

One Year After a Bachelor's Degree: A Profile of 2015-16 Graduates

WEB TABLES
JULY 2020

NCES 2020-341
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A Publication of the National Center for Education Statistics at IES

AUTHORS

Erin Thomsen
Charlotte Peterson
Erin Dunlop Velez
RTI International

PROJECT OFFICER

Ted Socha
National Center for Education Statistics

INTRODUCTION

These Web Tables focus on the experiences of 2015-16 bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after completing their degree. The data are from the 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17), a nationally representative, longitudinal sample survey of students who earned a bachelor's degree during the 2015-16 academic year. B&B:16/17, the first follow-up, was conducted in 2017, about 1 year after the respondents earned their bachelor's degrees. The tables are grouped into five sections that focus on undergraduate education experiences, postbaccalaureate education experiences, employment outcomes, household expenses and finances, and education debt and repayment outcomes of graduates by select demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics.

Undergraduate Education Experiences

Tables 1.1 through 1.5 detail the undergraduate education experiences of 2015-16 bachelor's degree recipients. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 show the distribution of the control (e.g., public) and level (e.g., 4-year) of the first institution attended and the distribution of the number of institutions attended before completion of the 2015-16 bachelor's degree, respectively, while table 1.3 presents the distribution of the control of the bachelor's degree-granting institution. Table 1.4 focuses on experiences such as breaks in attendance, credit transfers, academic probation, and graduating with academic honors; and table 1.5 shows the distribution of undergraduate majors.

Postbaccalaureate Education Experiences

Table 2.1 displays the percentage of 2015-16 bachelor's degree recipients who applied to graduate school before bachelor's degree completion, enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree program, or took graduate or professional entrance exams. Tables 2.2 through 2.4 present postbaccalaureate education experiences of graduates who enrolled in additional education within 1 year of bachelor's degree completion. Tables 2.2 and 2.3 show distributions of the institution control and level and field of study for highest postbaccalaureate enrollment. Table 2.4 details how those who enrolled in additional postbaccalaureate education paid for their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment.

Postbaccalaureate Employment Outcomes

The distributions of number of jobs and number of employers among those who worked for pay within 1 year of bachelor's degree completion are shown in table 3.1. Tables 3.2 through 3.4 examine details of 2015-16 bachelor's degree recipients' first full-time jobs within 1 year of bachelor's degree completion. Table 3.2 includes annualized income at the 25th percentile, median, and 75th percentile and the percentages of graduates who had a salaried job and percentages of those with an employer who offered benefits. Table 3.3 presents the distribution of occupation type. Table 3.4 displays the percentage of graduates whose first employer after bachelor's degree completion was located in the same state as their bachelor's degree institution and whether their first job required a bachelor's degree, was related to their bachelor's degree program, or was a part of the career they were pursuing.

Household Expenses and Finances

Table 4.1 shows monthly child care, rent, or mortgage, and vehicle loan/lease payments among 2015-16 bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation. Table 4.2 presents household finances including credit card usage; the percentage of graduates with an employer-based retirement account, a non-employer-based retirement account, or no retirement account; and the percentage of graduates who could probably or certainly come up with \$2,000 in the event of an unexpected expense in the next month.

Education Debt and Repayment

Tables 5.1 through 5.5 examine education debt and repayment among 2015-16 bachelor's degree recipients within 1 year of bachelor's degree completion. Table 5.1 summarizes the percentage of graduates who borrowed federal student loans, the average amount borrowed in total and for undergraduate or graduate education separately, and the average ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed. Among those whose federal student loans were in repayment, table 5.2 shows monthly loan payments at the 25th percentile, median, and 75th percentile; and table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of federal loan repayment plans. Table 5.4 presents the percentage of graduates who ever had an economic hardship deferment, a forbearance, or a delinquency on their federal student loan repayment; and table 5.5 shows select results of the financial costs of graduates' education, such as taking a job instead of pursuing additional education.

RELATED NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS REPORTS

*Baccalaureate and Beyond
(B&B:16/17): A First Look at the
Employment and Educational
Experiences of College Graduates,
1 Year Later* (NCES 2019-241).

[https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/
pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2019241](https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2019241)

*2008-09 Baccalaureate and Beyond
Longitudinal Study (B&B:08/09):
A First Look at Recent College
Graduates* (NCES 2011-236).

[https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/
pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2011236](https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2011236)

*Web Tables—Profile of 2007-08
First-Time Bachelor's Degree
Recipients in 2009* (NCES 2013-150).
[https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/
pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013150](https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013150)

DATA

The estimates presented in these tables were generated from B&B:16/17, conducted in 2017 by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). B&B:16/17 respondents were first identified in the 2015-16 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:16). NPSAS:16 sampled approximately 122,030 students from institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that were eligible to participate in federal Title IV¹ student aid programs. Among them, about 26,500 students were determined to be eligible for B&B:16/17. B&B:16/17-eligible students were those who had completed requirements for a bachelor's degree between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016, and were awarded a bachelor's degree by the institution from which they were sampled no later than June 30, 2017.² Of the 26,500 eligible students, data were collected from approximately 19,500 respondents.³ These respondents represent approximately 2.0 million students who completed the requirements for a bachelor's degree in the 2015-16 academic year.

Bachelor's degree recipients in B&B:16/17 were interviewed two times: first in 2016, near the end of their last year as undergraduates (as part of NPSAS:16), and again in 2017, approximately 1 year after they had graduated. The 2017 interview

focused on their undergraduate education, employment histories, preK-12 teaching experiences, and any additional postsecondary enrollment after completing the bachelor's degree in 2015-16.

For an overview of the survey methodology, see *2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17): Data File Documentation*.
<https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2020441>

ANALYSIS

The estimates presented in these Web Tables were produced using PowerStats, a web-based software application that enables users to generate tables for most of the surveys conducted by NCES. Samples drawn for such NCES studies as B&B are not simple random samples; therefore, simple random sample techniques for estimating sampling errors cannot be applied to these data. PowerStats takes into account the complexity of the sampling procedures and calculates standard errors appropriate for such samples. The method for computing sampling errors used by PowerStats involves approximating the estimator by replication of the sampled population using a bootstrap technique.

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

VARIABLES USED

The variables used in these Web Tables are listed below. Visit the NCES DataLab website (<https://nces.ed.gov/datalab>) to view detailed information on how these variables were constructed and their sources. Information is available through DataLab's analysis applications—PowerStats, QuickStats, and TrendStats—and from downloadable codebooks available for each dataset through DataLab. After selecting *Baccalaureate and Beyond: 2016/17* as the study to use, click the plus sign on the banner to reveal additional study information and select a codebook by subject or by variable name. The program files that generated the statistics presented in these Web Tables can be found at <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2020341>.

Label	Name
Age completed requirements for bachelor's degree	BIAGEATBA
Annualized earned income from first full-time job 12 months after bachelor's degree completion	B1STSALIST
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor's degree completion	B1YRSAL12RCNT
Applied to graduate school before bachelor's degree completion	B1UGGRADAPP
Average ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed	BIFEDPCTDUE
Bachelor's degree major	B1MAJORS4Y
Control and level of first institution attended	BISECT
Control and level of institution of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment	BIHIDGSEC
Control of bachelor's degree institution	CONTROL
Could certainly or probably come up with \$2,000 in the next month	BIFIN2000
Credit card usage	BICRDBAL
Credit transfer	B1NUTRNACC
Dependency status in 2015-16 academic year	DEPEND
Employer offered benefits	BIBENANY1ST
Employer was located in same state as bachelor's degree institution	BISAMESTATE1ST
Enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree program within 12 months after bachelor's degree completion	BIENRPG
Ever employed for pay within 12 months after bachelor's degree completion	BIWRK12M
Ever had a delinquency	B1DLQNUM
Ever had a federal loan repayment difficulty	B1FEDRPYDIF
Ever had a forbearance	B1FBNUM
Ever had an economic hardship deferment	B1DFRECN
Ever on academic probation	BIEXPAP
Ever received a Pell Grant	PELLCUM
Family status 12 months after bachelor's degree completion	B1MARCHA
Federal loans in repayment/Federal loan repayment plan	B1FEDPAYPLAN
Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment	BIHIDGMAJ
Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as bachelor's degree field of study	B1SAMEMAJ

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

For more information, contact NCES.Info@ed.gov (800) 677-6987

For readers with disabilities, a Section 508-compliant version of these Web Tables is available at <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2020341>.

ENDNOTES

¹ 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.

² B&B:16/17-eligible respondents may have been awarded a bachelor's degree up to 1 year after the end of the 2015-16 academic year, to account for any administrative issues that delay the receipt of a degree, such as outstanding fees or graduation paperwork.

³ The weighted response rate was approximately 71 percent. NCES Statistical Standard 4-4-1 states that "any survey stage of data collection with a unit or item response rate less than 85 percent must be evaluated for the potential magnitude of nonresponse bias before the data or any analysis using the data may be released. Estimates of survey characteristics for nonrespondents and respondents are required to assess the potential nonresponse bias." For the nonresponse bias analysis, see *2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17) Data File Documentation*, chapter 6, section 6.2

(<https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2020441>).

VARIABLES USED—Continued

Label	Name
Graduate federal loan borrowing	B1FEDCUM2
Graduated with academic honors	B1EXPGH
Had breaks in attendance	B1NPCONT
Had salaried job	B1SALEMP1ST
Have a non-employer-based retirement account	B1RETNON
Have an employer-based retirement account	B1RETEMP
Highest education attained by either parent	PAREduc
Highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was at the same institution where bachelor's degree was completed	B1SAMEINST
Job required a bachelor's degree	B1NSFA1ST
Job was part of a career	B1CARINDIST
Job was related to bachelor's degree program	B1NSF19B1ST
Military status as of 2017	B1MILIT
Monthly child care costs	B1CSTDYCR
Monthly federal student loan payment	B1FEDLNPMT
Monthly rent or mortgage payment	B1MTGAMT
Monthly vehicle loan or lease payment	B1CARLOAN
No retirement account	B1RETIRE
Number of employers within 12 months after bachelor's degree completion	B1NUMEMP
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor's degree	B1NUMINST
Number of jobs within 12 months after bachelor's degree completion	B1TOTJOB
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor's degree completion	B1PSE_BA
Occupation of first job within 12 months of bachelor's degree completion	B1OCC331ST
Race/ethnicity	RACE
Sex	GENDER
Took a graduate or professional entrance exam as of June 2017	B1GRDEXM
Took job instead of enrolling in additional education	B1AFFEDJB
Took job outside of field of study or a less desirable job	B1AFFLESS
Total federal loan borrowing	B1FEDCUM3
Type of financial aid used to pay for highest postbaccalaureate enrollment	
Assistantships or fellowships	B1HIDGASST
Employer tuition assistance	B1HIDGEMPAID
Federal loans	B1HIDGFED
Grants or scholarships	B1HIDGGRANT
Own money	B1HIDGPOCKET
Personal loan or gift	B1HIDGGIFT
Private loans	B1HIDGPRIV
Undergraduate federal loan borrowing	B1FEDCUM1
Worked more than desired	B1AFFWKMR

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.1. CONTROL AND LEVEL OF FIRST INSTITUTION ATTENDED: Percentage distribution of control and level of first institution 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients attended, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	2-year or less			4-year			
	Total	Public 2-year	Other ¹	Total	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Total	27.6	26.5	1.1	72.4	45.1	23.8	3.5
Sex							
Female	28.7	27.5	1.2	71.3	43.8	24.1	3.4
Male	26.2	25.2	1.0	73.8	46.8	23.5	3.5
Race/ethnicity ²							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	26.6	25.7	0.9	73.4	45.3	25.4	2.7
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	30.5	28.1	2.4	69.5	40.9	21.7	6.9
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	32.8	31.4	1.5	67.2	41.4	20.2	5.5
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	25.0	24.3	0.7 !	75.0	50.5	22.2	2.2
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	25.9	25.0	0.9 !	74.1	50.9	20.0	3.3
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	18.8	18.6	0.2	81.2	50.1	29.9	1.3
24–29	42.4	40.7	1.7	57.6	40.0	13.2	4.5
30 or older	43.8	39.8	4.0	56.2	31.4	13.7	11.1
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less ³	34.3	32.0	2.3	65.7	42.2	16.4	7.1
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁴	32.2	30.9	1.3	67.8	42.8	20.5	4.6
Bachelor’s degree	25.6	24.9	0.8	74.4	47.8	24.3	2.2
Graduate or professional degree	21.8	21.2	0.6	78.2	45.9	30.6	1.7
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year ⁵							
Dependent	19.1	19.0	0.2	80.9	49.5	30.2	1.2
Independent	39.0	36.7	2.4	61.0	39.1	15.3	6.5
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	33.2	31.5	1.7	66.8	41.7	19.9	5.1
No	21.8	21.4	0.5	78.2	48.5	27.9	1.7
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	30.2	29.3	0.9	69.8	59.5	9.2	1.2
Private nonprofit	21.1	20.3	0.8	78.9	19.6	58.1	1.3
Private for-profit	33.4	28.3	5.0	66.6	20.3	7.2	39.1
Bachelor’s degree major ⁶							
STEM major ⁷	24.3	23.2	1.1	75.7	48.9	24.3	2.5
Computer and information sciences	27.2	24.9	2.4 !	72.8	41.6	21.9	9.3
Engineering and engineering technology	24.4	23.8	0.6 !	75.6	51.4	22.5	1.7
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	23.3	22.4	0.9 !	76.7	49.7	26.0	0.9
General studies and other ⁸	36.9	35.5	‡	63.1	44.1	16.1	2.8 !
Social sciences	27.6	26.9	0.7	72.4	44.2	26.2	2.0
Humanities	23.8	22.8	1.0 !	76.2	40.7	33.4	2.1
Health care fields	33.4	31.1	2.3	66.6	42.8	19.5	4.3
Business	27.2	26.3	0.9	72.8	45.9	21.8	5.1
Education	30.6	29.6	1.0	69.4	44.7	21.5	3.2
Other applied ⁹	28.9	27.9	1.0	71.1	43.9	22.5	4.7

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.1. CONTROL AND LEVEL OF FIRST INSTITUTION ATTENDED: Percentage distribution of control and level of first institution 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients attended, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	2-year or less			4-year			
	Total	Public 2-year	Other ¹	Total	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor’s degree							
One	‡	‡	‡	100.0	58.8	36.1	5.0
Two	62.3	60.9	1.4	37.7	26.2	10.0	1.5
Three or more	47.7	44.1	3.5	52.3	37.4	12.6	2.3
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor’s degree completion							
48 or less	15.5	15.2	0.3	84.5	47.2	35.5	1.7
49–72	29.5	28.8	0.7	70.5	50.5	17.0	2.9
73 or more	44.2	41.4	2.8	55.8	35.9	13.2	6.7
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	39.3	36.3	3.0	60.7	34.9	12.6	13.2
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	27.6	24.8	2.8 !	72.4	42.3	23.9	6.1 !
No military service	27.2	26.2	1.0	72.8	45.5	24.3	3.1
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹⁰							
Unmarried with no dependent children	24.8	24.3	0.5	75.2	47.4	25.9	1.9
Unmarried with dependent children	37.8	34.2	3.6	62.2	35.5	15.8	10.9
Married with no dependent children	33.0	31.0	2.0	67.0	42.0	20.5	4.5
Married with dependent children	40.2	36.5	3.7	59.8	34.1	14.5	11.2

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ “Other 2-year or less” includes private nonprofit 2-year, private for-profit 2-year, and all less-than-2-year institutions.

² “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

³ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁴ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁵ Students classified as independent include those age 24 or over and those under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other students under age 24 are considered dependent.

⁶ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁷ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁸ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁹ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹⁰ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

**Table S1.1. Standard errors for table 1.1: CONTROL AND LEVEL OF FIRST INSTITUTION ATTENDED:
Percentage distribution of control and level of first institution 2015–16 bachelor’s degree
recipients attended, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017**

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	2-year or less			4-year			
	Total	Public 2-year	Other	Total	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Total	0.50	0.51	0.10	0.50	0.52	0.37	0.14
Sex							
Female	0.68	0.68	0.15	0.68	0.79	0.55	0.17
Male	0.80	0.80	0.15	0.80	0.86	0.63	0.25
Race/ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.58	0.59	0.10	0.58	0.68	0.54	0.17
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.63	1.61	0.52	1.63	1.60	1.15	0.47
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.37	1.30	0.31	1.37	1.60	1.19	0.46
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.56	1.56	0.36	1.56	1.89	1.61	0.39
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.28	2.27	0.28	2.28	2.52	1.89	0.45
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	0.57	0.57	0.05	0.57	0.66	0.52	0.13
24–29	1.31	1.32	0.29	1.31	1.16	0.76	0.38
30 or older	1.52	1.60	0.47	1.52	1.29	0.84	0.62
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less	1.37	1.35	0.38	1.37	1.43	0.89	0.44
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.96	0.95	0.22	0.96	1.07	0.78	0.30
Bachelor’s degree	0.86	0.86	0.13	0.86	1.04	0.71	0.24
Graduate or professional degree	1.00	0.97	0.13	1.00	1.06	0.86	0.19
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year							
Dependent	0.59	0.59	0.04	0.59	0.66	0.54	0.12
Independent	0.88	0.89	0.24	0.88	0.79	0.53	0.29
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	0.67	0.67	0.19	0.67	0.65	0.44	0.21
No	0.64	0.64	0.09	0.64	0.72	0.56	0.15
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	0.70	0.70	0.13	0.70	0.73	0.40	0.16
Private nonprofit	0.62	0.63	0.14	0.62	0.70	0.84	0.19
Private for-profit	0.94	0.98	0.52	0.94	0.63	0.38	0.90
Bachelor’s degree major							
STEM major	0.96	0.99	0.24	0.96	1.12	0.85	0.18
Computer and information sciences	1.94	2.05	0.73	1.94	2.38	1.78	0.67
Engineering and engineering technology	1.69	1.67	0.20	1.69	2.05	1.79	0.25
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.48	1.50	0.36	1.48	1.61	1.16	0.23
General studies and other	3.50	3.45	†	3.50	3.53	2.63	1.38
Social sciences	1.20	1.22	0.20	1.20	1.32	1.15	0.36
Humanities	1.48	1.43	0.39	1.48	1.82	1.50	0.45
Health care fields	1.31	1.31	0.41	1.31	1.52	1.11	0.38
Business	1.13	1.12	0.20	1.13	1.22	0.98	0.47
Education	1.54	1.56	0.27	1.54	1.79	1.20	0.50
Other applied	1.16	1.18	0.19	1.16	1.31	1.01	0.36

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.1. Standard errors for table 1.1: CONTROL AND LEVEL OF FIRST INSTITUTION ATTENDED: Percentage distribution of control and level of first institution 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients attended, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	2-year or less			4-year			
	Total	Public 2-year	Other	Total	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor’s degree							
One	†	†	†	†	0.60	0.60	0.18
Two	0.93	0.96	0.18	0.93	0.82	0.53	0.23
Three or more	1.35	1.39	0.47	1.35	1.25	0.77	0.39
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor’s degree completion							
48 or less	0.62	0.63	0.05	0.62	0.83	0.70	0.17
49–72	0.94	0.94	0.16	0.94	0.97	0.69	0.24
73 or more	1.08	1.11	0.31	1.08	0.91	0.59	0.39
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	2.06	2.07	0.46	2.06	2.17	1.23	1.07
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.48	4.45	1.14	4.48	5.01	3.57	2.08
No military service	0.52	0.52	0.10	0.52	0.54	0.38	0.14
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.51	0.51	0.07	0.51	0.60	0.45	0.13
Unmarried with dependent children	2.05	2.04	0.76	2.05	2.17	1.49	0.99
Married with no dependent children	1.54	1.50	0.43	1.54	1.72	1.23	0.52
Married with dependent children	1.63	1.60	0.58	1.63	1.51	1.11	0.92

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.2. NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED: Percentage distribution of the number of institutions 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients attended before completing the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	One	Two	Three or more
Total	51.3	30.0	18.7
Sex			
Female	49.0	31.0	19.9
Male	54.3	28.6	17.1
Race/ethnicity ¹			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	51.8	30.0	18.2
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	47.9	27.3	24.7
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	47.1	33.8	19.1
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	57.9	28.5	13.6
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	51.5	27.6	20.9
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree			
23 or younger	65.4	26.3	8.3
24–29	29.6	41.6	28.7
30 or older	22.8	29.4	47.8
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less ²	43.6	33.6	22.8
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential ³	46.3	30.8	22.8
Bachelor’s degree	54.0	29.4	16.7
Graduate or professional degree	57.3	27.8	14.9
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year ⁴			
Dependent	65.2	26.8	8.0
Independent	32.6	34.2	33.1
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	44.7	31.9	23.5
No	58.1	28.1	13.8
Control and level of first institution attended			
2-year or less	‡	67.6	32.3
Public 2-year	‡	68.8	31.2
Other 2-year or less ⁵	‡	37.9	60.0
4-year	70.8	15.6	13.5
Public	67.0	17.5	15.6
Private nonprofit	77.6	12.5	9.9
Private for-profit	74.1	13.4	12.5
Control of bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	48.8	32.3	18.8
Private nonprofit	58.4	25.8	15.8
Private for-profit	41.3	26.3	32.4
Bachelor’s degree major ⁶			
STEM major ⁷	57.2	29.3	13.6
Computer and information sciences	52.0	27.9	20.1
Engineering and engineering technology	56.5	31.2	12.3
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	58.9	28.7	12.4
General studies and other ⁸	32.9	37.0	30.1
Social sciences	55.6	29.2	15.2
Humanities	55.7	30.0	14.3
Health care fields	36.6	31.8	31.6
Business	48.8	30.0	21.2
Education	49.1	30.9	20.0
Other applied ⁹	53.9	29.0	17.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.2. NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED: Percentage distribution of the number of institutions 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients attended before completing the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	One	Two	Three or more
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor’s degree completion			
48 or less	70.7	23.3	6.0
49–72	49.5	35.5	15.0
73 or more	23.3	34.5	42.2
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	29.4	26.6	44.0
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	47.4	26.6	26.0
No military service	52.2	30.2	17.6
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹⁰			
Unmarried with no dependent children	57.1	29.5	13.4
Unmarried with dependent children	33.9	33.3	32.8
Married with no dependent children	38.2	32.3	29.5
Married with dependent children	25.0	29.7	45.3

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

² “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

³ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁴ Students classified as independent include those age 24 or over and those under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other students under age 24 are considered dependent.

