health care	26.5	56.8	16.7	75.6	91.3
Sales	30.1 !	30.9 !	39.0	55.3	72.8
Business support and administration	25.5 !	39.4	35.2	50.1	51.0
Trades and technical	22.9	28.1	49.0	45.5	69.4
Other <sup>5</sup>	48.8	37.7	13.5 !	90.8	98.2

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

<sup>1</sup> As reported by respondents.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents reported that their duties in their primary job in 2012 required a bachelor’s degree or higher.

<sup>3</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>4</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job.

<sup>5</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>6</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study.

NOTE: The primary job was the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met this criterion, the primary job was the job with the highest number of hours worked per week. STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, including those who were working and not enrolled in 2012 and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity in 2012. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.

Standard errors for table 5: JOB CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage describing various characteristics of their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor's degree, by bachelor's degree field and occupation: 2012

Bachelor's degree field and occupation	Relationship between 2012 primary job and 2007–08 bachelor's degree field			Primary job required bachelor's degree or higher	Primary job was part of intended career
	Closely related	Somewhat related	Not related		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Bachelor's degree field					
STEM	1.83	1.64	1.31	1.50	1.39
Mathematics	8.01	7.70	4.78	5.66	4.63
Natural science	2.86	2.81	2.19	2.42	2.51
Engineering/engineering technology	3.36	2.85	2.03	2.06	1.79
Computer/information sciences	4.40	4.58	2.52	3.37	3.47
Non-STEM	0.76	0.78	0.63	0.85	0.65
Social/behavioral sciences	1.76	2.04	1.81	1.86	1.83
Humanities	2.01	2.10	2.11	2.31	2.13
Health care	2.06	1.86	1.37	2.65	1.33
Business	1.60	1.50	1.08	1.69	1.24
Education	1.96	1.55	1.37	1.79	1.40
Other	1.63	1.55	1.40	1.75	1.43
Occupation					
STEM	1.97	1.93	1.62	1.54	1.36
Non-STEM					
Business and management	1.70	1.68	1.14	1.36	1.06
PreK–12 education	1.99	1.74	1.15	1.49	0.97
Health care	2.00	1.99	1.26	2.33	1.30
Sales	3.17	3.72	3.50	3.23	3.22
Business support and administration	1.82	2.40	2.19	2.09	2.26
Trades and technical	2.39	2.10	1.97	2.21	2.08
Other	2.07	2.00	1.32	1.62	1.26
Occupation of STEM bachelor's degree recipients					
STEM	2.43	2.34	1.55	1.72	1.88
Non-STEM	2.35	2.30	2.06	2.53	1.85
Business and management	4.85	4.95	3.27	4.04	3.19
PreK–12 education	8.20	8.87	3.31	4.14	2.40
Health care	4.04	4.38	3.49	4.82	2.74
Sales	10.98	10.19	10.45	11.92	9.29
Business support and administration	7.86	8.97	8.33	8.32	9.12
Trades and technical	4.44	5.50	6.15	6.17	5.56
Other	9.85	10.12	6.50	5.41	1.16

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB AND BACHELOR'S DEGREE: Among 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of the extent to which their primary job and bachelor's degree field were related, by bachelor's degree field and occupation: 2009**

Bachelor's degree field and occupation	Closely related	Somewhat related	Not related
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Bachelor's degree field			
STEM	54.7	26.6	18.7
Mathematics	56.8	20.0	23.2
Natural science	45.1	26.4	28.5
Engineering/engineering technology	59.1	29.0	11.9
Computer/information sciences	59.0	23.7	17.2
Non-STEM	45.7	26.7	27.7
Social/behavioral sciences	23.5	37.8	38.7
Humanities	22.4	23.4	54.2
Health care	79.9	11.5	8.6
Business	47.1	33.1	19.8
Education	78.7	10.9	10.3
Other <sup>1</sup>	41.2	25.9	32.9
Occupation <sup>2</sup>			
STEM	60.5	29.0	10.6
Non-STEM			
Business and management	49.1	32.9	18.0
PreK–12 education	67.2	20.2	12.6
Health care	73.0	14.2	12.8
Sales	24.9	30.0	45.1
Business support and administration	23.3	29.5	47.2
Trades and technical	31.1	24.7	44.2
Other <sup>3</sup>	56.3	27.8	15.9

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB AND BACHELOR'S DEGREE: Among 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of the extent to which their primary job and bachelor's degree field were related, by bachelor's degree field and occupation: 2009—Continued**

Bachelor's degree field and occupation	Closely related	Somewhat related	Not related
Occupation of STEM bachelor's degree recipients <sup>2,4</sup>			
STEM	70.2	26.0	3.8
Non-STEM	38.5	27.1	34.4
Business and management	47.0	28.4	24.5
PreK–12 education	57.0	22.0	21.0 !
Health care	47.9	29.8	22.3
Sales	37.7	14.3 !	48.0
Business support and administration	16.2	25.4	58.4
Trades and technical	26.0	29.7	44.3
Other <sup>3</sup>	49.4	38.7	11.8 !

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

<sup>1</sup> The "Other" non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>2</sup> Occupation refers to respondents' 2009 primary job.

<sup>3</sup> The "Other" occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose bachelor's degree was in a STEM field of study.

NOTE: The primary job was the job at which the respondent worked the highest number of hours per week. Closeness of relationship between primary job and bachelor's degree field of study was reported by respondents. STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working, including those who were working and not enrolled in 2009 and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity in 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

**Table S6.**

**Standard errors for table 6: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB AND BACHELOR'S DEGREE: Among 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of the extent to which their primary job and bachelor's degree field were related, by bachelor's degree field and occupation: 2009**

<b>Bachelor's degree field and occupation</b>	<b>Closely related</b>	<b>Somewhat related</b>	<b>Not related</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.66</b>
Bachelor's degree field			
STEM	1.88	1.62	1.48
Mathematics	7.66	6.45	6.75
Natural science	2.95	2.58	2.73
Engineering/engineering technology	2.84	2.74	2.12
Computer/information sciences	3.96	3.52	3.50
Non-STEM	0.77	0.67	0.76
Social/behavioral sciences	1.85	1.91	2.07
Humanities	1.85	1.75	2.20
Health care	1.94	1.62	1.44
Business	1.59	1.39	1.37
Education	1.73	1.39	1.14
Other	1.77	1.53	1.52
Occupation			
STEM	2.09	1.89	1.30
Non-STEM			
Business and management	1.78	1.76	1.35
PreK–12 education	1.50	1.35	1.13
Health care	1.88	1.58	1.39
Sales	2.37	2.34	2.68
Business support and administration	1.62	1.81	1.82
Trades and technical	1.71	1.37	1.84
Other	2.43	2.31	1.86
Occupation of STEM bachelor's degree recipients			
STEM	2.23	2.07	1.10
Non-STEM	2.51	2.42	2.39
Business and management	5.80	5.84	5.17
PreK–12 education	7.23	5.36	6.31
Health care	6.78	5.45	5.69
Sales	9.81	5.32	9.27
Business support and administration	4.65	5.65	6.52
Trades and technical	4.14	4.71	5.17
Other	10.05	10.12	4.12

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.

**REASONS FOR WORKING OUTSIDE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working and whose primary job was not related to their bachelor’s degree field, percentage distribution of their primary reason for working outside of the field of study 1 year after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2009**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Job in bachelor’s degree field not available	Pay/promotion opportunities	Change in career/professional interests	Job location	Family-related reasons	Working conditions	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Bachelor’s degree field							
STEM	37.9	21.0	9.7	5.0!	3.4!	6.0!	17.0
Mathematics	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Natural science	42.2	12.9	11.5!	‡	6.6!	‡	20.2
Engineering/engineering technology	35.9	25.1!	10.7!	‡	#	‡	17.9!
Computer/information sciences	31.5!	41.8	‡	‡	‡	‡	8.4!
Non-STEM	36.5	15.8	9.4	6.5	5.7	4.7	21.4
Social/behavioral sciences	32.1	16.2	9.1	8.8	7.4	4.6	21.9
Humanities	33.2	17.5	10.9	6.3	4.2!	4.9	22.9
Health care	37.3	11.4!	‡	‡	11.3!	‡	32.0
Business	39.6	14.7	8.0	6.1	4.2	5.3!	22.0
Education	42.5	15.1	12.6!	7.0!	‡	‡	15.5
Other <sup>1</sup>	39.7	15.5	9.5	5.4	6.2	5.0	18.7
Occupation <sup>2</sup>							
STEM	35.9	31.9	8.1!	‡	‡	‡	16.1
Non-STEM							
Business and management	26.4	30.2	10.6	8.5!	4.3!	4.2!	15.8
PreK–12 education	22.4	9.6!	21.1	7.9!	6.9	6.1!	26.0
Health care	35.1	17.1	13.8!	‡	9.0!	‡	18.9
Sales	41.1	19.2	7.5	7.3	6.7!	3.1!	15.1
Business support and administration	43.4	10.5	5.8	7.2	6.7	4.9	21.5
Trades and technical	37.3	13.8	8.7	4.1	4.7	5.8	25.6
Other <sup>3</sup>	34.2	11.5!	16.3!	‡	‡	8.7!	22.2

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.

