

WEB TABLES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JANUARY 2012 NCES 2012-273

Beginning Subbaccalaureate Students' Labor Market Experiences: Six Years Later in 2009

This set of Web Tables presents descriptive statistics on the spring 2009 labor market experiences of subbaccalaureate students who first entered postsecondary education in 2003–04. The Web Tables use data from the nationally representative 2004/09 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS:04/09), which followed a cohort of first-time postsecondary students for 6 academic years, from 2003–04 until 2008–09. For both certificate and associate's degree students, results are shown for completers and noncompleters. Completers are categorized based on the highest degree they attained, and noncompleters are classified based on their initial degree program.

The tables are organized as follows: Tables 1 and 2 introduce the groups of interest by providing percentage distributions of both the initial degree or certificate program of all 2003–04 first-

time postsecondary students and the degree or certificate completion status for those no longer enrolled as of spring 2009.¹ Subsequent tables show results by completion status in two series, first for certificate students (tables 3–11) and then for associate's degree students (tables 12–20). Tables 3 and 12 begin each series and provide context for the outcomes reported in the rest of the series by presenting data on demographics, enrollment characteristics, and employment after enrollment.

Beginning with tables 4 and 13, each table examines specific spring 2009 employment results for completers and noncompleters with selected demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics. Tables 4–6 and 13–15 report on the labor force participation of certificate and associate's degree students, respectively. They include data about unemployment spells and spring

2009 employment status, displaying findings by demographics and enrollment characteristics. Tables 7–11 and 16–20 provide further information about certificate and associate's degree students' spring 2009 employment, such as annual earnings, employer-offered benefits, and job satisfaction, by demographics, enrollment characteristics, and employment characteristics.

RELATED NCES REPORTS

Community College Students: Goals, Academic Preparation, and Outcomes (NCES 2003-164).

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003164>

On Track to Complete? A Taxonomy of Beginning Community College Students and Their Outcomes 3 Years After Enrolling: 2003–04 Through 2006 (NCES 2009-152). <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2009152>

This report was prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics under Contract No. ED-07-CO-0104 with MPR Associates, Inc. Mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government. These Web Tables were authored by Nicole Ifill and Alexandria Walton Radford of MPR Associates, Inc. The NCES Project Officer was Thomas Weko. For questions about content or to view this report online, go to <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012273>.

Persistence and Attainment of 2003–04 Beginning Postsecondary Students: After Six Years: First Look (NCES 2011-151).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2011151>

Six-Year Attainment, Persistence, Transfer, Retention, and Withdrawal Rate of Students Who Began Postsecondary Education in 2003–04 (NCES 2011-152).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2011152>

Students Entering and Leaving Postsecondary Occupational Education: 1995–2001 (NCES 2007-041).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2007041>

DATA

First-time postsecondary students in the 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09) were identified in the 2003–04 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:04). NPSAS:04

is a nationally representative sample of about 90,000 undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional students in about 1,600 postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that are eligible to participate in federal Title IV student aid programs.² Approximately 19,000 respondents were identified in the NPSAS:04 survey as first-time postsecondary students who became the sample for the BPS:04/09 longitudinal study. The BPS:04/09 study sample represents the approximately 4 million undergraduates who were first-time postsecondary beginners in 2003–04.

These first-time postsecondary students were interviewed three times: in 2004, at the end of their first year of postsecondary education; 3 years later, in 2006 (BPS:04/06); and 6 years after they had started, in 2009 (BPS:04/09).

For more information about the methodology of NPSAS:04, BPS:04/06, and BPS:04/09, see the following reports:

2004 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:04) Full-scale Methodology Report (NCES 2006-180).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2006180>

Persistence and Attainment of 2003–04 Beginning Postsecondary Students: After Three Years (NCES 2007-169).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2007169>

2004/06 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS:04/06) Methodology Report (NCES 2008-184).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2008184>

Persistence and Attainment of 2003–04 Beginning Postsecondary Students: After Six Years (NCES 2011-151).
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2011151>

ABOUT POWERSTATS

The estimates presented in these Web Tables were produced using PowerStats, a web-based software application that enables users to generate tables for most of the postsecondary surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). PowerStats produces the design-adjusted standard errors necessary for testing the statistical significance of differences in the estimates. PowerStats also contains a detailed description of how each variable was created and includes question wording for items coming directly from the student interview.

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

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

VARIABLES USED

The variables used in these Web Tables are listed below. Visit the NCES DataLab website (<http://nces.ed.gov/datalab>) to view detailed information on how these variables were constructed and their sources. Under *Detailed Information About PowerStats Variables, Beginning Postsecondary Students, BPS: 2004/2009*, click by subject or by variable name. The program files that generated the statistics presented in these Web Tables can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012273>.

Label	Name
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04	AGE
Annual salary at current job	INCRES09
Attainment or level at last institution enrolled through 2009	PRLVL6Y
BPS:04/06/09 panel weight	WTB000
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled	GPALAST
Degree or certificate program, 2003–04	UGDEG
Employer offered life insurance	JBEN09A
Employer offered medical insurance	JBEN09B
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits	JBEN09
Employer offered retirement benefits	JBEN09C
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license	JOBRLC09
Employer type	JOBEMP09
Employment status, includes looking for employment	JOBSTB09
Field of study when last enrolled	MAJ09C
Had unemployment spells since last enrolled	UNEMPS09
Highest education of parents, 2003–04	PAREduc
Hours worked per week while enrolled, 2003–04	JOBHOUR2
Hours worked per week	JOBSHRS09
Job as start of career	JOBCAR09
Job while enrolled related to field of study, 2003–04	JOBMAJOR
Occupation	JOBOCC09
Persistence, highest degree, or first-year degree or certificate program as of 2009	PRFDP6Y
Race/ethnicity	RACE
Satisfied with all four job-related measures*	JOBS09X4
Satisfied with fringe benefits	JOBS09A
Satisfied with importance and challenge	JOBS09B
Satisfied with job overall	JOBS09G
Satisfied with job security	JOBS09C
Satisfied with opportunities for future training	JOBS09D
Satisfied with opportunities for promotion	JOBS09E
Satisfied with opportunities to use education	JOBS09F
Satisfied with pay	JOBS09H
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04	FSECTOR
Sex	GENDER
Type of associate's degree	UGDEGAA
Undergraduate education helped advance career	JOBUG09

* Satisfaction with pay, fringe benefits, opportunities for promotion, and job security are the four job-related measures referenced in this variable.

For other questions, contact
Aurora D'Amico
Postsecondary Studies Division
National Center for Education Statistics
1990 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20006-5652
(202) 502-7334
aurora.damico@ed.gov

For readers with disabilities, a Section
508-compliant version of these Web
Tables is available at
[http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/
pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012273](http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2012273).

ENDNOTES

¹ Students enrolled in spring 2009 were not asked about their 2009 employment. Since these Web Tables examine students' labor market outcomes after leaving postsecondary education, students who were still enrolled were not included in these tables.

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

³ The BPS samples are not simple random samples; therefore, simple random sample techniques for estimating sampling error cannot be applied to these data. PowerStats takes into account the complexity of the sampling procedures and calculates the standard errors appropriate for such samples. The method for computing sampling errors used by PowerStats involves approximating the estimator by replication of the sampled population. The procedure used is a bootstrap technique.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.

INITIAL DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE PROGRAM: Percentage distribution of all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, by initial degree or certificate program: 2004

Initial degree or certificate program	All 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students
Total	100.0
Initial degree or certificate program, 2003–04	
Certificate	11.3
Associate's degree	41.2
Bachelor's degree	39.0
Not in a degree or certificate program	8.5

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.

Standard errors for table 1: INITIAL DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE PROGRAM: Percentage distribution of all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, by initial degree or certificate program: 2004

Initial degree or certificate program	All 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students
Total	†
Initial degree or certificate program, 2003–04	
Certificate	0.43
Associate's degree	0.65
Bachelor's degree	0.50
Not in a degree or certificate program	0.62

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.

DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE COMPLETION STATUS: Percentage distribution of all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students and all those not enrolled as of spring 2009, by degree or certificate completion status: 2004–09

Degree or certificate completion status	All 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students	All 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were not enrolled as of spring 2009
Total	100.0	100.0
Still enrolled	24.1	†
Certificate		
Completers	7.7	10.1
Noncompleters	4.0	5.3
Associate's degree		
Completers	5.8	7.7
Noncompleters	19.2	25.2
Bachelor's degree		
Completers	27.0	35.5
Noncompleters	8.2	10.8
Other noncompleters	4.1	5.5

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Bachelor's degree completers earned a bachelor's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Bachelor's degree noncompleters were enrolled in a bachelor's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Other noncompleters were enrolled in a non-degree-seeking program in 2003–04 and as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.

Standard errors for table 2: DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE COMPLETION STATUS: Percentage distribution of all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students and all those not enrolled as of spring 2009, by degree or certificate completion status: 2004–09

Degree or certificate completion status	All 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students	All 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were not enrolled as of spring 2009
Total	†	†
Still enrolled	0.59	†
Certificate		
Completers	0.32	0.41
Noncompleters	0.24	0.31
Associate's degree		
Completers	0.31	0.40
Noncompleters	0.57	0.69
Bachelor's degree		
Completers	0.58	0.73
Noncompleters	0.35	0.47
Other noncompleters	0.35	0.46

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.1.

DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	100.0	100.0
Sex		
Male	35.6	31.5
Female	64.4	68.5
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	49.6	41.2
Black	19.1	30.6
Hispanic	24.7	20.5
Asian	2.8	‡
Other	3.8	5.6
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	22.6	14.0
19	16.5	12.1
20–23	19.1	24.2
24–29	17.5	17.5
30 or older	24.3	32.2
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	59.3	66.7
Some postsecondary ³	23.4	20.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	12.5

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.1.

Standard errors for table 3.1: DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	†	†
Sex		
Male	2.86	3.44
Female	2.86	3.44
Race/ethnicity		
White	3.44	3.51
Black	2.03	2.91
Hispanic	2.92	2.60
Asian	0.70	†
Other	0.83	1.03
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	2.96	1.79
19	1.74	2.53
20–23	1.80	2.41
24–29	2.33	2.34
30 or older	1.97	2.81
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	3.34	2.77
Some postsecondary	3.07	2.19
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.03	2.08

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.2.

ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DURING ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	100.0	100.0
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹		
Public less-than-2-year	8.9	8.4
Public 2-year	37.9	15.0
For-profit ²	45.2	69.6
Other ³	7.9	7.0
Field of study when last enrolled ⁴		
Health	36.5	22.2
Business	10.3	12.9
Other ⁵	53.2	64.9
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	82.5	75.7
B's and C's or below	17.5	24.3
Hours worked per week while enrolled, 2003–04 ⁶		
Did not work	35.8	38.2
Less than 35 hours	33.5	36.6
35 hours or more	30.7	25.2
Job while enrolled related to field of study, 2003–04 ⁷		
Yes	17.3	31.1
No	82.7	68.9

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions, and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Other includes private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions.

⁴ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁵ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

⁶ Estimates include both students who worked in school-related jobs (e.g., work-study or assistantships) and students who worked other jobs.

⁷ Includes only students with a job in 2003–04 who had declared a field of study and were enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.2.

Standard errors for table 3.2: ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DURING ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	†	†
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public less-than-2-year	0.86	1.55
Public 2-year	2.84	2.33
For-profit	2.80	3.09
Other	1.16	1.78
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	3.27	3.30
Business	1.63	2.41
Other	3.48	3.23
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	2.18	2.81
B's and C's or below	2.18	2.81
Hours worked per week while enrolled, 2003–04		
Did not work	2.29	2.73
Less than 35 hours	3.11	3.11
35 hours or more	3.12	2.74
Job while enrolled related to field of study, 2003–04		
Yes	2.38	4.27
No	2.38	4.27

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.3.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Annual salary at current job		
Median	\$26,000	\$24,400
Mean	30,900	27,700
		Percent
Labor force participation rate ¹	93.8	86.6
Unemployment rate ²	18.2	28.5
Satisfied with job's:		
Pay	62.3	59.7
Fringe benefits	66.3	59.7
Job security	80.9	74.1
Opportunities for promotion	62.1	61.8
All four of the aspects listed above	36.0	35.4
		Percentage distribution
Total	100.0	100.0
Hours worked per week		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	17.4	28.6
Full-time (35 hours or more)	82.6	71.4
Annual salary tercile at current job ³		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	40.0	43.1
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	32.6	34.4
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	27.4	22.5
Employer type		
For-profit company	60.2	61.2
Nonprofit organization	13.0	12.7
Local, state, or federal government	9.7	9.4
Other ⁴	17.0	16.7
Occupation ⁵		
Health care	21.2	10.9
Business and administrative	20.1	28.8
Personal service and sales	24.5	32.6
Production	23.5	19.6
Other	10.7	8.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.3.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
	Percentage distribution	
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	39.8	23.2
No	60.2	76.8
Had unemployment spells since last enrolled ⁶		
No	69.0	57.8
Yes	31.0	42.2
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	59.2	54.8
No	40.8	45.2
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	26.6	39.5
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	73.4	60.5
Undergraduate education helped advance career		
Yes	62.4	47.9
No	37.6	52.1

¹ The labor force participation rate is the number of respondents in the labor force (the number employed and the number not employed but looking for work) divided by the total number of respondents.

² The unemployment rate is the number of respondents not employed but looking for work divided by the number of respondents in the labor force.

³ Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003-04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes self-employed respondents as well as those working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁵ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

⁶ An unemployment spell is defined as a period of at least 3 months during which the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job.

NOTE: All row variables are limited to students employed in 2009, with the exception of labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, and had unemployment spells. Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.3.

Standard errors for table 3.3: EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Annual salary at current job		
Median	\$1,170	\$870
Mean	1,530	1,280
		Percent
Labor force participation rate	0.87	2.07
Unemployment rate	1.81	3.00
Satisfied with job's:		
Pay	3.02	4.86
Fringe benefits	2.59	4.12
Job security	2.36	4.37
Opportunities for promotion	3.42	4.30
All four of the aspects listed above	3.56	3.52
		Percentage distribution
Total	†	†
Hours worked per week		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	1.86	4.35
Full-time (35 hours or more)	1.86	4.35
Annual salary tercile at current job		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	2.75	3.34
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	2.48	2.99
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	3.49	3.89
Employer type		
For-profit company	2.89	3.42
Nonprofit organization	1.76	3.02
Local, state, or federal government	1.41	1.85
Other	1.84	2.35
Occupation		
Health care	2.37	1.56
Business and administrative	2.13	3.23
Personal service and sales	2.77	3.52
Production	3.65	3.87
Other	1.63	1.93

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.3.

Standard errors for table 3.3: EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
	Percentage distribution	
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	3.86	2.83
No	3.86	2.83
Had unemployment spells since last enrolled		
No	2.30	3.90
Yes	2.30	3.90
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	3.47	3.85
No	3.47	3.85
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	2.85	3.86
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	2.85	3.86
Undergraduate education helped advance career		
Yes	2.84	4.40
No	2.84	4.40

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	31.0	42.2
Sex		
Male	27.8	36.6
Female	32.8	44.9
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	20.1	30.5
Black	48.1	53.7
Hispanic	40.4	44.3
Asian	‡	‡
Other	22.6 !	44.1
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	27.6	35.2
19	32.0	43.1
20–23	35.4	49.4
24–29	30.5	41.6
30 or older	30.3	39.9
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	33.6	42.2
Some postsecondary ³	22.6	50.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.3	27.3

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: An unemployment spell is defined as a period of at least 3 months during which the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job.

Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S4.1.

Standard errors for table 4.1: UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	2.30	3.90
Sex		
Male	5.15	6.24
Female	2.09	4.47
Race/ethnicity		
White	2.69	4.10
Black	5.31	6.42
Hispanic	4.20	7.26
Asian	†	†
Other	7.79	12.42
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	4.90	7.45
19	4.91	12.13
20–23	4.32	6.05
24–29	7.76	8.05
30 or older	4.14	5.76
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	2.96	5.68
Some postsecondary	4.16	5.69
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.31	6.98

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	31.0	42.2
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹		
Public less-than-2-year	23.5	25.7
Public 2-year	21.0	34.2
For-profit ²	39.9	45.7
Field of study when last enrolled ³		
Health	31.9	40.9
Business	42.3	40.0
Other ⁴	29.5	42.4
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	29.1	42.3
B's and C's or below	39.9	42.2

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: An unemployment spell is defined as a period of at least 3 months during which the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job. Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S4.2.

Standard errors for table 4.2: UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	2.30	3.90
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public less-than-2-year	6.30	7.13
Public 2-year	3.70	7.88
For-profit	3.22	5.21
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	4.14	9.81
Business	8.86	10.12
Other	4.66	4.69
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	2.40	3.70
B's and C's or below	5.81	8.25

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.1.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer			Certificate noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³
Total	93.8	76.7	63.3	86.6	61.9	44.2
Sex						
Male	96.8	79.9	74.5	92.0	67.5	53.9
Female	92.1	75.0	57.2	84.1	59.4	39.7
Race/ethnicity ⁴						
White	92.2	81.1	69.4	89.0	66.4	42.1
Black	96.7	79.8	60.7	89.8	62.0	44.8
Hispanic	94.9	65.4	54.9	81.6	55.7	45.4
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	87.0	61.8	40.5	65.3	45.8	42.0
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04						
18 or younger	96.4	79.5	63.2	90.9	73.8	56.4
19	97.1	79.8	62.7	93.3	74.4	42.0
20–23	92.6	77.6	65.8	89.0	60.6	40.2
24–29	96.9	84.1	75.5	83.7	57.1	43.6
30 or older	87.7	66.0	53.3	82.0	55.7	43.0
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ⁵						
High school or less	92.6	71.5	58.6	83.0	59.9	40.8
Some postsecondary ⁶	95.4	81.2	66.7	91.6	68.3	49.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	95.3	87.7	73.8	94.1	68.3	57.7

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered to be in the labor force.

² Estimates include respondents who reported being employed, regardless of the number of hours worked.

³ Estimates include respondents working 35 or more hours per week.

⁴ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

⁵ Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

⁶ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.1.

Standard errors for table 5.1: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer			Certificate noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time
Total	0.87	1.85	1.98	2.07	3.04	3.65
Sex						
Male	1.21	3.49	3.83	3.00	5.98	7.82
Female	1.23	2.10	2.40	2.62	3.29	3.12
Race/ethnicity						
White	1.61	2.30	2.78	2.24	4.14	5.14
Black	1.29	4.61	5.56	3.49	4.62	4.77
Hispanic	1.36	3.83	4.12	6.39	7.06	7.98
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	6.50	9.81	9.41	11.10	10.32	10.23
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04						
18 or younger	1.55	4.58	5.43	2.33	5.59	6.84
19	1.18	3.52	5.72	2.26	7.44	10.77
20–23	2.25	4.11	4.74	4.16	5.81	4.71
24–29	1.06	4.59	5.19	4.75	5.77	6.43
30 or older	2.77	4.31	4.63	4.69	7.47	8.18
Highest education of parents, 2003–04						
High school or less	1.11	2.79	2.77	2.87	3.49	4.46
Some postsecondary	2.64	3.89	5.52	2.90	5.83	7.60
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.30	3.59	5.20	2.13	7.17	7.20

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.2.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer			Certificate noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³
Total	93.8	76.7	63.3	86.6	61.9	44.2
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ⁴						
Public less-than-2-year	90.7	80.3	61.2	82.4	69.7	54.5
Public 2-year	96.0	82.1	70.7	88.0	65.0	46.2
For-profit ⁵	92.1	71.8	58.6	86.1	59.2	40.2
Field of study when last enrolled ⁶						
Health	92.1	75.7	58.9	86.0	62.5	38.6
Business	95.3	66.9	55.7	94.5	72.9	63.6
Other ⁷	94.3	79.6	67.2	87.4	58.7	42.3
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled						
Mostly B's or above	94.1	77.8	65.0	87.2	61.0	43.3
B's and C's or below	92.0	71.5	55.8	84.9	64.8	47.1

¹ Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered to be in the labor force.

² Estimates include respondents who reported being employed, regardless of the number of hours worked.

³ Estimates include respondents working 35 or more hours per week.

⁴ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

⁵ Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

⁶ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁷ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.2.

Standard errors for table 5.2: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer			Certificate noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time
Total	0.87	1.85	1.98	2.07	3.04	3.65
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04						
Public less-than-2-year	2.86	5.35	6.15	5.66	6.87	10.00
Public 2-year	1.32	3.16	3.82	4.05	8.56	8.15
For-profit	1.53	2.73	2.82	2.86	3.69	4.46
Field of study when last enrolled						
Health	1.79	3.80	4.04	4.13	7.72	8.09
Business	2.66	8.24	9.15	2.63	8.54	8.86
Other	1.60	2.72	3.95	3.38	4.24	4.95
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled						
Mostly B's or above	0.91	1.84	2.17	2.27	3.41	3.60
B's and C's or below	1.92	5.38	5.75	4.16	5.85	8.01

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 in the labor force who were unemployed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	18.2	28.5
Sex		
Male	17.5	26.7
Female	18.6	29.4
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	12.0	25.3
Black	17.4	30.9
Hispanic	31.1	31.8
Asian	‡	‡
Other	28.9 !	‡
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	17.6	18.7 !
19	17.8	20.2 !
20–23	16.1	31.9
24–29	13.2 !	31.8
30 or older	24.7	32.2
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	22.7	27.9
Some postsecondary ³	14.9	25.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.9 !	27.4

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the number of respondents not employed but looking for work divided by the number of respondents in the labor force. Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered in the labor force. Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S6.1.

Standard errors for table 6.1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 in the labor force who were unemployed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	1.81	3.00
Sex		
Male	3.30	5.38
Female	2.06	3.71
Race/ethnicity		
White	1.88	4.24
Black	4.67	4.82
Hispanic	4.00	6.31
Asian	†	†
Other	10.62	†
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	4.48	5.84
19	3.50	7.13
20–23	3.56	5.91
24–29	4.55	6.08
30 or older	4.50	7.30
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	2.89	3.69
Some postsecondary	3.19	5.29
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.79	7.77

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 in the labor force who were unemployed in spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	18.2	28.5
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹		
Public less-than-2-year	11.5 !	15.4 !
Public 2-year	14.5	26.1 !
For-profit ²	22.0	31.3
Field of study when last enrolled ³		
Health	17.8	27.3 !
Business	29.8	22.8 !
Other ⁴	15.6	32.9
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	17.3	30.0
B's and C's or below	22.3	23.7

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

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the number of respondents not employed but looking for work divided by the number of respondents in the labor force. Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered in the labor force. Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S6.2.

Standard errors for table 6.2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 in the labor force who were unemployed in spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	1.81	3.00
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public less-than-2-year	3.84	5.66
Public 2-year	3.05	9.15
For-profit	2.68	3.51
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	3.80	8.44
Business	8.54	9.02
Other	2.47	4.03
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	1.78	3.49
B's and C's or below	5.49	6.21

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.1.

SALARY EARNED BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$26,000	40.0	32.6	27.4	\$24,400	43.1	34.4	22.5
Sex								
Male	33,600	23.6	31.6	44.8	28,600	28.0	34.8	37.3
Female	23,200	49.7	33.1	17.2	22,000	51.0	34.2	14.8
Race/ethnicity ¹								
White	30,000	33.2	31.8	35.1	26,000	38.3	33.5	28.2
Black	24,000	46.9	30.5	22.5	21,600	50.9	31.8	17.3
Hispanic	23,000	50.1	34.2	15.8	23,000	44.5	45.5	10.0 !
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	22,500	49.9	26.8 !	23.3 !	‡	‡	‡	‡
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	28,000	35.9	32.9	31.2 !	22,000	51.8	33.9	14.3 !
19	25,000	45.4	31.7	22.9 !	30,000	40.4	14.5 !	45.1 !
20–23	22,000	51.3	34.9	13.8	21,600	55.4	31.9	12.8
24–29	30,000	36.9	22.4	40.6	28,600	25.7	45.9	28.4
30 or older	28,000	32.5	40.1	27.4	24,600	39.1	40.3	20.6

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.1.

SALARY EARNED BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²								
High school or less	26,000	39.5	31.0	29.6	24,400	42.6	30.7	26.7
Some postsecondary ³	27,300	36.5	37.1	26.4 !	24,600	38.9	44.7	16.4 !
Bachelor's degree or higher	25,500	44.3	31.3	24.4	24,000	47.4	32.8	19.8 !

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program. Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.1.

Standard errors for table 7.1: SALARY EARNED BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$1,170	2.75	2.48	3.49	\$870	3.34	2.99	3.89
Sex								
Male	2,420	5.59	5.31	7.95	2,970	6.86	5.40	7.42
Female	880	3.02	2.52	2.33	1,010	4.09	3.89	2.90
Race/ethnicity								
White	2,060	4.10	3.75	5.92	2,420	5.83	5.94	7.36
Black	2,320	6.61	5.35	6.66	1,960	5.73	5.38	4.01
Hispanic	1,710	4.45	4.69	3.13	1,390	8.53	8.20	3.45
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	3,620	11.66	9.82	7.91	†	†	†	†
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	3,570	6.73	6.11	9.73	2,110	8.74	8.17	6.67
19	2,710	7.15	6.18	6.90	6,640	11.82	7.15	14.23
20–23	1,580	5.45	4.95	3.47	1,810	5.66	5.30	3.02
24–29	5,160	8.81	6.62	12.04	1,670	6.32	6.55	6.65
30 or older	2,320	4.49	5.65	4.22	1,190	6.02	6.10	4.98
Highest education of parents, 2003–04								
High school or less	1,820	3.67	3.40	4.66	1,740	4.72	4.14	5.63
Some postsecondary	2,840	6.76	7.79	10.77	1,270	7.55	7.47	5.15
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,300	6.86	5.82	6.58	2,240	8.79	7.56	7.40

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.2.

SALARY EARNED BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$26,000	40.0	32.6	27.4	\$24,400	43.1	34.4	22.5
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹								
Public less-than-2-year	28,000	32.9	45.5	21.7	25,000	39.7	27.1 !	33.2
Public 2-year	30,300	31.2	30.3	38.5	26,000	25.2	50.6	24.2 !
For-profit ²	23,900	49.4	32.1	18.5	23,800	48.0	33.7	18.3
Field of study when last enrolled ³								
Health	25,800	42.6	38.3	19.0	21,400	59.0	21.4 !	19.6 !
Business	25,900	41.3	49.0	‡	25,800	35.4 !	34.8 !	29.8 !
Other ⁴	27,800	40.8	25.2	34.0	24,000	43.0	38.1	19.0
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	26,000	40.0	32.8	27.1	24,400	44.0	34.3	21.7
B's and C's or below	26,000	39.7	31.3	29.1	25,000	40.5	34.7	24.8 !

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program. Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.2.

Standard errors for table 7.2: SALARY EARNED BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$1,170	2.75	2.48	3.49	\$870	3.34	2.99	3.89
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04								
Public less-than-2-year	2,240	8.83	9.21	5.42	2,900	9.78	8.43	7.36
Public 2-year	2,480	5.39	4.94	7.48	2,540	6.86	8.39	7.56
For-profit	1,290	3.41	3.03	3.37	1,390	4.20	3.94	5.15
Field of study when last enrolled								
Health	1,440	4.82	4.22	3.50	2,450	8.52	6.86	7.18
Business	1,950	9.76	10.25	†	3,200	11.32	11.58	11.23
Other	3,060	6.11	3.97	7.76	1,110	5.18	4.83	3.25
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	1,210	2.97	2.82	4.07	850	3.48	3.13	3.29
B's and C's or below	2,700	7.38	5.35	7.19	2,960	9.21	8.40	11.69

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.3.

SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$26,000	40.0	32.6	27.4	\$24,400	43.1	34.4	22.5
Hours worked per week ¹								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	18,500	68.6	20.7	10.7	20,000	55.8	21.5	22.7 !
Full-time (35 hours or more)	28,500	34.0	35.1	31.0	25,700	38.0	39.6	22.4
Employer type								
For-profit company	28,700	35.6	34.2	30.2	24,400	43.3	34.6	22.1
Nonprofit organization	26,000	38.4	37.3	24.3	23,000	49.6	38.3	12.2 !
Local, state, or federal government	26,000	42.1	28.6	29.4	30,000	23.8	43.0	33.2 !
Other ²	21,800	55.5	25.6	18.9	22,300	48.4	25.8	25.8
Occupation ³								
Health care	26,500	31.6	43.7	24.8	24,700	32.9	53.7	13.4 !
Business and administrative	24,300	42.8	35.5	21.7	25,000	39.8	38.0	22.2
Personal service and sales	19,200	63.6	23.6	12.8	17,500	67.7	20.6	11.7 !
Production	35,000	23.4 !	26.7	49.9	31,800	13.7 !	38.4	47.9
Other	30,000	33.7	38.7	27.6	25,000	40.5	41.6	17.9 !
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	30,600	29.6	36.2	34.2	23,000	47.0	27.9	25.1
No	24,000	46.9	30.2	22.9	24,600	41.9	36.4	21.7

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.3.

SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits								
Yes	\$30,000	30.9	33.4	35.7	\$27,000	32.8	45.9	21.3
No	22,100	51.5	32.8	15.6	20,000	60.2	21.5	18.3 ¹
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	21,000	58.0	28.6	13.5	19,200	61.1	25.4	13.4
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	30,000	33.5	34.0	32.5	28,000	31.3	40.3	28.4

¹ Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

² Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

³ Other includes self-employed respondents as well as those working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

³ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program. Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.3.

