

CHAPTER 5

Outcomes of Education

This chapter contains tables comparing educational attainment and workforce characteristics. The data show labor force participation and income levels of high school dropouts and high school and college graduates. Population characteristics are provided for many of the measures to help provide comparisons among various demographic groups. Tables 378 to 382 contain data from the Bureau of the Census on educational attainment and income of the labor force, and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on employment and unemployment. These tables provide information on the educational attainment of the labor force, by occupation, sex, and race/ethnicity; income, by level of education attained; and unemployment rates, by level of education attained, sex, and race/ethnicity.

Tables 383 and 384 were compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics data on high school dropouts and graduates. These data show the labor force participation and college enrollment of high school students within the year after they leave school. The tabulations also provide comparative labor force participation and unemployment rates for graduates and dropouts. Additional information on college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity and sex have been included to help form a more complete picture of high school outcomes. Tables 386 to 390 were prepared from the Recent College Graduates and Baccalaureate and Beyond surveys by the National Center for Education Statistics. These tables provide data on employment outcomes for college graduates. Table 381 provides an income comparison by education level and sex for the entire population. Trends in salaries received by all college graduates also are featured in this section. The last two tables in this chapter deal with community service and literacy skills.

Statistics related to outcomes of education appear in other sections of the *Digest*. For example, statistics on educational attainment of the entire population are in Chapter 1. More detailed data on the numbers of high school and college graduates are contained in Chapters 2 and 3. Chapter 3 contains trend data on the proportion of high school graduates going to college. Additional data on the income of persons by educational attainment may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census in the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60. The Bureau of Labor

Statistics has a series of publications dealing with the educational characteristics of the labor force. Further information on survey methodologies is in the "Guide to Sources" in the appendix and in the publications cited in the source notes.

Labor Force

Adults with higher levels of education were more likely to participate in the labor force (including those who were employed and those actively seeking employment) than those with less education. About 79 percent of adults, 25 years old and over with a bachelor's or higher degree, participated in the labor force in 2001 compared with 64 percent of persons who had completed high school. In contrast, 44 percent of those 25 and older, who were not high school completers, were in the labor force. The labor force participation rates for Blacks and Hispanics age 25 and older with high school diplomas were higher than the rates for all people with similar levels of education (table 378). The labor force participation rate for Blacks age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree was also higher than the rates for Whites.

Persons with lower levels of educational attainment were more likely to be unemployed than those who had higher levels of educational attainment. The 2001 unemployment rate for adults (25 years old and over) who had not completed high school was 7.3 percent compared with 4.2 percent for those with 4 years of high school and 2.3 percent for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Younger people with high school diplomas tended to have higher unemployment rates than persons 25 years old and over with similar levels of education (table 380).

Four years after graduating from college in 1992-93, 89 percent of individuals receiving bachelor's degrees were employed (81 percent full time and 8 percent part time), 2.7 percent were unemployed, and 8.1 percent were not in the labor force (table 387).

Income

Between 1994 and 2000, the median annual income of male full-time year-round workers, when adjusted for inflation, increased by 6 percent and the income for females rose by 7 percent. Women's incomes remained lower than men's incomes, even