**REASONS FOR WORKING OUTSIDE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working and whose primary job was not related to their bachelor’s degree field, percentage distribution of their primary reason for working outside of the field of study 1 year after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2009—Continued**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Job in bachelor’s degree field not available	Pay/promotion opportunities	Change in career/professional interests	Job location	Family-related reasons	Working conditions	Other
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>2,4</sup>							
STEM	45.6 !	46.7 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Non-STEM	37.0	18.0	10.3	5.5 !	3.6 !	6.7 !	19.0
Business and management	33.3 !	40.5 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
PreK–12 education	‡	‡	‡	‡	#	‡	‡
Health care	38.3 !	‡	‡	‡	#	#	35.8 !
Sales	41.5 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	13.1 !
Business support and administration	59.0	‡	9.4 !	3.2 !	‡	9.6 !	14.0 !
Trades and technical	19.3	27.2	‡	‡	‡	9.5 !	33.0
Other <sup>3</sup>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

# 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. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>2</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2009 primary job.

<sup>3</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study.

NOTE: The primary job was the job at which the respondent worked the highest number of hours per week. Closeness of relationship between primary job and bachelor’s degree field of study was reported by respondents. STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, including those who were working and not enrolled in 2009 and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity in 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.

Standard errors for table 7: REASONS FOR WORKING OUTSIDE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working and whose primary job was not related to their bachelor’s degree field, percentage distribution of their primary reason for working outside of the field of study 1 year after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2009

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Job in bachelor’s degree field not available	Pay/promotion opportunities	Change in career/professional interests	Job location	Family-related reasons	Working conditions	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Bachelor’s degree field							
STEM	3.92	4.08	2.32	1.64	1.34	1.87	3.09
Mathematics	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Natural science	4.85	3.01	3.76	†	2.85	†	4.36
Engineering/engineering technology	8.25	9.85	4.84	†	†	†	6.81
Computer/information sciences	10.58	12.27	†	†	†	†	3.86
Non-STEM	1.42	1.02	0.80	0.69	0.68	0.63	1.15
Social/behavioral sciences	2.76	2.05	1.76	1.88	1.69	1.15	2.21
Humanities	3.10	2.45	1.92	1.55	1.36	1.15	2.44
Health care	8.78	4.84	†	†	4.26	†	8.06
Business	3.29	2.37	2.00	1.47	1.26	1.67	2.81
Education	6.10	3.95	4.41	3.35	†	†	4.51
Other	2.52	1.90	1.72	1.17	1.42	1.25	2.07
Occupation							
STEM	7.77	7.14	3.06	†	†	†	4.54
Non-STEM							
Business and management	3.56	3.64	2.40	2.67	1.60	1.27	2.81
PreK–12 education	4.53	3.41	3.95	2.76	1.78	2.98	4.25
Health care	6.13	4.54	4.86	†	3.27	†	4.28
Sales	3.57	3.00	2.23	2.08	2.03	1.26	2.49
Business support and administration	2.79	1.31	1.20	1.34	1.21	1.18	2.32
Trades and technical	2.65	1.89	1.42	1.09	1.15	1.23	2.53
Other	5.85	3.57	4.90	†	†	3.45	5.22
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients							
STEM	19.05	18.92	†	†	†	†	†
Non-STEM	3.98	3.79	2.80	1.85	1.50	2.11	3.29
Business and management	12.36	13.91	†	†	†	†	†
PreK–12 education	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Health care	14.09	†	†	†	†	†	13.41
Sales	13.39	†	†	†	†	†	5.42
Business support and administration	7.52	†	4.43	1.59	†	4.60	5.09
Trades and technical	5.61	7.27	†	†	†	4.10	7.96
Other	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.

**WORK INTENSITY AND SALARY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of work intensity at their primary job and annualized salary for their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Work intensity <sup>1</sup>		Annualized salary <sup>2</sup>			
	Full time	Part time	Full time		Part time	
			Median	Mean	Median	Mean
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>	<b>\$51,900</b>	<b>\$18,200</b>	<b>\$23,600</b>
Bachelor’s degree field						
STEM	94.4	5.6	60,000	64,100	19,500	26,300
Mathematics	90.3	9.7 !	47,000	51,000	‡	‡
Natural science	90.4	9.6	45,900	50,700	15,600	19,800
Engineering/engineering technology	96.8	3.2 !	67,500	72,200	‡	44,200
Computer/information sciences	96.6	3.4 !	64,000	69,800	31,200 !	25,000
Non-STEM	87.2	12.8	43,900	49,400	18,000	23,400
Social/behavioral sciences	87.0	13.0	40,000	46,100	15,200	21,900
Humanities	79.3	20.7	37,400	41,800	15,600	19,200
Health care	79.6	20.4	54,100	57,600	32,200	36,700
Business	92.7	7.3	51,500	56,800	18,000	21,300
Education	89.2	10.8	38,000	41,400	16,600	21,100
Other <sup>3</sup>	87.0	13.0	41,600	45,800	16,100	21,800
Occupation <sup>4</sup>						
STEM	96.2	3.8	63,000	65,400	19,500	24,900
Non-STEM						
Business and management	95.7	4.3	52,400	58,200	19,600	29,600 !
PreK–12 education	85.6	14.4	39,000	41,200	18,700	21,900
Health care	81.3	18.7	50,200	53,700	30,000	33,700
Sales	81.7	18.3	46,800	55,600	12,500	16,200
Business support and administration	86.6	13.4	35,800	38,500	15,600	17,800
Trades and technical	79.5	20.5	42,000	49,000	15,600	21,200
Other <sup>5</sup>	87.0	13.0	39,900	46,400	18,500	22,800

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.

**WORK INTENSITY AND SALARY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of work intensity at their primary job and annualized salary for their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012—Continued**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Work intensity <sup>1</sup>		Annualized salary <sup>2</sup>			
	Full time	Part time	Full time		Part time	
			Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>4,6</sup>						
STEM	97.6	2.4 !	65,000	68,300	‡	‡
Non-STEM	91.1	8.9	50,000	59,500	18,700	24,300
Business and management	‡	‡	62,000	72,200	‡	‡
PreK–12 education	84.8	15.2 !	42,000	42,400	19,500 !	17,200
Health care	89.1	10.9	48,000	50,600	26,100	26,200
Sales	89.9	10.1 !	56,200	77,300	‡	‡
Business support and administration	90.4	9.6 !	37,000	50,600	‡	‡
Trades and technical	90.3	9.7 !	49,000	55,000	‡	‡
Other <sup>5</sup>	84.2	15.8 !	52,000	57,300	25,500	26,700

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> Full time is defined as working 35 or more hours per week, and part time is defined as working less than 35 hours per week.

<sup>2</sup> Annualized salary is in current 2012 dollars.

<sup>3</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>4</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job.

<sup>5</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>6</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study.

NOTE: The primary job was the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met this criterion, the primary job was the job with the highest number of hours worked per week. STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, including those who were working and not enrolled in 2012 and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity in 2012. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S8.