⁵ “Other 2-year or less” includes private nonprofit 2-year, private for-profit 2-year, and all less-than-2-year institutions.

⁶ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁷ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁸ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁹ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹⁰ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.2. Standard errors for table 1.2: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED: Percentage distribution of the number of institutions 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients attended before completing the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	One	Two	Three or more
Total	0.46	0.45	0.39
Sex			
Female	0.66	0.63	0.56
Male	0.78	0.75	0.61
Race/ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.57	0.59	0.49
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.60	1.60	1.32
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.39	1.35	1.12
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.90	1.71	1.17
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.54	2.33	2.20
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree			
23 or younger	0.60	0.55	0.36
24–29	1.15	1.18	1.03
30 or older	1.10	1.19	1.19
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less	1.31	1.20	1.00
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential	0.94	0.96	0.90
Bachelor’s degree	0.92	0.89	0.75
Graduate or professional degree	0.92	0.88	0.70
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year			
Dependent	0.64	0.57	0.38
Independent	0.74	0.81	0.74
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	0.59	0.61	0.59
No	0.69	0.67	0.51
Control and level of first institution attended			
2-year or less	†	0.85	0.85
Public 2-year	†	0.90	0.90
Other 2-year or less	†	4.35	4.47
4-year	0.53	0.42	0.44
Public	0.69	0.56	0.61
Private nonprofit	0.82	0.66	0.58
Private for-profit	2.12	1.84	1.92
Control of bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	0.60	0.59	0.54
Private nonprofit	0.84	0.81	0.65
Private for-profit	1.01	0.96	0.99
Bachelor’s degree major			
STEM major	1.01	0.94	0.75
Computer and information sciences	2.30	1.97	1.84
Engineering and engineering technology	1.92	1.90	1.28
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.58	1.37	1.19
General studies and other	3.76	3.87	4.06
Social sciences	1.30	1.28	1.02
Humanities	1.71	1.57	1.18
Health care fields	1.35	1.31	1.28
Business	1.23	1.26	1.17
Education	1.68	1.74	1.47
Other applied	1.41	1.15	1.10

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.2. Standard errors for table 1.2: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED: Percentage distribution of the number of institutions 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients attended before completing the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	One	Two	Three or more
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor’s degree completion			
48 or less	0.71	0.65	0.39
49–72	1.02	0.91	0.68
73 or more	0.81	1.06	0.95
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	1.78	1.79	2.00
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.15	3.99	3.86
No military service	0.49	0.46	0.40
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion			
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.55	0.50	0.44
Unmarried with dependent children	1.96	1.97	1.75
Married with no dependent children	1.53	1.57	1.30
Married with dependent children	1.45	1.70	1.75

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.3. CONTROL OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE INSTITUTION: Percentage distribution of the control of the institution where 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients completed their degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Total	63.7	30.3	6.0
Sex			
Female	63.0	30.8	6.2
Male	64.8	29.5	5.7
Race/ethnicity ¹			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	63.9	31.7	4.5
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	57.5	28.9	13.6
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	65.3	26.4	8.4
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	67.7	27.4	4.9
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	64.2	29.3	6.5
Age completed requirements for bachelor's degree			
23 or younger	64.6	34.0	1.4
24–29	71.2	20.9	8.0
30 or older	50.2	27.8	22.0
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less ²	63.3	24.4	12.3
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential ³	64.6	27.1	8.3
Bachelor's degree	65.8	30.5	3.7
Graduate or professional degree	61.2	36.1	2.7
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year ⁴			
Dependent	64.6	34.0	1.4
Independent	62.5	25.3	12.2
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	63.9	27.2	8.8
No	63.5	33.4	3.1
Control and level of first institution attended			
2-year or less	69.7	23.1	7.3
Public 2-year	70.4	23.2	6.4
Other 2-year or less ⁵	51.7	20.8	27.4
4-year	61.5	33.0	5.5
Public	84.2	13.1	2.7
Private nonprofit	24.5	73.7	1.8
Private for-profit	21.2	11.1	67.7
Bachelor's degree major ⁶			
STEM major ⁷	68.3	27.7	4.0
Computer and information sciences	55.1	26.5	18.4
Engineering and engineering technology	75.0	22.2	2.7
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	68.6	30.9	0.5
General studies and other ⁸	81.2	17.4	1.4
Social sciences	67.5	30.2	2.4
Humanities	56.1	40.2	3.8
Health care fields	57.3	30.3	12.4
Business	59.9	32.6	7.5
Education	68.8	25.9	5.3
Other applied ⁹	64.1	27.8	8.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.3. CONTROL OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE INSTITUTION: Percentage distribution of the control of the institution where 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients completed their degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor's degree			
One	60.7	34.5	4.8
Two	68.7	26.0	5.3
Three or more	64.1	25.5	10.4
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor's degree completion			
48 or less	57.0	41.0	2.0
49–72	76.2	20.0	3.8
73 or more	60.8	24.7	14.5
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	50.2	26.0	23.9
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	59.1	27.1	13.8
No military service	64.3	30.5	5.2
Family status 12 months after bachelor's degree completion ¹⁰			
Unmarried with no dependent children	66.2	30.6	3.2
Unmarried with dependent children	50.9	29.4	19.7
Married with no dependent children	62.1	29.7	8.2
Married with dependent children	52.1	28.1	19.8

¹ "Black, not Hispanic or Latino" includes African American; and "Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino" includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

² "High school diploma or less" includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent's highest level of education.

³ "Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential" means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate's degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor's or advanced degree.

⁴ Students classified as independent include those age 24 or over and those under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other students under age 24 are considered dependent.

⁵ "Other 2-year or less" includes private nonprofit 2-year, private for-profit 2-year, and all less-than-2-year institutions.

⁶ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁷ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁸ "General studies and other" includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁹ "Other applied" includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹⁰ "Unmarried" includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor's degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor's degree was not their first bachelor's degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

**Table S1.3. Standard errors for table 1.3: CONTROL OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE INSTITUTION:
Percentage distribution of the control of the institution where 2015–16 bachelor's degree
recipients completed their degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017**

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Total	0.02	0.02	#
Sex			
Female	0.44	0.42	0.18
Male	0.59	0.57	0.24
Race/ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.39	0.37	0.13
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.50	1.37	0.53
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.24	1.14	0.37
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.68	1.60	0.58
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.44	2.30	0.58
Age completed requirements for bachelor's degree			
23 or younger	0.33	0.32	0.14
24–29	0.80	0.74	0.35
30 or older	1.16	0.97	0.83
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less	1.07	0.97	0.40
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential	0.82	0.76	0.24
Bachelor's degree	0.73	0.70	0.15
Graduate or professional degree	0.77	0.75	0.15
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year			
Dependent	0.38	0.37	0.13
Independent	0.51	0.48	0.22
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	0.03	0.02	0.01
No	0.02	0.02	#
Control and level of first institution attended			
2-year or less	0.65	0.63	0.22
Public 2-year	0.70	0.67	0.22
Other 2-year or less	4.51	3.45	3.38
4-year	0.27	0.26	0.08
Public	0.43	0.43	0.09
Private nonprofit	0.84	0.84	0.10
Private for-profit	2.34	1.53	2.41
Bachelor's degree major			
STEM major	0.80	0.79	0.20
Computer and information sciences	2.00	1.73	1.11
Engineering and engineering technology	1.79	1.76	0.28
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.23	1.24	0.09
General studies and other	2.40	2.36	0.28
Social sciences	1.17	1.09	0.46
Humanities	1.89	1.77	0.95
Health care fields	1.47	1.36	0.68
Business	0.93	0.94	0.40
Education	1.49	1.32	0.83
Other applied	1.21	1.17	0.53

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

**Table S1.3. Standard errors for table 1.3: CONTROL OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE INSTITUTION:
Percentage distribution of the control of the institution where 2015–16 bachelor's degree
recipients completed their degree, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—
Continued**

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Public	Private nonprofit	Private for-profit
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor's degree			
One	0.43	0.42	0.12
Two	0.72	0.69	0.20
Three or more	1.00	0.96	0.35
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor's degree completion			
48 or less	0.51	0.51	0.13
49–72	0.61	0.59	0.14
73 or more	0.75	0.70	0.32
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	1.99	1.75	1.38
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.36	3.65	2.26
No military service	0.09	0.08	0.06
Family status 12 months after bachelor's degree completion			
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.27	0.23	0.20
Unmarried with dependent children	2.02	1.80	1.14
Married with no dependent children	1.32	1.24	0.47
Married with dependent children	1.76	1.41	1.11

Rounds to zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.4. UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose undergraduate enrollment at their bachelor’s degree-granting institution included various experiences, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Had breaks in attendance ¹	Credit transfer			Some or no credits successfully transferred	Ever on academic probation	Graduated with academic honors ²
		Did not attempt to transfer credits	Attempted to transfer credits	All credits successfully transferred			
Total	10.5	53.7	46.3	47.6	52.4	8.1	36.7
Sex							
Female	9.8	51.7	48.3	48.2	51.8	7.6	39.7
Male	11.4	56.3	43.7	46.6	53.4	8.8	32.7
Race/ethnicity ³							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	9.8	53.9	46.1	48.1	51.9	7.2	39.8
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	15.5	50.6	49.4	39.5	60.5	12.1	26.4
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	12.1	50.8	49.2	47.8	52.2	10.3	32.9
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	7.2	60.2	39.8	52.7	47.3	7.8	33.3
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	10.4	54.2	45.8	51.0	49.0	7.4	32.2
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	5.1	67.4	32.6	60.7	39.3	6.6	38.5
24–29	19.8	32.6	67.4	39.3	60.7	13.6	28.4
30 or older	20.1	26.3	73.7	34.0	66.0	7.1	40.7
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less ⁴	12.7	46.8	53.2	44.2	55.8	9.0	33.4
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁵	12.5	48.7	51.3	44.3	55.7	9.8	33.6
Bachelor’s degree	9.2	56.2	43.8	46.7	53.3	7.5	37.5
Graduate or professional degree	8.8	59.4	40.6	54.6	45.4	6.8	40.5
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year ⁶							
Dependent	4.8	67.1	32.9	60.0	40.0	6.7	38.5
Independent	18.2	35.7	64.3	39.1	60.9	10.0	34.3
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	13.1	47.5	52.5	42.3	57.7	10.5	32.4
No	7.8	60.1	39.9	54.7	45.3	5.7	41.1
Control and level of first institution attended							
2-year or less	12.5	4.6	95.4	52.1	47.9	9.3	35.1
Public 2-year	12.2	3.8	96.2	52.3	47.7	9.5	34.8
Other 2-year or less ⁷	20.3	22.7	77.3	44.8	55.2	4.1 !	43.8
4-year	9.7	72.4	27.6	41.6	58.4	7.7	37.3
Public	10.4	68.9	31.1	43.5	56.5	8.6	35.7
Private nonprofit	7.8	78.8	21.2	39.2	60.8	6.6	40.6
Private for-profit	15.0	75.2	24.8	24.2	75.8	4.1	35.0

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.4. UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose undergraduate enrollment at their bachelor’s degree-granting institution included various experiences, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Had breaks in attendance ¹	Credit transfer			Some or no credits successfully transferred	Ever on academic probation	Graduated with academic honors ²
		Did not attempt to transfer credits	Attempted to transfer credits	All credits successfully transferred			
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	10.8	51.0	49.0	50.2	49.8	9.6	34.2
Private nonprofit	9.3	60.6	39.4	46.6	53.4	6.0	41.3
Private for-profit	13.2	46.9	53.1	25.6	74.4	3.8	40.2
Bachelor’s degree major ⁸							
STEM major ⁹	8.2	59.3	40.7	55.9	44.1	7.5	37.1
Computer and information sciences	9.2	55.5	44.5	39.4	60.6	6.8	38.5
Engineering and engineering technology	8.6	58.5	41.5	62.8	37.2	9.5	33.9
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	7.7	60.7	39.3	57.4	42.6	6.6	38.4
General studies and other ¹⁰	27.2	33.7	66.3	41.1	58.9	16.7	25.5
Social sciences	10.3	58.2	41.8	51.1	48.9	11.5	33.5
Humanities	10.0	58.8	41.2	50.0	50.0	7.6	39.3
Health care fields	10.2	40.0	60.0	41.6	58.4	5.5	45.6
Business	12.1	51.2	48.8	42.2	57.8	7.2	31.0
Education	8.9	51.4	48.6	46.8	53.2	5.8	51.8
Other applied ¹¹	10.3	55.5	44.5	47.5	52.5	8.8	35.3
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor’s degree							
One	8.2	100.0	†	†	†	7.9	37.5
Two	11.4	6.6	93.4	55.9	44.1	7.8	34.7
Three or more	15.3	2.3	97.7	34.7	65.3	9.4	37.7
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor’s degree completion							
48 or less	2.6	72.7	27.3	67.2	32.8	4.2	44.6
49–72	11.3	51.7	48.3	49.6	50.4	11.1	27.5
73 or more	21.7	26.7	73.3	34.9	65.1	11.0	34.3
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	18.4	31.7	68.3	33.7	66.3	8.1	38.6
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	26.6	49.5	50.5	43.5	56.5	7.1 !	25.0
No military service	9.9	54.6	45.4	48.5	51.5	8.2	36.8

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.4. UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose undergraduate enrollment at their bachelor’s degree-granting institution included various experiences, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Credit transfer					Ever on academic probation	Graduated with academic honors ²
	Had breaks in attendance ¹	Did not attempt to transfer credits	Attempted to transfer credits	All credits successfully transferred	Some or no credits successfully transferred		
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹²							
Unmarried with no dependent children	8.2	59.1	40.9	52.3	47.7	8.2	36.5
Unmarried with dependent children	18.1	37.6	62.4	37.9	62.1	11.3	31.4
Married with no dependent children	14.9	41.4	58.6	42.5	57.5	6.7	41.2
Married with dependent children	20.9	29.1	70.9	33.4	66.6	6.6	37.0

† Not applicable.

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

¹ “Breaks in attendance” are time periods of 4 months or more when the student was not enrolled. This does not include time spent in a study-abroad program or time periods between when the respondent completed their bachelor’s degree requirements and when they were awarded the degree.

² Examples include summa cum laude, magna cum laude, and cum laude.

³ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁴ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁵ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁶ Students classified as independent include those age 24 or over and those under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other students under age 24 are considered dependent.

⁷ “Other 2-year or less” includes private nonprofit 2-year, private for-profit 2-year, and all less-than-2-year institutions.

⁸ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁹ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

¹⁰ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

¹¹ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹² “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.4. Standard errors for table 1.4: UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose undergraduate enrollment at their bachelor’s degree-granting institution included various experiences, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Had breaks in attendance	Credit transfer			Some or no credits successfully transferred	Ever on academic probation	Graduated with academic honors
		Did not attempt to transfer credits	Attempted to transfer credits	All credits successfully transferred			
Total	0.32	0.48	0.48	0.80	0.80	0.29	0.53
Sex							
Female	0.39	0.67	0.67	0.95	0.95	0.38	0.71
Male	0.50	0.78	0.78	1.39	1.39	0.45	0.76
Race/ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.58	0.58	1.12	1.12	0.35	0.64
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.29	1.58	1.58	2.30	2.30	1.26	1.36
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.03	1.44	1.44	1.92	1.92	0.91	1.56
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.05	1.87	1.87	2.98	2.98	1.08	1.85
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	1.65	2.49	2.49	4.16	4.16	1.10	2.49
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	0.27	0.60	0.60	1.20	1.20	0.32	0.63
24–29	1.02	1.14	1.14	1.45	1.45	0.87	1.05
30 or older	1.03	1.14	1.14	1.52	1.52	0.61	1.44
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less	0.90	1.38	1.38	1.91	1.91	0.80	1.20
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.76	0.97	0.97	1.53	1.53	0.66	0.97
Bachelor’s degree	0.55	0.91	0.91	1.41	1.41	0.53	0.90
Graduate or professional degree	0.60	0.96	0.96	1.49	1.49	0.55	0.99
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year							
Dependent	0.27	0.64	0.64	1.16	1.16	0.36	0.69
Independent	0.64	0.77	0.77	1.07	1.07	0.49	0.79
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	0.52	0.63	0.63	0.97	0.97	0.47	0.71
No	0.45	0.71	0.71	1.25	1.25	0.31	0.74
Control and level of first institution attended							
2-year or less	0.69	0.38	0.38	1.03	1.03	0.63	0.95
Public 2-year	0.73	0.36	0.36	1.03	1.03	0.66	0.96
Other 2-year or less	3.86	3.90	3.90	5.31	5.31	1.44	4.78
4-year	0.38	0.53	0.53	1.13	1.13	0.35	0.60
Public	0.53	0.71	0.71	1.39	1.39	0.46	0.79
Private nonprofit	0.57	0.81	0.81	2.17	2.17	0.50	0.90
Private for-profit	1.64	2.11	2.11	5.17	5.17	0.80	2.11

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.4. Standard errors for table 1.4: UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose undergraduate enrollment at their bachelor’s degree-granting institution included various experiences, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Had breaks in attendance	Credit transfer			Ever on academic probation	Graduated with academic honors	
		Did not attempt to transfer credits	Attempted to transfer credits	All credits successfully transferred			
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	0.45	0.63	0.63	1.08	1.08	0.43	0.72
Private nonprofit	0.45	0.83	0.83	1.30	1.30	0.37	0.76
Private for-profit	0.87	1.13	1.13	0.98	0.98	0.28	1.68
Bachelor’s degree major							
STEM major	0.53	1.07	1.07	1.82	1.82	0.54	0.99
Computer and information sciences	1.28	2.25	2.25	3.96	3.96	1.08	2.29
Engineering and engineering technology	1.10	2.04	2.04	3.18	3.18	1.15	1.72
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	0.85	1.69	1.69	2.44	2.44	0.71	1.46
General studies and other	3.68	3.79	3.79	5.21	5.21	2.96	3.22
Social sciences	0.89	1.36	1.36	2.11	2.11	0.89	1.33
Humanities	1.15	1.73	1.73	2.63	2.63	0.90	1.90
Health care fields	0.96	1.42	1.42	1.64	1.64	0.67	1.57
Business	0.93	1.22	1.22	1.98	1.98	0.73	1.27
Education	0.97	1.66	1.66	3.03	3.03	0.75	1.75
Other applied	0.81	1.42	1.42	1.80	1.80	0.77	1.24
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor’s degree							
One	0.43	†	†	†	†	0.43	0.67
Two	0.60	0.44	0.44	1.02	1.02	0.51	0.91
Three or more	0.93	0.31	0.31	1.14	1.14	0.70	1.21
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor’s degree completion							
48 or less	0.27	0.73	0.73	1.43	1.43	0.37	0.77
49–72	0.56	1.02	1.02	1.40	1.40	0.68	1.03
73 or more	0.88	0.82	0.82	1.15	1.15	0.67	0.97
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	1.75	1.80	1.80	2.67	2.67	1.08	2.12
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.26	4.33	4.33	6.21	6.21	2.51	3.41
No military service	0.33	0.51	0.51	0.82	0.82	0.30	0.54
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.35	0.56	0.56	0.94	0.94	0.32	0.60
Unmarried with dependent children	1.60	2.03	2.03	2.37	2.37	1.52	2.12
Married with no dependent children	1.36	1.45	1.45	2.15	2.15	0.87	1.70
Married with dependent children	1.41	1.53	1.53	2.16	2.16	0.94	1.54