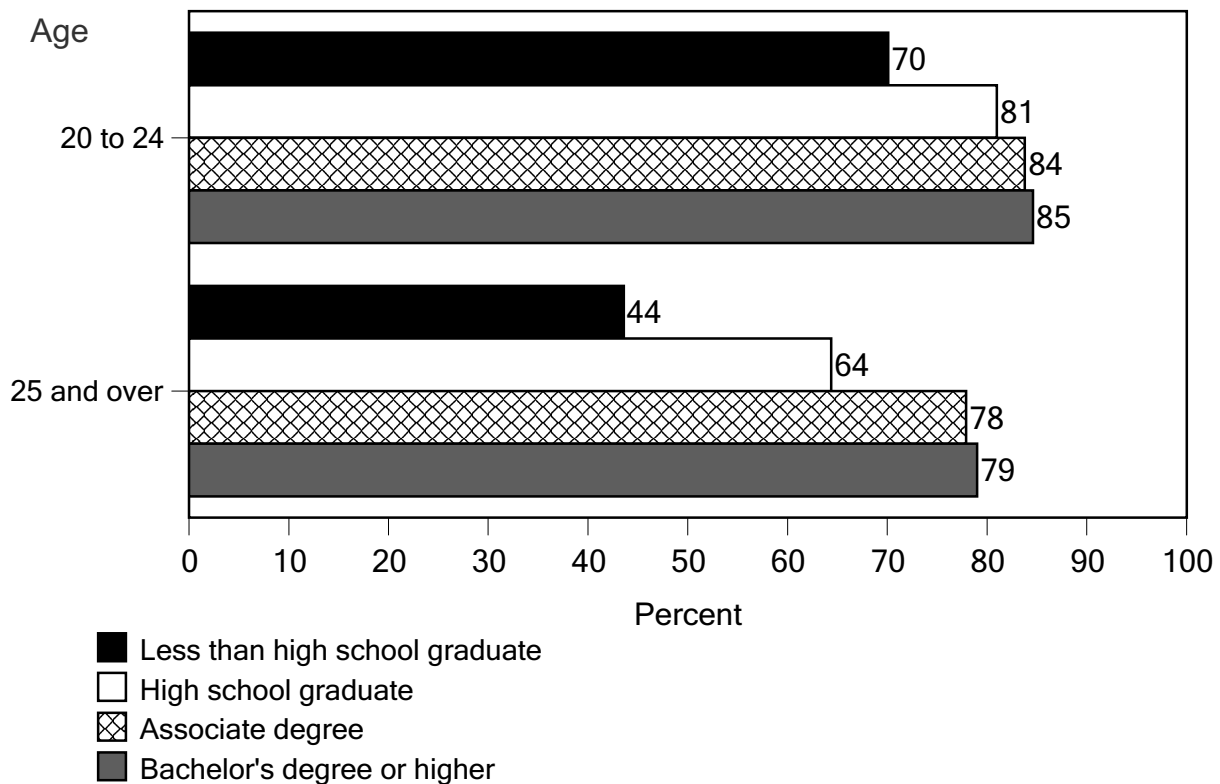
after adjusting for level of education. The average 2000 incomes for full-time year-round workers with a bachelor's degree were \$56,334 for men and \$40,415 for women (table 381).

Dropouts and Graduates

The difficulties in entering the job market for dropouts, and youth in general, are highlighted by exam-

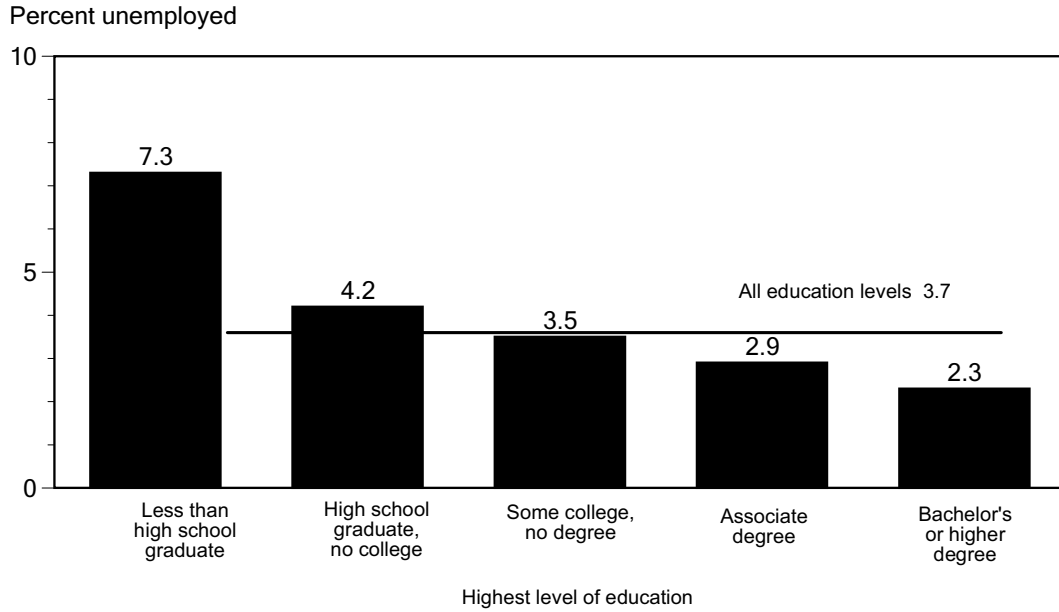
ining their labor force and unemployment status. About 64 percent of 2000–01 dropouts were in the labor force (employed or looking for work) and 36 percent of those in the labor force were unemployed. Of the 2001 high school graduates who were not in college, 81 percent were in the labor force, and 21 percent of those in the labor force were unemployed (tables 383 and 384).