Standard errors for table 8: WORK INTENSITY AND SALARY: Among 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage distribution of work intensity at their primary job and annualized salary for their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor's degree, by bachelor's degree field and occupation: 2012

Bachelor's degree field and occupation	Work intensity		Annualized salary			
	Full time	Part time	Full time		Part time	
			Median	Mean	Median	Mean
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>\$450</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$780</b>	<b>\$1,240</b>
Bachelor's degree field						
STEM	0.76	0.76	790	1,780	2,770	3,560
Mathematics	4.45	4.45	3,070	4,410	†	†
Natural science	1.87	1.87	1,080	1,960	3,940	1,910
Engineering/engineering technology	0.97	0.97	1,190	2,870	†	13,210
Computer/information sciences	1.33	1.33	3,390	3,780	11,460	5,010
Non-STEM	0.53	0.53	530	470	830	1,310
Social/behavioral sciences	1.32	1.32	560	1,010	1,340	2,430
Humanities	1.79	1.79	930	1,280	1,360	1,910
Health care	1.94	1.94	960	1,360	3,510	2,770
Business	0.86	0.86	1,230	1,080	1,960	2,180
Education	1.31	1.31	670	1,230	1,720	2,260
Other	1.14	1.14	500	980	1,670	4,300
Occupation						
STEM	0.89	0.89	1,290	1,300	5,490	4,760
Non-STEM						
Business and management	0.76	0.76	980	1,260	4,040	10,190
PreK–12 education	1.51	1.51	640	890	1,040	1,560
Health care	1.67	1.67	1,010	880	2,430	2,210
Sales	2.50	2.50	1,910	3,290	1,380	3,490
Business support and administration	1.31	1.31	780	960	830	1,370
Trades and technical	1.77	1.77	1,550	1,350	1,490	2,010
Other	1.51	1.51	740	1,180	2,100	2,560
Occupation of STEM bachelor's degree recipients						
STEM	0.92	0.92	1,520	1,560	†	†
Non-STEM	1.20	1.20	1,870	3,110	1,920	3,960
Business and management	†	†	2,660	7,690	†	†
PreK–12 education	5.37	5.37	2,130	1,860	7,330	3,820
Health care	2.87	2.87	1,230	1,950	4,260	2,510
Sales	4.77	4.77	7,920	19,270	†	†
Business support and administration	4.15	4.15	4,930	8,990	†	†
Trades and technical	3.25	3.25	4,440	4,310	†	†
Other	5.57	5.57	6,100	6,650	7,440	5,450

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 9.

**SALARY FOR MALES AND FEMALES: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who were working full time, median and mean annualized salary for their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by sex, bachelor’s degree field, and occupation: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Annualized salary of full-time workers <sup>1</sup>			
	Median		Mean	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>	<b>\$58,200</b>	<b>\$46,700</b>
Bachelor’s degree field				
STEM	63,000	51,600	67,400	55,900
Mathematics	44,200	50,000	48,500	53,200
Natural science	47,000	45,000	52,200	49,200
Engineering/engineering technology	67,000	68,000	73,000	68,400
Computer/information sciences	65,000	59,100	72,000	59,900
Non-STEM	48,600	41,800	54,800	45,800
Social/behavioral sciences	45,000	37,400	53,100	41,800
Humanities	37,000	38,000	44,100	40,200
Health care	56,200	54,100	61,300	56,900
Business	56,700	48,000	61,500	51,400
Education	40,000	37,200	42,800	41,000
Other <sup>2</sup>	45,000	40,000	51,100	42,200
Occupation <sup>3</sup>				
STEM	64,000	59,000	66,900	60,400
Non-STEM				
Business and management	57,000	49,500	63,300	53,200
PreK–12 education	40,000	39,000	41,600	41,000
Health care	49,000	50,900	52,700	53,900
Sales	50,000	43,000	64,200	44,200
Business support and administration	36,500	34,500	42,400	36,800
Trades and technical	46,900	40,000	51,900	43,300
Other <sup>4</sup>	44,500	38,000	52,100	43,400

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 9.

**SALARY FOR MALES AND FEMALES: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who were working full time, median and mean annualized salary for their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by sex, bachelor’s degree field, and occupation: 2012—Continued**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Annualized salary of full-time workers <sup>1</sup>			
	Median		Mean	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>3,5</sup>				
STEM	66,000	65,000	68,600	66,400
Non-STEM	56,000	45,000	65,400	51,400
Business and management	63,000	58,000	78,300	60,600
PreK–12 education	38,000	42,000	40,300	43,300
Health care	48,000	48,000	47,200	52,100
Sales	57,000 !	‡	85,400	‡
Business support and administration	45,000	32,500	61,200	35,900
Trades and technical	45,000	56,000	51,800	67,700
Other <sup>4</sup>	60,000	39,500	66,900	43,000

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> Annualized salary is in current 2012 dollars.

<sup>2</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>3</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job.

<sup>4</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study.

NOTE: The primary job was the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met this criterion, the primary job was the job with the highest number of hours worked per week. STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Full time is defined as working 35 or more hours per week. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, including those who were working and not enrolled in 2012 and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity in 2012.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S9.

Standard errors for table 9: SALARY FOR MALES AND FEMALES: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who were working full time, median and mean annualized salary for their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by sex, bachelor’s degree field, and occupation: 2012

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Annualized salary of full-time workers			
	Median		Mean	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$780</b>	<b>\$520</b>	<b>\$910</b>	<b>\$460</b>
Bachelor’s degree field				
STEM	1,260	2,240	2,450	1,780
Mathematics	7,000	4,260	7,990	4,110
Natural science	1,570	1,390	3,350	1,990
Engineering/engineering technology	1,260	2,500	3,510	3,380
Computer/information sciences	3,800	5,930	4,450	6,250
Non-STEM	890	370	990	460
Social/behavioral sciences	2,020	1,190	2,050	860
Humanities	1,360	1,270	2,600	1,250
Health care	3,080	1,030	3,540	1,480
Business	1,350	1,070	1,500	1,250
Education	1,600	590	1,730	1,480
Other	1,690	1,140	2,110	770
Occupation				
STEM	1,000	3,180	1,430	2,410
Non-STEM				
Business and management	1,180	1,040	2,210	1,100
PreK–12 education	1,590	660	1,480	1,060
Health care	1,500	1,220	2,260	1,040
Sales	5,800	2,220	5,220	2,320
Business support and administration	1,490	910	2,480	940
Trades and technical	2,510	1,590	1,800	2,050
Other	1,760	820	2,590	1,060
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients				
STEM	1,500	2,840	1,750	3,010
Non-STEM	2,910	1,680	5,190	2,070
Business and management	2,530	7,770	11,590	5,890
PreK–12 education	3,380	2,120	2,670	2,520
Health care	3,950	1,600	3,190	2,730
Sales	17,270	†	23,880	†
Business support and administration	13,270	3,240	14,320	2,610
Trades and technical	4,090	6,170	4,930	10,050
Other	11,760	3,430	10,390	3,600

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10.

**JOB SATISFACTION: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage indicating that they were satisfied with various aspects of their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Ability to balance work and family	Importance of work	Challenge of work	Benefits	Compensation	Job security
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>
Bachelor’s degree field						
STEM	63.3	75.6	71.8	70.6	66.2	73.2
Mathematics	54.2	84.2	68.2	71.2	61.2	69.0
Natural science	57.6	77.0	71.7	64.2	58.9	75.2
Engineering/engineering technology	63.3	72.5	70.5	73.4	69.5	72.2
Computer/information sciences	74.5	77.3	75.5	74.8	71.7	73.4
Non-STEM	68.4	75.6	71.0	65.8	60.1	71.6
Social/behavioral sciences	67.4	72.6	66.9	65.3	57.7	68.4
Humanities	64.9	68.7	68.0	58.2	55.9	65.5
Health care	69.7	86.5	79.7	68.6	63.1	79.1
Business	70.7	73.7	70.8	70.2	65.0	75.7
Education	68.3	87.4	78.9	65.2	52.9	70.9
Other <sup>1</sup>	67.5	74.2	68.6	63.8	59.9	69.1
Occupation <sup>2</sup>						
STEM	68.3	73.7	71.9	74.2	70.0	73.6
Non-STEM						
Business and management	68.5	74.9	71.9	71.2	64.6	74.6
PreK–12 education	67.3	91.9	84.1	63.2	52.7	68.5
Health care	68.1	87.4	82.6	68.1	63.3	80.8
Sales	65.8	61.0	63.1	60.4	65.4	65.3
Business support and administration	74.5	58.0	49.3	66.7	56.3	70.0
Trades and technical	60.4	67.1	64.1	57.8	60.1	67.1
Other <sup>3</sup>	65.2	84.7	78.7	62.2	55.1	69.6

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10.