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.5. BACHELOR'S DEGREE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients' undergraduate major, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	STEM major ¹										
	Total	Computer and information sciences	Engineering and engineering technology	Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	General studies and other ²	Social sciences	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Other applied ³
Total	21.8	3.4	6.2	12.1	2.4	14.8	9.9	11.5	19.9	4.6	15.0
Sex											
Female	15.0	1.0	2.3	11.8	2.6	17.3	10.2	16.8	16.3	6.5	15.3
Male	31.0	6.8	11.6	12.6	2.1	11.3	9.7	4.4	24.7	2.2	14.7
Race/ethnicity ⁴											
White, not Hispanic or Latino	21.8	3.2	6.3	12.2	2.1	13.6	10.4	12.1	20.0	5.5	14.4
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	14.4	3.4	3.9	7.1	3.6	17.0	6.2	11.7	22.6	3.6	20.9
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	18.7	2.8	5.4	10.5	3.4	18.3	11.1	10.3	18.3	3.0	16.8
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	36.0	6.6	10.9	18.6	1.1!	14.4	7.2	10.1	19.8	2.3	9.1
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	22.2	2.6	4.4	15.2	3.5!	17.1	13.8	8.7	15.7	2.8	16.2
Age completed requirements for bachelor's degree											
23 or younger	25.0	2.7	7.1	15.3	1.5	16.4	11.3	8.1	17.7	4.7	15.3
24–29	18.6	3.9	6.0	8.6	3.5	12.5	8.9	14.1	22.4	4.5	15.6
30 or older	13.2	5.8	3.2	4.2	4.7	11.1	5.9	22.3	25.1	4.7	12.9
Highest education attained by either parent											
High school diploma or less ⁵	17.3	4.4	4.0	8.9	3.2	13.6	7.5	13.9	23.5	4.3	16.8
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁶	19.0	3.7	5.0	10.2	3.1	14.8	8.7	14.1	19.2	5.2	16.0
Bachelor's degree	23.4	3.0	7.5	12.8	2.0	13.9	10.0	10.7	20.4	4.3	15.3
Graduate or professional degree	25.4	3.0	7.3	15.0	1.7	16.3	12.4	8.9	17.8	4.7	12.8
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year ⁷											
Dependent	25.2	2.8	7.0	15.4	1.3	16.7	11.7	8.0	17.7	4.6	14.9
Independent	17.3	4.3	5.3	7.8	3.9	12.1	7.6	16.4	22.8	4.7	15.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.5. BACHELOR'S DEGREE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients' undergraduate major, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	STEM major ¹										
	Total	Computer and information sciences	Engineering and engineering technology	Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	General studies and other ²	Social sciences	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Other applied ³
Ever received a Pell Grant											
Yes	18.8	3.8	4.9	10.1	3.1	15.0	9.6	12.9	19.5	5.1	16.0
No	24.9	3.0	7.7	14.3	1.7	14.5	10.3	10.2	20.2	4.2	14.0
Control and level of first institution attended											
2-year or less	19.2	3.4	5.5	10.3	3.2	14.7	8.6	13.9	19.5	5.1	15.7
Public 2-year	19.1	3.2	5.6	10.2	3.2	15.0	8.6	13.5	19.7	5.2	15.8
Other 2-year or less ⁸	21.0	7.3!	3.3!	10.4!	‡	9.3	8.6!	24.1	15.3	4.2	14.3
4-year	22.8	3.5	6.5	12.9	2.1	14.8	10.5	10.6	20.0	4.4	14.7
Public	23.7	3.2	7.1	13.4	2.4	14.5	9.0	11.0	20.3	4.6	14.6
Private nonprofit	22.3	3.2	5.9	13.2	1.6	16.2	13.9	9.4	18.2	4.2	14.1
Private for-profit	15.4	9.2	3.0	3.3	2.0!	8.5	5.9	14.3	29.2	4.3	20.4
Control of bachelor's degree institution											
Public	23.4	3.0	7.4	13.1	3.1	15.6	8.8	10.4	18.7	5.0	15.1
Private nonprofit	20.0	3.0	4.6	12.4	1.4	14.7	13.2	11.6	21.4	4.0	13.8
Private for-profit	14.4	10.5	2.9	1.1	0.6	5.8	6.2	23.8	24.8	4.1	20.3
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor's degree											
One	24.3	3.5	6.9	14.0	1.5	16.0	10.8	8.2	18.9	4.4	15.8
Two	21.3	3.2	6.5	11.6	3.0	14.4	9.9	12.2	19.9	4.8	14.5
Three or more	15.8	3.7	4.1	8.0	3.9	12.0	7.6	19.5	22.5	4.9	13.7
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor's degree completion											
48 or less	25.7	3.1	6.2	16.4	1.0	17.5	12.1	7.3	17.6	4.1	14.7
49–72	22.5	3.0	8.1	11.4	3.0	13.3	9.3	10.0	19.9	5.1	16.9
73 or more	15.2	4.5	4.4	6.4	3.9	12.1	7.3	19.8	23.3	4.9	13.5

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.5. BACHELOR'S DEGREE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients' undergraduate major, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	STEM major ¹										
	Total	Computer and information sciences	Engineering and technology	Biological and physical sciences, technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	General studies and other ²	Social sciences	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Other applied ³
Military status as of 2017											
Veteran	19.1	8.6	5.0	5.4	4.4	8.8	7.7	10.5	28.5	2.0	19.0
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	28.3	2.6	10.5	15.3	5.4!	10.4	6.4!	7.2	18.5	‡	23.5
No military service	21.8	3.2	6.2	12.4	2.3	15.1	10.1	11.7	19.5	4.8	14.7
Family status 12 months after bachelor's degree completion ⁹											
Unmarried with no dependent children	23.8	3.1	6.9	13.8	2.0	15.9	11.1	9.2	18.6	4.2	15.1
Unmarried with dependent children	10.9	2.9	3.7	4.3	4.5	11.0	3.6	18.7	28.2	5.7	17.4
Married with no dependent children	19.8	4.6	5.7	9.6	2.5	12.1	8.3	15.5	21.2	6.5	14.1
Married with dependent children	13.3	5.8	2.3	5.1	4.8	10.2	6.0	23.1	23.9	5.6	13.2

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

² “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

³ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁴ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁵ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent's highest level of education.

⁶ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate's degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor's or advanced degree.

⁷ Students classified as independent include those age 24 or over and those under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other students under age 24 are considered dependent.

⁸ “Other 2-year or less” includes private nonprofit 2-year, private for-profit 2-year, and all less-than-2-year institutions.

⁹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor's degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor's degree was not their first bachelor's degree. Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.5. Standard errors for table 1.5: BACHELOR'S DEGREE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients' undergraduate major, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	STEM major										
	Total	Computer and information sciences	Engineering and engineering technology	Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	General studies and other	Social sciences	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Other applied
Total	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.22	0.18	0.23	0.22	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.30
Sex											
Female	0.42	0.10	0.16	0.40	0.23	0.40	0.33	0.24	0.47	0.13	0.44
Male	0.56	0.17	0.23	0.51	0.29	0.48	0.42	0.27	0.64	0.16	0.51
Race/ethnicity											
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.38	0.13	0.18	0.33	0.20	0.42	0.35	0.24	0.36	0.14	0.42
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.05	0.38	0.53	0.82	0.72	1.32	0.79	0.97	1.45	0.51	1.39
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.03	0.37	0.49	0.87	0.61	1.20	0.96	0.78	1.14	0.27	0.98
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.80	0.75	1.00	1.43	0.48	1.26	1.10	1.03	1.76	0.50	1.18
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.19	0.62	0.96	2.11	1.11	1.84	1.59	1.16	2.23	0.49	1.92
Age completed requirements for bachelor's degree											
23 or younger	0.39	0.13	0.17	0.33	0.19	0.39	0.33	0.22	0.37	0.14	0.40
24–29	0.83	0.36	0.44	0.64	0.47	0.85	0.66	0.62	1.03	0.33	0.79
30 or older	0.73	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.69	0.91	0.65	0.81	1.03	0.38	0.80
Highest education attained by either parent											
High school diploma or less	0.98	0.46	0.45	0.81	0.49	0.90	0.75	0.76	1.07	0.32	0.88
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.72	0.34	0.32	0.57	0.46	0.69	0.50	0.54	0.79	0.32	0.73
Bachelor's degree	0.66	0.25	0.37	0.56	0.32	0.63	0.52	0.44	0.85	0.24	0.70
Graduate or professional degree	0.71	0.23	0.39	0.60	0.26	0.57	0.58	0.44	0.74	0.26	0.60
Dependency status in 2015–16 academic year											
Dependent	0.42	0.14	0.21	0.34	0.19	0.43	0.36	0.24	0.45	0.15	0.42
Independent	0.46	0.20	0.29	0.37	0.34	0.50	0.40	0.35	0.60	0.20	0.51

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.5. Standard errors for table 1.5: BACHELOR'S DEGREE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients' undergraduate major, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	STEM major										
	Total	Computer and information sciences	Engineering and engineering technology	Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	General studies and other	Social sciences	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Other applied
Ever received a Pell Grant											
Yes	0.45	0.17	0.24	0.40	0.26	0.41	0.35	0.33	0.48	0.17	0.48
No	0.45	0.17	0.25	0.34	0.23	0.49	0.39	0.33	0.50	0.18	0.46
Control and level of first institution attended											
2-year or less	0.71	0.26	0.37	0.66	0.35	0.61	0.56	0.51	0.68	0.26	0.66
Public 2-year	0.75	0.28	0.38	0.69	0.35	0.64	0.56	0.54	0.71	0.28	0.69
Other 2-year or less	4.25	2.32	1.17	3.63	†	2.61	3.31	3.81	3.24	1.19	2.77
4-year	0.34	0.10	0.14	0.32	0.21	0.30	0.29	0.22	0.28	0.11	0.39
Public	0.57	0.18	0.28	0.50	0.29	0.47	0.44	0.38	0.49	0.19	0.53
Private nonprofit	0.68	0.26	0.46	0.51	0.28	0.63	0.62	0.53	0.78	0.24	0.65
Private for-profit	1.10	0.70	0.46	0.79	0.94	1.52	1.24	1.28	2.12	0.66	1.52
Control of bachelor's degree institution											
Public	0.41	0.12	0.18	0.39	0.27	0.39	0.38	0.28	0.30	0.12	0.43
Private nonprofit	0.55	0.20	0.37	0.48	0.18	0.53	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.20	0.64
Private for-profit	0.75	0.63	0.29	0.17	0.11	1.14	1.56	1.30	1.34	0.64	1.36
Number of institutions attended before completing bachelor's degree											
One	0.48	0.16	0.23	0.40	0.19	0.41	0.36	0.31	0.43	0.16	0.50
Two	0.65	0.24	0.38	0.58	0.38	0.64	0.59	0.48	0.73	0.27	0.64
Three or more	0.85	0.34	0.42	0.79	0.60	0.79	0.65	0.75	1.12	0.36	0.85
Number of months from first enrollment to bachelor's degree completion											
48 or less	0.58	0.20	0.27	0.47	0.18	0.49	0.45	0.33	0.51	0.20	0.51
49–72	0.74	0.25	0.43	0.65	0.37	0.57	0.55	0.45	0.74	0.26	0.70
73 or more	0.55	0.27	0.33	0.44	0.43	0.65	0.51	0.46	0.82	0.28	0.60

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S1.5. Standard errors for table 1.5: BACHELOR'S DEGREE MAJOR: Percentage distribution of 2015–16 bachelor's degree recipients' undergraduate major, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	STEM major										
	Total	Computer and information sciences	Engineering and engineering technology	Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	General studies and other	Social sciences	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Other applied
Military status as of 2017											
Veteran	1.70	0.97	0.69	1.20	0.99	1.40	1.29	1.20	1.91	0.52	1.52
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	3.69	0.67	1.94	3.63	2.00	2.10	2.22	2.03	3.04	†	3.99
No military service	0.25	0.07	0.07	0.23	0.18	0.25	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.32
Family status 12 months after bachelor's degree completion											
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.32	0.10	0.13	0.27	0.20	0.29	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.11	0.38
Unmarried with dependent children	1.24	0.45	0.81	0.95	1.17	1.22	0.72	1.43	1.88	0.70	1.60
Married with no dependent children	1.37	0.55	0.86	0.99	0.52	1.07	0.85	1.02	1.50	0.61	1.21
Married with dependent children	1.14	0.58	0.41	0.81	0.97	1.10	0.95	1.33	1.45	0.52	1.08

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.1. POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION APPLICATION AND ATTENDANCE: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took various steps toward additional education, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Applied to graduate school before bachelor’s degree completion ¹	Enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Took a graduate or professional entrance exam as of June 2017 ²
Total	24.3	23.3	19.6
Sex			
Female	26.6	24.8	20.4
Male	21.3	21.3	18.6
Race/ethnicity ³			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	22.8	22.6	19.0
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	29.3	27.1	16.2
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	24.7	22.0	19.1
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	27.4	25.0	28.8
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	28.5	24.6	21.0
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree			
23 or younger	26.3	25.4	24.0
24–29	18.9	17.4	12.9
30 or older	23.6	22.6	10.8
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less ⁴	22.2	22.4	14.1
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential ⁵	23.3	23.1	16.3
Bachelor’s degree	23.4	22.4	20.9
Graduate or professional degree	27.3	24.8	24.6
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	23.9	22.6	15.7
No	24.7	23.9	23.7
Control of bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	24.3	23.9	20.6
Private nonprofit	25.0	22.4	20.3
Private for-profit	20.8	20.9	5.9
Bachelor’s degree major ⁶			
STEM major ⁷	29.4	27.9	30.6
Computer and information sciences	13.1	13.3	7.5
Engineering and engineering technology	19.0	20.5	19.3
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	39.2	35.8	43.0
General studies and other ⁸	25.9	25.4	12.7
Social sciences	31.0	27.0	26.4
Humanities	24.9	22.2	17.2
Health care fields	23.4	22.7	17.7
Business	16.8	16.6	11.4
Education	20.1	25.7	14.3
Other applied ⁹	21.2	21.7	13.7

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.1. POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION APPLICATION AND ATTENDANCE: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took various steps toward additional education, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Applied to graduate school before bachelor’s degree completion ¹	Enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Took a graduate or professional entrance exam as of June 2017 ²
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	24.4	25.9	10.7
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	25.9	19.1	13.8
No military service	24.3	23.2	20.1
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹⁰			
Unmarried with no dependent children	24.9	24.0	21.9
Unmarried with dependent children	22.3	22.5	13.1
Married with no dependent children	22.4	20.1	14.3
Married with dependent children	22.3	21.2	9.8

¹ Excludes the 2.6 percent of respondents who were dual enrolled in a bachelor’s degree program and a graduate degree program in the 2015–16 school year.

² Includes the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), GRE Subject Test, Medical College Admission Test, Law School Admission Test, Graduate Management Admission Test, and other unspecified graduate or professional entrance exams.

³ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁴ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁵ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁶ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁷ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁸ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁹ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹⁰ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. “Postbaccalaureate degree program” refers to any degree or certificate program attended after bachelor’s degree completion, including other undergraduate degrees or certificates or graduate-level degrees or certificates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION APPLICATION AND ATTENDANCE: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took various steps toward additional education, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Applied to graduate school before bachelor’s degree completion	Enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Took a graduate or professional entrance exam as of June 2017
Total	0.46	0.40	0.42
Sex			
Female	0.60	0.62	0.54
Male	0.67	0.67	0.68
Race/ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.53	0.52	0.56
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.57	1.41	1.23
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.12	1.14	1.12
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.67	1.44	1.61
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.38	2.15	2.01
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree			
23 or younger	0.55	0.60	0.54
24–29	0.95	0.92	0.85
30 or older	1.16	0.98	0.83
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less	1.16	0.97	1.02
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential	0.97	0.86	0.80
Bachelor’s degree	0.79	0.74	0.81
Graduate or professional degree	0.91	0.94	0.82
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	0.66	0.59	0.59
No	0.66	0.65	0.64
Control of bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	0.65	0.54	0.60
Private nonprofit	0.69	0.72	0.64
Private for-profit	1.08	0.99	0.42
Bachelor’s degree major			
STEM major	0.97	0.92	0.88
Computer and information sciences	1.70	1.44	1.39
Engineering and engineering technology	1.61	1.53	1.74
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.43	1.42	1.41
General studies and other	3.18	3.24	3.03
Social sciences	1.37	1.19	1.23
Humanities	1.70	1.48	1.29
Health care fields	1.18	1.18	1.19
Business	1.05	0.99	0.89
Education	1.70	1.70	1.28
Other applied	1.21	1.05	0.89

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION APPLICATION AND ATTENDANCE: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took various steps toward additional education, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Applied to graduate school before bachelor’s degree completion	Enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Took a graduate or professional entrance exam as of June 2017
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	2.09	1.80	1.52
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.13	3.42	3.25
No military service	0.45	0.42	0.44
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion			
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.51	0.51	0.48
Unmarried with dependent children	1.88	1.66	1.41
Married with no dependent children	1.44	1.56	1.22
Married with dependent children	1.56	1.42	1.12

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.2. POSTBACCALAUREATE INSTITUTION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose postbaccalaureate institution had various characteristics, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was at institution where bachelor’s degree was completed	Control and level of institution of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment			
		Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	Private for-profit ¹	Public 2-year or other ²
Total	41.3	52.0	32.5	7.2	8.3
Sex					
Female	39.6	51.6	32.5	7.0	8.9
Male	44.1	52.7	32.4	7.4	7.5
Race/ethnicity ³					
White, not Hispanic or Latino	41.5	53.6	33.1	6.1	7.1
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	39.8	43.2	33.8	15.9	7.0
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	43.1	50.4	32.3	7.6	9.7
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	38.4	52.9	26.9	3.8 !	16.5
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	44.4	55.1	31.6	4.8	8.5
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree					
23 or younger	38.4	54.3	34.3	2.8	8.6
24–29	47.8	55.3	24.2	9.9	10.6
30 or older	48.2	38.0	32.8	24.3	4.9
Highest education attained by either parent					
High school diploma or less ⁴	42.4	46.4	31.7	13.7	8.2
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁵	42.7	47.4	34.1	10.0	8.5
Bachelor’s degree	41.2	57.7	28.9	4.6	8.8
Graduate or professional degree	39.8	53.6	34.6	3.9	7.9
Ever received a Pell Grant					
Yes	44.1	49.7	31.1	10.7	8.5
No	38.7	54.2	33.8	3.8	8.2
Control of bachelor’s degree institution					
Public	43.0	68.0	19.0	3.2	9.8
Private nonprofit	38.5	24.0	66.7	3.7	5.6
Private for-profit	36.8	8.8	12.1	74.0	5.1
Bachelor’s degree major ⁶					
STEM major ⁷	37.3	62.3	26.6	2.8	8.3
Computer and information sciences	49.0	42.4	33.3	19.4	4.9 !
Engineering and engineering technology	54.9	75.2	18.9	1.7	4.2 !
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	30.9	60.5	28.2	1.4 !	9.9
General studies and other ⁸	45.4	48.0	32.8	‡	‡
Social sciences	32.9	47.0	38.9	7.7	6.5
Humanities	37.3	51.3	38.0	3.2 !	7.6
Health care fields	43.5	47.3	35.0	10.5	7.1
Business	52.6	45.6	32.4	13.6	8.5
Education	63.2	68.1	23.7	5.5	2.6 !
Other applied ⁹	40.0	44.8	33.0	8.1	14.2

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.2. POSTBACCALAUREATE INSTITUTION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose postbaccalaureate institution had various characteristics, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was at institution where bachelor’s degree was completed	Control and level of institution of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment			
		Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	Private for-profit ¹	Public 2-year or other ²
Military status as of 2017					
Veteran	41.0	36.5	31.9	24.4	7.2
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	30.6	28.3	25.5	37.6	8.5 !
No military service	41.5	53.0	32.6	6.1	8.4
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹⁰					
Unmarried with no dependent children	40.6	55.2	32.4	4.1	8.4
Unmarried with dependent children	40.1	33.9	34.2	22.6	9.3 !
Married with no dependent children	45.6	48.8	31.0	9.7	10.5
Married with dependent children	44.8	36.5	33.4	25.5	4.7 !

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ “Private for-profit” includes 4-year, 2-year, and other private for-profit institutions.

² “Public 2-year or other” includes public 2-year, public less-than-2-year, and private nonprofit less-than-4-year institutions.

³ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁴ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁵ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁶ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁷ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁸ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁹ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹⁰ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. This table excludes the 76.7 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not enroll in a postbaccalaureate degree program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion. Only postbaccalaureate enrollment at Title IV eligible institutions within the United States and Puerto Rico is included. “Postbaccalaureate degree program” refers to any degree or certificate program attended after bachelor’s degree completion, including other undergraduate degrees or certificates or graduate-level degrees or certificates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: POSTBACCALAUREATE INSTITUTION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose postbaccalaureate institution had various characteristics, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was at institution where bachelor’s degree was completed	Control and level of institution of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment			
		Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	Private for-profit	Public 2-year or other
Total	1.19	1.07	1.00	0.53	0.55
Sex					
Female	1.47	1.44	1.38	0.61	0.80
Male	1.82	1.93	1.58	0.83	0.85
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic or Latino	1.47	1.33	1.23	0.68	0.71
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	3.41	3.34	3.01	1.62	1.47
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	3.18	3.13	2.95	0.96	2.03
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	3.97	3.75	3.22	1.23	2.78
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	4.88	5.03	4.56	1.13	2.43
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree					
23 or younger	1.47	1.33	1.22	0.41	0.72
24–29	2.86	2.63	2.19	1.37	1.58
30 or older	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.13	1.31
Highest education attained by either parent					
High school diploma or less	2.98	2.52	2.60	1.47	1.48
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	2.28	2.34	2.10	1.21	1.20
Bachelor’s degree	1.99	1.63	1.50	0.69	1.10
Graduate or professional degree	2.06	1.81	1.73	0.57	0.89
Ever received a Pell Grant					
Yes	1.68	1.70	1.65	0.94	0.70
No	1.68	1.35	1.13	0.49	0.80
Control of bachelor’s degree institution					
Public	1.61	1.37	1.15	0.60	0.77
Private nonprofit	1.76	1.37	1.60	0.71	0.68
Private for-profit	4.39	0.88	1.32	2.23	1.16
Bachelor’s degree major					
STEM major	2.01	2.04	1.73	0.47	1.13
Computer and information sciences	6.57	7.62	6.48	3.38	2.27
Engineering and engineering technology	3.75	3.19	2.89	0.40	1.79
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	2.63	2.48	2.18	0.51	1.35
General studies and other	7.79	8.43	7.71	†	†
Social sciences	2.60	2.71	2.56	1.44	1.12
Humanities	4.15	4.32	4.20	1.01	1.77
Health care fields	2.95	2.75	2.75	1.90	1.27
Business	3.21	3.16	2.98	1.74	1.83
Education	3.70	3.49	3.06	1.09	0.98
Other applied	2.84	3.06	2.48	1.25	1.98

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: POSTBACCALAUREATE INSTITUTION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose postbaccalaureate institution had various characteristics, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was at institution where bachelor’s degree was completed	Control and level of institution of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment			
		Public 4-year	Private nonprofit 4-year	Private for-profit	Public 2-year or other
Military status as of 2017					
Veteran	3.89	4.06	3.69	2.65	1.70
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	7.63	7.45	6.21	7.78	3.57
No military service	1.23	1.09	1.03	0.53	0.57
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion					
Unmarried with no dependent children	1.33	1.23	1.10	0.40	0.58
Unmarried with dependent children	3.96	4.90	3.97	3.00	3.17
Married with no dependent children	3.59	4.05	4.06	1.82	2.87
Married with dependent children	3.67	3.70	3.74	3.25	1.50