Standard errors for table 7.3: SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$1,170	2.75	2.48	3.49	\$870	3.34	2.99	3.89
Hours worked per week								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	1,050	4.52	4.09	2.92	2,970	9.83	5.59	10.82
Full-time (35 hours or more)	1,410	2.89	2.80	4.08	1,230	3.49	3.38	3.27
Employer type								
For-profit company	1,800	3.53	3.59	5.36	1,270	4.56	4.25	5.45
Nonprofit organization	2,460	7.49	7.51	6.48	2,880	11.83	10.43	5.65
Local, state, or federal government	2,440	7.29	6.59	6.26	3,990	7.00	10.11	11.83
Other	1,280	5.56	4.39	4.24	2,710	7.04	6.88	7.18
Occupation								
Health care	1,730	4.44	4.45	4.17	1,890	7.21	8.29	5.42
Business and administrative	2,180	7.01	5.39	4.28	1,390	6.27	6.44	5.33
Personal service and sales	1,080	4.59	4.42	2.65	1,140	5.85	4.82	4.20
Production	4,550	9.12	5.91	11.45	2,470	6.66	8.24	10.82
Other	2,380	7.99	8.38	7.23	3,140	10.82	11.72	8.84
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	1,680	4.75	5.23	6.80	2,020	5.69	4.87	5.60
No	1,150	3.56	3.06	4.63	1,110	4.12	3.70	4.80

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S7.3.

Standard errors for table 7.3: SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits								
Yes	\$1,410	3.79	3.81	5.54	\$1,260	4.83	4.21	4.11
No	980	3.77	3.28	2.25	1,500	7.28	3.99	7.74
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	970	4.44	3.95	2.76	1,050	5.08	4.63	3.58
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	1,310	3.43	3.47	4.51	1,100	3.89	4.89	5.36

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.1.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Total	79.5	69.4	66.4	59.2	77.9	67.6	59.4	54.8
Sex								
Male	86.1	74.8	74.4	64.6	74.4	69.2	59.3	55.9
Female	75.6	66.2	61.7	56.0	79.6	66.8	59.5	54.3
Race/ethnicity ¹								
White	79.6	72.1	68.0	63.7	76.2	69.5	59.6	57.0
Black	87.3	70.5	71.5	61.4	77.0	65.2	62.1	54.9
Hispanic	75.3	62.3	59.9	46.9	78.5	67.3	49.4	46.4
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	81.1	78.2	72.3	72.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	75.0	64.8	55.5	52.5	82.0	72.7	72.4	67.3
19	85.7	78.7	70.8	67.1	62.4 !	48.6 !	39.2 !	27.9 !
20–23	79.0	68.3	67.7	60.8	76.1	59.7	58.8	53.0
24–29	80.9	66.8	73.7	59.8	74.5	71.5	67.7	65.8
30 or older	79.1	70.9	67.7	58.7	85.7	78.2	58.5	57.0

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.1.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²								
High school or less	80.6	67.2	66.0	57.4	76.1	62.6	53.4	48.6
Some postsecondary ³	83.7	73.5	68.4	63.0	84.7	75.1	62.8	57.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	70.5	70.0	64.6	59.0	78.3	76.9	75.5	71.7

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S8.1.

Standard errors for table 8.1: EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Total	2.13	3.06	3.06	3.47	3.81	3.98	3.84	3.85
Sex								
Male	3.67	6.92	5.17	7.33	9.43	9.14	7.88	7.62
Female	2.48	2.70	3.31	3.32	3.22	3.44	3.80	3.95
Race/ethnicity								
White	3.38	3.98	4.38	4.83	7.28	7.28	7.42	7.25
Black	3.09	5.17	5.75	6.06	6.37	6.72	7.95	7.57
Hispanic	3.99	6.03	5.63	5.59	5.75	6.94	7.85	7.70
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	9.56	10.20	10.85	10.85	†	†	†	†
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	5.09	5.96	7.94	8.14	5.76	6.96	7.17	7.51
19	3.94	4.28	4.84	5.74	18.94	17.61	14.42	13.37
20–23	4.28	5.55	5.55	6.51	6.69	8.02	7.14	7.50
24–29	6.32	9.96	6.97	10.38	6.86	7.02	7.15	7.29
30 or older	4.23	5.57	4.82	4.99	3.60	5.26	6.75	6.72
Highest education of parents, 2003–04								
High school or less	2.97	4.58	4.47	5.29	5.97	6.00	5.37	5.39
Some postsecondary	4.04	6.05	6.67	7.65	5.53	6.15	8.18	8.25
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.99	5.93	6.53	6.59	6.01	6.83	6.45	7.09

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.2.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Total	79.5	69.4	66.4	59.2	77.9	67.6	59.4	54.8
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹								
Public less-than-2-year	79.6	72.3	60.0	58.0	88.1	70.3	63.7	57.5
Public 2-year	80.4	74.6	72.4	65.6	80.4	72.1	64.9	59.3
For-profit ²	79.3	63.8	63.2	53.4	74.9	64.6	55.5	51.0
Field of study when last enrolled ³								
Health	79.4	69.8	67.1	58.6	73.1	59.6	39.5	32.3
Business	79.0	70.5	72.3	65.5	75.1	67.1	62.3	58.4
Other ⁴	82.2	71.9	69.9	64.2	83.7	72.3	66.7	61.9
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	79.8	70.1	67.5	60.0	78.7	69.0	63.2	59.3
B's and C's or below	78.2	65.9	60.5	55.1	75.7	63.9	48.7	42.1

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S8.2.

Standard errors for table 8.2: EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Total	2.13	3.06	3.06	3.47	3.81	3.98	3.84	3.85
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04								
Public less-than-2-year	4.89	9.18	6.88	7.03	6.51	10.05	13.27	14.16
Public 2-year	4.15	4.96	5.16	5.97	5.86	7.05	8.34	9.45
For-profit	2.75	3.50	4.11	4.00	5.51	5.44	5.30	5.18
Field of study when last enrolled								
Health	3.15	4.10	4.00	4.74	7.10	8.50	7.51	7.09
Business	9.56	9.87	10.31	10.35	10.46	10.80	11.00	11.59
Other	3.83	6.23	5.07	6.84	4.28	4.66	5.24	5.37
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	2.22	3.53	3.42	4.06	3.09	3.46	3.87	4.00
B's and C's or below	5.45	5.66	6.12	6.47	11.96	11.04	10.44	9.49

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.3.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Total	79.5	69.4	66.4	59.2	77.9	67.6	59.4	54.8
Hours worked per week ¹								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	52.1	46.8	33.7	30.3	59.7	44.6	33.4	30.2
Full-time (35 hours or more)	84.9	73.8	72.8	64.9	85.3	77.0	70.0	64.8
Annual salary tercile at current job ²								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	70.0	58.1	55.3	46.5	70.2	56.1	47.2	39.8
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	81.4	72.2	67.0	59.6	89.7	84.9	73.5	72.1
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	91.0	82.1	81.5	76.8	74.5	63.6	62.4	58.5
Employer type								
For-profit company	78.1	69.8	62.6	58.1	75.4	63.1	58.3	52.1
Nonprofit organization	82.1	63.3	70.1	57.2	83.6	81.3	59.4	58.9
Local, state, or federal government	79.6	78.5	77.3	68.7	87.2	82.9	64.8	63.8
Other ³	84.4	66.0	73.3	59.7	77.2	63.0	61.4	58.1
Occupation ⁴								
Health care	78.1	68.7	68.9	61.2	91.1	74.7	71.0	59.8
Business and administrative	84.0	78.2	70.6	64.4	81.2	66.2	61.7	56.8
Personal service and sales	66.9	57.2	50.0	45.6	68.5	61.4	41.9	39.0
Production	93.6	76.0	77.4	68.6	76.1	70.8	69.9	67.3
Other	71.2	66.9	65.0	54.7	88.3	80.0	77.1	71.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 8.3.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	76.2	67.5	66.0	57.6	76.1	59.3	57.0	51.5
No	81.7	70.6	66.7	60.2	78.3	69.7	60.0	55.6
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	74.8	61.6	58.5	48.0	73.6	67.0	47.3	45.6
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	81.3	72.3	69.3	63.4	81.0	68.1	68.2	61.5

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes respondents working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S8.3.

Standard errors for table 8.3: EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Total	2.13	3.06	3.06	3.47	3.81	3.98	3.84	3.85
Hours worked per week								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	5.40	6.03	5.24	4.93	10.18	9.43	7.53	7.35
Full-time (35 hours or more)	2.19	3.18	3.05	3.71	3.06	3.19	3.82	3.99
Annual salary tercile at current job								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	3.48	4.98	4.41	4.62	5.17	5.59	5.70	5.40
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	2.71	3.88	3.93	4.14	2.35	2.83	4.97	5.05
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	2.98	4.80	4.67	5.58	14.48	14.24	13.66	13.52
Employer type								
For-profit company	2.95	3.48	4.22	4.38	5.35	4.99	5.08	5.02
Nonprofit organization	5.85	7.37	6.63	7.73	6.73	6.88	12.49	12.58
Local, state, or federal government	6.05	6.37	6.39	7.22	5.41	7.54	9.27	9.92
Other	3.40	11.15	5.21	10.64	7.45	10.22	10.34	10.66
Occupation								
Health care	4.73	5.12	5.24	5.59	4.63	7.03	7.82	8.89
Business and administrative	3.91	3.96	4.37	4.87	4.69	4.93	5.31	5.71
Personal service and sales	4.26	4.83	4.63	4.81	5.81	6.55	7.17	6.90
Production	1.84	9.55	6.40	10.12	14.58	13.60	13.67	13.14
Other	7.45	7.75	8.28	8.64	7.86	9.89	11.50	12.83

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S8.3.

Standard errors for table 8.3: EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer				Certificate noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	4.21	5.11	5.03	5.84	5.80	6.19	5.93	6.16
No	2.44	3.72	3.68	4.38	4.76	4.54	4.44	4.41
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	3.61	4.59	4.72	5.10	4.82	5.54	6.14	6.05
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	2.45	3.34	3.47	3.93	5.96	5.74	5.90	5.83

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 9.1.

EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	62.4	47.9
Sex		
Male	73.5	39.0
Female	55.9	52.6
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	66.5	48.7
Black	60.3	46.5
Hispanic	56.2	52.2
Asian	‡	‡
Other	42.8	‡
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	61.5	50.0
19	52.1	37.8 !
20–23	55.6	48.3
24–29	72.4	55.9
30 or older	69.2	47.0
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	62.8	53.9
Some postsecondary ³	61.9	33.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	60.9	48.3

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S9.1.

Standard errors for table 9.1: EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	2.84	4.40
Sex		
Male	5.26	7.22
Female	3.01	4.58
Race/ethnicity		
White	3.95	6.25
Black	6.28	7.03
Hispanic	5.78	7.94
Asian	†	†
Other	12.37	†
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	7.24	7.91
19	6.91	11.89
20–23	6.09	5.92
24–29	8.60	8.07
30 or older	4.52	7.31
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	3.81	5.91
Some postsecondary	7.19	6.63
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.97	7.85

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 9.2.

EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	62.4	47.9
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹		
Public less-than-2-year	64.1	53.8
Public 2-year	69.5	43.9
For-profit ²	53.4	48.0
Field of study when last enrolled ³		
Health	61.6	46.7
Business	52.4	58.6
Other ⁴	66.6	51.2
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	63.1	50.7
B's and C's or below	58.9	39.9

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S9.2.

Standard errors for table 9.2: EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	2.84	4.40
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public less-than-2-year	7.38	8.01
Public 2-year	4.78	8.29
For-profit	3.59	5.52
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	4.66	8.53
Business	10.33	10.57
Other	5.74	4.82
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	3.09	4.33
B's and C's or below	7.13	9.21

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 9.3.

EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	62.4	47.9
Hours worked per week ¹		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	52.5	35.3
Full-time (35 hours or more)	64.5	53.0
Annual salary tercile at current job ²		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	48.9	43.8
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	63.4	50.4
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	81.0	52.1
Employer type		
For-profit company	60.7	46.0
Nonprofit organization	78.1	45.0
Local, state, or federal government	61.9	47.3
Other ³	57.1	57.5
Occupation ⁴		
Health care	80.5	58.5
Business and administrative	39.9	51.5
Personal service and sales	52.0	47.7
Production	70.8	33.3
Other	74.3	57.3
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	83.3	78.1
No	48.7	38.8
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	66.3	49.9
No	54.6	41.3
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	29.2	24.5
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	74.5	63.2

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes self-employed respondents as well as those working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S9.3.

Standard errors for table 9.3: EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer	Certificate noncompleter
Total	2.84	4.40
Hours worked per week		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	6.02	7.62
Full-time (35 hours or more)	3.12	4.21
Annual salary tercile at current job		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	4.49	5.58
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	3.63	5.19
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	4.15	10.75
Employer type		
For-profit company	4.24	5.18
Nonprofit organization	5.01	11.41
Local, state, or federal government	7.15	10.61
Other	6.61	8.39
Occupation		
Health care	3.12	7.41
Business and administrative	5.13	5.87
Personal service and sales	5.53	7.24
Production	9.09	9.88
Other	6.34	11.05
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	3.28	5.93
No	4.11	4.73
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	4.04	6.05
No	4.03	4.93
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	4.27	5.30
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	2.88	5.40

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10.1.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	62.3	66.3	80.9	62.1	36.0	59.7	59.7	74.1	61.8	35.4
Sex										
Male	71.1	71.8	78.8	63.9	39.7	57.8	54.1	71.3	59.6	29.5
Female	57.1	63.0	82.1	61.0	33.9	60.7	62.5	75.5	62.9	38.3
Race/ethnicity ¹										
White	71.4	70.0	84.0	64.0	43.5	61.6	58.9	76.2	59.4	31.7
Black	43.1	67.3	69.3	61.4	24.2	64.9	59.0	76.8	70.1	42.3
Hispanic	60.2	54.6	81.0	56.8	29.2	52.7	56.0	66.0	49.3	32.5
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	50.3	67.4	90.3	66.8	20.3 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04										
18 or younger	63.4	59.7	83.7	52.7	31.3	66.8	73.3	68.0	68.3	45.5
19	58.9	72.3	88.1	55.6	34.0	62.6	51.6 !	65.1	70.3	24.2 !
20–23	59.5	65.6	81.1	62.4	35.6	67.7	55.7	84.7	61.9	35.3
24–29	63.7	67.2	73.4	70.3	40.8	60.6	56.0	79.7	69.9	42.4
30 or older	65.2	68.9	78.7	70.3	39.2	47.9	60.7	71.1	50.5	31.9

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10.1.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²										
High school or less	65.3	66.2	80.7	66.0	38.6	59.0	57.7	74.5	62.2	32.4
Some postsecondary ³	58.3	69.0	86.7	55.6	33.3	52.3	56.1	65.9	56.6	37.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	59.7	62.0	74.3	55.7	29.2	65.0	71.4	85.3	69.3	40.2

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S10.1.