**JOB SATISFACTION: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage indicating that they were satisfied with various aspects of their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012—Continued**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Ability to balance work and family	Importance of work	Challenge of work	Benefits	Compensation	Job security
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>2,4</sup>						
STEM	66.6	72.2	69.5	74.2	70.5	71.4
Non-STEM	59.9	79.0	74.1	67.0	61.7	75.0
Business and management	65.0	77.5	78.1	70.2	64.5	76.0
PreK–12 education	57.4	91.5	73.5	72.5	62.4	69.2
Health care	58.5	90.0	84.9	67.6	57.2	84.7
Sales	52.7	75.5	68.5	60.0	73.4	82.4
Business support and administration	63.2	53.8	43.8	61.9	56.2	73.5
Trades and technical	56.5	69.4	68.9	68.6	63.9	70.4
Other <sup>3</sup>	56.8	96.1	89.1	57.7	55.1	65.0

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>2</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job.

<sup>3</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study.

NOTE: Respondents are classified as being satisfied with an aspect of their primary job if they reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied on a five-level scale ranging from very dissatisfied to very satisfied. The primary job was the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met this criterion, the primary job was the job with the highest number of hours worked per week. STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, including those who were working and not enrolled in 2012 and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity in 2012.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S10.

Standard errors for table 10: JOB SATISFACTION: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working, percentage indicating that they were satisfied with various aspects of their primary job 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Ability to balance work and family	Importance of work	Challenge of work	Benefits	Compensation	Job security
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.72</b>
Bachelor’s degree field						
STEM	1.84	1.42	1.64	1.68	1.59	1.76
Mathematics	7.73	5.59	7.91	6.52	7.65	8.01
Natural science	2.86	2.54	2.79	2.99	2.95	2.48
Engineering/engineering technology	2.57	2.71	2.89	2.60	2.60	2.73
Computer/information sciences	3.92	3.65	3.32	4.01	3.33	3.78
Non-STEM	0.73	0.63	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.76
Social/behavioral sciences	1.94	1.70	1.92	1.79	1.98	1.65
Humanities	1.99	2.30	2.29	2.30	2.28	2.13
Health care	2.21	1.73	2.03	2.26	2.57	1.90
Business	1.57	1.39	1.53	1.48	1.77	1.50
Education	2.02	1.46	2.03	1.95	2.19	1.94
Other	1.60	1.27	1.50	1.83	1.78	1.62
Occupation						
STEM	1.97	1.66	2.00	2.02	1.90	1.84
Non-STEM						
Business and management	1.49	1.25	1.45	1.40	1.59	1.49
PreK–12 education	1.62	0.97	1.40	1.79	2.11	1.89
Health care	2.09	1.61	1.80	2.21	2.26	1.56
Sales	3.17	3.50	3.51	3.43	3.33	3.21
Business support and administration	1.93	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.23	1.97
Trades and technical	2.32	2.02	2.12	1.98	2.28	1.98
Other	2.19	1.47	1.71	2.03	2.07	2.15
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients						
STEM	2.33	2.18	2.57	2.79	2.56	2.50
Non-STEM	2.45	1.98	2.08	2.15	2.24	2.39
Business and management	4.67	4.12	3.52	4.21	5.22	4.63
PreK–12 education	8.03	3.75	6.95	7.15	7.32	8.14
Health care	5.20	2.69	3.57	4.56	5.17	3.72
Sales	12.38	8.27	9.25	11.37	7.28	5.91
Business support and administration	9.14	7.51	7.53	8.12	8.00	7.36
Trades and technical	5.73	5.09	5.21	5.03	5.52	5.56
Other	8.52	2.55	4.00	7.55	9.52	8.11

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 11.

**OCCUPATIONAL RETENTION: Among 2007–08 STEM and non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working in 2009 and 2012, percentage distribution of their 2012 occupation, by 2009 occupation**

2009 occupation <sup>2</sup>	Percentage distribution of 2012 occupation <sup>1</sup>								
	Percentage distribution of 2009 occupation	STEM	Business and management	PreK–12 education	Health care	Sales	Business support and administration	Trades and technical	Other <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>4</sup>									
STEM	56.0	82.6	7.1	‡	1.6 !	1.8 !	2.1 !	3.7 !	‡
Non-STEM									
Business and management	12.5	24.6	52.8	‡	‡	‡	‡	9.2 !	‡
PreK–12 education	5.4	‡	‡	71.7	‡	‡	‡	‡	8.0 !
Health care	3.6	8.9 !	‡	‡	66.0	‡	‡	‡	‡
Sales	3.4	23.3 !	‡	‡	‡	32.3 !	‡	‡	‡
Business support and administration	7.3	25.1	14.5 !	#	‡	‡	26.9	8.2 !	10.0 !
Trades and technical	10.1	25.7	18.1	‡	‡	‡	3.8 !	44.3	‡
Other <sup>3</sup>	1.7	‡	‡	22.2 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	26.5 !
Occupation of non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>5</sup>									
STEM	3.7	58.4	18.6	‡	‡	‡	8.0 !	5.1 !	5.0 !
Non-STEM									
Business and management	22.1	5.3	63.6	2.9	1.2 !	4.7	12.1	6.7	3.6
PreK–12 education	14.7	1.6 !	4.5	70.8	1.7	0.8 !	7.1	3.1	10.4
Health care	9.8	1.5 !	6.6	2.1 !	79.0	0.4 !	4.0 !	1.9 !	4.3 !
Sales	8.5	4.6 !	29.9	2.6 !	1.9 !	28.5	16.7	9.3	6.5
Business support and administration	16.3	6.3	31.5	3.4	1.7	5.7	37.3	6.8	7.3
Trades and technical	15.1	4.3	18.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	10.6	47.5	7.4
Other <sup>3</sup>	9.7	4.3 !	10.4	6.3	4.7	3.1 !	6.8	8.0	56.4

# 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. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job. The primary job was the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met this criterion, the primary job was the job with the highest number of hours worked per week.

<sup>2</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2009 primary job. The primary job was the job at which the respondent worked the highest number of hours per week.

<sup>3</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study.

<sup>5</sup> Includes only the 84 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a non-STEM field of study.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 75 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose primary activity was working in 2009, and the 75 percent whose primary activity was working in 2012, including those who were working and not enrolled (in 2009 and 2012) and those who were both working and enrolled and indicated that working was their primary activity (in 2009 and 2012). Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S11.

Standard errors for table 11: OCCUPATIONAL RETENTION: Among 2007–08 STEM and non-STEM bachelor's degree recipients whose primary activity was working in 2009 and 2012, percentage distribution of their 2012 occupation, by 2009 occupation

2009 occupation	Percentage distribution of 2009 occupation	Percentage distribution of 2012 occupation							
		STEM	Business and management	PreK–12 education	Health care	Sales	Business support and administration	Trades and technical	Other
<b>Total</b>	†	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.51</b>
Occupation of STEM bachelor's degree recipients									
STEM	2.09	2.36	1.73	†	0.68	0.87	0.84	1.18	†
Non-STEM									
Business and management	1.64	6.19	7.33	†	†	†	†	3.53	†
PreK–12 education	0.93	†	†	7.54	†	†	†	†	3.69
Health care	0.66	4.18	†	†	8.69	†	†	†	†
Sales	0.73	10.20	†	†	†	11.53	†	†	†
Business support and administration	0.99	7.31	5.30	†	†	†	6.96	3.97	4.77
Trades and technical	1.32	6.00	5.24	†	†	†	1.77	6.52	†
Other	0.39	†	†	10.65	†	†	†	†	9.38
Occupation of non-STEM bachelor's degree recipients									
STEM	0.35	4.64	4.29	†	†	†	3.39	2.20	2.34
Non-STEM									
Business and management	0.84	1.08	2.26	0.79	0.45	0.94	1.51	0.93	0.72
PreK–12 education	0.60	0.72	0.85	2.00	0.44	0.39	1.31	0.84	1.33
Health care	0.45	0.67	1.25	0.81	2.58	0.21	1.33	0.76	1.39
Sales	0.53	1.58	3.30	0.97	0.80	3.13	2.30	1.94	1.78
Business support and administration	0.72	1.12	2.33	0.69	0.50	1.11	2.33	1.26	1.34
Trades and technical	0.79	1.02	1.90	0.80	0.94	0.97	1.46	2.44	1.35
Other	0.53	1.33	1.93	1.34	1.22	1.06	1.37	1.62	2.88

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 12.