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.3. POSTBACCALAUREATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose field of study in their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as their bachelor’s degree major and percentage distribution of the field of study of their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as bachelor’s degree major	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment								
		Computer and information sciences OR Mathematics	Engineering and engineering technology	Psychology	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Public administration and human services	Other ¹
Total	42.7	3.6	5.5	5.0	3.7	22.4	16.8	11.2	5.2	26.7
Sex										
Female	41.6	2.1	3.3	6.9	3.7	26.2	13.3	12.9	6.2	25.2
Male	44.3	5.8	8.8	2.0	3.7	16.5	22.2	8.4	3.5	28.9
Race/ethnicity ²										
White, not Hispanic or Latino	44.7	3.4	4.7	4.8	3.8	25.0	14.6	12.4	4.5	26.9
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	40.0	1.9	3.6 !	5.2	1.4 !	13.9	25.0	14.0	11.7	23.3
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	41.6	2.1	7.7	5.1	5.9	18.4	17.3	7.9	5.0	30.4
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	35.1	8.8	11.3	2.9 !	1.9 !	21.6	22.3	5.1 !	2.7 !	23.3
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	39.1	2.9 !	4.1 !	11.6	6.4 !	21.2	13.5	7.4 !	‡	29.4
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree										
23 or younger	39.4	2.6	6.2	5.0	4.2	23.5	13.5	11.9	4.1	29.1
24–29	43.9	6.0	5.4	2.8	3.5	20.0	19.6	10.2	6.9	25.5
30 or older	56.5	5.4	2.3 !	7.4	2.0 !	19.8	28.8	8.8	8.5	17.0
Highest education attained by either parent										
High school diploma or less ³	45.2	4.1	5.0	5.1	3.6	19.4	22.6	12.3	6.6	21.4
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁴	45.1	3.6	4.5	5.7	2.9	22.1	17.0	10.9	7.1	26.1
Bachelor’s degree	40.0	2.3	5.9	4.1	3.2	24.8	17.6	12.8	4.1	25.1
Graduate or professional degree	41.9	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.0	22.0	12.9	9.4	3.9	31.3
Ever received a Pell Grant										
Yes	43.8	3.8	5.1	5.7	3.4	21.1	18.5	11.2	6.7	24.5
No	41.6	3.3	5.8	4.4	4.0	23.7	15.1	11.1	3.7	28.8

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.3. POSTBACCALAUREATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose field of study in their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as their bachelor’s degree major and percentage distribution of the field of study of their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as bachelor’s degree major	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment								
		Computer and information sciences OR Mathematics	Engineering and engineering technology	Psychology	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Public administration and human services	Other ¹
Control of bachelor’s degree institution										
Public	40.5	3.3	6.4	5.0	3.0	23.2	14.1	12.0	5.4	27.5
Private nonprofit	44.7	3.4	3.9	4.7	5.8	21.8	18.6	9.6	4.9	27.4
Private for-profit	58.2	8.1	2.2	7.5	1.4	16.1	38.9	9.7	3.8	12.3
Bachelor’s degree major ⁵										
STEM major ⁶	35.7	9.8	16.7	1.9	‡	24.5	8.5	5.5	1.2 !	31.3
Computer and information sciences	58.1	58.2	‡	‡	‡	‡	19.7	1.3 !	‡	12.9 !
Engineering and engineering technology	54.2	5.6 !	59.8	‡	‡	9.9	8.7	2.4 !	‡	9.7
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	27.8	6.0	5.3	1.9 !	‡	31.2	7.2	6.9	1.4 !	39.7
General studies and other ⁷	13.1 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	14.9 !	12.1 !	26.7	‡	29.7
Social sciences	23.9	0.7 !	2.1 !	17.8	1.7 !	17.1	7.9	10.6	11.0	31.0
Humanities	30.0	‡	‡	2.5 !	29.8	7.6	10.3	19.4	‡	26.9
Health care fields	70.9	0.5 !	‡	2.2 !	‡	70.9	6.3	3.7	3.2 !	11.7
Business	70.2	0.9 !	1.5 !	1.7 !	‡	4.4	70.2	4.0 !	‡	16.5
Education	67.9	1.1 !	‡	1.5 !	2.8 !	11.6	1.6	67.9	‡	11.8
Other applied ⁸	33.2	3.0 !	1.7 !	3.2	1.6 !	19.6	8.4	6.4	16.2	39.8
Military status as of 2017										
Veteran	46.7	9.4	3.3 !	1.4 !	‡	12.3	32.9	10.5	11.2	17.9
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	42.8	2.2 !	5.2 !	‡	‡	11.8 !	30.5	‡	‡	35.6
No military service	42.5	3.3	5.6	5.2	3.9	23.0	15.9	11.3	5.0	26.9

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.3. POSTBACCALAUREATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose field of study in their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as their bachelor’s degree major and percentage distribution of the field of study of their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as bachelor’s degree major	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment								
		Computer and information sciences OR Mathematics	Engineering and engineering technology	Psychology	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Public administration and human services	Other ¹
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ⁹										
Unmarried with no dependent children	40.7	3.5	6.3	4.7	4.2	22.7	14.7	11.0	4.2	28.6
Unmarried with dependent children	56.9	1.1 !	‡	6.9	2.1 !	18.6	30.7	9.0	9.3 !	19.9
Married with no dependent children	42.3	2.9 !	2.5 !	5.2 !	2.7 !	20.6	19.5	16.1	5.9	24.6
Married with dependent children	52.7	6.3	1.8 !	7.2	1.4 !	23.9	24.7	9.1	11.2	14.3

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ “Other” includes biological and physical science and science technology; agriculture and natural resources; general studies and other; social sciences; history; personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; design and applied arts; law and legal services; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

² “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

³ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁴ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁵ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁶ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁷ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁸ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. This table excludes the 76.7 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not enroll in a postbaccalaureate degree program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion. Only postbaccalaureate enrollment at Title IV eligible institutions within the United States and Puerto Rico is included. “Postbaccalaureate degree program” refers to any degree or certificate program attended after bachelor’s degree completion, including other undergraduate degrees or certificates or graduate-level degrees or certificates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: POSTBACCALAUREATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose field of study in their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as their bachelor’s degree major and percentage distribution of the field of study of their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as bachelor’s degree major	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment								
		Computer and information sciences OR Mathematics	Engineering and engineering technology	Psychology	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Public administration and human services	Other
Total	1.07	0.36	0.46	0.47	0.41	0.90	0.86	0.65	0.46	1.05
Sex										
Female	1.34	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.99	0.96	0.64	1.29
Male	1.69	0.77	0.82	0.37	0.59	1.25	1.56	0.97	0.70	1.67
Race/ethnicity										
White, not Hispanic or Latino	1.31	0.51	0.55	0.62	0.51	1.22	1.02	0.92	0.60	1.32
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	2.81	0.54	1.11	1.21	0.66	1.69	2.53	2.00	2.07	2.88
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	3.64	0.60	2.09	1.45	1.70	2.41	2.70	1.52	1.29	3.05
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	3.86	1.98	2.40	1.32	0.82	2.70	3.46	1.74	1.24	3.17
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	4.90	1.26	2.01	3.30	2.18	3.77	2.94	2.71	†	4.35
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree										
23 or younger	1.24	0.44	0.59	0.63	0.53	1.05	0.96	0.88	0.53	1.19
24–29	3.17	1.26	1.38	0.70	1.00	2.38	2.39	1.61	1.39	2.90
30 or older	2.81	0.93	0.74	1.39	0.70	1.93	2.28	1.38	1.92	2.24
Highest education attained by either parent										
High school diploma or less	2.92	0.97	1.42	1.12	0.86	2.23	2.16	1.85	1.27	2.33
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	2.31	0.75	1.01	1.01	0.74	1.81	1.79	1.21	1.22	2.03
Bachelor’s degree	2.05	0.64	0.99	0.83	0.65	1.74	1.77	1.12	0.72	1.88
Graduate or professional degree	1.98	0.73	0.90	0.92	0.85	1.44	1.45	1.22	0.68	1.73
Ever received a Pell Grant										
Yes	1.61	0.50	0.80	0.66	0.55	1.32	1.35	0.82	0.77	1.51
No	1.57	0.52	0.55	0.65	0.69	1.18	1.23	0.98	0.52	1.43

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: POSTBACCALAUREATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose field of study in their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as their bachelor’s degree major and percentage distribution of the field of study of their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as bachelor’s degree major	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment								
		Computer and information sciences OR Mathematics	Engineering and engineering technology	Psychology	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Public administration and human services	Other
Control of bachelor’s degree institution										
Public	1.37	0.52	0.68	0.65	0.49	1.21	1.23	0.87	0.63	1.41
Private nonprofit	1.68	0.52	0.52	0.78	1.06	1.31	1.32	0.98	0.73	1.61
Private for-profit	2.45	1.11	0.32	1.07	0.41	2.08	2.98	1.53	0.98	1.27
Bachelor’s degree major										
STEM major	2.14	1.22	1.46	0.48	†	1.81	1.26	0.91	0.37	1.95
Computer and information sciences	7.22	7.22	†	†	†	†	4.67	0.64	†	5.30
Engineering and engineering technology	4.43	1.79	4.24	†	†	2.44	2.53	1.11	†	2.40
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	2.38	1.22	1.32	0.57	†	2.41	1.61	1.24	0.47	2.72
General studies and other	4.64	†	†	†	†	4.74	3.80	7.33	†	6.77
Social sciences	2.27	0.35	0.93	2.09	0.58	1.80	1.06	1.76	1.55	2.48
Humanities	3.47	†	†	1.19	3.46	1.75	2.92	3.08	†	3.19
Health care fields	2.89	0.22	†	0.81	†	2.89	1.22	1.07	1.35	1.91
Business	2.95	0.42	0.70	0.81	†	1.25	2.95	1.39	†	2.64
Education	3.72	0.44	†	0.68	1.26	3.16	0.47	3.72	†	2.52
Other applied	2.31	1.08	0.63	0.92	0.63	2.03	1.61	1.15	2.10	2.81
Military status as of 2017										
Veteran	3.81	1.73	1.10	0.51	†	2.59	3.14	2.99	3.03	3.29
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	8.43	1.08	2.37	†	†	4.41	7.43	†	†	8.30
No military service	1.11	0.38	0.49	0.51	0.44	0.92	0.90	0.67	0.46	1.07

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: POSTBACCALAUREATE FIELD OF STUDY: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage whose field of study in their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as their bachelor’s degree major and percentage distribution of the field of study of their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment was the same as bachelor’s degree major	Field of study of highest postbaccalaureate enrollment								
		Computer and information sciences OR Mathematics	Engineering and engineering technology	Psychology	Humanities	Health care fields	Business	Education	Public administration and human services	Other
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion										
Unmarried with no dependent children	1.18	0.44	0.56	0.55	0.53	1.03	0.93	0.78	0.45	1.17
Unmarried with dependent children	4.41	0.33	†	1.92	0.98	3.00	4.14	2.05	3.07	4.05
Married with no dependent children	4.10	0.91	0.91	1.91	1.01	3.01	3.38	3.20	1.70	3.65
Married with dependent children	3.71	1.73	0.60	2.14	0.61	2.90	3.57	1.54	3.00	2.53

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.4. PAYING FOR POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage who used various types of financial aid to pay for their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Federal student loans ¹	Private loans	Grants or scholarships	Assistantships or fellowships	Employer tuition assistance	Personal loan or gift	Personal funds
Total	52.2	10.8	31.9	14.1	6.4	9.7	49.7
Sex							
Female	54.0	11.1	30.5	13.8	4.8	9.9	50.3
Male	49.4	10.5	34.1	14.5	8.8	9.3	48.8
Race/ethnicity ²							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	50.8	8.7	34.7	15.0	7.8	11.5	54.8
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	70.6	13.5	27.6	9.2	4.7	3.4 !	34.7
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	58.0	14.3	28.0	16.8	4.8	4.9	43.0
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	31.3	15.7	23.9	8.9	1.7 !	10.5	47.0
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	49.5	14.6	31.2	16.4	4.0 !	11.4	40.4
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	46.6	10.6	33.4	16.3	5.8	11.5	51.4
24–29	60.1	11.0	30.2	8.6	6.5	6.2	49.4
30 or older	69.6	11.6	26.9	9.5	8.8	5.0	42.4
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less ³	57.7	8.8	31.9	11.2	7.4	5.2	42.0
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁴	64.8	12.4	28.5	12.8	7.8	7.2	47.2
Bachelor’s degree	50.4	12.4	31.1	14.4	5.6	10.9	51.7
Graduate or professional degree	40.7	9.2	35.5	16.3	5.4	12.8	54.0
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	66.4	11.1	32.2	11.7	6.7	6.0	46.0
No	38.3	10.6	31.7	16.4	6.0	13.3	53.3
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	51.8	9.3	31.0	14.6	5.8	10.2	52.0
Private nonprofit	50.7	14.2	33.9	14.7	6.9	10.0	47.6
Private for-profit	65.6	10.5	32.3	4.8	9.7	1.4 !	33.5
Bachelor’s degree major ⁵							
STEM major ⁶	45.4	11.3	32.5	17.5	5.1	8.9	49.7
Computer and information sciences	49.9	12.7 !	37.0	6.4 !	10.6 !	4.5 !	57.4
Engineering and engineering technology	37.7	10.9	32.1	28.3	8.3	7.8 !	44.7
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	47.1	11.2	32.2	15.4	3.5	9.7	50.3
General studies and other ⁷	70.3	15.4 !	32.6	‡	‡	7.8 !	37.4
Social sciences	58.1	10.1	31.5	14.8	5.7	10.7	48.6
Humanities	47.3	10.3	34.3	19.5	6.2	10.7	51.1
Health care fields	61.3	11.4	29.8	13.4	4.0	8.7	54.6
Business	48.8	11.6	30.7	8.2	10.2	8.3	44.8
Education	58.3	7.9	36.5	10.7	8.7 !	9.2	58.7
Other applied ⁸	51.6	10.2	31.0	11.3	7.6	11.9	50.2

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.4. PAYING FOR POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage who used various types of financial aid to pay for their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Federal student loans ¹	Private loans	Grants or scholarships	Assistantships or fellowships	Employer tuition assistance	Personal loan or gift	Personal funds
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	49.9	12.9	27.7	6.1 !	12.7	4.6 !	49.7
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	22.5	‡	36.4	‡	‡	‡	50.1
No military service	52.7	10.8	32.1	14.5	6.0	10.0	49.7
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ⁹							
Unmarried with no dependent children	49.1	10.4	32.7	15.0	6.0	10.6	51.0
Unmarried with dependent children	69.6	10.9	30.6	10.4 !	6.4	5.4 !	39.5
Married with no dependent children	57.4	14.2	28.9	13.1	8.8	7.3	49.3
Married with dependent children	65.6	11.5	28.7	8.2 !	7.4	6.0	44.7

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ “Federal student loans” includes subsidized and unsubsidized Direct Loans (formerly called Stafford Loans), Perkins Loans, and Graduate PLUS loans. Excludes Parent PLUS loans.

² “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

³ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁴ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁵ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁶ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁷ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁸ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. This table excludes the 76.7 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not enroll in a postbaccalaureate degree program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion. Only postbaccalaureate enrollment at Title IV eligible institutions within the United States and Puerto Rico is included. “Postbaccalaureate degree program” refers to any degree or certificate program attended after bachelor’s degree completion, including other undergraduate degrees or certificates or graduate-level degrees or certificates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.4. Standard errors for table 2.4: PAYING FOR POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage who used various types of financial aid to pay for their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Federal student loans	Private loans	Grants or scholarships	Assistantships or fellowships	Employer tuition assistance	Personal loan or gift	Personal funds
Total	0.99	0.66	1.06	0.80	0.50	0.76	1.03
Sex							
Female	1.20	0.96	1.35	0.99	0.59	0.87	1.53
Male	1.85	1.05	1.77	1.17	0.96	1.12	1.74
Race/ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	1.42	0.66	1.43	0.97	0.75	1.03	1.23
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	2.64	2.29	2.30	1.71	0.96	1.03	2.88
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	2.72	2.42	2.62	2.70	1.27	1.14	3.24
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	3.67	2.79	2.94	2.00	0.68	2.52	4.46
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	4.62	3.44	3.95	3.62	1.67	3.09	4.73
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	1.22	0.78	1.24	1.07	0.61	0.97	1.26
24–29	2.60	1.87	3.10	1.75	1.39	1.45	2.64
30 or older	2.30	1.72	2.06	1.86	1.55	1.12	2.75
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less	2.66	1.63	2.33	1.83	1.13	1.02	2.82
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	1.86	1.35	2.22	1.66	1.28	1.22	2.11
Bachelor’s degree	2.14	1.31	2.10	1.49	0.88	1.49	2.24
Graduate or professional degree	1.64	1.02	1.85	1.44	0.95	1.34	1.82
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	1.30	0.95	1.35	1.05	0.73	0.70	1.59
No	1.46	0.91	1.59	1.11	0.74	1.29	1.52
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	1.33	0.82	1.35	1.07	0.64	1.01	1.43
Private nonprofit	1.58	1.30	1.74	1.09	0.99	1.05	1.92
Private for-profit	2.55	1.16	1.77	0.97	1.27	0.60	1.94
Bachelor’s degree major							
STEM major	1.97	1.41	1.98	1.63	0.68	1.11	1.94
Computer and information sciences	6.73	5.12	7.11	2.52	3.75	1.88	7.04
Engineering and engineering technology	4.77	3.11	3.58	4.55	2.33	2.39	3.89
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	2.43	1.69	2.30	1.73	0.75	1.55	2.54
General studies and other	7.11	5.02	7.22	†	†	3.42	8.21
Social sciences	2.40	1.34	2.46	1.70	1.36	1.52	2.33
Humanities	3.51	2.14	3.87	3.45	1.66	2.58	3.80
Health care fields	2.97	1.83	2.99	2.49	0.94	1.89	3.16
Business	3.26	2.08	3.17	1.70	2.11	1.93	3.37
Education	3.85	1.53	4.36	2.25	2.68	2.30	4.39
Other applied	3.03	1.64	2.95	1.78	1.55	1.85	2.99

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S2.4. Standard errors for table 2.4: PAYING FOR POSTBACCALAUREATE EDUCATION: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who enrolled in a postbaccalaureate degree or certificate program within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, percentage who used various types of financial aid to pay for their highest postbaccalaureate enrollment, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Federal student loans	Private loans	Grants or scholarships	Assistantships or fellowships	Employer tuition assistance	Personal loan or gift	Personal funds
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	4.04	3.12	3.58	2.02	2.83	1.44	3.40
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	5.36	†	8.06	†	†	†	8.92
No military service	1.04	0.69	1.10	0.84	0.52	0.80	1.08
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Unmarried with no dependent children	1.13	0.77	1.17	0.90	0.56	0.91	1.17
Unmarried with dependent children	4.01	2.72	4.13	3.15	1.78	1.81	3.90
Married with no dependent children	3.73	2.90	3.95	2.91	1.94	1.72	4.19
Married with dependent children	3.77	2.28	3.43	2.83	1.91	1.68	3.79

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.1. NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS AND JOBS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who were ever employed within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion and among those, percentage distribution of number of employers and number of jobs, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Ever employed within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Number of employers within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Number of jobs within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion		
		One	Two	Three or more	One	Two	Three or more
Total	90.2	61.4	28.5	10.1	51.7	31.6	16.6
Sex							
Female	90.6	59.4	29.2	11.4	49.4	32.1	18.5
Male	89.7	64.1	27.6	8.2	54.9	31.0	14.1
Race/ethnicity ¹							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	92.6	60.6	29.2	10.2	50.5	32.3	17.2
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	87.0	59.3	29.1	11.6	51.4	31.7	16.9
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	87.4	61.3	28.3	10.4	51.4	31.8	16.8
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	80.6	73.9	20.6	5.5	66.0	24.9	9.1
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	89.4	57.1	30.5	12.5	47.2	32.5	20.4
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	91.0	58.4	29.9	11.7	48.7	32.9	18.5
24–29	89.3	61.4	30.8	7.8	52.0	32.9	15.1
30 or older	88.4	73.9	19.5	6.6	64.3	24.8	10.9
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less ²	88.4	64.6	26.9	8.6	55.4	30.5	14.1
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ³	91.0	59.3	30.8	9.9	49.8	33.6	16.6
Bachelor’s degree	91.1	62.5	27.5	10.0	52.8	30.5	16.8
Graduate or professional degree	89.7	60.4	28.4	11.2	50.3	31.7	17.9
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	90.3	61.0	28.7	10.2	51.3	32.4	16.3
No	90.1	61.8	28.3	9.9	52.2	30.9	17.0
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	90.6	60.5	29.4	10.1	50.7	32.3	17.0
Private nonprofit	90.3	61.8	27.6	10.6	52.7	30.7	16.6
Private for-profit	86.5	69.4	23.3	7.3	58.1	29.2	12.7
Bachelor’s degree major ⁴							
STEM major ⁵	88.8	67.3	25.1	7.6	59.0	28.5	12.5
Computer and information sciences	91.4	76.2	20.3	3.5	68.9	22.7	8.4
Engineering and engineering technology	90.4	75.6	21.1	3.3	68.3	25.4	6.3
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	87.2	60.2	28.7	11.2	51.1	31.8	17.1
General studies and other ⁶	84.2	58.3	28.2	13.5	44.0	33.2	22.8
Social sciences	88.7	56.9	31.4	11.7	46.4	34.0	19.5
Humanities	89.1	45.2	33.8	21.0	36.7	34.2	29.1
Health care fields	92.8	65.6	28.3	6.1	57.8	31.4	10.9
Business	92.3	68.5	25.3	6.2	56.0	31.1	12.9
Education	92.7	58.9	31.6	9.5	51.3	30.8	17.9
Other applied ⁷	90.1	56.2	30.8	13.0	46.9	33.2	19.8