Standard errors for table 10.1: SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	3.02	2.59	2.36	3.42	3.56	4.86	4.12	4.37	4.30	3.52
Sex										
Male	5.45	6.01	5.63	8.62	8.54	9.72	8.59	8.49	8.47	6.51
Female	2.78	2.62	1.97	2.56	2.68	5.01	3.91	4.23	4.14	4.17
Race/ethnicity										
White	3.81	4.19	2.57	6.04	5.98	6.38	7.49	5.02	6.21	4.90
Black	6.39	5.22	8.14	5.84	5.22	7.75	8.11	6.26	6.26	7.87
Hispanic	5.48	4.29	4.74	4.58	3.55	9.76	8.49	9.64	7.93	6.99
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	13.37	11.55	5.46	10.75	9.51	†	†	†	†	†
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04										
18 or younger	7.20	6.89	4.25	8.35	5.84	9.28	7.63	8.76	9.74	9.27
19	5.71	5.02	3.15	6.96	7.42	15.86	16.91	15.46	14.24	8.69
20–23	5.76	4.92	3.96	5.31	5.97	6.81	7.25	7.27	6.63	6.48
24–29	8.44	9.69	9.48	9.00	11.04	9.93	9.50	6.44	7.63	8.86
30 or older	4.90	4.82	4.81	4.42	4.74	6.96	6.83	6.81	6.47	6.75
Highest education of parents, 2003–04										
High school or less	4.10	3.70	3.20	3.77	5.11	6.79	5.84	5.93	5.83	4.33
Some postsecondary	7.66	6.34	3.65	9.28	7.03	8.76	8.62	8.43	8.47	7.68
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.69	5.98	7.14	6.46	7.02	7.02	7.36	6.39	9.43	8.13

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10.2.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	62.3	66.3	80.9	62.1	36.1	59.7	59.7	74.1	61.8	35.4
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹										
Public less-than-2-year	65.3	64.7	81.4	61.8	30.8	41.8	53.5	68.9	65.8	22.6
Public 2-year	69.6	70.0	84.4	66.6	45.2	69.7	73.2	76.6	62.9	43.2
For-profit ²	53.7	63.3	76.9	58.1	29.9	61.8	55.2	75.4	63.1	36.7
Field of study when last enrolled ³										
Health	59.7	70.4	82.9	64.3	36.6	50.8	48.8	60.5	57.6	18.4
Business	57.8	67.1	68.8	52.8	28.6 !	39.5	64.5	55.1	51.3	24.1 !
Other ⁴	63.9	65.7	80.2	60.3	34.7	62.4	63.6	83.2	69.0	44.6
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled										
Mostly B's or above	62.4	65.6	81.8	61.6	36.0	57.7	61.6	73.1	60.4	36.3
B's and C's or below	61.8	69.9	75.9	64.8	36.2	65.5	54.5	76.9	65.8	32.8

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

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S10.2.

Standard errors for table 10.2: SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	3.02	2.59	2.36	3.42	3.56	4.86	4.12	4.37	4.30	3.52
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04										
Public less-than-2-year	8.71	7.08	5.50	6.86	7.00	11.02	13.72	8.88	9.92	6.62
Public 2-year	5.33	5.28	3.99	8.04	8.12	9.40	7.93	8.42	8.89	9.27
For-profit	4.69	3.13	3.68	3.23	3.65	6.16	5.50	5.24	5.25	4.32
Field of study when last enrolled										
Health	4.26	3.96	3.26	3.91	4.23	8.51	9.33	10.57	9.22	5.04
Business	9.87	10.35	11.92	10.51	9.66	11.25	10.81	12.16	12.49	9.41
Other	6.17	6.30	5.42	7.81	7.48	5.03	5.59	4.20	4.29	5.05
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled										
Mostly B's or above	3.39	3.00	2.35	3.94	4.15	4.56	3.85	4.26	3.76	3.90
B's and C's or below	7.02	5.43	8.01	5.93	6.62	12.34	10.56	10.78	11.93	7.83

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10.3.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	62.3	66.3	80.9	62.1	36.0	59.7	59.7	74.1	61.8	35.4
Hours worked per week ¹										
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	38.0	37.2	70.6	45.8	13.7	58.4	46.1	69.1	53.3	22.2
Full-time (35 hours or more)	67.1	72.0	82.9	65.3	40.4	60.3	65.2	76.2	65.2	40.7
Annual salary tercile at current job ²										
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	47.1	52.8	76.7	52.8	22.8	53.6	47.0	67.4	56.2	29.8
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	68.6	70.9	83.0	69.3	43.8	62.2	73.3	76.8	61.1	40.9
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	76.5	80.0	84.4	66.6	45.6	69.4	64.9	84.5	75.7	38.3
Employer type										
For-profit company	65.1	65.9	81.4	63.1	37.1	64.7	60.1	73.2	69.4	40.6
Nonprofit organization	62.9	69.9	82.4	67.4	39.4	47.5	54.7	68.9	30.5	14.9 !
Local, state, or federal government	60.4	80.5	80.9	66.6	40.4	54.5	66.3	79.4	59.6	39.9
Other ³	47.9	51.4	76.3	45.6	22.2	48.2	57.1	82.4	55.9	23.5 !
Occupation ⁴										
Health care	64.9	68.7	87.9	66.8	41.2	56.7	70.0	88.9	62.2	43.1
Business and administrative	53.0	69.6	83.3	60.9	37.7	55.3	68.1	78.0	58.6	40.9
Personal service and sales	49.1	49.8	75.7	62.3	23.1	59.6	49.0	61.0	56.9	28.6
Production	79.4	73.9	77.6	62.4	42.8 !	71.0	61.9	77.9	76.2	36.3
Other	65.3	73.7	80.8	54.1	35.6	51.9	48.7	79.8	55.0	26.4 !

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10.3.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license										
Yes	71.7	68.8	88.0	66.9	43.0	69.0	58.7	84.5	67.7	40.1
No	56.3	64.7	76.3	59.0	31.6	57.5	60.0	71.6	60.4	34.2
Job as start of career										
Did not consider job as start of career	51.1	46.4	69.2	45.4	20.4	49.8	54.7	61.2	47.3	27.0
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	66.5	73.6	85.2	68.2	41.8	67.0	63.3	83.5	72.3	41.4

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

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes respondents working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S10.3.

Standard errors for table 10.3: SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	3.02	2.59	2.36	3.42	3.56	4.86	4.12	4.37	4.30	3.52
Hours worked per week										
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	5.66	5.81	5.61	5.39	3.19	9.75	9.40	9.01	10.74	5.90
Full-time (35 hours or more)	3.19	2.96	2.62	4.13	4.19	4.96	4.65	4.76	4.46	4.11
Annual salary tercile at current job										
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	4.77	4.61	4.04	4.50	3.81	6.24	5.93	6.16	5.86	5.24
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	3.16	3.24	3.63	3.80	4.53	6.38	5.19	5.41	6.13	5.21
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	7.18	4.92	5.70	10.81	10.59	9.52	14.86	9.15	8.54	10.86
Employer type										
For-profit company	3.97	3.49	3.17	4.86	4.84	4.89	5.32	4.05	4.29	4.26
Nonprofit organization	7.64	6.54	7.13	6.27	7.34	10.72	11.87	13.25	8.91	6.58
Local, state, or federal government	7.57	6.15	5.94	7.01	7.47	10.78	8.75	11.39	11.11	8.87
Other	10.34	8.92	10.86	7.25	5.22	11.46	10.75	10.67	10.74	7.64
Occupation										
Health care	4.78	4.32	2.83	4.10	4.81	7.64	8.17	4.35	7.95	7.59
Business and administrative	5.81	5.06	3.90	5.61	5.99	6.35	5.74	4.49	6.52	5.95
Personal service and sales	4.95	4.64	4.98	4.65	3.71	8.40	7.40	9.55	9.01	6.57
Production	7.43	8.74	8.79	13.18	13.24	10.83	14.64	8.62	8.49	10.55
Other	8.17	7.15	6.39	7.70	7.97	13.87	13.93	11.19	12.67	9.37

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S10.3.

Standard errors for table 10.3: **SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with the pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued**

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with					Certificate noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license										
Yes	4.35	4.68	2.31	6.68	5.52	6.22	5.82	7.11	6.20	5.92
No	3.88	3.54	3.39	3.69	4.57	5.83	4.98	4.65	5.02	4.15
Job as start of career										
Did not consider job as start of career	5.21	4.11	4.69	4.81	3.50	7.04	5.99	6.67	5.98	5.48
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	3.69	2.80	2.74	4.92	4.86	5.32	6.12	3.53	4.72	4.31

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 11.1.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	80.6	74.5	73.2	81.4	72.4	62.7	63.0	75.2
Sex								
Male	80.8	80.3	77.7	82.5	66.0	55.9	65.8	72.5
Female	80.5	71.0	70.5	80.7	75.6	66.1	61.6	76.5
Race/ethnicity ¹								
White	83.0	77.4	77.3	84.3	71.5	62.7	68.5	84.7
Black	84.6	75.0	75.9	85.0	76.5	71.5	59.5	67.1
Hispanic	71.7	65.9	60.4	71.3	68.0	53.0	52.1	66.1
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	78.5	68.5	61.1	85.4	‡	‡	‡	‡
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	73.1	71.6	69.6	76.4	71.7	70.6	63.7	81.4
19	75.6	77.5	67.4	81.9	74.4	66.7	62.8	64.0
20–23	87.3	70.2	72.2	80.6	79.9	68.3	60.8	81.0
24–29	81.6	77.1	78.8	82.1	79.9	48.7	69.3	80.7
30 or older	85.7	77.1	77.8	86.6	62.7	58.3	61.5	69.9

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 11.1.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²								
High school or less	82.0	74.4	71.8	82.5	74.2	65.7	65.1	75.6
Some postsecondary ³	82.2	75.6	77.5	80.5	68.9	52.5	53.0	70.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	77.2	76.9	69.7	80.9	74.0	61.7	73.9	80.6

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S11.1.

Standard errors for table 11.1: SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	2.78	2.36	2.47	2.09	3.82	4.45	4.18	4.80
Sex								
Male	5.67	4.66	5.67	4.72	8.69	9.65	7.98	8.91
Female	2.17	2.44	2.37	2.07	3.70	4.06	4.30	4.83
Race/ethnicity								
White	2.85	2.88	3.16	2.61	6.10	6.25	5.54	4.89
Black	4.09	4.54	4.60	3.12	5.98	6.45	7.21	7.46
Hispanic	6.81	4.57	5.21	4.98	8.22	7.44	7.51	8.62
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other	9.39	11.22	12.34	7.82	†	†	†	†
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	6.56	5.98	5.98	5.49	8.98	9.38	10.10	7.79
19	5.20	4.23	5.49	5.04	13.63	14.49	14.71	15.51
20–23	3.27	5.36	4.98	4.24	5.19	6.11	5.77	6.47
24–29	8.63	9.63	8.52	8.27	8.02	7.35	7.98	9.87
30 or older	2.84	3.70	4.18	3.23	7.14	6.99	6.81	7.46
Highest education of parents, 2003–04								
High school or less	4.60	3.25	3.60	3.38	5.09	5.57	5.62	6.41
Some postsecondary	4.26	6.28	5.46	4.73	8.00	9.18	9.34	8.59
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.90	4.83	4.99	4.20	9.35	8.62	8.88	6.70

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 11.2.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	80.6	74.5	73.2	81.4	72.4	62.7	63.0	75.2
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹								
Public less-than-2-year	86.1	72.7	80.9	86.6	82.4	78.3	79.9	80.2
Public 2-year	82.9	80.4	79.3	83.8	70.9	66.4	64.0	85.5
For-profit ²	77.2	67.9	65.5	77.2	73.6	60.7	61.5	72.9
Field of study when last enrolled ³								
Health	87.6	77.2	76.3	83.1	62.0	64.8	59.8	58.6
Business	70.2	70.7	63.1	69.7	54.6	65.0	61.9	70.2
Other ⁴	77.1	70.9	72.0	79.6	82.1	65.2	66.0	81.4
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	79.9	72.9	72.0	80.6	72.9	60.6	61.3	77.7
B's and C's or below	84.1	82.8	79.7	85.5	71.2	68.6	67.8	67.9

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S11.2.

Standard errors for table 11.2: SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled: 2004–09

Sector of institution when first enrolled, field of study when last enrolled, and cumulative college grades when last enrolled	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	2.78	2.36	2.47	2.09	3.82	4.45	4.18	4.80
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04								
Public less-than-2-year	5.20	7.87	5.32	4.02	10.14	10.33	8.57	9.05
Public 2-year	3.59	3.59	3.96	3.58	8.28	8.71	8.96	5.85
For-profit	4.85	3.59	3.74	3.15	4.78	5.72	5.37	6.42
Field of study when last enrolled								
Health	2.64	2.78	3.36	2.67	8.71	8.49	9.61	10.05
Business	9.00	9.84	9.33	9.36	12.62	12.32	13.21	12.14
Other	5.85	5.89	5.74	5.59	4.43	5.12	4.65	4.08
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	3.01	3.00	2.75	2.43	3.90	4.04	4.23	4.24
B's and C's or below	3.98	3.87	4.87	4.21	8.80	10.84	10.58	11.79

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 11.3.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	80.6	74.5	73.2	81.4	72.4	62.7	63.0	75.2
Hours worked per week ¹								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	77.4	65.4	59.5	70.3	72.0	61.2	52.7	70.6
Full-time (35 hours or more)	81.2	76.3	75.9	83.5	72.6	63.3	67.2	77.0
Annual salary tercile at current job ²								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	70.1	59.4	58.4	69.2	66.3	60.0	50.9	69.4
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	86.4	78.6	77.7	84.8	78.2	64.3	70.1	76.5
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	88.5	90.9	88.9	94.6	76.2	65.9	77.8	85.9
Employer type								
For-profit company	79.3	74.8	75.1	82.1	73.7	65.0	64.1	77.9
Nonprofit organization	89.5	78.4	77.2	84.8	57.3	46.9	48.4	59.5
Local, state, or federal government	78.2	74.4	77.4	79.0	78.3	65.9	67.5	78.6
Other ³	79.0	67.8	53.9	75.3	79.1	66.0	71.5	75.1
Occupation ⁴								
Health care	87.2	87.0	82.3	86.4	89.8	85.4	88.3	84.4
Business and administrative	72.4	62.8	58.9	71.3	67.8	56.5	52.7	77.9
Personal service and sales	75.8	66.4	63.2	80.2	59.4	59.2	50.6	62.1
Production	84.2	79.3	81.2	84.9	86.6	66.4	81.0	86.7
Other	84.2	77.2	84.5	84.3	79.6	56.6	67.6	73.0

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 11.3.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	88.6	91.5	89.4	90.8	82.6	80.9	77.2	87.4
No	75.5	63.6	62.9	75.4	69.9	58.3	59.5	72.2
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	55.5	37.2	45.4	53.0	51.8	40.3	39.6	57.9
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	89.8	88.3	83.5	91.9	87.3	78.9	79.9	87.6

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes respondents working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Certificate completers earned a certificate as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Certificate noncompleters were enrolled in a certificate program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S11.3.