**POSTBACCALAUREATE ENROLLMENT: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients’ highest degree enrollment since receiving their bachelor’s degree, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2012**

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	Highest degree enrollment since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree				
	Had not enrolled in any degree program	Certificate or associate’s degree program	Bachelor’s degree or post-bachelor’s certificate program	Master’s degree or post-master’s certificate program	Doctoral or professional degree program
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
STEM	52.2	3.1	4.4	23.3	17.0
Mathematics	29.2	‡	‡	41.9	21.2
Natural science	36.3	4.1	7.5	23.3	28.8
Engineering/engineering technology	61.3	1.2 !	3.1	23.2	11.1
Computer/information sciences	76.2	3.7 !	‡	16.9	‡
Non-STEM	57.3	3.9	4.3	28.8	5.7
Social/behavioral sciences	43.0	4.9	5.2	33.1	13.7
Humanities	46.6	4.9	6.5	32.7	9.2
Health care	57.0	2.9	2.8	32.7	4.6
Business	69.5	3.3	2.4	22.5	2.2
Education	49.6	3.4	5.6	40.6	0.7 !
Other <sup>1</sup>	64.5	3.8	4.5	23.3	3.9

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S12.

Standard errors for table 12: POSTBACCALAUREATE ENROLLMENT: Percentage distribution of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients’ highest degree enrollment since receiving their bachelor’s degree, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2012

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	Highest degree enrollment since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree				
	Had not enrolled in any degree program	Certificate or associate’s degree program	Bachelor’s degree or post-bachelor’s certificate program	Master’s degree or post-master’s certificate program	Doctoral or professional degree program
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.30</b>
STEM	1.76	0.59	0.58	1.40	1.11
Mathematics	5.72	†	†	6.34	4.83
Natural science	2.39	0.86	1.21	1.72	2.05
Engineering/engineering technology	3.36	0.44	0.92	2.82	1.77
Computer/information sciences	3.19	1.44	†	2.63	†
Non-STEM	0.62	0.28	0.26	0.60	0.30
Social/behavioral sciences	1.66	0.78	0.64	1.56	1.02
Humanities	1.78	0.75	1.00	1.71	0.92
Health care	2.38	0.78	0.69	2.15	0.85
Business	1.27	0.48	0.41	1.11	0.45
Education	1.85	0.62	0.96	1.83	0.29
Other	1.49	0.52	0.58	1.28	0.50

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 13.

**POSTBACCALAURATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree, percentage distribution of major field for their highest degree enrollment, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2012**

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	STEM	Social/ behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>
STEM	40.3	2.7	1.1 !	28.4	10.9	7.8	8.7
Mathematics	35.4	‡	‡	‡	‡	40.1	9.0 !
Natural science	30.3	4.3	0.9 !	49.3	3.9	4.4	7.0
Engineering/engineering technology	56.7	‡	‡	7.6 !	20.3	‡	10.8
Computer/information sciences	49.0	‡	‡	0.3 !	26.3	9.8 !	11.8 !
Non-STEM	3.5	7.1	6.9	18.7	18.5	21.7	23.6
Social/behavioral sciences	3.1	21.0	2.7	18.8	12.5	14.8	27.1
Humanities	3.9	4.2	23.1	11.0	5.8	19.1	32.8
Health care	3.7 !	‡	‡	79.0	3.8 !	7.4	4.3 !
Business	3.8	1.4 !	3.7	12.0	59.0	6.5	13.6
Education	‡	‡	4.2 !	6.0	4.0	75.7	6.4
Other <sup>2</sup>	4.0	4.5	4.1	11.6	11.2	22.5	42.1
Students who had enrolled in a master’s or higher degree program							
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>
STEM	42.8	1.9 !	0.8 !	27.3	11.2	7.6	8.5
Mathematics	38.9	‡	‡	‡	‡	38.6	9.0 !
Natural science	32.2	‡	‡	49.4	3.5 !	4.5	6.8
Engineering/engineering technology	57.9	‡	‡	6.8 !	20.3	‡	10.5 !
Computer/information sciences	54.4	‡	‡	0.4 !	28.8	‡	10.0 !
Non-STEM	2.6	8.1	7.5	16.5	19.4	21.5	24.5
Social/behavioral sciences	2.6	24.4	2.7	16.3	11.3	14.0	28.6
Humanities	2.1 !	3.9	26.8	9.4	5.7	17.9	34.3
Health care	3.7 !	‡	‡	80.5	4.1 !	6.8	3.3 !
Business	3.2 !	1.4 !	3.4 !	6.8	64.5	6.8	14.0
Education	‡	‡	4.8 !	4.6 !	4.2	77.8	5.2
Other <sup>2</sup>	2.2 !	5.6	4.5	7.1	11.4	22.5	46.8

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” postbaccalaureate fields of study are architecture, planning, related services; communications technologies; personal and culinary services; family, consumer, and human sciences; military technologies; parks, recreation, and fitness studies; security and protective services; public administration and social services; construction trades; mechanic and repair technologies; precision production; transportation and materials moving; communication and journalism; legal professions and studies; library science; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and visual and performing arts.

<sup>2</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 44 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S13.

Standard errors for table 13: POSTBACCALAURATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree, percentage distribution of major field for their highest degree enrollment, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2012

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	STEM	Social/ behavioral sciences	Humanities	Health care	Business	Education	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.72</b>
STEM	2.07	0.66	0.40	1.77	1.29	1.17	1.20
Mathematics	7.65	†	†	†	†	7.92	3.96
Natural science	2.21	1.14	0.39	2.59	1.05	0.97	1.46
Engineering/engineering technology	4.42	†	†	2.36	3.16	†	2.89
Computer/information sciences	7.78	†	†	0.14	5.88	4.86	4.20
Non-STEM	0.38	0.49	0.56	0.70	0.83	0.73	0.84
Social/behavioral sciences	0.64	1.76	0.60	1.57	1.31	1.38	1.76
Humanities	0.97	1.08	2.32	1.32	1.10	1.55	2.60
Health care	1.18	†	†	2.73	1.28	1.99	1.43
Business	1.13	0.54	0.99	1.80	2.84	1.26	1.61
Education	†	†	1.29	1.43	1.06	2.41	1.43
Other	0.96	0.84	0.93	1.50	1.44	2.02	2.31
Students who had enrolled in a master’s or higher degree program							
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.82</b>
STEM	2.36	0.67	0.29	1.95	1.44	1.18	1.35
Mathematics	8.25	†	†	†	†	7.77	3.93
Natural science	2.50	†	†	2.99	1.08	1.04	1.63
Engineering/engineering technology	4.77	†	†	2.45	3.48	†	3.17
Computer/information sciences	8.57	†	†	0.19	7.13	†	4.13
Non-STEM	0.38	0.59	0.65	0.78	0.91	0.89	0.99
Social/behavioral sciences	0.64	2.03	0.71	1.67	1.30	1.46	2.05
Humanities	0.81	1.16	2.76	1.51	1.20	1.84	3.07
Health care	1.31	†	†	2.72	1.42	1.85	1.10
Business	1.25	0.58	1.14	1.64	3.07	1.35	1.93
Education	†	†	1.54	1.51	1.15	2.73	1.18
Other	0.80	1.09	1.07	1.29	1.76	2.23	2.72

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 14.