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.1. NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS AND JOBS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who were ever employed within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion and among those, percentage distribution of number of employers and number of jobs, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Ever employed within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Number of employers within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Number of jobs within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion		
		One	Two	Three or more	One	Two	Three or more
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	86.9	69.1	23.7	7.2	59.3	28.9	11.8
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	94.5	69.2	24.3	6.5 !	60.5	29.5	10.0
No military service	90.3	61.0	28.8	10.2	51.3	31.8	16.9
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ⁸							
Unmarried with no dependent children	90.2	59.6	29.4	11.1	50.1	32.1	17.8
Unmarried with dependent children	89.5	68.0	23.2	8.8	56.9	29.5	13.6
Married with no dependent children	91.2	64.4	27.6	7.9	54.6	31.0	14.4
Married with dependent children	90.2	69.8	25.7	4.5	60.2	29.3	10.5

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

¹ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

² “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

³ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁴ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁵ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁶ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁷ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁸ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.1. Standard errors for table 3.1: NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS AND JOBS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who were ever employed within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion and among those, percentage distribution of number of employers and number of jobs, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Ever employed within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Number of employers within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Number of jobs within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion		
		One	Two	Three or more	One	Two	Three or more
Total	0.35	0.62	0.49	0.36	0.64	0.56	0.44
Sex							
Female	0.43	0.71	0.63	0.51	0.78	0.67	0.57
Male	0.55	0.88	0.84	0.46	0.91	0.82	0.61
Race/ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.34	0.74	0.59	0.46	0.76	0.68	0.56
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.06	1.84	1.56	1.29	1.96	1.83	1.50
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.11	1.58	1.51	0.92	1.56	1.45	1.24
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.68	1.97	1.87	0.95	1.99	1.87	1.29
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	1.68	2.94	2.70	1.54	2.83	2.82	2.10
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	0.42	0.78	0.67	0.50	0.81	0.74	0.60
24–29	0.81	1.19	1.19	0.70	1.34	1.35	0.92
30 or older	0.74	1.15	1.08	0.73	1.29	1.16	0.90
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less	0.87	1.31	1.22	0.79	1.36	1.25	1.04
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.61	1.14	1.19	0.65	1.21	1.16	0.75
Bachelor’s degree	0.57	1.00	0.92	0.55	1.11	1.07	0.74
Graduate or professional degree	0.63	1.14	0.88	0.70	1.12	0.95	0.87
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	0.46	0.82	0.71	0.49	0.90	0.83	0.53
No	0.56	0.86	0.68	0.56	0.90	0.75	0.69
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	0.49	0.84	0.66	0.48	0.87	0.80	0.60
Private nonprofit	0.57	0.85	0.72	0.58	0.90	0.72	0.72
Private for-profit	0.65	1.38	1.26	0.52	1.27	1.14	0.67
Bachelor’s degree major							
STEM major	0.71	1.06	1.11	0.59	1.15	1.14	0.74
Computer and information sciences	1.20	1.93	1.80	0.77	2.16	1.94	1.44
Engineering and engineering technology	1.38	1.83	1.79	0.70	2.07	1.90	0.91
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	0.96	1.41	1.41	0.96	1.42	1.42	1.18
General studies and other	3.21	4.02	3.71	2.82	4.53	4.51	3.61
Social sciences	0.86	1.51	1.37	0.90	1.31	1.21	1.21
Humanities	1.19	1.96	1.77	1.53	1.79	1.71	1.66
Health care fields	0.75	1.42	1.45	0.74	1.49	1.53	0.94
Business	0.72	1.45	1.31	0.76	1.60	1.39	1.06
Education	1.04	1.93	1.87	0.87	1.95	1.63	1.34
Other applied	0.87	1.33	1.23	0.87	1.37	1.31	1.06

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.1. Standard errors for table 3.1: NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS AND JOBS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who were ever employed within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion and among those, percentage distribution of number of employers and number of jobs, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Ever employed within 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	Number of employers within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Number of jobs within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion		
		One	Two	Three or more	One	Two	Three or more
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	1.28	2.21	1.99	1.15	2.22	1.98	1.24
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	2.09	4.30	3.95	2.24	4.53	4.45	2.45
No military service	0.36	0.64	0.51	0.38	0.66	0.57	0.46
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.40	0.72	0.55	0.44	0.76	0.67	0.54
Unmarried with dependent children	1.49	2.10	1.71	1.29	2.13	1.90	1.57
Married with no dependent children	0.86	1.74	1.72	0.89	1.84	1.74	1.21
Married with dependent children	0.92	1.72	1.67	0.85	1.69	1.70	1.23

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.2. INCOME AND BENEFITS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, annualized earned income and percent with a salaried job or employer benefits, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Annualized earned income from first full-time job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Percent who had salaried job	Percent whose employer offered benefits ¹
	25th percentile	Median	75th percentile		
Total	\$26,000	\$35,300	\$49,900	40.0	64.3
Sex					
Female	24,900	33,900	45,800	35.7	64.5
Male	27,000	38,000	53,000	45.2	64.1
Race/ethnicity ²					
White, not Hispanic or Latino	26,000	36,000	50,000	40.3	64.3
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	24,900	32,500	45,700	35.6	61.6
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	24,900	34,000	45,800	38.1	65.4
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	27,300	40,000	61,000	47.1	67.3
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	27,000	34,600	46,600	37.2	61.2
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree					
23 or younger	24,900	34,000	46,800	41.2	58.8
24–29	25,700	35,300	48,000	35.6	67.9
30 or older	31,200	42,000	58,200	41.1	79.5
Highest education attained by either parent					
High school diploma or less ³	27,000	35,300	49,900	39.7	69.1
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential ⁴	25,600	35,700	49,500	36.4	65.7
Bachelor’s degree	26,000	35,300	48,500	39.6	62.5
Graduate or professional degree	25,300	36,000	50,000	43.7	62.3
Ever received a Pell Grant					
Yes	25,400	34,900	46,800	36.1	66.2
No	26,500	37,400	52,000	43.8	62.4
Control of bachelor’s degree institution					
Public	25,700	35,000	48,000	38.7	64.1
Private nonprofit	25,700	36,600	50,000	43.4	62.3
Private for-profit	29,000	40,000	54,600	36.6	76.7
Bachelor’s degree major ⁵					
STEM major ⁶	28,100	41,600	60,000	48.0	64.5
Computer and information sciences	37,400	54,600	70,000	63.2	78.6
Engineering and engineering technology	41,600	58,000	66,000	62.1	74.9
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	22,900	31,000	41,000	32.1	51.6
General studies and other ⁷	24,300	30,900	40,000	36.7	70.6
Social sciences	22,900	31,100	40,000	36.1	58.8
Humanities	20,800	28,100	35,100	35.5	43.9
Health care fields	35,300	46,800	56,800	19.1	78.3
Business	29,100	39,000	50,000	46.7	69.4
Education	24,700	32,000	39,000	56.7	60.4
Other applied ⁸	24,600	31,200	40,000	35.0	59.0
Military status as of 2017					
Veteran	32,700	42,000	56,600	46.9	75.8
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	28,000	41,600	59,000	71.6	79.0
No military service	25,600	35,100	49,100	39.1	63.5

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.2. INCOME AND BENEFITS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, annualized earned income and percent with a salaried job or employer benefits, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Annualized earned income from first full-time job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Percent who had salaried job	Percent whose employer offered benefits ¹
	25th percentile	Median	75th percentile		
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ⁹					
Unmarried with no dependent children	24,900	35,000	47,800	39.6	60.5
Unmarried with dependent children	26,200	35,500	48,600	36.1	73.5
Married with no dependent children	27,500	37,400	50,000	41.4	70.0
Married with dependent children	32,400	43,000	58,300	43.9	81.3
Occupation of first job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion					
Business/management occupations	31,200	40,000	52,500	57.6	74.1
Life scientists	27,600	34,000	42,400	42.4	63.4
Math, computer, and physical science occupations	40,000	54,000	65,700	66.8	78.6
Engineers	45,000	57,000	65,000	70.3	83.7
Nurses	44,200	50,500	60,300	13.2	84.5
Other health care occupations ¹⁰	23,900	30,300	43,400	16.2	63.4
PreK–12 educators	25,100	34,000	39,000	71.7	66.1
Social service professionals	25,500	31,200	36,900	42.5	61.5
Sales occupations	21,800	31,200	40,000	33.8	53.2
Business support/administrative assistance	24,900	31,200	38,000	23.5	61.3
Other white-collar occupations ¹¹	23,100	31,200	42,000	47.9	56.5
Other occupations ¹²	20,800	29,100	39,100	22.3	43.9

¹ Examples include health insurance, retirement contributions, and paid vacations.

² “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

³ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁴ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁵ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁶ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁷ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁸ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

¹⁰ “Other health care occupations” includes non-nurse health care professionals and other health care occupations.

¹¹ “Other white-collar occupations” includes air transportation professionals, artists and designers, communication professionals, information professionals, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, other educators, and social scientists.

¹² “Other occupations” includes agriculture occupations; construction/mining occupations; fitters, tradesmen, and mechanics; food service occupations; military; personal care occupations; protective service occupations; sports occupations; and transportation support occupations.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. This table excludes the 42.9 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not work within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion or whose starting number of hours worked was fewer than 35 hours per week in their first job after bachelor’s degree completion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.2. Standard errors for table 3.2: INCOME AND BENEFITS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, annualized earned income and percent with a salaried job or employer benefits, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Annualized earned income from first full-time job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Percent who had salaried job	Percent whose employer offered benefits
	25th percentile	Median	75th percentile		
Total	\$290	\$350	\$500	0.73	0.65
Sex					
Female	180	520	480	0.90	0.78
Male	380	870	1,050	1.10	1.05
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic or Latino	370	540	670	0.90	0.82
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1,040	950	2,020	2.36	2.09
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	540	810	1,430	2.02	1.98
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1,090	1,080	2,130	3.02	2.38
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	1,220	1,380	2,400	3.63	3.68
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree					
23 or younger	40	590	650	0.93	0.80
24–29	610	580	1,270	1.54	1.49
30 or older	570	940	1,240	1.52	1.34
Highest education attained by either parent					
High school diploma or less	530	500	1,340	1.82	1.71
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential	520	560	900	1.39	1.31
Bachelor’s degree	710	500	1,050	1.17	1.26
Graduate or professional degree	470	730	960	1.41	1.22
Ever received a Pell Grant					
Yes	420	570	720	0.98	0.94
No	480	580	660	1.10	1.01
Control of bachelor’s degree institution					
Public	430	290	900	0.96	0.89
Private nonprofit	470	680	870	1.02	1.01
Private for-profit	490	550	1,160	1.40	1.50
Bachelor’s degree major					
STEM major	720	840	570	1.25	1.27
Computer and information sciences	1,760	2,310	2,610	2.78	2.38
Engineering and engineering technology	1,590	1,410	970	2.13	1.89
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	860	670	1,150	1.82	2.12
General studies and other	2,650	1,730	4,100	6.25	5.05
Social sciences	520	660	740	1.88	1.84
Humanities	550	770	930	2.51	2.83
Health care fields	1,230	560	920	1.35	1.47
Business	880	830	990	1.82	1.53
Education	740	850	670	2.22	2.26
Other applied	680	390	780	1.66	1.73
Military status as of 2017					
Veteran	1,150	1,370	2,490	2.66	2.26
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	2,560	3,220	4,410	4.77	5.29
No military service	350	240	740	0.76	0.66

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.2. Standard errors for table 3.2: INCOME AND BENEFITS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, annualized earned income and percent with a salaried job or employer benefits, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Annualized earned income from first full-time job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion			Percent who had salaried job	Percent whose employer offered benefits
	25th percentile	Median	75th percentile		
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion					
Unmarried with no dependent children	80	410	770	0.88	0.74
Unmarried with dependent children	990	1,090	1,620	2.71	2.32
Married with no dependent children	760	1,350	990	2.18	1.96
Married with dependent children	840	1,350	2,110	2.27	1.68
Occupation of first job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion					
Business/management occupations	350	460	1,370	1.97	1.84
Life scientists	1,760	1,150	1,270	5.22	4.44
Math, computer, and physical science occupations	1,130	1,770	1,330	2.22	2.06
Engineers	1,950	1,350	850	2.59	2.00
Nurses	700	700	1,430	1.78	1.79
Other health care occupations	500	810	1,340	1.91	2.60
PreK–12 educators	780	910	710	2.35	2.38
Social service professionals	810	580	1,070	2.97	3.20
Sales occupations	1,040	850	1,380	2.45	2.35
Business support/administrative assistance	360	660	810	1.66	1.89
Other white-collar occupations	850	610	1,230	2.08	2.02
Other occupations	380	600	1,010	1.46	1.76

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.3. OCCUPATION OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage distribution of their occupation, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Business/management occupations	Life scientists	Math, computer, and physical science occupations	Engineers	Nurses	Other health care occupations ¹	PreK–12 educators	Social service professionals	Sales occupations	Business support/administrative assistance	Other white-collar occupations ²	Other occupations ³
	Total	16.6	2.1	7.6	5.3	7.5	6.0	4.5	4.1	8.5	13.5	9.3
Sex												
Female	14.6	1.8	4.0	1.7	11.2	7.8	6.9	5.0	7.5	16.4	10.5	12.5
Male	19.0	2.3	11.8	9.6	3.1	4.0	1.7	3.0	9.7	10.0	7.8	18.0
Race/ethnicity ⁴												
White, not Hispanic or Latino	17.4	2.1	7.3	5.9	8.3	5.8	4.9	3.7	8.4	11.9	9.1	15.1
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	15.8	‡	4.5	1.1 !	7.4	5.1	5.1	5.7	8.7	20.0	6.8	18.4
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	13.8	2.3	5.5	4.8	5.0	7.3	4.3	5.6	8.5	17.3	10.4	15.4
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	15.5	2.6	16.0	6.9	5.7	7.6	1.1 !	1.8 !	8.7	14.5	10.1	9.7
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	14.9	2.6	8.9	3.2 !	4.8	5.5	4.6	7.0	10.1	10.7	13.9	13.7
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree												
23 or younger	17.1	2.5	7.8	5.8	4.1	6.1	4.8	4.0	9.6	12.7	11.1	14.4
24–29	15.3	1.6	6.8	5.1	10.2	6.2	4.7	3.6	8.2	13.9	7.0	17.4
30 or older	16.6	1.0 !	7.7	3.7	16.1	5.8	3.3	4.8	5.3	15.6	5.6	14.6
Highest education attained by either parent												
High school diploma or less ⁵	14.2	1.9	7.1	4.0	9.5	6.1	4.7	4.8	9.0	16.1	8.2	14.4
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential ⁶	15.4	1.6	7.5	5.2	9.3	7.0	4.8	4.3	7.0	14.1	7.6	16.0
Bachelor’s degree	16.8	1.6	7.7	6.4	6.0	6.0	4.1	3.6	9.9	12.3	10.0	15.6
Graduate or professional degree	18.8	3.0	7.7	5.1	6.4	5.2	4.7	3.9	8.1	12.6	10.6	13.9
Ever received a Pell Grant												
Yes	14.8	2.0	6.6	4.6	8.0	6.1	4.7	4.3	8.3	15.5	8.7	16.3
No	18.3	2.2	8.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	4.3	3.8	8.8	11.5	9.9	13.8

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.3. OCCUPATION OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage distribution of their occupation, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Business/management occupations	Life scientists	Math, computer, and physical science occupations	Engineers	Nurses	Other health-care occupations ¹	PreK–12 educators	Social service professionals	Sales occupations	Business support/administrative assistance	Other white-collar occupations ²	Other occupations ³
	Control of bachelor’s degree institution											
Public	16.3	2.1	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.1	4.8	4.0	9.4	13.5	8.6	15.2
Private nonprofit	18.0	2.3	7.5	4.0	8.8	5.7	4.3	4.3	7.4	12.9	10.7	14.1
Private for-profit	12.6	0.5 !	8.7	2.2	15.7	7.2	2.6	3.2	5.3	15.7	8.9	17.3
Bachelor’s degree major ⁷												
STEM major ⁸	9.1	6.1	20.5	18.5	1.4	7.4	1.1	1.3	5.3	8.4	6.3	14.3
Computer and information sciences	6.6	‡	64.2	2.4	0.9 !	1.4 !	‡	0.7 !	5.1	4.9	4.0 !	8.6
Engineering and engineering technology	7.3	2.3	11.9	48.8	1.9 !	2.5	‡	‡	4.0	4.0	4.7	11.9
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	11.4	10.8	9.4	3.3	1.3 !	13.4	2.2	2.2	6.3	13.0	8.4	18.3
General studies and other ⁹	9.9 !	‡	5.2 !	‡	‡	8.3 !	7.9 !	10.3 !	7.3 !	13.5 !	13.3	22.0
Social sciences	15.2	2.0 !	2.9	1.1 !	0.6 !	6.2	4.2	10.0	8.6	17.9	12.9	18.5
Humanities	12.2	0.9 !	2.5	‡	‡	2.0	5.8	4.3	12.8	18.0	20.8	19.6
Health care fields	5.5	0.9 !	0.9 !	0.6 !	52.7	16.3	1.2 !	2.7	3.1	6.4	2.6	7.2
Business	36.1	‡	5.8	1.7	1.4 !	1.7	‡	1.8	13.4	20.1	4.5	12.6
Education	3.5 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	0.9 !	54.4	3.0	3.7	3.9	18.4	10.3
Other applied ¹⁰	15.0	0.8 !	4.6	2.5	0.8 !	5.2	2.5	7.3	10.2	13.5	15.4	22.3
Military status as of 2017												
Veteran	19.3	1.6 !	9.1	5.0	10.2	4.9	1.4 !	5.8	4.5	11.0	6.8	20.5
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	17.1	‡	3.9 !	10.1 !	‡	3.3 !	‡	3.0 !	9.9 !	8.7	9.2 !	31.8
No military service	16.5	2.1	7.6	5.2	7.5	6.2	4.7	4.0	8.7	13.7	9.4	14.5

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.3. OCCUPATION OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage distribution of their occupation, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Business/management occupations	Life scientists	Math, computer, and physical science occupations	Engineers	Nurses	Other health-care occupations ¹	PreK–12 educators	Social service professionals	Sales occupations	Business support/administrative assistance	Other white-collar occupations ²	Other occupations ³
	Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹¹											
Unmarried with no dependent children	16.7	2.5	7.5	6.0	5.1	6.0	4.5	3.8	9.3	13.0	10.5	15.2
Unmarried with dependent children	15.3	‡	3.9	1.6 !	14.5	7.5	3.6	3.9	6.5	18.9	6.8	15.8
Married with no dependent children	18.0	0.8 !	10.0	4.4	11.4	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.0	15.1	5.9	12.1
Married with dependent children	15.1	0.5 !	8.2	3.3	17.4	6.8	4.6	4.5	6.8	11.5	4.9	16.4

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ “Other health care occupations” includes non-nurse health care professionals and other health care occupations.

² “Other white-collar occupations” includes air transportation professionals, artists and designers, communication professionals, information professionals, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, other educators, and social scientists.

³ “Other occupations” includes agriculture occupations; construction/mining occupations; fitters, tradesmen, and mechanics; food service occupations; military; personal care occupations; protective service occupations; sports occupations; and transportation support occupations.