Standard errors for table 11.3: SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	2.78	2.36	2.47	2.09	3.82	4.45	4.18	4.80
Hours worked per week								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	3.88	5.11	5.60	5.03	8.19	10.03	9.22	9.31
Full-time (35 hours or more)	3.16	2.69	2.75	2.38	4.15	4.56	4.59	5.01
Annual salary tercile at current job								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	4.82	4.42	4.35	4.83	6.44	5.99	5.55	6.58
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	2.39	3.60	3.31	2.47	5.76	5.98	6.15	6.65
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	4.06	2.49	2.94	2.25	8.33	10.07	8.40	7.26
Employer type								
For-profit company	2.68	3.15	2.76	2.40	3.98	4.46	4.21	4.27
Nonprofit organization	3.74	5.76	4.83	3.84	12.73	12.32	12.58	14.39
Local, state, or federal government	6.74	7.63	6.49	7.82	11.54	12.30	11.52	10.85
Other	11.71	10.10	7.67	9.77	11.33	11.52	11.46	11.44
Occupation								
Health care	3.47	3.13	3.29	3.18	7.64	5.06	4.49	8.10
Business and administrative	4.78	5.51	5.33	6.06	6.24	6.14	6.45	6.43
Personal service and sales	4.11	4.56	4.90	3.43	9.83	9.25	7.57	10.02
Production	7.55	8.36	7.80	7.30	5.25	11.94	8.23	7.36
Other	6.54	7.38	5.30	6.73	10.65	12.08	12.51	11.13

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S11.3.

Standard errors for table 11.3: **SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued**

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Certificate completer satisfied with				Certificate noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	2.79	2.44	2.34	2.03	5.11	5.30	6.55	5.23
No	4.26	3.68	3.58	3.38	4.43	4.97	4.64	5.36
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	6.05	4.61	5.36	4.85	6.18	5.63	6.06	6.62
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	1.37	1.78	2.29	1.66	3.50	4.41	4.33	4.23

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 12.1.

DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	100.0	100.0
Sex		
Male	42.7	44.1
Female	57.3	55.9
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	70.9	57.3
Black	8.7	16.8
Hispanic	12.5	18.6
Asian	3.7	2.6
Other	4.2	4.8
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	35.1	29.8
19	25.0	20.0
20–23	12.8	17.5
24–29	9.7	11.8
30 or older	17.5	20.9
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	42.3	45.6
Some postsecondary ³	33.8	28.3
Bachelor’s degree or higher	23.9	26.1

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents’ highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate’s degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S12.1.

Standard errors for table 12.1: DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	†	†
Sex		
Male	3.72	1.68
Female	3.72	1.68
Race/ethnicity		
White	2.81	2.41
Black	1.59	1.44
Hispanic	2.12	1.67
Asian	1.05	0.39
Other	1.03	0.62
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	2.79	1.49
19	2.06	1.27
20–23	1.72	1.26
24–29	1.61	1.29
30 or older	2.00	1.48
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	2.54	1.71
Some postsecondary	2.29	1.43
Bachelor’s degree or higher	2.24	1.64

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 12.2.

ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DURING ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	100.0	100.0
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public 2-year	64.2	82.2
For-profit ¹	18.1	12.3
Other ²	17.6	5.4
Type of associate’s degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	45.7	31.9
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	54.3	68.1
Field of study when last enrolled ³		
Health	25.7	18.0
Business	13.2	20.4
Other ⁴	61.1	61.5
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B’s or above	84.2	59.9
B’s and C’s or below	15.8	40.1
Hours worked per week while enrolled, 2003–04 ⁵		
Did not work	28.7	22.3
Less than 35 hours	51.0	42.8
35 hours or more	20.3	34.9
Job while enrolled related to field of study, 2003–04 ⁶		
Yes	21.9	20.7
No	78.1	79.3

¹ Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

² Other includes less-than-2-year public nonprofit, less-than-2-year private nonprofit, 2-year private nonprofit, 4-year public, and 4-year private nonprofit institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

⁵ Estimates include both students who worked in school-related jobs (e.g., work-study or assistantships) and students who worked other jobs.

⁶ Includes only students with a job in 2003–04 who had declared a field of study and were enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S12.2.

Standard errors for table 12.2: ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DURING ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage distribution of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment and employment during enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	†	†
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public 2-year	2.88	1.52
For-profit	2.30	1.43
Other	2.30	0.74
Type of associate’s degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	3.25	2.20
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	3.25	2.20
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	2.38	1.98
Business	1.63	1.77
Other	2.53	2.39
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B’s or above	1.66	1.69
B’s and C’s or below	1.66	1.69
Hours worked per week while enrolled, 2003–04		
Did not work	2.29	1.33
Less than 35 hours	3.25	1.62
35 hours or more	2.35	1.62
Job while enrolled related to field of study, 2003–04		
Yes	2.70	1.47
No	2.70	1.47

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 12.3.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Annual salary at current job		
Median	\$29,000	\$25,500
Mean	33,200	30,100
		Percent
Labor force participation rate ¹	95.6	90.5
Unemployment rate ²	11.8	15.7
Satisfied with job’s:		
Pay	62.7	58.8
Fringe benefits	67.5	65.6
Job security	78.2	74.7
Opportunities for promotion	59.1	57.1
All four of the aspects listed above	36.6	30.2
		Percentage distribution
Total	100.0	100.0
Hours worked per week		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	16.9	21.1
Full-time (35 hours or more)	83.1	78.9
Annual salary tercile at current job ³		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	30.7	39.6
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	34.7	35.0
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	34.6	25.3
Employer type		
For-profit company	65.8	65.9
Nonprofit organization	14.2	9.3
Local, state, or federal government	10.8	12.3
Other ⁴	9.2	12.6
Occupation ⁵		
Health care	25.3	9.7
Business and administrative	22.9	31.1
Personal service and sales	18.9	29.0
Production	13.5	16.4
Other	19.3	13.8

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 12.3.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
	Percentage distribution	
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	31.9	16.7
No	68.1	83.3
Had unemployment spells since last enrolled ⁶		
No	76.8	69.2
Yes	23.2	30.8
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	57.9	54.1
No	42.1	45.9
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	31.8	42.2
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	68.2	57.8
Undergraduate education helped advance career		
Yes	59.4	36.8
No	40.6	63.2

¹ The labor force participation rate is the number of respondents in the labor force (the number employed and the number not employed but looking for work) divided by the total number of respondents.

² The unemployment rate is the number of respondents not employed but looking for work divided by the number of respondents in the labor force.

³ Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes self-employed respondents as well as those working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁵ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

⁶ An unemployment spell is defined as a period of at least 3 months during which the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job.

NOTE: All row variables are limited to students employed in 2009, with the exception of labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, and had unemployment spells. Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S12.3.

Standard errors for table 12.3: EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Annual salary at current job		
Median	\$1,080	\$560
Mean	1,120	780
		Percent
Labor force participation rate	0.97	0.95
Unemployment rate	1.76	1.26
Satisfied with job's:		
Pay	3.21	1.82
Fringe benefits	2.77	1.85
Job security	2.77	1.81
Opportunities for promotion	2.48	2.22
All four of the aspects listed above	3.23	2.04
		Percentage distribution
Total	†	†
Hours worked per week		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	2.17	1.49
Full-time (35 hours or more)	2.17	1.49
Annual salary tercile at current job		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	2.61	2.06
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	2.21	1.78
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	2.65	1.65
Employer type		
For-profit company	2.75	2.01
Nonprofit organization	1.97	0.99
Local, state, or federal government	2.40	1.53
Other	1.63	1.30
Occupation		
Health care	2.81	1.11
Business and administrative	2.18	2.19
Personal service and sales	2.10	1.78
Production	2.06	1.65
Other	4.11	1.46

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S12.3.

Standard errors for table 12.3: EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the annual salary earned, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, percent satisfied with different aspects of their job, and the percentage distribution of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
	Percentage distribution	
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	2.90	1.43
No	2.90	1.43
Had unemployment spells since last enrolled		
No	2.29	1.67
Yes	2.29	1.67
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	2.70	2.05
No	2.70	2.05
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	3.12	1.76
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	3.12	1.76
Undergraduate education helped advance career		
Yes	3.00	1.68
No	3.00	1.68

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 13.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	23.2	30.8
Sex		
Male	26.6	33.4
Female	20.6	28.8
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	21.0	23.8
Black	32.7	44.5
Hispanic	25.3	38.8
Asian	35.7 !	40.7
Other	23.0 !	30.3
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	23.3	29.5
19	24.0	25.6
20–23	27.2	35.7
24–29	26.6 !	41.8
30 or older	17.2	27.4
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	20.1	30.8
Some postsecondary ³	25.8	29.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.7	32.7

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

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: An unemployment spell is defined as a period of at least 3 months during which the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job.

Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S13.1.

Standard errors for table 13.1: UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	2.29	1.67
Sex		
Male	3.48	2.60
Female	2.78	2.09
Race/ethnicity		
White	2.56	2.01
Black	7.30	3.83
Hispanic	6.83	4.42
Asian	15.72	8.07
Other	9.19	5.44
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	3.28	3.10
19	4.58	2.47
20–23	6.50	3.65
24–29	8.76	5.70
30 or older	4.37	3.63
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	3.85	2.25
Some postsecondary	3.53	2.96
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.86	3.14

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 13.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	23.2	30.8
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹		
Public 2-year	20.5	29.6
For-profit ²	35.5	41.4
Type of associate’s degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	24.7	32.8
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	24.5	29.9
Field of study when last enrolled ³		
Health	17.2	26.8
Business	24.6	31.5
Other ⁴	25.4	31.3
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B’s or above	21.7	28.8
B’s and C’s or below	31.5	33.8

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S13.2.

Standard errors for table 13.2: UNEMPLOYMENT SPELLS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 with one or more unemployment spells between leaving postsecondary education and spring 2009, by enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	2.29	1.67
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public 2-year	1.99	1.83
For-profit	7.88	5.28
Type of associate’s degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	4.10	2.57
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	3.50	2.06
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	4.78	4.21
Business	4.58	4.06
Other	2.79	2.61
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B’s or above	2.56	2.10
B’s and C’s or below	5.84	2.52

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 14.1.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer			Associate’s degree noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³
Total	95.6	84.4	70.2	90.5	76.3	60.2
Sex						
Male	97.2	85.1	74.9	95.1	77.4	62.9
Female	94.5	83.8	66.6	86.9	75.4	58.1
Race/ethnicity ⁴						
White	96.1	88.4	75.8	92.1	79.0	60.9
Black	88.4	69.6	59.6	87.1	68.1	55.1
Hispanic	98.4	86.4	63.4	90.2	77.8	64.7
Asian	96.3	46.1	31.3 !	87.0	70.9	57.6
Other	93.7	75.5	51.4	86.8	69.6	54.4
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04						
18 or younger	97.5	88.6	74.4	91.1	77.4	61.4
19	96.8	85.0	75.1	94.0	80.2	59.6
20–23	90.2	74.1	59.9	92.5	72.4	58.2
24–29	94.4	76.0	65.9	83.9	73.5	60.0
30 or older	94.9	87.2	64.3	88.4	75.7	60.9
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ⁵						
High school or less	97.4	89.3	71.5	89.5	74.1	57.6
Some postsecondary ⁶	94.8	81.9	74.0	90.3	74.7	57.3
Bachelor’s degree or higher	93.7	81.1	63.6	92.4	81.3	68.7

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

¹ Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered to be in the labor force.

² Estimates include respondents who reported being employed, regardless of the number of hours worked.

³ Estimates include respondents working 35 or more hours per week.

⁴ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

⁵ Results include only students who knew their parents’ highest level of education.

⁶ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate’s degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S14.1.

Standard errors for table 14.1: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer			Associate’s degree noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time
Total	0.97	1.94	2.52	0.95	1.46	1.63
Sex						
Male	1.27	3.01	3.59	0.86	2.13	2.37
Female	1.37	2.26	3.32	1.44	1.77	2.13
Race/ethnicity						
White	0.97	1.70	2.66	1.12	1.98	2.07
Black	6.36	8.78	8.85	2.61	3.17	3.83
Hispanic	1.29	4.76	7.66	2.57	3.37	4.26
Asian	4.59	13.24	13.08	5.81	7.28	7.93
Other	3.96	9.17	11.65	4.70	5.59	6.23
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04						
18 or younger	0.84	2.34	3.06	1.63	2.46	2.50
19	1.17	3.95	4.55	1.36	2.43	3.34
20–23	4.67	5.43	6.48	1.62	3.01	4.18
24–29	3.29	8.06	8.74	4.63	5.21	5.59
30 or older	2.46	3.76	6.85	2.51	3.60	4.31
Highest education of parents, 2003–04						
High school or less	1.09	2.73	3.94	1.44	2.29	2.69
Some postsecondary	1.99	3.31	3.62	2.09	2.50	3.34
Bachelor’s degree or higher	2.03	3.84	5.64	1.64	2.28	3.30

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 14.2.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer			Associate’s degree noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³	Percent in labor force ¹	Percent employed ²	Percent employed full time ³
Total	95.6	84.4	70.2	90.5	76.3	60.2
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ⁴						
Public 2-year	95.0	84.5	69.8	90.1	76.9	60.2
For-profit ⁵	98.3	85.2	71.9	91.6	71.1	57.0
Type of associate’s degree						
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	97.8	87.8	72.6	87.7	72.3	57.2
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	93.6	79.6	66.6	91.8	78.2	61.6
Field of study when last enrolled ⁶						
Health	97.1	90.7	76.0	91.3	78.6	62.5
Business	96.1	79.6	68.5	90.3	79.2	65.9
Other ⁷	95.2	83.5	69.0	91.3	77.7	61.0
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled						
Mostly B’s or above	95.3	85.5	71.0	89.1	75.8	60.6
B’s and C’s or below	97.3	78.2	65.8	92.7	77.0	59.6

¹ Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered to be in the labor force.

² Estimates include respondents who reported being employed, regardless of the number of hours worked.

³ Estimates include respondents working 35 or more hours per week.

⁴ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

⁵ Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

⁶ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁷ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S14.2.

Standard errors for table 14.2: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were in the labor force and/or employed in spring 2009, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer			Associate’s degree noncompleter		
	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time	Percent in labor force	Percent employed	Percent employed full time
Total	0.97	1.94	2.52	0.95	1.46	1.63
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04						
Public 2-year	1.29	2.38	3.07	1.08	1.65	1.75
For-profit	1.73	5.74	7.49	3.39	4.75	6.30
Type of associate’s degree						
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	1.02	2.78	3.97	1.81	2.39	2.74
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	1.84	3.23	3.72	1.17	1.66	1.90
Field of study when last enrolled						
Health	1.29	2.75	5.71	2.55	4.12	5.06
Business	1.76	4.85	5.69	3.40	3.96	4.81
Other	1.57	2.65	3.33	1.52	2.16	2.48
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled						
Mostly B’s or above	1.12	2.12	2.86	1.44	2.14	2.18
B’s and C’s or below	1.40	5.24	5.40	1.18	1.77	2.19

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 15.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students in the labor force, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were unemployed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	11.8	15.7
Sex		
Male	12.4	18.6
Female	11.3	13.2
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	8.1	14.2
Black	21.3 !	21.8
Hispanic	12.2 !	13.8
Asian	52.2	18.4 !
Other	19.4 !	19.9
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	9.1	15.0
19	12.2 !	14.7
20–23	17.9	21.8
24–29	19.4 !	12.4
30 or older	8.1 !	14.4
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	8.3 !	17.2
Some postsecondary ³	13.7	17.3
Bachelor’s degree or higher	13.5	12.0

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

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents’ highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate’s degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the number of respondents not employed but looking for work divided by the number of respondents in the labor force. Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered in the labor force. Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S15.1.