**POSTBACCALAURATE DEGREE ATTAINMENT: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree, percentage distribution of their highest degree attainment since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2012**

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	Had not received a degree or certificate	Highest degree attainment since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree			
		Certificate or associate’s degree	Bachelor’s degree or post-bachelor’s certificate	Master’s degree or post-master’s certificate	Doctoral or professional degree
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>
STEM	44.3	4.6	6.6	31.8	12.7
Mathematics	41.4	‡	‡	42.1	‡
Natural science	48.0	5.0	5.9	24.5	16.6
Engineering/engineering technology	35.4	1.5 !	10.7	40.6	11.8
Computer/information sciences	54.7	8.6 !	‡	34.1	‡
Non-STEM	41.3	6.1	7.1	39.4	6.1
Social/behavioral sciences	38.3	6.3	7.8	37.0	10.7
Humanities	46.4	4.5	7.7	34.7	6.7
Health care	39.7	6.2	6.9	41.6	5.6
Business	42.1	7.1	4.7	41.5	4.5
Education	42.0	‡	9.0	45.2	‡
Other <sup>1</sup>	39.6	8.1	7.1	40.2	5.1

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 44 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S14.

Standard errors for table 14: POSTBACCALAURATE DEGREE ATTAINMENT: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had enrolled in a degree program after receiving their bachelor’s degree, percentage distribution of their highest degree attainment since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2012

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	Highest degree attainment since receiving the 2007–08 bachelor’s degree				
	Had not received a degree or certificate	Certificate or associate’s degree	Bachelor’s degree or post-bachelor’s certificate	Master’s degree or post-master’s certificate	Doctoral or professional degree
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.45</b>
STEM	2.14	0.97	1.04	2.01	1.19
Mathematics	8.23	†	†	7.71	†
Natural science	2.66	1.25	1.07	2.33	1.86
Engineering/engineering technology	4.81	0.69	2.96	5.01	2.98
Computer/information sciences	6.95	3.90	†	6.70	†
Non-STEM	1.01	0.52	0.54	1.00	0.48
Social/behavioral sciences	1.95	1.11	1.04	2.10	1.35
Humanities	2.32	0.88	1.55	2.22	1.20
Health care	3.11	1.59	1.68	3.24	1.43
Business	2.42	1.23	1.04	2.39	1.13
Education	3.06	†	1.69	2.81	†
Other	2.00	1.16	1.16	2.22	1.00

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 15.

**EDUCATION LOANS: Percentage of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out an undergraduate student loan and total loan amount as reported in 2009, and cumulative amount owed for education loans as reported in 2012, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2009 and 2012**

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	Percent who took out an undergraduate student loan as reported in 2009	Total undergraduate student loan amount as reported in 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Cumulative amount owed for education loans as reported in 2012 <sup>1</sup>			
			Total	Highest degree enrollment after 2007–08 bachelor’s degree		
				No enrollment	Enrolled in a bachelor’s or lower degree program <sup>3</sup>	Enrolled in a master’s or higher degree program
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>\$24,800</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$16,100</b>	<b>\$25,900</b>	<b>\$53,000</b>
STEM	58.4	23,900	32,900	12,800	28,400	59,700
Mathematics	56.6	22,300	20,900	11,100 !	‡	26,900
Natural science	60.9	24,300	53,500	15,100	30,000	85,500
Engineering/engineering technology	52.0	23,500	18,300	9,700	27,200 !	32,600
Computer/information sciences	67.5	24,400	22,200	15,800	33,200	44,900
Non-STEM	67.0	25,000	29,400	16,600	25,500	51,500
Social/behavioral sciences	64.5	23,400	37,800	16,600	23,700	60,300
Humanities	63.3	25,100	32,300	17,000	26,300	50,900
Health care	71.9	26,700	29,700	20,000	19,100	46,000
Business	66.0	25,200	22,700	14,700	25,800	44,400
Education	68.0	24,300	24,800	17,900	32,700	31,300
Other <sup>4</sup>	70.5	25,500	31,100	17,600	24,400	65,300

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> Represents the total outstanding balance owed by respondent for both federal and private student loans. Includes undergraduate and graduate student loans, consolidated loans, and accrued interest for loans.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only respondents who took out an undergraduate student loan.

<sup>3</sup> Includes enrollment in postbaccalaureate certificate programs.

<sup>4</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S15.

Standard errors for table 15: EDUCATION LOANS: Percentage of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out an undergraduate student loan and total loan amount as reported in 2009, and cumulative amount owed for education loans as reported in 2012, by 2007–08 bachelor’s degree field: 2009 and 2012

2007–08 bachelor’s degree field	Percent who took out an undergraduate student loan as reported in 2009	Total undergraduate student loan amount as reported in 2009	Cumulative amount owed for education loans as reported in 2012				
			Total	Highest degree enrollment after 2007–08 bachelor’s degree		Enrolled in a master’s or higher degree program	
				No enrollment	Enrolled in a bachelor’s or lower degree program		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>\$270</b>	<b>\$600</b>	<b>\$410</b>	<b>\$1,370</b>	<b>\$1,440</b>	
STEM	1.78	670	1,920	840	3,780	4,100	
Mathematics	5.99	2,470	4,680	3,750	†	6,620	
Natural science	2.45	1,040	3,890	1,840	5,680	6,450	
Engineering/engineering technology	2.94	1,320	1,910	1,230	9,560	5,070	
Computer/information sciences	3.63	1,460	2,800	2,250	6,480	10,750	
Non-STEM	0.67	300	610	450	1,490	1,430	
Social/behavioral sciences	1.54	640	1,860	1,050	2,850	3,340	
Humanities	1.82	940	1,530	1,700	4,040	2,710	
Health care	2.07	1,010	1,750	1,550	4,640	3,320	
Business	1.43	630	1,090	860	3,660	3,650	
Education	1.85	770	1,380	1,620	5,760	2,300	
Other	1.28	660	1,210	960	2,920	3,680	

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 16.

**IMPACT OF UNDERGRADUATE LOAN DEBT ON EMPLOYMENT: Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had borrowed for their undergraduate education, percentage indicating that their undergraduate loan debt influenced their employment plans 1 year after receiving their bachelor’s degree, and of those, percentage indicating how their employment plans were influenced, by bachelor’s degree field: 2009**

Bachelor’s degree field	Among those whose undergraduate loan debt influenced employment plans, how plans were influenced					
	Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment plans	Took job outside field of study to cover the monthly student loan payment	Took a less desirable job	Had to work more than one job at the same time	Wanted to go to graduate school but had to work instead	Had to work more hours than desired
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>33.9</b>
STEM	40.1	33.7	41.6	21.6	41.0	28.1
Mathematics	44.3	28.3 !	51.0	‡	49.4	24.5 !
Natural science	42.3	39.7	46.2	20.8	44.0	31.1
Engineering/engineering technology	34.1	25.2	39.0	18.4	42.3	25.3
Computer/information sciences	44.4	35.0	33.4	28.1	31.0	27.0
Non-STEM	47.4	36.9	38.2	27.0	43.6	34.7
Social/behavioral sciences	50.9	41.1	38.4	25.1	48.8	33.9
Humanities	49.9	48.1	47.8	34.2	40.2	36.3
Health care	44.5	19.0	25.5	21.5	42.3	47.2
Business	44.9	33.7	38.7	24.8	47.2	32.9
Education	41.4	27.1	25.2	29.9	43.1	28.8
Other <sup>1</sup>	50.1	41.0	41.4	27.8	38.0	33.7

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. This table includes the 66 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had borrowed for their undergraduate education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S16.

Standard errors for table 16: **IMPACT OF UNDERGRADUATE LOAN DEBT ON EMPLOYMENT:** Among 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients who had borrowed for their undergraduate education, percentage indicating that their undergraduate loan debt influenced their employment plans 1 year after receiving their bachelor’s degree, and of those, percentage indicating how their employment plans were influenced, by bachelor’s degree field: 2009

Bachelor’s degree field	Among those whose undergraduate loan debt influenced employment plans, how plans were influenced					
	Undergraduate loan debt influenced employment plans	Took job outside field of study to cover the monthly student loan payment	Took a less desirable job	Had to work more than one job at the same time	Wanted to go to graduate school but had to work instead	Had to work more hours than desired
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.05</b>
STEM	1.74	3.32	3.29	2.30	2.91	2.88
Mathematics	8.12	12.06	13.39	†	12.98	12.08
Natural science	2.62	4.18	4.20	2.63	4.22	3.84
Engineering/engineering technology	3.49	5.02	6.34	4.50	5.29	5.72
Computer/information sciences	4.33	7.06	6.82	6.60	6.80	5.71
Non-STEM	0.83	1.11	1.07	1.12	1.14	1.08
Social/behavioral sciences	1.77	2.56	2.30	2.23	2.58	2.57
Humanities	1.94	2.89	2.70	2.91	2.95	2.87
Health care	2.38	2.57	2.90	2.82	3.76	3.49
Business	1.90	2.55	2.67	2.54	2.55	2.37
Education	2.19	3.40	2.95	3.01	3.11	2.98
Other	1.74	2.11	2.22	1.98	2.28	2.23

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 17.