⁴ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁵ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁶ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁷ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁸ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁹ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

¹⁰ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹¹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. This table excludes the 42.9 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not work within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion or whose starting number of hours worked was fewer than 35 hours per week in their first job after bachelor’s degree completion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.3. Standard errors for table 3.3: OCCUPATION OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage distribution of their occupation, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Business/management occupations	Life scientists	Math, computer, and physical science occupations	Engineers	Nurses	Other health-care occupations	PreK–12 educators	Social service professionals	Sales occupations	Business support/administrative assistance	Other white-collar occupations	Other occupations
Total	0.57	0.19	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.35	0.22	0.27	0.45	0.46	0.39	0.47
Sex												
Female	0.63	0.23	0.37	0.21	0.50	0.49	0.37	0.42	0.51	0.68	0.59	0.59
Male	0.90	0.30	0.59	0.59	0.34	0.47	0.23	0.35	0.71	0.63	0.61	0.83
Race/ethnicity												
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.69	0.22	0.42	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.27	0.28	0.53	0.59	0.48	0.65
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.56	†	0.80	0.42	1.11	0.75	0.85	0.98	1.28	1.77	1.20	1.92
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.55	0.58	0.99	0.81	0.72	1.18	0.80	0.81	1.34	1.78	1.21	1.45
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	2.04	0.63	2.16	1.19	0.99	1.34	0.38	0.69	1.90	2.27	1.51	1.73
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.48	0.74	1.96	1.10	1.23	1.44	1.39	1.98	2.12	2.44	2.50	2.49
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree												
23 or younger	0.75	0.24	0.50	0.41	0.32	0.48	0.28	0.32	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60
24–29	1.30	0.45	0.69	0.65	0.75	0.67	0.58	0.59	0.98	1.25	0.75	1.44
30 or older	1.25	0.42	0.69	0.71	1.02	0.59	0.43	0.72	0.77	1.09	0.68	1.07
Highest education attained by either parent												
High school diploma or less	1.20	0.52	0.69	0.69	0.97	0.81	0.60	0.65	1.13	1.24	0.83	1.17
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential	1.10	0.28	0.77	0.51	0.61	0.75	0.46	0.57	0.73	1.00	0.68	0.89
Bachelor’s degree	1.07	0.28	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.54	0.38	0.52	0.87	0.95	0.77	0.91
Graduate or professional degree	1.15	0.50	0.69	0.56	0.60	0.60	0.46	0.40	0.78	0.83	0.75	0.83
Ever received a Pell Grant												
Yes	0.73	0.25	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.32	0.42	0.61	0.77	0.54	0.72
No	0.80	0.27	0.52	0.46	0.46	0.51	0.30	0.37	0.62	0.59	0.55	0.66

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.3. Standard errors for table 3.3: OCCUPATION OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage distribution of their occupation, by demographic and enrollment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic and enrollment characteristics	Business/management occupations	Life scientists	Math, computer, and physical science occupations	Engineers	Nurses	Other health-care occupations	PreK–12 educators	Social service professionals	Sales occupations	Business support/administrative assistance	Other white-collar occupations	Other occupations
Control of bachelor’s degree institution												
Public	0.77	0.26	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.50	0.33	0.38	0.67	0.66	0.54	0.70
Private nonprofit	0.89	0.29	0.61	0.47	0.59	0.48	0.33	0.41	0.60	0.76	0.65	0.74
Private for-profit	0.82	0.17	0.83	0.36	1.19	0.44	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.95	0.95	0.77
Bachelor’s degree major												
STEM major	0.83	0.58	0.98	1.05	0.31	0.79	0.24	0.30	0.64	0.83	0.76	0.88
Computer and information sciences	1.47	†	2.61	0.66	0.34	0.64	†	0.35	1.34	1.00	1.31	1.46
Engineering and engineering technology	1.15	0.61	1.38	2.58	0.59	0.65	†	†	0.90	1.02	0.91	1.51
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.48	1.11	1.20	0.73	0.45	1.55	0.49	0.61	1.11	1.49	1.24	1.63
General studies and other	3.16	†	2.41	†	†	2.62	3.46	4.17	2.97	4.12	3.40	4.97
Social sciences	1.31	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.27	1.01	0.75	1.12	1.11	1.38	1.39	1.39
Humanities	1.61	0.42	0.75	†	†	0.58	1.36	0.90	1.82	2.06	1.73	1.76
Health care fields	0.68	0.33	0.28	0.23	1.68	1.40	0.43	0.56	0.65	0.91	0.58	0.95
Business	1.65	†	0.78	0.45	0.44	0.46	†	0.42	1.22	1.39	0.72	1.17
Education	1.10	†	†	†	†	0.36	1.99	0.51	0.91	0.71	1.75	1.47
Other applied	1.25	0.26	0.84	0.49	0.28	0.90	0.54	0.92	1.06	1.23	1.26	1.34
Military status as of 2017												
Veteran	2.34	0.59	1.41	1.17	1.78	0.97	0.57	1.72	1.08	1.48	1.30	1.77
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	3.67	†	1.82	3.75	†	1.36	†	1.44	3.93	2.33	3.38	4.89
No military service	0.57	0.20	0.35	0.29	0.30	0.37	0.23	0.26	0.46	0.49	0.41	0.48
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion												
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.68	0.23	0.39	0.38	0.32	0.43	0.27	0.30	0.52	0.57	0.50	0.55
Unmarried with dependent children	1.93	†	0.83	0.64	1.90	1.36	0.69	0.85	1.30	2.33	1.32	1.98
Married with no dependent children	1.83	0.31	1.34	0.78	1.31	0.96	0.76	1.12	1.18	1.71	1.04	1.40
Married with dependent children	1.67	0.24	1.09	0.81	1.56	0.97	0.75	0.94	1.34	1.55	0.87	1.48

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.4. CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage whose job had various characteristics, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Employer in same state as bachelor’s degree institution	Job required bachelor’s degree	Job closely related to bachelor’s degree program	Job part of a career
Total	71.6	44.6	35.6	60.0
Sex				
Female	72.1	43.5	33.9	59.7
Male	71.0	45.9	37.6	60.3
Race/ethnicity ¹				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	69.4	45.0	35.8	62.3
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	74.1	39.1	30.7	50.4
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	78.8	41.0	36.0	52.8
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	74.7	54.5	37.6	62.0
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	77.2	41.2	38.6	59.2
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	70.4	50.3	37.3	60.6
24–29	78.7	39.1	32.3	55.4
30 or older	67.4	31.0	33.4	63.4
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less ²	74.4	40.2	33.4	57.9
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ³	75.2	39.7	34.5	58.8
Bachelor’s degree	70.5	45.4	37.2	59.6
Graduate or professional degree	68.1	50.3	36.2	62.5
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	74.8	40.2	33.6	56.3
No	68.5	48.8	37.5	63.6
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	79.3	45.5	35.1	58.5
Private nonprofit	60.7	47.1	37.3	62.2
Private for-profit	49.5	22.7	31.8	63.1
Bachelor’s degree major ⁴				
STEM major ⁵	67.4	53.3	37.7	64.5
Computer and information sciences	67.9	51.9	28.5	73.2
Engineering and engineering technology	65.7	65.7	42.7	69.1
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	68.4	45.1	37.8	57.9
General studies and other ⁶	78.2	31.8	43.6	50.7
Social sciences	72.0	42.6	40.6	49.7
Humanities	70.3	37.7	33.1	44.5
Health care fields	72.9	35.3	26.6	74.2
Business	73.3	44.2	41.1	58.6
Education	78.2	61.2	27.3	75.0
Other applied ⁷	71.6	40.7	28.9	56.3
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	67.5	33.3	37.2	65.7
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	48.4	26.7	30.9	49.3
No military service	72.2	45.4	35.6	59.9

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.4. CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage whose job had various characteristics, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Employer in same state as bachelor’s degree institution	Job required bachelor’s degree	Job closely related to bachelor’s degree program	Job part of a career
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ⁸				
Unmarried with no dependent children	71.7	47.5	36.4	59.3
Unmarried with dependent children	75.1	31.5	30.1	54.9
Married with no dependent children	72.9	43.1	32.8	61.7
Married with dependent children	67.6	32.0	35.6	66.8
Occupation of first job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion				
Business/management occupations	69.3	53.3	40.6	62.1
Life scientists	67.3	76.2	32.1	72.3
Math, computer, and physical science occupations	69.5	62.6	38.3	75.9
Engineers	65.8	76.9	43.8	73.6
Nurses	70.2	39.6	23.3	86.6
Other health care occupations ⁹	75.5	30.5	41.6	71.1
PreK–12 educators	78.5	67.5	31.0	77.9
Social service professionals	70.5	59.8	40.7	67.8
Sales occupations	75.7	30.0	37.6	40.1
Business support/administrative assistance	72.5	32.4	38.4	45.2
Other white-collar occupations ¹⁰	68.9	54.1	33.7	69.0
Other occupations ¹¹	73.7	20.6	27.6	36.8

¹ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

² “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

³ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁴ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁵ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁶ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁷ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁸ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

⁹ “Other health care occupations” includes non-nurse health care professionals and other health care occupations.

¹⁰ “Other white-collar occupations” includes air transportation professionals, artists and designers, communication professionals, information professionals, legal professionals, postsecondary educators, other educators, and social scientists.

¹¹ “Other occupations” includes agriculture occupations; construction/mining occupations; fitters, tradesmen, and mechanics; food service occupations; military; personal care occupations; protective service occupations; sports occupations; and transportation support occupations.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. This table excludes the 42.9 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not work within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion or whose starting number of hours worked was fewer than 35 hours per week in their first job after bachelor’s degree completion. Job characteristics are for the first job held after bachelor’s degree completion. They do not include information about other jobs held after bachelor’s degree completion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.4. Standard errors for table 3.4: CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage whose job had various characteristics, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Employer in same state as bachelor’s degree institution	Job required bachelor’s degree	Job closely related to bachelor’s degree program	Job part of a career
Total	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.71
Sex				
Female	0.92	0.99	0.87	0.98
Male	0.96	1.26	1.09	0.97
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.88	0.83	0.83	0.91
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	2.02	2.22	2.17	2.43
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.54	2.42	1.95	2.05
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	2.67	2.47	2.47	2.98
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.26	3.88	3.59	3.25
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	0.82	0.85	0.92	0.96
24–29	1.22	1.62	1.46	1.52
30 or older	2.02	1.51	1.61	1.44
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less	1.56	1.77	1.53	1.41
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	1.35	1.52	1.31	1.36
Bachelor’s degree	1.20	1.17	1.30	1.33
Graduate or professional degree	1.12	1.25	1.26	1.27
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	0.97	1.01	0.93	1.02
No	0.95	0.90	1.07	0.98
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	0.78	0.95	0.97	1.00
Private nonprofit	1.11	1.11	0.98	0.99
Private for-profit	4.08	1.15	1.19	1.20
Bachelor’s degree major				
STEM major	1.21	1.32	1.41	1.25
Computer and information sciences	2.64	2.58	2.42	2.19
Engineering and engineering technology	2.18	2.09	2.35	2.27
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.85	2.17	1.98	2.02
General studies and other	4.30	5.46	5.42	5.09
Social sciences	1.71	2.11	1.77	1.92
Humanities	2.32	2.62	2.04	2.83
Health care fields	1.41	1.78	1.59	1.55
Business	1.47	1.53	1.80	1.77
Education	2.11	2.12	2.23	2.01
Other applied	1.69	1.73	1.55	1.64
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	2.93	2.79	2.51	2.53
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.47	4.98	4.84	5.76
No military service	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.73

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S3.4. Standard errors for table 3.4: CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST POSTBACCALAUREATE JOB: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients whose first job after bachelor’s degree completion was full time, percentage whose job had various characteristics, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Employer in same state as bachelor’s degree institution	Job required bachelor’s degree	Job closely related to bachelor’s degree program	Job part of a career
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.79	0.83	0.80	0.87
Unmarried with dependent children	2.52	2.37	2.42	2.39
Married with no dependent children	1.84	2.33	1.95	2.14
Married with dependent children	2.37	2.01	2.26	1.80
Occupation of first job within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion				
Business/management occupations	1.85	1.83	1.82	1.78
Life scientists	4.52	3.36	4.15	3.76
Math, computer, and physical science occupations	2.24	2.22	2.21	1.79
Engineers	2.66	2.42	2.83	2.45
Nurses	1.85	2.14	2.00	1.65
Other health care occupations	2.42	2.71	2.84	2.30
PreK–12 educators	2.24	2.53	2.45	2.36
Social service professionals	3.07	3.04	3.14	3.68
Sales occupations	2.41	2.28	2.67	2.76
Business support/administrative assistance	1.58	2.01	1.95	1.91
Other white-collar occupations	2.09	2.19	2.11	2.27
Other occupations	1.44	1.47	1.69	1.96

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.1. MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a dependent child under age 12 and, among those, percentage with child care costs and average monthly child care costs, and percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a rent or mortgage payment and average monthly rent or mortgage payment, or a car payment and average monthly car payment, as of 2017, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Monthly child care costs ¹			Monthly rent or mortgage payment		Monthly vehicle loan or lease payment	
	Percent with a dependent child under age 12	Of those with a dependent child under age 12, percent with child care costs	Average monthly child care costs ²	Percent with rent or mortgage payment	Average monthly rent or mortgage payment ³	Percent with vehicle loan or lease payment	Average monthly vehicle loan or lease payment ⁴
Total	11.2	39.8	\$560	69.4	\$920	39.5	\$390
Sex							
Female	12.5	43.2	520	69.8	920	42.0	400
Male	9.3	33.6	650	68.8	920	36.1	390
Race/ethnicity ⁵							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	10.2	40.3	570	71.5	910	40.4	380
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	20.5	42.8	550	69.3	900	44.8	410
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	12.8	37.3	540	65.8	950	42.2	410
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	4.7	15.7 !	‡	59.8	1,010	23.9	430
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	11.6	47.7	600	67.1	910	35.3	410
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	2.8	44.8	490	66.2	850	30.8	330
24–29	16.2	42.7	550	70.1	910	49.5	400
30 or older	38.5	36.6	590	81.7	1,180	61.4	500
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less ⁶	18.2	42.1	530	70.3	920	46.8	430
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁷	16.2	39.9	520	69.9	940	46.0	410
Bachelor’s degree	7.5	37.9	610	68.5	900	37.0	370
Graduate or professional degree	6.3	37.9	670	69.3	930	32.1	360
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	17.1	40.5	520	70.8	900	46.8	400
No	5.0	37.3	700	67.9	940	32.0	370
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	9.2	41.4	550	68.7	880	40.4	380
Private nonprofit	10.5	37.2	580	69.0	950	34.0	400
Private for-profit	35.5	39.1	560	79.0	1,140	57.2	510

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.1. MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a dependent child under age 12 and, among those, percentage with child care costs and average monthly child care costs, and percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a rent or mortgage payment and average monthly rent or mortgage payment, or a car payment and average monthly car payment, as of 2017, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Monthly child care costs ¹			Monthly rent or mortgage payment		Monthly vehicle loan or lease payment	
	Percent with a dependent child under age 12	Of those with a dependent child under age 12, percent with child care costs	Average monthly child care costs ²	Percent with rent or mortgage payment	Average monthly rent or mortgage payment ³	Percent with vehicle loan or lease payment	Average monthly vehicle loan or lease payment ⁴
Bachelor’s degree major ⁸							
STEM major ⁹	6.8	34.0	550	71.4	920	32.2	370
Computer and information sciences	14.4	30.3	600	75.6	1,100	44.2	410
Engineering and engineering technology	5.8	39.9	660	75.0	940	36.8	380
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	5.2	33.4	450	68.4	850	26.5	350
General studies and other ¹⁰	19.9	44.3	‡	73.2	890	45.6	400
Social sciences	7.9	40.9	550	68.1	910	36.7	360
Humanities	5.1	39.2	540	62.8	840	30.1	340
Health care fields	19.8	44.8	570	74.1	990	52.5	450
Business	14.6	41.0	600	70.1	980	45.9	420
Education	13.9	42.5	570	70.9	830	47.2	360
Other applied ¹¹	11.2	33.1	530	66.3	870	37.1	380
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	35.1	39.4	680	81.7	1,170	61.9	500
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	23.0	38.2	550	77.5	1,040	53.0	510
No military service	10.0	39.9	540	68.8	910	38.4	380
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹²							
Unmarried with no dependent children	†	†	†	65.2	840	32.1	330
Unmarried with dependent children	79.7	45.1	530	79.7	960	57.9	420
Married with no dependent children	†	†	†	83.0	1,120	57.7	460
Married with dependent children	77.8	36.0	590	84.9	1,270	73.2	550

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.1. MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a dependent child under age 12 and, among those, percentage with child care costs and average monthly child care costs, and percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a rent or mortgage payment and average monthly rent or mortgage payment, or a car payment and average monthly car payment, as of 2017, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Monthly child care costs ¹			Monthly rent or mortgage payment		Monthly vehicle loan or lease payment	
	Percent with a dependent child under age 12	Of those with a dependent child under age 12, percent with child care costs	Average monthly child care costs ²	Percent with rent or mortgage payment	Average monthly rent or mortgage payment ³	Percent with vehicle loan or lease payment	Average monthly vehicle loan or lease payment ⁴
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹³							
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	10.3	32.7	490	61.2	940	27.5	400
Lowest quarter of income	7.4	34.0	460	62.5	790	32.0	360
Lower middle quarter of income	10.2	43.9	520	69.2	820	41.6	360
Higher middle quarter of income	12.4	45.1	600	74.7	910	46.8	390
Highest quarter of income	15.4	40.3	630	79.5	1,110	49.8	440

† Not applicable.

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ Monthly child care costs are limited to those with a dependent child under age 12 for consistency with how federal tax law defines a qualifying individual for the dependent child care credit.

² Average monthly child care cost is calculated among those with child care costs.

³ Average monthly rent or mortgage payment is calculated among those with a rent or mortgage payment. Monthly rent and mortgage payment amounts include expenses directly related to monthly housing payments, such as multiple mortgage payments, construction loans, homeowner’s association fees, etc.

⁴ Average monthly vehicle loan or lease payment is calculated among those with a vehicle loan or lease payment. Monthly vehicle loan or lease payment amounts do not include car insurance payments.

⁵ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁶ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁷ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁸ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁹ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

¹⁰ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

¹¹ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹² “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

¹³ “Full-time job” includes jobs worked 35 hours or more per week. “Lowest quarter of income” includes those with incomes greater than zero but less than \$21,049; “lower middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$21,049 and \$33,900; “higher middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$33,901 and \$47,808; and those in the “highest quarter of income” had incomes of \$47,809 or more.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S4.1. Standard errors for table 4.1: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a dependent child under age 12 and, among those, percentage with child care costs and average monthly child care costs, and percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a rent or mortgage payment and average monthly rent or mortgage payment, or a car payment and average monthly car payment, as of 2017, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Monthly child care costs			Monthly rent or mortgage payment		Monthly vehicle loan or lease payment	
	Percent with a dependent child under age 12	Of those with a dependent child under age 12, percent with child care costs	Average monthly child care costs	Percent with rent or mortgage payment	Average monthly rent or mortgage payment	Percent with vehicle loan or lease payment	Average monthly vehicle loan or lease payment
Total	0.33	1.34	\$20	0.47	\$7	0.48	\$4
Sex							
Female	0.46	1.69	18	0.58	8	0.63	5
Male	0.46	2.50	51	0.78	11	0.81	6
Race/ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.40	1.89	30	0.60	8	0.61	5
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.27	3.42	33	1.62	20	1.65	10
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.05	3.08	43	1.34	19	1.57	11
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	0.70	4.99	†	1.87	33	1.77	22
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	1.66	7.12	83	2.25	30	2.99	19
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	0.22	4.11	48	0.58	7	0.54	4
24–29	0.79	2.64	27	1.22	13	1.36	9
30 or older	1.38	1.81	31	1.01	16	1.26	10
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less	0.95	2.60	28	1.10	16	1.43	9
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.83	2.24	24	1.02	13	0.99	8
Bachelor’s degree	0.52	3.38	74	0.91	11	0.92	7
Graduate or professional degree	0.43	3.25	47	0.86	12	0.86	7
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	0.54	1.60	16	0.64	9	0.73	6
No	0.34	3.18	65	0.71	8	0.62	7
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	0.43	2.27	32	0.65	9	0.65	6
Private nonprofit	0.53	2.61	37	0.79	11	0.79	9
Private for-profit	1.68	1.51	17	0.86	12	1.21	9

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S4.1. Standard errors for table 4.1: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a dependent child age 12 and, among those, percentage with child care costs and average monthly child care costs, and percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with a rent or mortgage payment and average monthly rent or mortgage payment, or a car payment and average monthly car payment, as of 2017, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Monthly child care costs			Monthly rent or mortgage payment		Monthly vehicle loan or lease payment	
	Percent with a dependent child under age 12	Of those with a dependent child under age 12, percent with child care costs	Average monthly child care costs	Percent with rent or mortgage payment	Average monthly rent or mortgage payment	Percent with vehicle loan or lease payment	Average monthly vehicle loan or lease payment
Bachelor’s degree major							
STEM major	0.51	4.25	44	0.92	12	0.94	8
Computer and information sciences	1.18	4.90	77	1.93	36	2.37	17
Engineering and engineering technology	0.92	7.91	57	1.46	21	1.78	13
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	0.69	7.40	75	1.41	18	1.30	11
General studies and other	3.31	8.21	†	3.77	45	4.32	23
Social sciences	0.72	4.14	56	1.17	17	1.40	9
Humanities	0.74	7.33	88	1.74	21	1.67	12
Health care fields	1.12	3.05	29	1.31	16	1.41	11
Business	0.94	3.22	54	1.31	19	1.19	11
Education	1.18	4.12	43	1.66	17	1.83	9
Other applied	0.78	3.15	68	1.16	14	1.34	9
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	1.85	3.37	40	1.75	27	2.25	14
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.07	7.72	52	3.45	65	4.56	39
No military service	0.32	1.56	23	0.49	7	0.49	4
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Unmarried with no dependent children	†	†	†	0.53	6	0.60	3
Unmarried with dependent children	1.47	2.48	26	1.76	23	2.16	12
Married with no dependent children	†	†	†	1.33	20	1.52	14
Married with dependent children	1.53	1.67	31	1.54	23	1.59	15
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	0.69	3.34	27	1.25	16	1.02	9
Lowest quarter of income	0.57	4.25	38	1.22	16	1.25	9
Lower middle quarter of income	0.68	3.30	47	1.12	12	1.21	8
Higher middle quarter of income	0.72	3.02	40	1.03	13	1.32	8
Highest quarter of income	0.80	2.55	44	0.98	15	1.11	8

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.2. DEBT AND SAVINGS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with various financial assets and liabilities, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Credit card usage			Percent had employer-based retirement account ²	Percent had non-employer-based retirement account ³	Percent had no retirement account	Could certainly or probably come up with \$2,000 in the event of an unexpected expense in the next month
	Percent who had a credit card	Of those with a credit card, percent who carried a balance	Average credit card balance ¹				
Total	81.1	36.4	\$4,800	50.2	18.6	43.4	76.6
Sex							
Female	81.2	40.4	4,500	49.0	15.9	45.5	72.6
Male	81.0	31.1	5,300	51.8	22.2	40.6	82.0
Race/ethnicity ⁴							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	81.3	32.9	4,800	53.7	20.7	39.5	81.7
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	75.2	57.8	4,400	46.9	14.4	48.8	54.2
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	82.6	46.1	5,100	45.2	13.3	49.5	65.1
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	86.0	22.7	5,300	39.5	18.4	53.3	81.7
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	78.7	42.2	5,200	40.6	12.5	52.3	76.2
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	79.7	27.1	2,900	47.1	17.5	46.1	80.4
24–29	83.2	44.8	4,700	50.9	17.6	43.3	71.8
30 or older	84.5	61.3	8,200	61.5	24.1	32.6	67.7
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less ⁵	82.5	50.2	5,300	52.2	16.2	43.5	66.9
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁶	80.7	43.9	5,500	50.4	16.7	44.4	72.3
Bachelor’s degree	82.2	31.5	4,100	50.9	18.9	42.1	78.6
Graduate or professional degree	79.7	26.8	4,100	48.1	21.2	43.8	84.0
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	81.5	47.0	4,900	49.1	15.5	45.8	67.3
No	80.8	25.4	4,600	51.3	21.7	40.9	86.3
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	81.9	36.3	4,300	50.7	18.0	43.1	77.7
Private nonprofit	79.6	31.6	5,200	48.4	19.5	44.5	77.7
Private for-profit	80.8	62.3	7,000	53.6	19.8	40.8	59.2

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.2. DEBT AND SAVINGS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with various financial assets and liabilities, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Credit card usage			Percent had employer-based retirement account ²	Percent had non-employer-based retirement account ³	Percent had no retirement account	Could certainly or probably come up with \$2,000 in the event of an unexpected expense in the next month
	Percent who had a credit card	Of those with a credit card, percent who carried a balance	Average credit card balance ¹				
Bachelor’s degree major ⁷							
STEM major ⁸	82.5	26.3	4,800	49.0	19.4	44.0	84.3
Computer and information sciences	83.3	34.4	5,700	64.2	21.3	31.2	81.9
Engineering and engineering technology	87.2	20.5	5,700	62.8	25.1	30.9	88.8
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	79.9	27.2	4,000	37.5	15.9	54.4	82.6
General studies and other ⁹	76.8	51.7	5,700	58.8	18.3	36.2	63.1
Social sciences	76.6	37.2	4,100	39.2	14.8	54.5	72.5
Humanities	75.8	36.3	3,600	32.2	16.3	59.2	71.7
Health care fields	87.2	44.0	5,800	64.5	21.3	31.1	76.3
Business	84.2	38.3	5,300	61.2	21.6	32.5	79.3
Education	78.6	36.0	3,900	61.0	17.7	33.6	74.0
Other applied ¹⁰	79.8	39.8	4,700	44.3	16.9	49.2	72.6
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	85.0	57.7	9,600	61.7	28.4	30.9	77.3
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	87.1	35.5	8,200	64.5	35.5	27.4	86.0
No military service	80.9	35.6	4,400	49.5	17.9	44.1	76.4
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹¹							
Unmarried with no dependent children	79.8	31.3	3,700	47.5	18.0	45.7	78.2
Unmarried with dependent children	79.6	62.0	6,100	53.1	12.6	42.9	53.2
Married with no dependent children	85.5	39.2	5,900	57.8	21.3	36.7	82.3
Married with dependent children	89.2	59.8	8,100	64.1	24.8	29.9	72.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.2. DEBT AND SAVINGS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with various financial assets and liabilities, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Credit card usage			Percent had employer-based retirement account ²	Percent had non-employer-based retirement account ³	Percent had no retirement account	Could certainly or probably come up with \$2,000 in the event of an unexpected expense in the next month
	Percent who had a credit card	Of those with a credit card, percent who carried a balance	Average credit card balance ¹				
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹²							
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	75.7	35.1	4,500	28.6	13.8	63.8	72.1
Lowest quarter of income	75.2	38.1	3,900	29.0	12.7	62.7	72.0
Lower middle quarter of income	80.1	39.9	4,000	46.0	16.4	47.0	72.3
Higher middle quarter of income	85.4	37.2	5,000	67.8	21.4	27.5	79.9
Highest quarter of income	89.5	32.3	6,700	79.8	28.6	15.7	86.8

¹ Average credit card balance is calculated across all credit cards among those who carry a balance over on their credit card(s) month to month.