Standard errors for table 15.1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students in the labor force, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were unemployed in spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	1.76	1.26
Sex		
Male	2.87	2.00
Female	2.04	1.46
Race/ethnicity		
White	1.67	1.73
Black	8.03	2.94
Hispanic	4.64	2.55
Asian	14.00	7.20
Other	9.02	5.29
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	2.16	1.92
19	4.05	2.26
20–23	4.13	2.86
24–29	7.54	3.30
30 or older	3.41	2.84
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	2.70	2.16
Some postsecondary	3.07	2.12
Bachelor’s degree or higher	3.39	1.75

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 15.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students in the labor force, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were unemployed in spring 2009, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	11.8	15.7
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹		
Public 2-year	11.0	14.7
For-profit ²	13.4 !	22.4
Type of associate’s degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	10.2	17.6
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	15.0	14.9
Field of study when last enrolled ³		
Health	6.6 !	13.9
Business	17.2	12.3
Other ⁴	12.3	14.9
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B’s or above	10.3	14.9
B’s and C’s or below	19.6	16.8

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

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the number of respondents not employed but looking for work divided by the number of respondents in the labor force. Respondents who were employed or who were not employed but were looking for work are considered in the labor force. Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S15.2.

Standard errors for table 15.2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students in the labor force, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who were unemployed in spring 2009, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer	Associate’s degree noncompleter
Total	1.76	1.26
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public 2-year	1.98	1.35
For-profit	5.35	4.30
Type of associate’s degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	2.66	2.06
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	2.77	1.34
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	2.63	3.29
Business	5.02	2.51
Other	2.31	1.73
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B’s or above	1.82	1.76
B’s and C’s or below	5.28	1.62

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 16.1.

SALARY EARNED BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$29,000	30.7	34.7	34.6	\$25,500	39.6	35.0	25.3
Sex								
Male	29,300	26.1	39.3	34.6	27,600	35.6	32.1	32.3
Female	28,000	34.2	31.1	34.6	24,200	42.9	37.5	19.7
Race/ethnicity ¹								
White	29,500	27.1	35.9	37.0	25,800	37.5	36.5	26.0
Black	26,900	36.4	29.5	34.1	24,000	46.0	32.0	22.0
Hispanic	23,600	47.1	29.2	23.7	25,200	41.8	32.0	26.2
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	28,800	29.1	35.5	35.4
Other	28,000	‡	‡	‡	25,000	42.9	38.7	18.4
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	29,000	31.0	37.7	31.3	24,000	44.8	34.6	20.6
19	26,400	33.7	36.6	29.6	25,000	39.3	37.6	23.1
20–23	29,000	30.5	44.9	24.6	25,000	39.3	35.2	25.5
24–29	29,000	26.6	35.9	37.6	27,500	35.9	32.0	32.1
30 or older	36,700	28.2	18.9	52.8	27,600	34.7	34.7	30.6

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 16.1.

SALARY EARNED BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²								
High school or less	28,000	30.4	32.0	37.6	24,800	42.2	33.6	24.2
Some postsecondary ³	29,000	30.1	33.8	36.2	26,000	36.6	38.4	25.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	27,600	32.5	39.9	27.6	26,700	36.3	33.7	30.0

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program. Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S16.1.

Standard errors for table 16.1: SALARY EARNED BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tertile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$1,080	2.61	2.21	2.65	\$560	2.06	1.78	1.65
Sex								
Male	1,210	3.37	3.27	3.23	1,290	2.83	2.51	2.39
Female	1,390	3.49	3.06	3.67	550	2.49	2.25	2.18
Race/ethnicity								
White	1,040	2.80	2.55	3.00	640	2.57	2.31	2.00
Black	3,710	8.24	6.41	9.73	1,430	6.10	5.64	4.47
Hispanic	2,060	8.39	7.09	6.51	1,800	4.60	4.26	4.41
Asian	†	†	†	†	2,920	8.02	9.46	9.84
Other	5,000	†	†	†	1,760	6.63	7.16	5.07
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	1,610	4.97	4.10	4.08	820	3.10	2.55	2.63
19	1,770	5.22	4.41	4.81	1,170	3.90	4.38	3.47
20–23	1,780	7.82	8.24	5.68	1,060	4.76	4.55	4.19
24–29	2,590	7.70	8.02	9.39	2,060	5.84	5.15	5.60
30 or older	6,400	7.00	4.56	7.63	1,940	5.19	4.23	4.82
Highest education of parents, 2003–04								
High school or less	1,910	3.86	3.66	4.43	740	2.96	2.34	2.55
Some postsecondary	1,420	4.49	5.32	5.49	920	3.93	4.53	3.23
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,560	5.06	4.65	4.79	1,620	3.71	3.53	4.10

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 16.2.

SALARY EARNED BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$29,000	30.7	34.7	34.6	\$25,500	39.6	35.0	25.3
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹								
Public 2-year	30,000	26.8	34.6	38.5	25,200	39.7	35.3	25.0
For-profit ²	24,000	40.9	33.2	25.9	24,000	44.8	34.3	20.9
Type of associate's degree								
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	29,500	28.8	34.3	36.9	25,700	38.8	34.4	26.8
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	28,000	30.0	33.7	36.3	25,300	40.0	35.3	24.7
Field of study when last enrolled ³								
Health	40,000	20.5	17.2	62.2	24,000	43.9	32.4	23.7
Business	29,300	31.3	35.8	32.9	28,000	34.5	36.6	28.9
Other ⁴	26,700	34.0	41.7	24.3	25,900	37.6	36.0	26.4
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	29,500	29.4	34.5	36.2	25,300	38.5	35.3	26.2
B's and C's or below	26,000	38.7	35.8	25.5	25,700	41.3	34.7	24.0

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program. Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S16.2.

Standard errors for table 16.2: SALARY EARNED BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$1,080	2.61	2.21	2.65	\$560	2.06	1.78	1.65
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04								
Public 2-year	1,120	2.74	2.79	3.44	570	2.21	1.79	1.72
For-profit	1,800	8.06	6.31	6.84	2,450	7.39	6.42	4.89
Type of associate's degree								
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	1,980	4.91	4.22	4.75	1,250	3.77	3.02	3.14
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	1,400	3.89	3.23	4.01	660	2.36	2.08	2.19
Field of study when last enrolled								
Health	3,050	5.57	4.67	6.87	1,740	5.84	5.24	5.77
Business	1,850	5.96	5.87	5.78	2,140	4.75	4.32	4.16
Other	1,010	3.72	3.24	3.50	960	2.63	2.73	2.48
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B's or above	1,080	2.94	2.45	2.93	720	2.78	2.57	2.00
B's and C's or below	2,350	5.96	6.20	6.80	930	2.83	3.07	2.82

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 16.3.

SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$29,000	30.7	34.7	34.6	\$25,500	39.6	35.0	25.3
Hours worked per week ¹								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	20,000	57.9	22.6	19.5 !	19,700	67.2	24.6	8.2
Full-time (35 hours or more)	30,000	25.2	37.1	37.7	27,900	32.3	37.8	29.9
Employer type								
For-profit company	27,500	30.2	39.0	30.8	25,500	40.9	33.2	25.8
Nonprofit organization	40,000	26.8	14.8 !	58.4	25,500	35.6	47.2	17.2
Local, state, or federal government	30,600	33.9	31.3	34.8 !	27,900	32.2	41.7	26.2
Other ²	26,200	36.8	38.6	24.7 !	24,500	43.0	29.2	27.8
Occupation ³								
Health care	41,000	20.7	16.9	62.4	27,600	32.5	40.6	26.9
Business and administrative	28,000	30.0	40.1	29.9	29,400	27.5	39.8	32.7
Personal service and sales	21,600	56.6	33.6	9.8	20,000	61.2	25.6	13.2
Production	29,300	20.4	50.2	29.5	29,100	28.6	37.4	34.0
Other	29,000	26.7 !	41.8	31.5	25,900	39.7	37.5	22.8
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	38,000	16.2	25.0	58.8	27,700	30.5	40.7	28.9
No	26,000	37.5	39.2	23.3	25,000	41.5	33.9	24.6

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 16.3.

SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 enrollment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter				
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in			
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)	
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits									
Yes	\$32,500	19.7	36.7	43.6	\$29,000	28.7	39.2	32.1	
No	24,760	45.4	32.4	22.2	22,000	52.7	31.1	16.2	
Job as start of career									
Did not consider job as start of career	23,400	49.3	37.2	13.5 ¹	22,000	54.3	30.4	15.3	
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	32,670	22.1	33.5	44.4	29,420	28.9	38.4	32.6	

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

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Other includes self-employed respondents as well as those working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

³ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program. Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S16.3.

Standard errors for table 16.3: SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Total	\$1,080	2.61	2.21	2.65	\$560	2.06	1.78	1.65
Hours worked per week								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	1,750	7.15	6.14	6.87	910	4.42	4.60	1.73
Full-time (35 hours or more)	830	2.53	2.53	2.83	840	2.20	2.18	2.19
Employer type								
For-profit company	1,040	2.96	3.44	3.72	680	2.50	2.26	1.94
Nonprofit organization	4,630	7.78	4.76	8.08	1,490	5.45	5.91	4.22
Local, state, or federal government	3,970	9.60	8.69	12.18	2,360	6.19	7.35	6.94
Other	2,920	8.81	8.31	7.84	1,210	4.83	3.96	4.22
Occupation								
Health care	2,950	5.33	3.85	5.66	1,610	5.26	6.82	5.81
Business and administrative	1,250	4.62	5.63	5.57	1,150	3.49	3.30	3.29
Personal service and sales	1,150	4.91	4.77	2.49	530	2.84	2.56	2.06
Production	1,600	5.14	6.46	6.06	1,630	4.10	4.47	4.07
Other	2,350	8.18	6.26	6.73	1,510	5.41	5.47	4.39
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	2,570	3.59	4.37	5.33	1,380	4.11	4.47	4.34
No	750	3.11	3.16	2.78	630	2.39	2.02	1.95

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S16.3.

Standard errors for table 16.3: SALARY EARNED BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, annual median salary and salary tercile at spring 2009 job for certificate completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009, by selected spring 2009 enrollment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Median salary	Percent in			Median salary	Percent in		
		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)		Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	Top third (\$35,161 or more)
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits								
Yes	\$1,580	2.91	3.17	3.86	\$860	2.80	2.74	2.69
No	1,170	4.42	4.21	3.96	880	3.16	2.32	2.23
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	1,410	5.04	4.53	5.03	720	3.21	3.13	2.45
Considered job start of career or part of an established career	1,380	2.66	3.10	3.36	810	2.19	2.54	2.53

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 17.1.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Total	81.8	71.2	61.9	57.9	76.4	66.8	58.2	54.1
Sex								
Male	81.1	67.7	57.8	54.5	75.0	63.9	55.2	51.8
Female	82.4	73.8	65.0	60.5	77.6	69.0	60.5	55.9
Race/ethnicity ¹								
White	82.3	73.1	67.4	63.4	75.1	62.5	56.4	51.8
Black	94.2	75.0	54.2	45.9	77.8	75.7	69.4	64.2
Hispanic	77.6	62.9	46.5	44.7	80.2	73.8	57.0	55.9
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	68.9	57.1	54.8	49.6
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	77.2	68.3	50.4	44.4
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	78.7	71.9	59.5	57.6	71.5	58.6	53.4	47.3
19	87.2	69.5	56.6	53.4	76.2	68.3	54.5	51.6
20–23	77.1	64.9	66.8	58.3	79.0	68.9	63.9	61.5
24–29	89.1	74.2	72.4	64.7	82.5	74.5	59.4	56.1
30 or older	80.4	74.4	66.1	61.3	78.6	71.1	63.8	59.6

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 17.1.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²								
High school or less	83.1	68.7	62.6	57.7	75.7	65.2	60.1	54.9
Some postsecondary ³	80.7	72.8	61.7	58.2	77.4	71.0	60.3	56.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	81.8	75.0	61.4	59.1	76.6	66.4	54.3	51.1

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S17.1.

Standard errors for table 17.1: EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer				Associate's degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Total	2.35	2.59	2.84	2.70	1.85	2.16	2.01	2.05
Sex								
Male	3.19	3.72	4.04	3.74	2.89	2.63	2.95	2.76
Female	3.00	3.34	3.47	3.50	2.21	2.73	2.40	2.60
Race/ethnicity								
White	2.53	2.92	3.10	3.03	2.58	2.87	2.52	2.55
Black	4.09	7.00	10.13	9.98	4.45	4.27	4.85	5.20
Hispanic	8.60	8.99	8.21	7.91	3.16	3.76	5.65	5.67
Asian	†	†	†	†	10.47	10.38	9.71	10.04
Other	†	†	†	†	6.46	7.21	6.74	7.08
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	3.88	3.96	3.87	3.79	3.20	3.92	3.12	3.62
19	2.86	4.97	5.16	5.13	4.05	3.99	4.49	4.28
20–23	8.32	8.58	8.35	8.33	3.64	4.40	4.54	4.57
24–29	6.71	8.30	8.71	9.18	4.17	4.95	6.74	6.72
30 or older	6.06	6.19	7.75	7.50	4.26	5.09	5.21	5.12
Highest education of parents, 2003–04								
High school or less	3.82	3.90	4.04	4.09	2.53	3.06	3.12	3.01
Some postsecondary	3.93	4.53	5.26	5.23	4.45	4.58	4.29	4.19
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.39	4.76	5.81	5.78	3.02	3.82	3.87	3.79

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 17.2.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer				Associate’s degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Total	81.8	71.2	61.9	57.9	76.4	66.8	58.2	54.1
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹								
Public 2-year	80.4	71.6	62.5	59.6	75.7	66.3	56.8	52.7
For-profit ²	87.5	67.7	62.7	53.6	80.0	70.6	67.6	63.2
Type of associate’s degree								
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	77.1	67.6	60.6	56.7	77.6	69.2	59.7	57.0
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	84.4	74.5	64.8	60.7	76.0	65.7	57.6	52.9
Field of study when last enrolled ³								
Health	83.5	79.7	69.9	67.2	82.5	77.8	66.5	62.6
Business	79.7	70.3	60.4	56.9	78.6	70.3	57.3	53.5
Other ⁴	79.7	66.0	58.0	52.9	74.5	63.4	55.5	52.0
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B’s or above	80.8	69.6	61.5	57.1	77.5	69.8	62.4	58.5
B’s and C’s or below	87.5	79.9	64.5	62.7	74.8	62.4	52.0	47.8

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S17.2.