Figure 23.—Labor force participation of persons 20 years old and over, by age and highest level of education: 2001



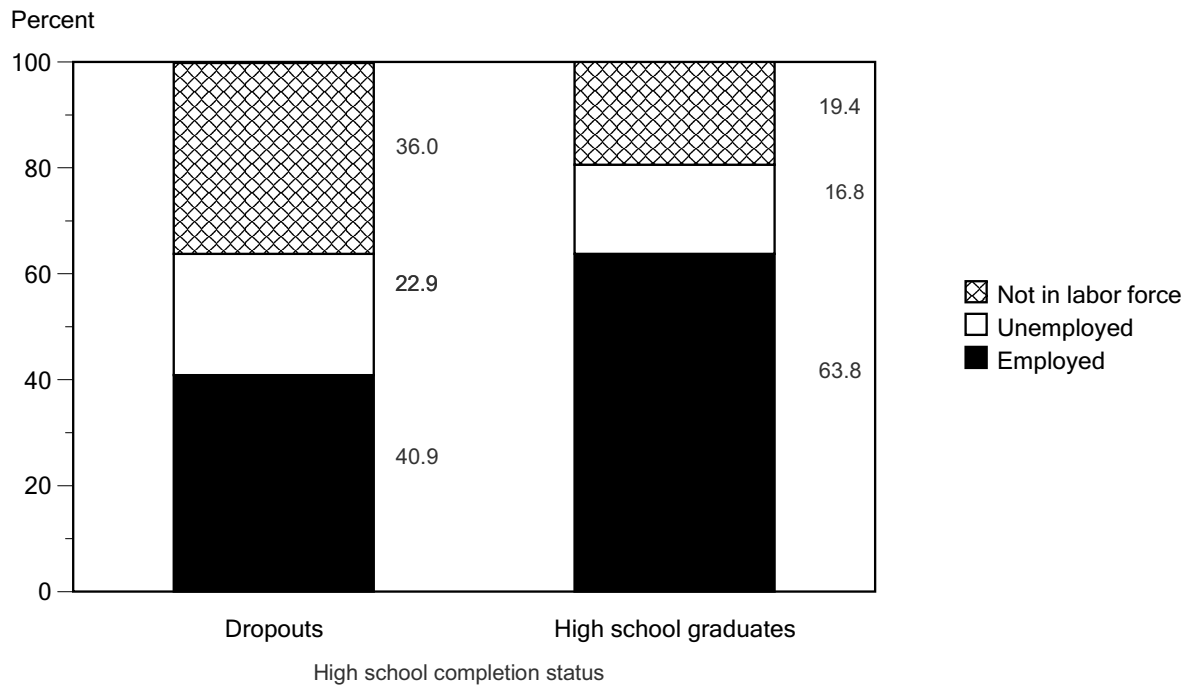
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2001.

Figure 24.-Unemployment rates of persons 25 years old and over, by highest level of education: 2001



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2001.

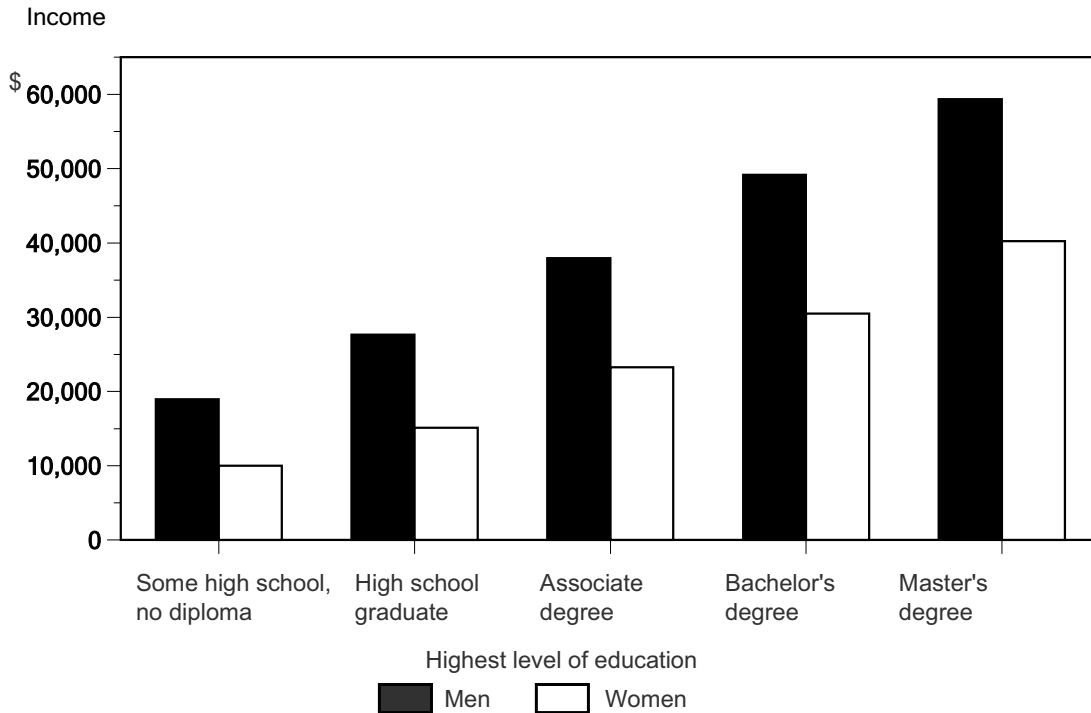
Figure 25.-Labor force status of 2000-01 high school dropouts and graduates not enrolled in college: October 2001



NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

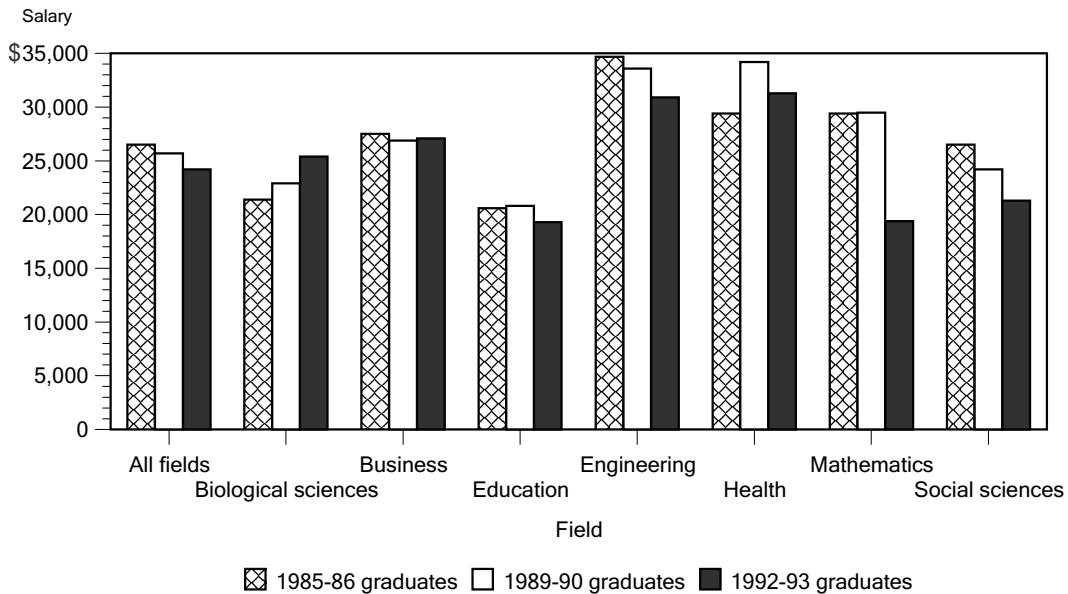
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment Status of School Age Youth, High School Graduates and Dropouts, 2001."

Figure 26.-Median annual income of persons with income 25 years old and over, by highest level of education and sex: 2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, "Money Income in the United States: 2000."

Figure 27.-Salaries of recent bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field: 1987, 1991, and 1994 [In constant 1994 dollars]



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys, 1987 and 1991, and "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey.