² Includes employer-based retirement accounts such as 401(k), 403(b), and pensions.

³ Includes non-employer-based retirement accounts such as individual retirement accounts.

⁴ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁵ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁶ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁷ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁸ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁹ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

¹⁰ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹¹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

¹² “Full-time job” includes jobs worked 35 hours or more per week. “Lowest quarter of income” includes those with incomes greater than zero but less than \$21,049; “lower middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$21,049 and \$33,900; “higher middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$33,901 and \$47,808; and those in the “highest quarter of income” had incomes of \$47,809 or more.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S4.2. Standard errors for table 4.2: DEBT AND SAVINGS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with various financial assets and liabilities, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Credit card usage			Percent had employer-based retirement account	Percent had non-employer-based retirement account	Percent had no retirement account	Could certainly or probably come up with \$2,000 in the event of an unexpected expense in the next month
	Percent who had a credit card	Of those with a credit card, percent who carried a balance	Average credit card balance				
Total	0.42	0.60	\$130	0.55	0.43	0.58	0.41
Sex							
Female	0.52	0.80	150	0.71	0.51	0.72	0.54
Male	0.70	0.84	240	0.90	0.70	0.92	0.63
Race/ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.50	0.74	150	0.65	0.54	0.66	0.46
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.38	1.80	280	1.66	1.13	1.69	1.87
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.09	1.60	320	1.61	0.88	1.48	1.35
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.40	1.74	1,020	1.78	1.50	1.74	1.46
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	1.97	3.00	530	2.47	1.59	2.57	2.05
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	0.56	0.67	90	0.62	0.54	0.70	0.50
24–29	0.88	1.37	230	1.19	0.92	1.16	1.07
30 or older	0.91	1.37	360	1.39	0.97	1.31	1.12
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less	0.95	1.30	230	1.38	0.95	1.40	1.23
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.85	1.27	310	1.09	0.82	1.10	0.87
Bachelor’s degree	0.74	1.02	180	0.96	0.80	1.02	0.95
Graduate or professional degree	0.78	1.01	240	1.10	0.84	1.15	0.71
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	0.61	0.96	160	0.82	0.56	0.83	0.68
No	0.63	0.72	220	0.77	0.67	0.81	0.49
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	0.58	0.83	170	0.75	0.59	0.78	0.58
Private nonprofit	0.68	0.87	290	0.73	0.63	0.74	0.61
Private for-profit	0.91	0.90	210	1.23	0.71	1.17	0.75

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S4.2. Standard errors for table 4.2: DEBT AND SAVINGS: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with various financial assets and liabilities, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Credit card usage			Percent had employer-based retirement account	Percent had non-employer-based retirement account	Percent had no retirement account	Could certainly or probably come up with \$2,000 in the event of an unexpected expense in the next month
	Percent who had a credit card	Of those with a credit card, percent who carried a balance	Average credit card balance				
Bachelor’s degree major							
STEM major	0.77	0.93	250	1.06	0.83	1.08	0.73
Computer and information sciences	1.93	2.38	370	2.21	1.86	2.08	1.56
Engineering and engineering technology	1.56	1.76	530	1.82	1.64	1.89	1.17
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.13	1.43	360	1.44	1.16	1.50	1.11
General studies and other	3.81	4.51	940	4.05	3.10	3.89	3.62
Social sciences	1.25	1.65	420	1.45	1.03	1.49	1.26
Humanities	1.51	1.95	250	1.65	1.24	1.62	1.51
Health care fields	0.94	1.42	380	1.24	1.08	1.23	1.10
Business	1.01	1.43	270	1.29	1.11	1.29	1.04
Education	1.46	1.99	290	1.98	1.20	1.88	1.69
Other applied	1.04	1.60	300	1.38	1.08	1.33	1.09
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	1.58	2.37	690	2.28	1.82	2.10	1.63
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	3.62	4.78	1,480	4.12	4.50	4.28	2.95
No military service	0.43	0.61	120	0.57	0.43	0.60	0.42
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.52	0.69	110	0.63	0.49	0.68	0.50
Unmarried with dependent children	1.79	2.36	500	2.15	1.27	2.11	2.11
Married with no dependent children	1.15	1.78	420	1.74	1.55	1.70	1.31
Married with dependent children	1.00	2.02	530	1.68	1.62	1.60	1.35
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	1.12	1.32	240	1.12	0.78	1.22	1.10
Lowest quarter of income	0.99	1.18	340	1.08	0.85	1.23	1.00
Lower middle quarter of income	1.03	1.23	210	1.11	0.86	1.10	1.02
Higher middle quarter of income	0.85	1.23	250	1.18	1.09	1.14	1.01
Highest quarter of income	0.74	1.21	400	0.85	1.02	0.75	0.68

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.1. CUMULATIVE AMOUNT BORROWED AND PERCENT OWED: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal loans for postsecondary education, average amount borrowed, and ratio of amount owed 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion to amount borrowed, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total federal loans		Undergraduate federal loans ¹		Graduate federal loans ²		Average ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed ⁶
	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ³	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ⁴	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ⁵	
Total	68.0	\$30,800	66.6	\$27,400	10.4	\$25,600	91.7
Sex							
Female	71.1	31,700	69.6	28,100	11.7	25,300	93.3
Male	63.9	29,400	62.5	26,500	8.7	26,100	89.4
Race/ethnicity ⁷							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	67.7	29,900	66.1	26,700	9.8	26,400	89.3
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	86.3	39,500	85.7	34,800	17.3	25,100	103.0
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	70.1	28,200	67.7	25,700	11.3	21,400	94.6
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	43.9	26,500	43.0	22,700	5.8	32,100	81.4
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	71.3	31,000	70.4	28,300	9.4	22,400	97.9
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	62.9	26,500	61.0	23,100	9.6	26,700	90.4
24–29	73.5	33,900	72.5	31,100	8.8	26,500	95.2
30 or older	81.8	40,500	81.4	36,300	16.1	22,200	91.7
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less ⁸	72.0	34,200	70.8	30,900	12.2	22,800	95.5
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁹	79.5	32,800	78.1	29,200	13.2	24,600	92.8
Bachelor’s degree	66.7	28,400	65.4	25,500	8.7	26,400	89.7
Graduate or professional degree	57.2	28,600	55.4	25,100	8.7	28,300	90.1
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	84.9	33,500	83.8	30,300	13.3	23,000	94.9
No	50.6	26,000	48.7	22,400	7.4	30,500	86.2
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	66.2	28,900	64.4	25,700	10.1	25,300	91.2
Private nonprofit	68.8	31,300	67.7	27,600	10.5	27,000	91.0
Private for-profit	84.3	44,200	83.8	40,700	13.7	22,700	98.8

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.1. CUMULATIVE AMOUNT BORROWED AND PERCENT OWED: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal loans for postsecondary education, average amount borrowed, and ratio of amount owed 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion to amount borrowed, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total federal loans		Undergraduate federal loans ¹		Graduate federal loans ²		Average ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed ⁶
	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ³	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ⁴	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ⁵	
Bachelor’s degree major ¹⁰							
STEM major ¹¹	61.4	29,300	59.1	25,200	9.6	31,900	87.2
Computer and information sciences	65.8	31,600	65.6	30,000	5.0	21,400	86.3
Engineering and engineering technology	55.7	26,700	55.3	25,400	4.3	19,800	82.5
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	63.0	29,800	59.3	23,600	13.6	35,000	89.6
General studies and other ¹²	78.2	32,100	76.8	29,100	12.9	21,600	95.6
Social sciences	68.0	31,400	66.3	26,900	13.6	26,000	95.1
Humanities	65.5	28,900	64.1	26,500	9.6	20,500	96.9
Health care fields	78.7	34,600	77.0	30,100	14.4	28,400	88.0
Business	67.0	28,900	66.2	27,200	7.0	20,000	90.0
Education	72.7	31,500	72.1	28,800	11.3	18,700	96.3
Other applied ¹³	69.6	31,800	68.3	28,800	9.9	24,800	94.5
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	65.9	31,000	64.0	27,100	13.0	23,300	85.4
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	57.3	25,000	56.4	24,300	3.6	‡	85.0
No military service	68.3	30,800	66.8	27,500	10.4	25,800	92.1
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹⁴							
Unmarried with no dependent children	65.5	28,900	64.0	25,600	9.4	26,900	91.9
Unmarried with dependent children	84.7	40,400	84.5	36,400	15.6	22,300	97.5
Married with no dependent children	68.3	31,800	66.2	28,600	11.0	25,400	89.7
Married with dependent children	79.2	36,900	78.3	33,300	15.0	21,000	88.4

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.1. CUMULATIVE AMOUNT BORROWED AND PERCENT OWED: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal loans for postsecondary education, average amount borrowed, and ratio of amount owed 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion to amount borrowed, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total federal loans		Undergraduate federal loans ¹		Graduate federal loans ²		Average ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed ⁶
	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ³	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ⁴	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed ⁵	
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹⁵							
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	63.1	34,200	59.7	27,400	17.0	30,900	94.5
Lowest quarter of income	69.2	30,800	67.0	26,300	14.4	25,200	93.7
Lower middle quarter of income	71.5	30,600	71.1	28,300	7.4	23,600	95.8
Higher middle quarter of income	71.4	29,200	70.5	27,700	7.0	18,800	91.8
Highest quarter of income	65.1	29,300	64.7	27,500	6.2	21,900	82.5

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ “Undergraduate federal loans” includes subsidized and unsubsidized Direct Loans (formerly called Stafford Loans) and Perkins Loans. Excludes Parent PLUS loans.

² “Graduate federal loans” includes subsidized and unsubsidized Direct Loans (formerly called Stafford Loans), Perkins Loans, and Graduate PLUS loans taken out to pay for any education above the bachelor’s degree level, including professional practice doctoral programs such as law, medicine, etc.

³ Amount borrowed is calculated among those who took out either undergraduate or graduate federal loans and includes both their undergraduate and graduate federal loan amounts.

⁴ Amount borrowed is calculated among those who took out undergraduate federal loans and includes only their undergraduate federal loan amounts.

⁵ Amount borrowed is calculated among those who took out graduate federal loans and includes only their graduate federal loan amounts.

⁶ Includes respondents who had paid off their loans as of 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion and owed \$0. The ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed may be over 100 percent because the amount owed includes interest accrued while loans are in deferment, causing the borrower to owe more than the original amount borrowed.

⁷ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁸ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁹ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

¹⁰ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

¹¹ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

¹² “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

¹³ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹⁴ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

¹⁵ “Full-time job” includes jobs worked 35 hours or more per week. “Lowest quarter of income” includes those with incomes greater than zero but less than \$21,049; “lower middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$21,049 and \$33,900; “higher middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$33,901 and \$47,808; and those in the “highest quarter of income” had incomes of \$47,809 or more.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.1. Standard errors for table 5.1: CUMULATIVE AMOUNT BORROWED AND PERCENT OWED: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal loans for postsecondary education, average amount borrowed, and ratio of amount owed 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion to amount borrowed, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total federal loans		Undergraduate federal loans		Graduate federal loans		Average ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed
	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed	
Total	0.14	\$140	0.07	\$40	0.29	\$670	0.37
Sex							
Female	0.45	270	0.44	170	0.44	910	0.49
Male	0.58	360	0.58	250	0.46	1,050	0.69
Race/ethnicity							
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.38	230	0.38	150	0.33	880	0.51
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.16	760	1.17	590	1.20	1,730	0.92
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.17	620	1.21	510	0.83	1,560	1.08
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.89	960	1.88	740	0.80	3,200	2.16
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.08	1,040	2.00	950	1.34	2,630	1.77
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree							
23 or younger	0.45	250	0.41	160	0.37	760	0.54
24–29	1.04	530	1.04	380	0.65	2,290	0.85
30 or older	0.98	570	0.95	460	0.89	1,030	1.14
Highest education attained by either parent							
High school diploma or less	1.01	520	1.02	450	0.77	1,690	1.02
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.75	390	0.73	310	0.65	1,150	0.75
Bachelor’s degree	0.75	420	0.71	300	0.55	1,350	0.77
Graduate or professional degree	0.77	460	0.78	290	0.55	1,700	0.84
Ever received a Pell Grant							
Yes	0.45	220	0.44	120	0.48	870	0.47
No	0.50	370	0.47	220	0.40	1,250	0.80
Control of bachelor’s degree institution							
Public	0.20	200	0.10	50	0.41	960	0.53
Private nonprofit	0.19	270	0.10	40	0.50	1,060	0.59
Private for-profit	0.13	280	0.07	110	1.10	1,570	0.35

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.1. Standard errors for table 5.1: CUMULATIVE AMOUNT BORROWED AND PERCENT OWED: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal loans for postsecondary education, average amount borrowed, and ratio of amount owed 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion to amount borrowed, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total federal loans		Undergraduate federal loans		Graduate federal loans		Average ratio of amount owed to amount borrowed
	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed	Percent who borrowed	Amount borrowed	
Bachelor’s degree major							
STEM major	0.96	590	0.93	370	0.64	1,830	0.92
Computer and information sciences	2.37	1,070	2.37	950	1.08	3,280	2.29
Engineering and engineering technology	2.00	860	1.99	830	0.80	1,970	2.17
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.38	910	1.26	490	1.10	2,200	1.11
General studies and other	3.18	1,910	3.15	1,580	2.72	3,110	3.37
Social sciences	1.31	670	1.28	460	0.97	1,320	0.85
Humanities	1.55	700	1.59	590	1.10	2,130	1.29
Health care fields	1.11	780	1.13	470	1.11	2,300	0.95
Business	0.95	440	0.95	390	0.64	1,480	1.12
Education	1.62	740	1.58	640	1.21	1,530	1.10
Other applied	1.12	570	1.12	420	0.81	1,610	0.95
Military status as of 2017							
Veteran	2.17	1,160	2.06	940	1.38	2,440	2.11
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.57	1,750	4.60	1,760	1.06	†	4.24
No military service	0.17	160	0.12	50	0.31	700	0.37
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.31	240	0.27	140	0.35	790	0.45
Unmarried with dependent children	1.49	930	1.52	760	1.35	1,400	1.35
Married with no dependent children	1.45	890	1.40	640	1.20	2,430	1.43
Married with dependent children	1.51	880	1.45	730	1.23	1,780	1.75
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion							
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	1.13	580	1.07	430	0.88	1,320	0.84
Lowest quarter of income	1.01	490	1.00	350	0.84	1,230	0.80
Lower middle quarter of income	0.98	500	0.99	380	0.59	1,750	0.71
Higher middle quarter of income	1.03	410	1.01	330	0.60	1,420	1.05
Highest quarter of income	0.95	480	0.96	380	0.50	2,310	1.09

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.2. MONTHLY FEDERAL LOAN PAYMENT: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who were in repayment and monthly payment amount 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Percent with federal loans in repayment	Total amount of monthly federal student loan payments ¹		
		25th percentile	Median	75th percentile
Total	79.3	\$80	\$190	\$290
Sex				
Female	79.5	70	180	290
Male	79.1	90	200	300
Race/ethnicity ²				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	78.4	90	200	290
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	85.2	40	170	360
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	80.4	50	160	260
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	70.4	90	170	290
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	83.2	80	190	320
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	76.2	90	190	290
24–29	86.9	60	180	320
30 or older	79.7	70	200	380
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less ³	81.8	70	190	310
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁴	80.9	70	190	300
Bachelor’s degree	78.4	80	190	290
Graduate or professional degree	76.6	90	190	290
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	82.5	60	180	300
No	73.8	110	200	290
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	78.6	80	180	290
Private nonprofit	79.0	80	200	290
Private for-profit	86.7	60	230	400
Bachelor’s degree major ⁵				
STEM major ⁶	73.4	90	190	290
Computer and information sciences	81.6	110	220	340
Engineering and engineering technology	73.6	130	220	310
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	70.9	80	170	280
General studies and other ⁷	82.7	50	160	280
Social sciences	78.4	60	180	290
Humanities	82.7	50	170	280
Health care fields	78.7	100	210	320
Business	82.1	90	180	290
Education	80.8	70	200	310
Other applied ⁸	81.6	60	180	300

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.2. MONTHLY FEDERAL LOAN PAYMENT: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who were in repayment and monthly payment amount 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Percent with federal loans in repayment	Total amount of monthly federal student loan payments ¹		
		25th percentile	Median	75th percentile
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	72.6	70	190	330
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	79.2	90 !	180	280
No military service	79.6	80	190	290
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ⁹				
Unmarried with no dependent children	79.1	80	190	290
Unmarried with dependent children	84.3	‡	140	340
Married with no dependent children	77.6	80	190	300
Married with dependent children	79.1	100	210	370
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹⁰				
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	70.2	50	180	300
Lowest quarter of income	73.2	50	170	290
Lower middle quarter of income	85.9	60	170	290
Higher middle quarter of income	85.9	100	190	290
Highest quarter of income	80.3	120	220	320

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

‡ Reporting standards not met either because the standard error is greater than 50 percent of the estimate or because there were too few cases for a reliable estimate.

¹ Includes monthly payments of \$0 for federal loans under an income-driven repayment plan.