Standard errors for table 17.2: EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer				Associate’s degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Total	2.35	2.59	2.84	2.70	1.85	2.16	2.01	2.05
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04								
Public 2-year	2.91	3.19	3.21	3.16	2.07	2.38	2.20	2.29
For-profit	5.86	6.93	8.56	7.86	4.90	6.49	5.43	5.49
Type of associate’s degree								
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	4.84	4.70	4.71	4.62	2.93	3.58	3.72	3.68
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	3.17	4.20	4.32	4.44	2.18	2.31	2.18	2.19
Field of study when last enrolled								
Health	5.16	5.18	6.00	6.00	5.09	5.27	6.36	6.35
Business	4.53	5.95	6.60	7.00	3.58	3.79	4.30	4.24
Other	3.61	3.50	4.41	3.92	2.86	2.66	2.55	2.38
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B’s or above	2.56	2.84	3.09	2.87	2.18	2.24	2.27	2.21
B’s and C’s or below	3.85	4.77	7.21	7.19	2.56	3.52	3.32	3.59

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 17.3.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer				Associate’s degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Total	81.8	71.2	61.9	57.9	76.4	66.8	58.2	54.1
Hours worked per week ¹								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	55.3	49.2	32.4	31.5	48.9	44.7	31.0	27.8
Full-time (35 hours or more)	87.2	75.6	67.9	63.3	83.5	72.5	65.2	60.9
Annual salary tercile at current job ²								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	71.7	53.7	42.1	37.5	66.2	53.5	43.1	39.1
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	82.4	71.3	66.0	60.9	79.2	71.8	64.5	59.8
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	90.2	86.5	75.3	73.0	88.7	80.9	73.4	70.1
Employer type								
For-profit company	79.4	66.8	59.6	55.5	73.6	61.6	52.5	48.6
Nonprofit organization	88.2	81.7	70.5	67.5	75.8	69.2	65.6	55.5
Local, state, or federal government	87.8	82.6	71.2	66.5	88.5	87.1	78.4	76.8
Other ³	82.0	73.7	50.6	47.5	82.4	75.1	65.6	63.1
Occupation ⁴								
Health care	84.3	80.3	68.1	65.5	84.7	76.4	68.7	65.2
Business and administrative	85.3	76.6	64.3	60.7	83.0	75.2	65.1	61.7
Personal service and sales	72.9	53.8	43.7	40.8	67.7	53.1	45.2	41.6
Production	89.9	70.9	67.7	60.4	75.7	64.4	59.5	52.8
Other	77.0	69.3	64.4	59.4	74.4	71.7	60.5	56.5

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 17.3.

EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer				Associate’s degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	85.0	77.1	65.5	63.0	75.3	67.2	57.7	54.8
No	80.4	68.4	60.3	55.6	76.7	66.7	58.3	54.0
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	78.4	62.2	55.9	50.0	70.7	56.7	50.1	45.2
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	83.4	75.5	64.8	61.7	80.9	74.5	64.4	61.0

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes respondents working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S17.3.

Standard errors for table 17.3: EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer				Associate’s degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Total	2.35	2.59	2.84	2.70	1.85	2.16	2.01	2.05
Hours worked per week								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	7.33	7.17	6.65	6.48	5.73	5.04	4.06	3.77
Full-time (35 hours or more)	2.08	2.70	2.86	2.81	1.62	2.07	2.30	2.16
Annual salary tercile at current job								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	5.09	5.40	5.09	5.02	3.27	3.64	3.52	3.35
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	4.28	4.63	4.74	4.83	3.23	3.07	3.30	3.13
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	3.30	3.28	4.55	4.59	2.22	3.11	3.98	3.97
Employer type								
For-profit company	3.01	3.06	3.75	3.56	2.80	3.24	2.76	2.98
Nonprofit organization	5.87	6.82	7.86	7.82	4.65	4.56	5.35	5.27
Local, state, or federal government	6.73	7.38	9.22	9.48	3.10	4.09	4.41	4.49
Other	9.08	8.71	10.98	10.21	4.13	5.25	5.58	5.65
Occupation								
Health care	5.17	5.05	5.73	5.66	4.61	6.11	6.37	6.56
Business and administrative	3.38	4.18	5.79	5.82	3.33	4.47	3.45	4.31
Personal service and sales	4.77	4.86	4.90	4.75	3.26	3.39	3.04	2.98
Production	4.72	6.22	6.52	6.27	4.05	4.77	5.46	4.92
Other	6.72	7.13	7.01	7.71	5.03	4.72	5.53	5.42

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S17.3.

Standard errors for table 17.3: **EMPLOYER-OFFERED BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their employer offered the following benefits, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued**

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer				Associate’s degree noncompleter			
	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered	Medical insurance	Retirement benefits	Life insurance	All three benefits offered
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	4.03	4.58	5.32	5.42	3.80	4.43	4.63	4.56
No	3.02	3.45	3.61	3.65	2.11	2.56	2.32	2.40
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	3.54	4.47	5.13	4.67	3.00	3.26	3.25	3.11
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	2.94	3.05	3.20	3.19	2.08	2.35	2.54	2.59

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.1.

EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	59.4	36.8
Sex		
Male	56.3	37.1
Female	61.7	36.6
Race/ethnicity ¹		
White	58.7	34.5
Black	60.3	41.3
Hispanic	71.0	38.7
Asian	‡	36.1
Other	‡	44.7
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	54.7	34.3
19	61.7	35.1
20–23	53.1	39.8
24–29	50.6	33.7
30 or older	73.6	41.5
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²		
High school or less	59.7	38.5
Some postsecondary ³	64.1	36.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	52.8	34.3

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents' highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate's degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S18.1.

Standard errors for table 18.1: EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	3.00	1.68
Sex		
Male	4.92	2.28
Female	3.63	2.37
Race/ethnicity		
White	3.26	2.21
Black	7.93	4.55
Hispanic	7.51	4.79
Asian	†	8.63
Other	†	6.80
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04		
18 or younger	4.70	2.61
19	4.84	3.65
20–23	8.25	4.24
24–29	10.55	4.69
30 or older	6.88	5.59
Highest education of parents, 2003–04		
High school or less	4.41	2.91
Some postsecondary	4.47	3.54
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.58	4.05

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.2.

EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	59.4	36.8
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹		
Public 2-year	61.5	37.4
For-profit ²	54.2	33.8
Type of associate's degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	62.1	37.4
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	62.5	36.6
Field of study when last enrolled ³		
Health	78.2	31.5
Business	57.5	42.2
Other ⁴	50.5	38.6
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	61.1	40.6
B's and C's or below	49.1	31.3

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S18.2.

Standard errors for table 18.2: EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	3.00	1.68
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04		
Public 2-year	3.66	1.88
For-profit	8.22	6.99
Type of associate's degree		
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	5.85	3.12
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	3.73	2.06
Field of study when last enrolled		
Health	7.70	5.62
Business	6.26	4.49
Other	3.52	2.84
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled		
Mostly B's or above	3.53	2.23
B's and C's or below	6.83	2.61

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.3.

EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	59.4	36.8
Hours worked per week ¹		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	54.1	25.3
Full-time (35 hours or more)	60.4	39.9
Annual salary tercile at current job ²		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	45.0	27.5
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	54.9	39.7
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	76.6	47.4
Employer type		
For-profit company	56.1	32.1
Nonprofit organization	74.8	48.5
Local, state, or federal government	56.3	54.1
Other ³	62.5	35.8
Occupation ⁴		
Health care	82.7	52.0
Business and administrative	49.3	37.9
Personal service and sales	47.5	24.4
Production	48.9	31.3
Other	59.7	56.2
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	78.9	51.6
No	50.2	33.8
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	58.3	41.7
No	60.1	31.0

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 18.3.

EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	31.3	20.0
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	72.4	49.1

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003-04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes self-employed respondents as well as those working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Associate's degree completers earned an associate's degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate's degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate's degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S18.3.

Standard errors for table 18.3: EDUCATION'S ROLE IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate's degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported that their undergraduate education helped them advance in their career, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate's degree completer	Associate's degree noncompleter
Total	3.00	1.68
Hours worked per week		
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	7.62	3.20
Full-time (35 hours or more)	3.35	2.27
Annual salary tercile at current job		
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	5.10	2.23
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	4.10	3.09
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	5.36	4.73
Employer type		
For-profit company	3.04	1.93
Nonprofit organization	6.57	6.01
Local, state, or federal government	11.96	6.17
Other	9.02	3.94
Occupation		
Health care	4.81	5.73
Business and administrative	4.39	2.94
Personal service and sales	5.74	2.44
Production	8.30	4.09
Other	8.51	5.50
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license		
Yes	6.14	4.15
No	3.00	1.89
Employer offered medical, retirement, and life insurance benefits		
Yes	3.64	2.50
No	4.31	2.80
Job as start of career		
Did not consider job as start of career	4.31	2.07
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	2.91	2.74

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 19.1.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	62.7	67.5	78.2	59.1	36.6	58.8	65.6	74.7	57.1	30.2
Sex										
Male	62.0	65.7	74.1	60.1	32.4	61.2	64.3	76.4	62.2	36.2
Female	63.3	68.8	81.2	58.4	39.7	57.0	66.6	73.4	53.2	25.5
Race/ethnicity ¹										
White	63.2	66.7	78.6	60.4	36.7	56.8	65.3	75.6	55.2	28.5
Black	65.6	74.1	84.6	62.3	38.9	61.8	69.9	73.7	62.8	33.0
Hispanic	64.5	75.0	74.0	54.5	39.8	65.5	66.9	71.7	57.9	35.0
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	46.0	50.3	73.1	64.5	25.4 !
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	54.1	57.8	79.2	56.0	24.9
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04										
18 or younger	58.3	63.9	72.3	55.8	30.4	61.3	62.1	77.1	60.2	29.8
19	64.7	74.4	80.2	60.5	42.9	51.2	63.3	70.9	60.3	30.5
20–23	62.8	51.3	79.2	63.2	22.7	61.3	68.8	79.6	64.3	37.0
24–29	68.9	69.3	89.2	45.7	27.4 !	57.1	67.1	66.4	48.3	24.6
30 or older	66.2	74.5	81.9	68.1	53.7	61.9	69.7	75.6	48.4	28.0

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 19.1.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²										
High school or less	62.2	70.1	79.8	61.0	38.8	59.5	65.2	74.8	58.7	31.4
Some postsecondary ³	63.0	65.8	75.5	60.3	38.1	53.0	63.6	70.9	57.1	23.9
Bachelor’s degree or higher	61.9	64.1	79.0	53.1	28.6	61.5	68.6	77.9	54.5	33.1

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

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents’ highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate’s degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S19.1.

Standard errors for table 19.1: SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	3.21	2.77	2.77	2.48	3.23	1.82	1.85	1.81	2.22	2.04
Sex										
Male	5.51	5.17	4.70	3.84	5.42	2.53	2.49	2.73	2.72	3.25
Female	3.62	3.32	3.05	3.38	3.74	2.67	2.73	2.63	3.08	2.39
Race/ethnicity										
White	3.55	3.12	2.72	2.69	3.58	2.32	2.21	2.12	2.97	2.69
Black	8.75	7.48	5.25	8.69	10.58	4.32	5.44	4.15	4.32	5.07
Hispanic	8.46	7.78	7.77	9.13	8.92	4.88	5.21	4.44	4.98	5.54
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	8.74	10.46	8.96	9.37	9.08
Other	†	†	†	†	†	7.69	7.84	5.94	8.04	6.86
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04										
18 or younger	5.02	6.58	5.86	3.99	5.06	2.77	3.23	3.32	4.42	3.69
19	5.21	4.88	4.48	5.01	5.67	4.07	3.54	3.53	3.83	3.55
20–23	8.34	8.41	6.72	9.07	6.16	4.04	3.90	2.98	4.46	5.00
24–29	8.55	10.17	4.72	10.00	9.09	5.68	5.37	6.87	6.21	5.39
30 or older	7.26	6.55	6.36	7.56	7.12	6.09	4.89	3.74	5.29	4.38
Highest education of parents, 2003–04										
High school or less	4.65	5.72	4.60	3.98	4.78	2.50	2.95	2.57	3.12	2.48
Some postsecondary	5.03	4.88	3.91	5.01	5.48	3.57	4.44	3.17	3.23	3.01
Bachelor’s degree or higher	5.59	5.67	4.60	5.02	4.58	4.42	4.07	3.39	4.37	4.25

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 19.2.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	62.7	67.5	78.2	59.1	36.6	58.8	65.6	74.7	57.1	30.2
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹										
Public 2-year	63.5	65.6	77.6	61.2	37.3	58.5	64.9	74.1	56.6	29.9
For-profit ²	61.2	73.8	80.3	51.6	37.0	58.5	68.7	74.6	55.4	29.6
Type of associate’s degree										
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	64.0	64.7	77.8	57.2	35.5	62.0	69.9	73.5	59.2	31.3
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	63.1	68.9	79.5	61.7	37.6	57.5	63.8	75.2	56.2	29.7
Field of study when last enrolled ³										
Health	67.3	68.5	84.4	67.7	46.6	56.4	71.7	73.5	47.1	26.8
Business	63.3	62.3	77.8	59.6	26.2	64.6	72.1	80.0	62.5	35.3
Other ⁴	60.5	68.6	76.3	55.6	34.5	58.1	62.2	75.9	56.0	29.8
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled										
Mostly B’s or above	63.6	67.0	78.1	58.7	37.4	60.6	68.2	76.7	57.4	32.0
B’s and C’s or below	57.8	70.4	78.6	61.4	32.1	56.2	61.7	71.7	56.7	27.5

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S19.2.

Standard errors for table 19.2: SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	3.21	2.77	2.77	2.48	3.23	1.82	1.85	1.81	2.22	2.04
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04										
Public 2-year	3.81	3.61	3.45	2.87	3.62	2.01	1.94	1.92	2.45	2.19
For-profit	8.33	7.69	7.23	7.66	7.68	5.32	6.21	5.72	6.18	6.02
Type of associate’s degree										
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	5.65	6.55	6.30	4.81	5.98	3.50	3.07	3.78	4.05	3.69
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	3.92	4.13	3.37	4.07	5.02	2.21	2.29	1.86	2.46	2.31
Field of study when last enrolled										
Health	7.51	7.42	7.56	6.00	6.83	5.35	5.82	6.43	5.69	5.17
Business	6.21	5.18	5.28	5.85	5.58	4.20	4.01	3.87	4.79	4.43
Other	4.09	3.37	3.16	3.92	4.08	2.69	2.68	3.04	2.74	2.42
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled										
Mostly B’s or above	3.56	3.21	3.10	2.89	3.62	2.47	2.34	2.12	2.46	2.57
B’s and C’s or below	7.22	6.18	4.78	6.32	7.04	3.33	2.76	3.20	4.11	2.92

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 19.3.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	62.7	67.5	78.2	59.1	36.6	58.8	65.6	74.7	57.1	30.2
Hours worked per week ¹										
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	51.6	52.8	65.3	42.4	24.6	47.3	43.0	67.4	53.3	20.1
Full-time (35 hours or more)	65.0	70.4	80.8	62.5	39.0	61.8	71.4	76.6	58.1	32.8
Annual salary tercile at current job ²										
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	35.5	53.0	65.2	42.5	16.5	44.5	53.7	69.5	53.8	22.8
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	68.0	66.7	80.5	55.4	33.1	62.2	70.6	78.1	56.2	31.6
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	81.4	81.1	87.4	77.5	57.8	76.9	77.5	78.1	63.7	40.0
Employer type										
For-profit company	64.9	67.3	78.4	60.3	36.7	57.1	62.7	72.2	55.8	27.8
Nonprofit organization	67.3	76.0	88.5	60.4	44.7	56.1	69.9	78.3	59.1	30.4
Local, state, or federal government	50.8	64.4	69.0	59.7	32.3	68.1	77.8	85.7	60.9	39.4
Other ³	49.9	55.3	68.6	42.6	24.4	61.8	65.7	74.1	59.5	35.7
Occupation ⁴										
Health care	74.4	78.2	92.5	67.3	51.1	57.1	67.9	79.6	50.8	26.5
Business and administrative	54.0	72.0	76.5	64.5	35.0	66.7	75.2	78.1	63.5	38.2
Personal service and sales	54.9	56.5	64.3	48.5	24.3	49.4	54.2	68.7	54.8	24.7
Production	66.3	71.6	81.6	58.4	36.3	59.5	62.4	70.9	48.9	28.5
Other	62.7	54.8	71.9	52.1	30.7	61.1	69.4	80.0	61.1	28.0

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 19.3.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license										
Yes	74.7	77.0	82.5	68.3	51.2	65.3	62.1	80.4	63.3	34.4
No	57.1	63.0	76.2	54.8	29.7	57.6	66.3	73.6	55.9	29.4
Job as start of career										
Did not consider job as start of career	48.6	56.0	65.5	43.1	20.5	46.5	56.3	64.6	40.2	14.3
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	69.5	72.9	84.3	66.8	44.2	68.3	72.7	82.4	70.0	42.4

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

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes respondents working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S19.3.