**IMPACT OF EDUCATION COSTS: Percentage of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients indicating that education-related costs influenced employment decisions 4 years after receiving their bachelor’s degree, by bachelor’s degree field and occupation: 2012**

Bachelor’s degree field and occupation	Took a job instead of enrolling	Took a job out of field or a less desirable job	Worked more than desired (e.g., more than one job or more hours)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Bachelor’s degree field			
STEM	23.0	29.6	24.6
Mathematics	31.6	24.6	25.0
Natural science	27.8	40.4	32.2
Engineering/engineering technology	16.8	23.1	17.0
Computer/information sciences	22.5	22.9	24.4
Non-STEM	31.6	41.6	36.7
Social/behavioral sciences	37.7	48.6	37.6
Humanities	36.3	55.5	38.5
Health care	27.8	19.2	38.4
Business	27.2	34.9	30.9
Education	28.0	34.6	38.2
Other <sup>1</sup>	32.5	47.8	40.9
Occupation <sup>2</sup>			
STEM	25.8	30.1	26.9
Non-STEM			
Business and management	29.1	34.7	30.2
PreK–12 education	29.3	37.7	37.1
Health care	25.7	26.0	37.4
Sales	37.3	52.1	38.4
Business support and administration	35.1	53.0	36.1
Trades and technical	32.9	50.1	39.3
Other <sup>3</sup>	28.4	39.3	36.0
Occupation of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients <sup>2,4</sup>			
STEM	21.5	22.7	20.4
Non-STEM	23.9	33.9	26.9
Business and management	20.4	28.5	19.5
PreK–12 education	32.8	43.5	36.2
Health care	17.8	27.4	30.7
Sales	21.5	36.9	39.5
Business support and administration	30.3	45.6	28.2
Trades and technical	37.6	43.5	32.6
Other <sup>3</sup>	15.3	26.3	18.3

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>2</sup> Occupation refers to respondents’ 2012 primary job. The primary job is the job at which the respondent had worked for more than 3 months. If more than one job met these criteria, the primary job is the job with the highest number of hours worked per week.

<sup>3</sup> The “Other” occupation category includes artists and designers, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, social scientists, social service professionals, and sports occupations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only the 16 percent of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree recipients whose bachelor’s degree was in a STEM field of study.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S17.

Standard errors for table 17: IMPACT OF EDUCATION COSTS: Percentage of 2007–08 bachelor's degree recipients indicating that education-related costs influenced employment decisions 4 years after receiving their bachelor's degree, by bachelor's degree field and occupation: 2012

Bachelor's degree field and occupation	Took a job instead of enrolling	Took a job out of field or a less desirable job	Worked more than desired (e.g., more than one job or more hours)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.60</b>
Bachelor's degree field			
STEM	1.38	1.53	1.19
Mathematics	5.92	5.38	5.86
Natural science	2.08	2.30	2.11
Engineering/engineering technology	2.16	2.65	1.85
Computer/information sciences	2.99	2.80	2.91
Non-STEM	0.67	0.58	0.72
Social/behavioral sciences	1.50	1.40	1.50
Humanities	1.67	1.74	1.72
Health care	2.06	1.51	2.16
Business	1.47	1.40	1.48
Education	1.64	1.94	1.97
Other	1.30	1.48	1.45
Occupation			
STEM	2.00	2.02	1.73
Non-STEM			
Business and management	1.28	1.39	1.37
PreK–12 education	1.60	1.67	1.76
Health care	1.63	1.79	1.84
Sales	3.21	3.47	2.91
Business support and administration	1.67	1.69	1.74
Trades and technical	1.62	1.95	1.95
Other	1.72	1.57	1.64
Occupation of STEM bachelor's degree recipients			
STEM	2.43	2.31	1.82
Non-STEM	1.68	1.91	1.61
Business and management	3.35	3.97	3.34
PreK–12 education	6.74	6.27	6.07
Health care	3.30	3.43	3.44
Sales	5.85	8.49	7.99
Business support and administration	5.07	6.04	5.12
Trades and technical	4.51	4.97	4.66
Other	3.81	3.87	3.18

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.

POSTBACCALAUREATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF STEM FIELDS: STEM attrition rates of 2007–08 STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, and STEM entrance rate of 2007–08 non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected characteristics: 2012

Characteristic	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 1 <sup>1</sup>	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 2 <sup>2</sup>	STEM entrance rate of non-STEM graduates <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Bachelor’s degree field			
STEM			
Mathematics	57.8	8.0 !	†
Natural science	56.6	26.6	†
Engineering/engineering technology	34.0	11.5	†
Computer/information sciences	22.5	7.7 !	†
Non-STEM			
Social/behavioral sciences	†	†	3.5
Humanities	†	†	4.7
Health care	†	†	2.7
Business	†	†	7.4
Education	†	†	2.2 !
Other <sup>4</sup>	†	†	5.4
Sex			
Male	35.2	14.3	8.5
Female	56.8	20.8	2.8
Race/ethnicity <sup>5</sup>			
White	40.4	13.9	5.1
Black	52.5	27.9	4.3
Hispanic	48.2	20.6	4.3
Asian	43.7	18.9	5.4 !
Other	43.4	28.4	3.8 !
Sex by race/ethnicity <sup>5</sup>			
Male			
White	34.2	12.7	8.7
Black	35.3	23.2 !	7.3 !
Hispanic	45.0	19.8	7.3 !
Asian	34.3	14.1	10.5 !
Other	37.6	23.3 !	‡
Female			
White	53.7	16.5	2.9
Black	71.3	33.1	3.1
Hispanic	54.4	22.0	2.7 !
Asian	61.0	27.7	‡
Other	60.2	43.2 !	‡

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.

POSTBACCALAUREATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF STEM FIELDS: STEM attrition rates of 2007–08 STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, and STEM entrance rate of 2007–08 non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected characteristics: 2012—Continued

Characteristic	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 1 <sup>1</sup>	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 2 <sup>2</sup>	STEM entrance rate of non-STEM graduates <sup>3</sup>
Age at 2007–08 bachelor’s degree award			
23 years or younger	45.1	17.4	4.0
24–29 years	37.4	16.4	5.9
30 years or older	34.5	11.8	7.6
Parents’ highest level of education <sup>6</sup>			
High school or less	42.1	11.8	4.9
Some college	36.6	15.4	4.4
Bachelor’s degree or higher	44.5	18.2	5.1
Citizenship status in 2007–08			
U.S. citizen	42.8	16.3	5.0
Permanent resident or foreign citizen	34.1	19.9 !	4.8 !
Control of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	42.8	15.6	4.8
Private nonprofit	43.4	19.6	4.1
Private for-profit	31.1	11.0 !	12.8
Selectivity of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree institution <sup>7</sup>			
Very selective	40.3	15.9	5.1
Moderately selective	44.1	16.2	4.0
Minimally selective or nonselective	43.8	19.2	7.4
Cumulative undergraduate grade point average			
Less than 2.50	49.7	14.3	2.7 !
2.50 to 2.99	37.5	15.6	5.9
3.00 to 3.49	43.5	18.2	4.9
3.50 or higher	43.2	15.8	4.8
Satisfied with undergraduate major choice as of 2012			
Yes	41.4	15.3	4.9
No	51.6	27.4	5.0

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.

POSTBACCALAUREATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF STEM FIELDS: STEM attrition rates of 2007–08 STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, and STEM entrance rate of 2007–08 non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected characteristics: 2012—Continued

Characteristic	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 1 <sup>1</sup>	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 2 <sup>2</sup>	STEM entrance rate of non-STEM graduates <sup>3</sup>
Whether took out an undergraduate student loan, and total loan amount, 2009			
Did not take out	45.0	17.4	4.5
Took out	40.5	15.8	5.2
\$1–\$9,999	36.8	11.6	6.2
\$10,000–\$19,999	39.8	14.3	5.1
\$20,000–\$29,999	40.9	17.2	5.2
\$30,000–\$39,999	46.4	17.4	4.6
\$40,000 or more	41.3	20.3	4.7
Whether had education-related debt and total debt amount, 2012			
No debt	37.8	11.5	5.4
Had debt	45.9	20.3	4.7
\$1–\$9,999	35.7	10.2	4.1
\$10,000–\$19,999	37.5	9.3	6.0
\$20,000–\$29,999	41.3	18.5	6.8
\$30,000–\$39,999	40.3	14.0	4.0
\$40,000–\$49,999	42.8	21.7 !	2.8 !
\$50,000 or more	60.1	34.5	4.2
Whether undergraduate loan debt influenced employment plans and decisions, 2009 <sup>8</sup>			
No	39.2	14.8	4.9
Yes	42.7	17.4	5.5
Took job outside field of study to cover the monthly student loan payment	48.1	26.3	6.2
Ever took a job out of field or a less desirable job due to education-related costs, 2012			
Yes	48.5	22.4	5.3
No	39.8	12.7	4.9

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.

**POSTBACCALAUREATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF STEM FIELDS: STEM attrition rates of 2007–08 STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, and STEM entrance rate of 2007–08 non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected characteristics: 2012—Continued**

Characteristic	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 1 <sup>1</sup>	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 2 <sup>2</sup>	STEM entrance rate of non-STEM graduates <sup>3</sup>
Primary job was part of career intended to pursue, 2012			
Yes	40.4	8.6	5.6
No	57.1	44.8	4.2

† Not applicable.

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

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of STEM bachelor’s degree recipients who were working and/or enrolled at the time of the 2012 survey and whose primary occupation and major field were in non-STEM fields.

<sup>2</sup> In version 2 of the STEM attrition rate, graduates who were working at the time of the survey and reported that their primary job was related to any STEM degree they had earned were counted as working in STEM, regardless of the occupation they reported.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage of non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients who were working and/or enrolled in a STEM field at the time of the 2012 survey.

<sup>4</sup> The “Other” non-STEM majors are personal and consumer services; manufacturing/construction/repair/transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and general studies and other.

<sup>5</sup> Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander, Native Hawaiian, and respondents having origins in Two or more races or a race not listed. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin.

<sup>6</sup> “High school or less” includes persons who did not complete high school or who received a high school diploma, a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, or other equivalency. “Some college” includes persons with vocational or technical training; some years of college but no postsecondary credential; or an associate’s degree. “Bachelor’s degree or higher” includes persons with a bachelor’s degree; master’s degree or the equivalent; professional degree; or doctoral degree.

<sup>7</sup> The selectivity measure was developed for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) using the following criteria: whether the institution was open admission (no minimal requirements), the number of applicants, the number of students admitted, the 25th and 75th percentiles of ACT and/or SAT scores, and whether test scores were required.

<sup>8</sup> Applies only to those who borrowed for their undergraduate education.

NOTE: STEM refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S18.

Standard errors for table 18: POSTBACCALAUREATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF STEM FIELDS: STEM attrition rates of 2007–08 STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, and STEM entrance rate of 2007–08 non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected characteristics: 2012

Characteristic	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 1	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 2	STEM entrance rate of non-STEM graduates
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Bachelor’s degree field			
STEM			
Mathematics	6.25	3.27	†
Natural science	2.21	1.70	†
Engineering/engineering technology	2.83	1.76	†
Computer/information sciences	3.53	2.31	†
Non-STEM			
Social/behavioral sciences	†	†	0.49
Humanities	†	†	0.89
Health care	†	†	0.71
Business	†	†	0.87
Education	†	†	0.69
Other <sup>4</sup>	†	†	0.83
Sex			
Male	1.98	1.27	0.80
Female	2.51	1.83	0.29
Race/ethnicity			
White	1.82	1.24	0.38
Black	5.67	4.40	0.91
Hispanic	5.49	3.71	1.03
Asian	5.09	3.46	1.80
Other	9.18	8.31	1.54
Sex by race/ethnicity			
Male			
White	2.22	1.41	0.85
Black	8.70	7.39	2.42
Hispanic	7.63	5.54	2.48
Asian	6.94	4.16	3.82
Other	11.02	9.11	†
Female			
White	3.08	2.23	0.33
Black	7.02	6.79	0.91
Hispanic	7.88	5.72	1.01
Asian	6.64	6.65	†
Other	14.89	16.99	†

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S18.

Standard errors for table 18: POSTBACCALAUREATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF STEM FIELDS: STEM attrition rates of 2007–08 STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, and STEM entrance rate of 2007–08 non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected characteristics: 2012—Continued

Characteristic	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 1	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 2	STEM entrance rate of non-STEM graduates
Age at 2007–08 bachelor’s degree award			
23 years or younger	1.84	1.23	0.33
24–29 years	3.23	2.53	0.76
30 years or older	4.70	2.94	1.13
Parents’ highest level of education			
High school or less	3.45	2.29	0.78
Some college	3.19	2.09	0.67
Bachelor’s degree or higher	1.95	1.40	0.41
Citizenship status in 2007–08			
U.S. citizen	1.56	1.05	0.34
Permanent resident or foreign citizen	6.82	6.81	1.82
Control of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	2.03	1.41	0.45
Private nonprofit	2.33	1.62	0.51
Private for-profit	6.72	4.57	2.63
Selectivity of 2007–08 bachelor’s degree institution			
Very selective	2.15	1.60	0.67
Moderately selective	2.59	1.59	0.43
Minimally selective or nonselective	3.73	2.73	0.97
Cumulative undergraduate grade point average			
Less than 2.50	7.12	4.21	0.96
2.50 to 2.99	3.00	2.34	0.83
3.00 to 3.49	3.04	2.04	0.60
3.50 or higher	2.51	1.68	0.51
Satisfied with undergraduate major choice as of 2012			
Yes	1.74	1.17	0.38
No	4.65	4.19	0.96

See notes at end of table.

# National Center for Education Statistics

Table S18.

Standard errors for table 18: POSTBACCALAUREATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF STEM FIELDS: STEM attrition rates of 2007–08 STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, and STEM entrance rate of 2007–08 non-STEM bachelor’s degree recipients, by selected characteristics: 2012—Continued

Characteristic	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 1	STEM attrition rate of STEM graduates, version 2	STEM entrance rate of non-STEM graduates
Whether took out an undergraduate student loan, and total loan amount, 2009			
Did not take out	2.51	1.93	0.53
Took out	1.82	1.25	0.42
\$1–\$9,999	4.77	2.52	1.20
\$10,000–\$19,999	3.52	2.28	0.81
\$20,000–\$29,999	3.91	3.04	0.91
\$30,000–\$39,999	5.18	3.89	0.83
\$40,000 or more	4.69	3.56	0.92
Whether had education-related debt and total debt amount, 2012			
No debt	2.48	1.49	0.64
Had debt	2.08	1.43	0.39
\$1–\$9,999	4.23	2.83	0.92
\$10,000–\$19,999	4.56	2.72	1.16
\$20,000–\$29,999	6.39	5.34	1.24
\$30,000–\$39,999	5.89	4.01	1.19
\$40,000–\$49,999	7.82	6.88	1.19
\$50,000 or more	2.89	2.71	0.49
Whether undergraduate loan debt influenced employment plans and decisions, 2009			
No	2.35	1.61	0.57
Yes	3.28	2.31	0.63
Took job outside field of study to cover the monthly student loan payment	5.84	5.12	1.00
Ever took a job out of field or a less desirable job due to education-related costs, 2012			
Yes	2.70	1.98	0.58
No	1.88	1.23	0.45
Primary job was part of career intended to pursue, 2012			
Yes	1.73	0.94	0.43
No	3.36	3.49	0.61

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008/12 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/12).