² “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

³ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁴ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁵ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁶ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁷ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁸ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

¹⁰ “Full-time job” includes jobs worked 35 hours or more per week. “Lowest quarter of income” includes those with incomes greater than zero but less than \$21,049; “lower middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$21,049 and \$33,900; “higher middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$33,901 and \$47,808; and those in the “highest quarter of income” had incomes of \$47,809 or more.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. This table excludes the 26.6 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not take out federal student loans within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.2. Standard errors for table 5.2: MONTHLY FEDERAL LOAN PAYMENT: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who were in repayment and monthly payment amount 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Percent with federal loans in repayment	Total amount of monthly federal student loan payments		
		25th percentile	Median	75th percentile
Total	0.45	\$3	\$3	\$1
Sex				
Female	0.63	4	4	2
Male	0.78	6	4	3
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.62	4	3	1
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.11	15	12	20
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.50	3	8	9
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	2.55	19	15	6
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.19	18	16	16
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	0.62	4	4	2
24–29	0.88	5	7	10
30 or older	1.32	8	6	18
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less	1.32	8	7	9
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	0.98	7	6	5
Bachelor’s degree	0.98	5	6	2
Graduate or professional degree	1.01	6	5	4
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	0.60	4	4	4
No	0.88	6	4	2
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	0.65	3	4	3
Private nonprofit	0.83	7	5	2
Private for-profit	0.69	9	6	10
Bachelor’s degree major				
STEM major	1.16	9	7	3
Computer and information sciences	2.43	13	15	20
Engineering and engineering technology	2.61	17	14	11
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.42	7	9	8
General studies and other	3.37	14	20	28
Social sciences	1.27	7	7	4
Humanities	1.68	5	9	8
Health care fields	1.35	9	7	9
Business	1.26	8	6	7
Education	1.94	10	10	11
Other applied	1.13	9	9	4

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.2. Standard errors for table 5.2: MONTHLY FEDERAL LOAN PAYMENT: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who were in repayment and monthly payment amount 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Percent with federal loans in repayment	Total amount of monthly federal student loan payments		
		25th percentile	Median	75th percentile
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	2.31	14	12	18
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	3.58	33	23	29
No military service	0.47	3	3	1
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.51	3	3	1
Unmarried with dependent children	1.68	9	13	28
Married with no dependent children	1.82	10	9	11
Married with dependent children	1.84	9	12	19
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Lowest quarter of income	1.18	3	8	8
Lower middle quarter of income	1.28	3	6	4
Higher middle quarter of income	0.89	7	7	4
Highest quarter of income	0.97	6	6	4
	1.22	7	6	7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.3. FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT PLAN: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with federal student loans in repayment, percentage distribution of their federal loan repayment plan 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Standard ¹	Graduated ²	Income driven ³	Other or multiple ⁴
Total	61.7	12.0	22.7	3.5
Sex				
Female	59.1	12.3	24.9	3.7
Male	65.7	11.6	19.4	3.3
Race/ethnicity ⁵				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	64.1	11.8	20.7	3.5
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	50.6	12.0	32.8	4.6
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	57.7	13.4	25.9	2.9
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	72.3	12.6	13.1	2.0 !
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	63.2	11.3	21.7	3.7 !
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	69.2	11.6	17.8	1.4
24–29	54.0	11.5	29.6	4.9
30 or older	49.5	14.0	28.5	8.1
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less ⁶	57.1	12.2	26.1	4.5
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁷	57.4	12.9	25.7	4.0
Bachelor’s degree	66.2	10.9	19.4	3.5
Graduate or professional degree	65.4	12.1	20.3	2.1
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	55.9	12.2	27.6	4.4
No	73.0	11.8	13.4	1.9
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	62.6	12.3	21.8	3.2
Private nonprofit	63.6	11.1	22.0	3.3
Private for-profit	48.1	13.0	32.2	6.7
Bachelor’s degree major ⁸				
STEM major ⁹	69.3	11.2	17.0	2.4
Computer and information sciences	63.6	10.3	20.9	5.2
Engineering and engineering technology	73.3	12.5	11.0	3.1 !
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	69.4	10.9	18.5	1.1 !
General studies and other ¹⁰	56.6	13.9	24.8	4.8 !
Social sciences	61.3	11.3	24.8	2.5
Humanities	61.0	9.0	27.9	2.1 !
Health care fields	59.4	14.6	20.2	5.8
Business	60.1	12.9	22.9	4.1
Education	61.7	8.7	24.1	5.4
Other applied ¹¹	58.6	13.0	25.3	3.2
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	60.1	14.1	21.0	4.8
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	66.9	14.1 !	15.5	3.5 !
No military service	61.7	11.9	22.9	3.5

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.3. FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT PLAN: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with federal student loans in repayment, percentage distribution of their federal loan repayment plan 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Standard ¹	Graduated ²	Income driven ³	Other or multiple ⁴
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹²				
Unmarried with no dependent children	64.4	11.8	21.4	2.4
Unmarried with dependent children	47.5	9.8	36.9	5.9
Married with no dependent children	61.0	12.2	21.9	4.9
Married with dependent children	53.2	15.8	22.2	8.8
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹³				
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	60.3	10.6	26.7	2.4
Lowest quarter of income	61.7	10.7	24.6	3.0
Lower middle quarter of income	57.0	12.5	26.8	3.8
Higher middle quarter of income	61.5	12.8	22.2	3.5
Highest quarter of income	68.7	13.1	13.4	4.7

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

¹ All of the student’s loans are in a standard repayment plan. Under these plans, payments are a fixed amount that ensures loans are paid off within 10 years (within 10 to 30 years for consolidation loans).

² All of the student’s loans are in a graduated repayment plan. Under these plans, payments are lower at first and then increase, usually every 2 years, and are for an amount that will ensure loans are paid off within 10 years (within 10 to 30 years for consolidation loans).

³ All of the student’s loans are in income-driven repayment plans. These include income-contingent, income-based, revised pay-as-you-earn, and pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) repayment plans. Under these plans, payments are a certain percentage of discretionary income, and after the required payments are made for 20–25 years, any remaining balance is forgiven. Income-based repayment and PAYE repayment plans have unique qualification requirements based on income and family size.

⁴ All of the student’s loans are in other repayment plans, or the student has multiple loans in repayment plans spanning multiple categories. “Other” repayment plans include alternative repayment plans and plans that cannot be categorized as standard, graduated, or income driven. Alternative repayment plan payment amounts and repayment periods vary, and all require documentation of exceptional circumstances.

⁵ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁶ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁷ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁸ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁹ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

¹⁰ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

¹¹ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹² “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

¹³ “Full-time job” includes jobs worked 35 hours or more per week. “Lowest quarter of income” includes those with incomes greater than zero but less than \$21,049; “lower middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$21,049 and \$33,900; “higher middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$33,901 and \$47,808; and those in the “highest quarter of income” had incomes of \$47,809 or more.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. This table excludes the 40.1 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not take out federal student loans or whose federal student loans had not entered repayment within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.3. Standard errors for table 5.3: FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT PLAN: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with federal student loans in repayment, percentage distribution of their federal loan repayment plan 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Standard	Graduated	Income driven	Other or multiple
Total	0.67	0.50	0.58	0.26
Sex				
Female	0.87	0.59	0.76	0.31
Male	1.07	0.82	0.89	0.41
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.77	0.57	0.73	0.32
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	2.16	1.32	1.79	0.71
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.85	1.35	1.45	0.72
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	2.97	2.15	2.00	0.81
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	3.39	2.16	2.58	1.58
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	0.87	0.63	0.63	0.20
24–29	1.54	0.96	1.38	0.64
30 or older	1.57	1.04	1.41	0.90
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less	1.56	1.07	1.54	0.64
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	1.27	0.87	1.10	0.50
Bachelor’s degree	1.36	0.90	1.21	0.56
Graduate or professional degree	1.46	0.97	1.17	0.41
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	0.86	0.59	0.78	0.37
No	0.96	0.74	0.73	0.28
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	0.96	0.69	0.83	0.35
Private nonprofit	1.07	0.69	0.96	0.41
Private for-profit	1.00	0.80	1.05	0.47
Bachelor’s degree major				
STEM major	1.47	0.94	1.13	0.46
Computer and information sciences	2.68	1.83	2.31	1.39
Engineering and engineering technology	2.82	1.97	2.10	1.21
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	2.06	1.33	1.70	0.39
General studies and other	5.92	3.53	4.37	2.07
Social sciences	1.66	1.22	1.53	0.61
Humanities	2.32	1.25	2.06	0.72
Health care fields	1.84	1.36	1.32	0.72
Business	1.55	1.08	1.51	0.71
Education	2.06	1.13	1.86	1.39
Other applied	1.52	1.18	1.40	0.58
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	3.07	2.06	2.54	1.21
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	6.42	4.86	4.56	1.70
No military service	0.68	0.50	0.60	0.26

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.3. Standard errors for table 5.3: FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT PLAN: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients with federal student loans in repayment, percentage distribution of their federal loan repayment plan 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Standard	Graduated	Income driven	Other or multiple
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.78	0.56	0.68	0.24
Unmarried with dependent children	2.30	1.58	2.25	1.22
Married with no dependent children	2.21	1.37	1.91	1.09
Married with dependent children	2.53	1.70	2.12	1.33
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	1.69	1.07	1.43	0.49
Lowest quarter of income	1.55	1.02	1.33	0.71
Lower middle quarter of income	1.47	1.12	1.30	0.58
Higher middle quarter of income	1.60	0.93	1.36	0.49
Highest quarter of income	1.31	0.98	1.08	0.61

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.4. FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT DIFFICULTIES: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who had any repayment difficulties, including an economic hardship deferment, forbearance, or delinquency on federal loans, within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Any repayment difficulties ¹	Economic hardship deferment	Three or more months in forbearance ²	Three or more months delinquent ³
Total	22.4	5.9	11.9	14.3
Sex				
Female	23.2	6.7	12.8	14.9
Male	21.0	4.7	10.5	13.3
Race/ethnicity ⁴				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	19.7	4.4	9.4	13.4
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	35.5	13.6	24.4	19.9
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	24.6	6.7	12.8	14.7
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	16.5	2.5	7.2	10.6
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	23.2	5.9	14.8	13.5
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	11.2	1.7	3.3	7.2
24–29	35.7	7.1	23.2	23.3
30 or older	41.2	17.5	25.1	25.5
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less ⁵	31.3	9.5	18.5	18.4
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential ⁶	24.7	7.2	14.0	14.8
Bachelor’s degree	18.2	3.7	8.8	13.0
Graduate or professional degree	18.0	4.2	8.2	12.0
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	28.5	8.4	16.6	17.4
No	11.7	1.4	3.8	8.8
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	20.7	5.3	10.3	13.6
Private nonprofit	21.5	5.4	11.5	13.3
Private for-profit	39.6	12.6	26.9	23.5
Bachelor’s degree major ⁷				
STEM major ⁸	16.4	3.2	7.8	10.1
Computer and information sciences	24.6	6.4	14.2	14.7
Engineering and engineering technology	14.2	3.4	5.5	8.7
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	14.9	2.2	7.0	9.4
General studies and other ⁹	35.3	12.2	21.9	22.5
Social sciences	22.1	5.2	12.1	15.2
Humanities	20.0	6.6	9.9	11.6
Health care fields	26.7	8.4	15.7	16.4
Business	24.6	6.2	12.6	17.5
Education	26.4	5.2	13.1	17.0
Other applied ¹⁰	21.5	6.0	11.9	11.9
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	31.6	9.1	19.3	19.0
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	26.4	6.0 !	16.3	13.9 !
No military service	22.0	5.7	11.6	14.1

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.4. FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT DIFFICULTIES: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who had any repayment difficulties, including an economic hardship deferment, forbearance, or delinquency on federal loans, within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Any repayment difficulties ¹	Economic hardship deferment	Three or more months in forbearance ²	Three or more months delinquent ³
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹¹				
Unmarried with no dependent children	17.2	3.5	8.4	11.0
Unmarried with dependent children	42.5	18.5	26.4	25.6
Married with no dependent children	29.2	5.2	15.9	19.9
Married with dependent children	39.6	15.1	23.9	24.9
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ¹²				
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	23.7	8.7	13.0	12.7
Lowest quarter of income	18.2	4.3	9.5	11.1
Lower middle quarter of income	23.0	5.1	12.4	15.1
Higher middle quarter of income	24.3	5.6	11.9	16.5
Highest quarter of income	22.5	5.8	12.8	15.7

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

¹ “Any repayment difficulties” includes respondents who ever had an economic hardship deferment, three or more forbearances, or three or more delinquencies on their federal student loan repayments as of 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion. Individual cases may have had more than one indicator of repayment difficulty, such as an economic hardship and three or more delinquencies on their federal student loan repayments.

² The eligibility requirements and acceptable reasons for entering into a forbearance agreement vary by federal loan servicer. Reasons include financial difficulty but may also include medical expenses, change in employment, or other reasons the servicer considers acceptable. These reasons are not reported to the National Student Loan Data System, and as a result, are not distinguishable in this table. The 3 or more months in forbearance on their federal student loan repayments may not be consecutive.

³ The 3 or more months delinquent on their federal student loan repayments may not be consecutive.

⁴ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

⁵ “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

⁶ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁷ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁸ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁹ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

¹⁰ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

¹¹ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

¹² “Full-time job” includes jobs worked 35 hours or more per week. “Lowest quarter of income” includes those with incomes greater than zero but less than \$21,049; “lower middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$21,049 and \$33,900; “higher middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$33,901 and \$47,808; and those in the “highest quarter of income” had incomes of \$47,809 or more.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree. This table excludes the 26.6 percent of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who did not take out federal student loans within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.4. Standard errors for table 5.4: FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT DIFFICULTIES: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who had any repayment difficulties, including an economic hardship deferment, forbearance, or delinquency on federal loans, within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Any repayment difficulties	Economic hardship deferment	Three or more months in forbearance	Three or more months delinquent
Total	0.53	0.28	0.40	0.45
Sex				
Female	0.65	0.39	0.49	0.55
Male	0.91	0.45	0.61	0.80
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.64	0.33	0.51	0.53
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.68	1.30	1.46	1.49
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.44	0.82	1.10	1.35
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	2.02	0.64	1.28	1.82
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.71	1.52	2.21	1.95
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree				
23 or younger	0.57	0.24	0.31	0.46
24–29	1.45	0.69	1.10	1.24
30 or older	1.37	1.10	1.12	1.14
Highest education attained by either parent				
High school diploma or less	1.31	0.84	1.05	1.14
Some postsecondary education/ subbaccalaureate credential	1.15	0.57	0.80	0.88
Bachelor’s degree	0.91	0.39	0.70	0.84
Graduate or professional degree	0.88	0.47	0.68	0.78
Ever received a Pell Grant				
Yes	0.73	0.43	0.54	0.62
No	0.64	0.26	0.42	0.60
Control of bachelor’s degree institution				
Public	0.78	0.40	0.54	0.63
Private nonprofit	0.80	0.44	0.58	0.67
Private for-profit	0.95	0.64	0.94	0.82
Bachelor’s degree major				
STEM major	0.97	0.43	0.68	0.84
Computer and information sciences	2.21	1.31	1.78	1.72
Engineering and engineering technology	1.90	0.99	1.04	1.43
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.30	0.56	0.97	1.15
General studies and other	4.39	3.35	3.81	3.90
Social sciences	1.43	0.77	1.14	1.34
Humanities	1.54	1.20	1.13	1.32
Health care fields	1.44	0.95	1.18	1.08
Business	1.33	0.74	0.90	1.10
Education	1.94	0.90	1.36	1.57
Other applied	1.23	0.70	0.93	1.02
Military status as of 2017				
Veteran	2.34	1.44	1.91	1.73
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	5.40	2.70	4.32	4.20
No military service	0.54	0.29	0.40	0.45

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.4. Standard errors for table 5.4: FEDERAL LOAN REPAYMENT DIFFICULTIES: Among 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who took out federal student loans, percentage who had any repayment difficulties, including an economic hardship deferment, forbearance, or delinquency on federal loans, within 12 months of bachelor’s degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Any repayment difficulties	Economic hardship deferment	Three or more months in forbearance	Three or more months delinquent
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.59	0.27	0.41	0.53
Unmarried with dependent children	2.25	1.73	1.92	2.01
Married with no dependent children	1.86	0.93	1.49	1.64
Married with dependent children	1.99	1.39	1.87	1.74
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion				
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	1.14	0.75	0.89	0.96
Lowest quarter of income	1.00	0.53	0.82	0.83
Lower middle quarter of income	1.19	0.58	0.88	0.99
Higher middle quarter of income	1.19	0.68	0.84	1.06
Highest quarter of income	1.27	0.73	1.05	1.06

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.5. CONSEQUENCES OF FINANCIAL COST OF EDUCATION: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who reported that the costs of their education had various consequences after degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Took job instead of enrolling in additional education	Took job outside of field of study or a less desirable job	Worked more than desired
Total	28.7	43.7	38.2
Sex			
Female	31.0	46.0	41.6
Male	25.5	40.7	33.6
Race/ethnicity ¹			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	26.0	41.3	36.0
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	37.9	54.2	47.0
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	37.7	50.7	45.0
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	23.9	37.2	32.4
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	29.8	46.8	41.6
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree			
23 or younger	26.1	43.6	34.9
24–29	35.6	49.3	46.3
30 or older	29.9	36.3	40.5
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less ²	33.1	45.8	42.3
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential ³	31.9	47.0	44.0
Bachelor’s degree	29.0	45.9	37.3
Graduate or professional degree	23.1	37.4	31.6
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	34.9	50.5	45.0
No	22.2	36.7	31.1
Control of bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	29.1	46.3	39.2
Private nonprofit	27.3	39.2	35.0
Private for-profit	31.8	38.5	43.2
Bachelor’s degree major ⁴			
STEM major ⁵	24.3	39.5	33.5
Computer and information sciences	20.1	29.8	29.5
Engineering and engineering technology	23.0	35.5	30.4
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	26.1	44.2	36.2
General studies and other ⁶	34.8	44.3	43.7
Social sciences	34.3	52.3	38.1
Humanities	30.6	53.0	38.2
Health care fields	26.1	33.2	42.3
Business	28.2	38.9	38.6
Education	25.5	42.7	43.7
Other applied ⁷	30.9	49.9	38.8

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.5. CONSEQUENCES OF FINANCIAL COST OF EDUCATION: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who reported that the costs of their education had various consequences after degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Took job instead of enrolling in additional education	Took job outside of field of study or a less desirable job	Worked more than desired
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	25.3	36.2	33.1
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	30.2	37.8	30.0
No military service	28.8	44.1	38.5
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ^a			
Unmarried with no dependent children	28.2	44.9	37.1
Unmarried with dependent children	36.2	45.0	46.9
Married with no dependent children	29.3	40.9	40.8
Married with dependent children	27.6	35.1	39.0
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion ^b			
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	24.8	42.3	32.2
Lowest quarter of income	29.2	54.0	40.7
Lower middle quarter of income	35.0	51.8	43.1
Higher middle quarter of income	32.3	42.0	41.5
Highest quarter of income	22.2	28.4	33.3

¹ “Black, not Hispanic or Latino” includes African American; and “Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and respondents who identify as more than one race.

² “High school diploma or less” includes the 0.2 percent of graduates who did not know either parent’s highest level of education.

³ “Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential” means that at least one parent began postsecondary education and may have earned a credential up to an associate’s degree, but neither parent earned a bachelor’s or advanced degree.

⁴ Respondents with multiple majors were classified by the first major field of study reported.

⁵ STEM majors include those in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

⁶ “General studies and other” includes liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, other, basic skills, citizenship activities, health-related knowledge and skills, interpersonal and social skills, leisure and recreational activities, personal awareness and self-improvement, and high school/secondary diplomas and certificates.

⁷ “Other applied” includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services; architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

⁸ “Unmarried” includes respondents who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Students are considered to have a dependent child if they have a child for whom they are the caretaker or have financial responsibility.

⁹ “Full-time job” includes jobs worked 35 hours or more per week. “Lowest quarter of income” includes those with incomes greater than zero but less than \$21,049; “lower middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$21,049 and \$33,900; “higher middle quarter of income” includes those with incomes between \$33,901 and \$47,808; and those in the “highest quarter of income” had incomes of \$47,809 or more.

NOTE: Estimates pertain to individuals who completed the requirements for a bachelor’s degree in 2015–16 and were awarded their degree by a Title IV eligible postsecondary institution in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico no later than June 30, 2017. This table includes the 6 percent of respondents for whom the 2015–16 bachelor’s degree was not their first bachelor’s degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.5. Standard errors for table 5.5: CONSEQUENCES OF FINANCIAL COST OF EDUCATION: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who reported that the costs of their education had various consequences after degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Took job instead of enrolling in additional education	Took job outside of field of study or a less desirable job	Worked more than desired
Total	0.47	0.49	0.46
Sex			
Female	0.65	0.66	0.60
Male	0.75	0.77	0.83
Race/ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic or Latino	0.58	0.64	0.61
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	1.57	1.63	1.52
Hispanic or Latino, of any race	1.64	1.31	1.36
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	1.73	1.86	1.82
Other or Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino	2.15	2.53	2.70
Age completed requirements for bachelor’s degree			
23 or younger	0.62	0.67	0.66
24–29	1.07	1.14	1.17
30 or older	1.14	1.19	1.16
Highest education attained by either parent			
High school diploma or less	1.27	1.38	1.27
Some postsecondary education/subbaccalaureate credential	0.94	1.03	0.98
Bachelor’s degree	0.96	0.90	0.99
Graduate or professional degree	0.86	0.93	0.85
Ever received a Pell Grant			
Yes	0.63	0.81	0.73
No	0.69	0.69	0.66
Control of bachelor’s degree institution			
Public	0.65	0.69	0.68
Private nonprofit	0.76	0.74	0.73
Private for-profit	0.95	1.31	1.03
Bachelor’s degree major			
STEM major	0.97	1.11	1.07
Computer and information sciences	1.89	2.13	2.22
Engineering and engineering technology	1.93	2.17	2.07
Biological and physical sciences, science technology, mathematics, and agricultural sciences	1.35	1.56	1.26
General studies and other	3.93	3.60	3.91
Social sciences	1.39	1.40	1.36
Humanities	1.55	1.64	1.49
Health care fields	1.22	1.40	1.33
Business	1.19	1.37	1.23
Education	1.63	1.72	1.76
Other applied	1.19	1.22	1.28

See notes at end of table.

National Center for Education Statistics

Table S5.5. Standard errors for table 5.5: CONSEQUENCES OF FINANCIAL COST OF EDUCATION: Percentage of 2015–16 bachelor’s degree recipients who reported that the costs of their education had various consequences after degree completion, by demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics in 2017—Continued

Demographic, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Took job instead of enrolling in additional education	Took job outside of field of study or a less desirable job	Worked more than desired
Military status as of 2017			
Veteran	1.85	2.06	2.00
Active duty, Reserves, or National Guard	4.13	4.23	4.50
No military service	0.49	0.51	0.48
Family status 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion			
Unmarried with no dependent children	0.56	0.54	0.57
Unmarried with dependent children	1.96	2.20	1.99
Married with no dependent children	1.62	1.68	1.74
Married with dependent children	1.53	1.84	1.68
Annualized earned income from most recent full-time job 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion			
Not working 12 months after bachelor’s degree completion	1.09	1.18	1.09
Lowest quarter of income	1.14	1.16	1.21
Lower middle quarter of income	1.17	1.18	1.16
Higher middle quarter of income	1.05	1.14	1.10
Highest quarter of income	1.09	1.17	1.24

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2016/17 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B:16/17).