Standard errors for table 19.3: **SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09**

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Total	3.21	2.77	2.77	2.48	3.23	1.82	1.85	1.81	2.22	2.04
Hours worked per week										
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	6.51	7.03	6.51	7.90	7.27	4.26	5.15	3.73	3.77	3.88
Full-time (35 hours or more)	3.68	3.02	3.14	2.62	3.26	2.35	2.18	1.98	2.61	2.18
Annual salary tercile at current job										
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	4.34	5.03	5.09	4.85	3.22	2.64	3.53	2.98	2.77	2.63
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	3.85	4.19	3.36	5.73	4.77	2.88	3.10	2.73	2.97	3.22
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	5.47	5.86	5.70	3.63	5.27	4.12	3.33	3.57	5.38	4.82
Employer type										
For-profit company	3.42	2.90	2.54	3.62	3.62	2.15	2.31	2.20	2.37	2.16
Nonprofit organization	7.72	7.14	4.77	8.36	8.70	5.35	5.03	4.85	5.34	5.31
Local, state, or federal government	11.75	13.05	14.48	9.82	8.74	6.77	5.00	3.70	7.42	6.40
Other	11.19	10.52	10.71	10.34	8.56	6.55	5.93	6.66	5.94	6.16
Occupation										
Health care	5.02	5.01	2.32	5.57	5.87	5.01	6.28	4.74	5.77	5.69
Business and administrative	5.21	4.96	4.38	5.31	4.81	2.86	3.23	3.41	4.17	4.59
Personal service and sales	5.31	5.55	5.65	5.48	5.22	3.17	3.51	3.30	3.19	3.34
Production	7.51	7.10	4.99	6.45	6.96	4.38	3.91	4.88	4.29	3.59
Other	9.70	10.05	10.40	6.43	8.85	5.01	5.01	3.95	6.02	6.00

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S19.3.

Standard errors for table 19.3: **SATISFACTION WITH PAY AND BENEFITS BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, the percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with pay and benefits of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued**

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with					Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with				
	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects	Pay	Fringe benefits	Job security	Promotion opportunities	All four of these job-related aspects
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license										
Yes	6.63	6.23	6.38	4.97	6.24	3.64	4.50	3.73	3.82	4.55
No	3.18	2.85	2.78	3.28	2.93	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.53	2.27
Job as start of career										
Did not consider job as start of career	4.90	5.64	4.83	6.06	4.52	3.01	2.96	2.88	3.10	2.09
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	2.96	2.75	2.46	3.47	3.37	2.46	2.35	2.01	3.10	2.71

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 20.1.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	75.6	70.0	70.1	75.3	71.7	59.5	63.6	74.4
Sex								
Male	72.4	66.6	66.4	73.7	71.3	60.7	62.5	76.8
Female	78.0	72.5	72.9	76.4	72.0	58.5	64.5	72.6
Race/ethnicity ¹								
White	76.1	70.4	71.8	76.9	71.9	58.6	61.6	74.9
Black	72.3	64.2	68.6	73.0	67.8	58.2	67.8	72.0
Hispanic	77.4	73.4	70.1	72.1	78.3	62.7	67.2	77.7
Asian	‡	‡	‡	‡	62.8	66.8	74.6	61.6
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	58.3	58.9	54.0	69.3
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	74.6	67.0	68.0	72.5	69.4	61.3	65.2	74.5
19	74.4	68.3	69.2	79.8	67.7	63.2	62.3	69.2
20–23	76.1	71.1	68.9	70.0	77.0	60.0	63.5	80.8
24–29	69.9	57.2	63.0	65.9	63.9	40.0	59.8	60.4
30 or older	81.8	83.9	80.0	82.6	79.2	63.3	64.7	82.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 20.1.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Highest education of parents, 2003–04 ²								
High school or less	74.1	75.3	72.3	76.3	72.9	56.1	64.2	77.7
Some postsecondary ³	77.7	69.9	69.0	72.4	70.1	61.3	64.7	72.1
Bachelor’s degree or higher	75.8	60.5	67.8	76.8	69.6	62.7	61.5	70.5

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, and individuals who indicated Two or more races or Other.

² Results include only students who knew their parents’ highest level of education.

³ Some postsecondary comprises parents who completed postsecondary vocational or technical training, those who attained an associate’s degree, and those who participated in some postsecondary education but did not earn a degree or certificate.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S20.1.

Standard errors for table 20.1: SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY DEMOGRAPHICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected demographic characteristics: 2004–09

Demographic characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	2.93	2.75	2.51	2.91	1.87	2.02	1.79	1.59
Sex								
Male	4.72	4.26	3.98	4.84	3.06	2.96	2.71	2.45
Female	2.95	3.49	3.35	3.45	2.26	2.39	2.44	2.34
Race/ethnicity								
White	3.69	3.18	2.66	2.94	2.31	3.01	2.19	1.91
Black	8.14	9.11	8.26	8.06	4.51	4.70	5.53	3.85
Hispanic	7.78	8.07	8.90	8.33	3.98	4.46	3.91	4.48
Asian	†	†	†	†	9.94	10.32	8.50	9.64
Other	†	†	†	†	7.77	7.08	6.85	6.53
Age when first enrolled, 2003–04								
18 or younger	4.43	4.61	3.77	5.80	2.85	2.91	2.70	3.17
19	4.41	4.72	4.87	4.43	3.64	4.60	3.58	3.91
20–23	8.01	7.75	7.65	8.48	3.45	4.68	4.88	3.17
24–29	11.09	10.73	10.57	10.67	6.28	6.45	6.15	6.67
30 or older	6.22	5.89	6.13	5.56	3.92	5.14	4.72	4.14
Highest education of parents, 2003–04								
High school or less	4.93	4.81	4.15	4.91	2.68	2.84	2.79	2.48
Some postsecondary	3.68	3.92	4.82	4.54	3.65	3.61	3.21	3.46
Bachelor’s degree or higher	4.93	5.52	4.90	4.81	3.64	4.23	4.11	3.55

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 20.2.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	75.6	70.0	70.1	75.3	71.7	59.5	63.6	74.4
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04 ¹								
Public 2-year	78.2	71.3	73.5	77.1	71.5	60.4	63.0	74.1
For-profit ²	69.3	70.9	64.4	67.6	70.0	53.9	66.0	73.6
Type of associate’s degree								
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	79.0	75.6	73.8	76.4	77.1	58.8	64.1	76.7
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	77.7	72.4	72.4	76.7	69.4	59.8	63.4	73.4
Field of study when last enrolled ³								
Health	84.4	82.0	84.7	80.7	74.1	52.6	61.9	69.2
Business	74.3	64.6	63.3	76.3	74.6	61.6	62.2	84.2
Other ⁴	72.7	65.4	65.4	73.7	70.7	60.6	64.0	72.7
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B’s or above	74.7	70.0	70.0	74.6	71.7	61.8	63.8	77.0
B’s and C’s or below	80.9	69.8	70.9	79.2	71.8	56.1	63.4	70.7

¹ Private nonprofit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions and public less-than-2-year and 4-year institutions are included in the total, but not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

² Estimates include for-profit less-than-2-year, 2-year, and 4-year institutions.

³ Field of study results do not include students who were undeclared or who were not in a degree or certificate program.

⁴ Other includes humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, physical sciences, math, computer/information science, engineering, education, vocational/technical, and other technical/professional fields of study.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S20.2.

Standard errors for table 20.2: SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected enrollment characteristics: 2004–09

Enrollment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	2.93	2.75	2.51	2.91	1.87	2.02	1.79	1.59
Sector of institution when first enrolled, 2003–04								
Public 2-year	3.46	3.54	2.57	3.68	1.99	2.18	1.86	1.78
For-profit	8.13	6.52	7.83	7.57	5.74	5.63	6.30	4.71
Type of associate’s degree								
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	5.60	5.51	4.67	7.02	2.51	3.56	3.53	2.99
Associate of Arts/Science (AA or AS)	3.01	3.44	3.50	3.19	2.19	2.56	2.22	1.99
Field of study when last enrolled								
Health	7.85	8.09	4.71	8.24	3.99	5.41	5.52	5.00
Business	5.37	6.28	6.35	5.38	4.14	4.45	4.67	3.12
Other	3.46	3.60	3.51	3.17	3.29	2.85	2.56	2.50
Cumulative college grades when last enrolled								
Mostly B’s or above	3.16	3.16	2.78	3.20	2.31	2.92	2.49	2.04
B’s and C’s or below	5.24	6.23	6.53	5.25	2.48	2.82	2.76	3.22

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 20.3.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	75.6	70.0	70.1	75.3	71.7	59.5	63.6	74.4
Hours worked per week ¹								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	66.5	60.6	57.5	65.0	64.7	53.4	54.1	66.6
Full-time (35 hours or more)	77.4	71.9	72.6	77.3	73.5	61.0	66.1	76.4
Annual salary tercile at current job ²								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	63.4	54.9	54.1	62.4	64.2	48.4	53.5	68.4
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	76.0	67.0	67.2	71.3	73.6	64.0	66.6	77.1
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	86.0	86.2	87.2	90.6	81.0	70.8	75.5	80.2
Employer type								
For-profit company	75.1	67.4	67.6	73.9	69.9	54.5	58.4	71.3
Nonprofit organization	88.8	87.6	81.0	89.4	77.3	69.1	70.2	82.8
Local, state, or federal government	65.3	64.9	77.8	69.6	80.5	79.9	82.2	87.4
Other ³	69.3	65.4	58.5	67.0	66.2	58.4	70.5	70.5
Occupation ⁴								
Health care	89.5	88.4	83.4	89.4	81.3	74.9	67.8	80.6
Business and administrative	67.8	55.8	64.1	72.0	76.1	65.3	70.4	76.9
Personal service and sales	61.0	54.4	52.3	59.4	60.4	44.3	51.2	64.4
Production	74.9	72.3	66.3	77.3	69.6	53.0	56.0	74.4
Other	81.2	75.9	79.8	74.1	80.7	73.9	79.6	85.2

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 20.3.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	79.6	81.7	82.5	82.5	83.0	77.0	70.3	86.6
No	73.7	64.5	64.3	71.9	69.5	56.1	62.3	72.1
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	49.2	35.8	45.1	46.3	55.5	35.5	41.3	57.5
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	88.2	86.3	82.0	89.1	84.1	77.9	80.7	87.4

¹ Includes only students with a job in spring 2009.

² Salary terciles were established by calculating the 33rd and 66th percentile cut-points of annual income for all 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students who were employed in spring 2009 and not enrolled in a degree or certificate program.

³ Other includes respondents working for undergraduate schools, the military, and other employers.

⁴ Health care includes health care support and health care practitioners/technical occupations. Business and administrative includes business or financial operations; office or administrative support; management; and legal occupations. Personal service and sales includes protective service; food preparation or serving related; building, grounds cleaning, or maintenance; personal care and service; military specific; and sales and related occupations. Production includes production; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation or material moving; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Other includes computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, or social science related; community or social services; education, training, or library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, or media occupations.

NOTE: Associate’s degree completers earned an associate’s degree as their highest degree attained and as of spring 2009 were not enrolled. Associate’s degree noncompleters were enrolled in an associate’s degree program in 2003–04 but as of spring 2009 had not attained any degree or certificate and were not enrolled. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico who were employed in spring 2009, but not self employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S20.3.

Standard errors for table 20.3: SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Total	2.93	2.75	2.51	2.91	1.87	2.02	1.79	1.59
Hours worked per week								
Part-time (less than 35 hours)	6.89	7.83	7.52	7.30	4.68	3.88	4.41	3.37
Full-time (35 hours or more)	3.33	3.03	2.63	3.35	1.97	2.24	2.09	1.91
Annual salary tercile at current job								
Bottom third (\$23,000 or less)	4.88	5.01	5.17	4.72	3.07	2.78	3.13	2.98
Middle third (\$23,001 to \$35,160)	4.21	4.81	4.10	4.48	3.04	3.32	2.90	2.61
Top third (\$35,161 or more)	5.43	5.56	3.11	5.64	3.32	3.90	3.95	3.94
Employer type								
For-profit company	2.93	2.99	3.24	2.88	2.15	2.39	2.10	1.99
Nonprofit organization	4.83	4.63	7.00	4.84	5.15	5.56	5.23	4.50
Local, state, or federal government	12.99	13.09	7.78	13.62	4.43	4.69	4.97	3.54
Other	11.15	11.88	11.25	11.43	6.57	6.80	5.68	6.82
Occupation								
Health care	3.67	3.88	4.57	3.73	4.51	4.95	5.97	4.93
Business and administrative	5.29	5.45	5.50	5.35	2.61	3.60	2.94	2.72
Personal service and sales	5.97	6.19	4.94	5.63	3.34	3.77	3.18	2.98
Production	7.39	6.06	6.34	5.64	4.06	3.82	4.44	4.32
Other	7.98	7.28	5.99	10.33	4.49	4.66	3.94	3.77

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S20.3.

Standard errors for table 20.3: SATISFACTION WITH JOB BY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: Among 2003–04 first-time postsecondary students employed in spring 2009, percentage of associate’s degree completers and noncompleters as of spring 2009 who reported satisfaction with various aspects of their job, by selected spring 2009 employment characteristics: 2004–09—Continued

Spring 2009 employment characteristics	Associate’s degree completer satisfied with				Associate’s degree noncompleter satisfied with			
	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall	Importance and challenge	Opportunities to use education	Opportunities for future training	Job overall
Employer required an industry certification or occupational license								
Yes	6.25	6.43	4.44	6.77	3.23	3.67	4.24	2.93
No	2.98	3.03	3.31	3.06	2.04	2.42	1.89	1.75
Job as start of career								
Did not consider job as start of career	5.46	4.74	5.75	4.26	3.51	3.23	2.88	2.91
Considered job as start of career or part of an established career	2.17	2.26	2.62	2.29	2.18	1.96	1.95	2.37

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003/04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up (BPS:04/09).