Table 376.—Percent of 18- to 25-year-olds reporting drug use during the past 30 days and the past year: 1982 to 2000

Drug	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Percent reporting drug use during past 30 days														
Any illicit drug use ¹ ...	—	25.3	17.9	15.0	15.4	13.1	13.6	13.3	14.2	15.6	14.7	16.1	16.4	15.9
Marijuana	27.2	21.7	15.3	12.7	12.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.0	13.2	12.8	13.8	14.2	13.6
Cocaine	7.0	8.1	4.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.4
Alcohol	66.6	70.1	64.7	62.8	63.1	58.6	58.7	63.1	61.3	60.0	58.4	60.0	57.2	56.8
Cigarettes	—	47.4	45.6	40.9	41.7	41.5	37.9	34.6	35.3	38.3	40.6	41.6	39.7	38.3
Percent reporting drug use during past year														
Any illicit drug use ¹ ...	—	37.4	29.1	26.1	26.6	24.1	24.2	24.6	25.5	26.8	25.3	27.4	29.1	27.9
Marijuana	37.4	34.0	26.1	23.0	22.9	21.2	21.4	21.8	21.8	23.8	22.3	24.1	24.5	23.7
Cocaine	15.9	13.6	10.5	6.5	6.7	5.5	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.4
Alcohol	80.6	84.2	79.6	78.1	80.7	75.6	76.9	78.5	76.5	75.3	75.1	74.2	74.8	74.5
Cigarettes	—	49.9	50.9	45.1	46.9	46.8	43.7	41.1	42.5	44.7	45.9	47.1	47.5	45.8

—Not available.

¹ Includes use of other drugs not shown separately.

be directly comparable to previous years. Data for 1999 have been revised from previously published figures.

NOTE: Marijuana includes hashish usage for 1996 and later years. Some estimates from 1982 have been revised and may differ from previously published figures. Data for 1999 and 2000 were gathered using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) and may not

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, "National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings," various years. (This table was prepared July 2002.)

Table 377.—Percent of 1972 and 1992 high school seniors who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1972 to 1994

Value	Percent of 1972 seniors						Percent of 1992 seniors				
	1972		1974 (2 years after high school)		1976 (4 years after high school)		1992		1994 (2 years after high school)		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Being successful in work	86.5	83.0	81.2	74.9	80.3	69.7	89.0	89.6	90.1	89.9	90.3
Finding steady work	82.3	73.7	74.7	59.9	79.3	62.1	87.1	88.6	89.7	88.7	90.7
Having lots of money	26.0	9.8	17.8	9.1	17.7	9.4	45.3	29.4	35.2	39.5	30.9
Being a leader in the community	14.9	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	—
Correcting inequalities	22.5	31.1	16.6	18.2	16.2	17.1	17.0	23.6	—	—	—
Having children	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.0	49.2	—	—	—
Having a happy family life	78.6	85.7	83.1	86.7	84.2	86.4	—	—	—	—	—
Providing better opportunities for my children	66.6	66.2	59.5	61.6	59.8	58.8	74.5	76.5	90.5	90.3	90.8
Living closer to parents or relatives	6.8	8.2	8.3	12.4	7.7	11.9	15.2	18.7	—	—	—
Moving from area	14.3	14.6	8.3	7.4	6.7	6.4	20.7	20.1	—	—	—
Having strong friendships	81.2	78.7	76.5	74.7	76.1	72.1	79.8	80.0	87.6	88.1	87.0
Having leisure time	—	—	60.9	55.1	65.4	60.1	65.3	62.0	—	—	—

—Question not asked.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Longitudinal Study," and "National Education Longitudinal Study," second and third followup surveys. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

Table 380.—Unemployment rate of persons 16 years old and over, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment: 1999, 2000, and 2001

Sex, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment	Percent unemployed, 1999 ¹				Percent unemployed, 2000 ¹				Percent unemployed, 2001 ¹			
	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over
	Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All persons												
All education levels	9.9	13.9	7.5	3.1	9.3	13.1	7.1	3.0	10.6	14.7	8.3	3.7
Less than a high school completion	16.0	16.5	14.6	6.7	15.3	15.6	14.4	6.4	16.8	17.3	15.7	7.3
High school completer, no college	9.7	12.3	8.6	3.5	9.3	11.6	8.3	3.5	10.7	13.2	9.5	4.2
Some college, no degree	5.9	7.3	5.4	3.0	5.5	6.7	5.1	2.9	6.4	8.1	5.9	3.5
Associate degree	4.7	6.7	4.6	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.3	4.6	5.9	4.6	2.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.7	—	4.8	1.8	4.2	—	4.2	1.7	5.7	—	5.7	2.3
Men												
All education levels	10.3	14.7	7.7	3.0	9.7	14.0	7.3	2.8	11.4	15.9	8.9	3.6
Less than a high school completion	15.6	17.0	12.2	5.8	15.2	16.5	12.2	5.5	17.3	18.7	14.7	6.5
High school completer, no college	9.7	12.3	8.6	3.3	9.2	11.7	8.2	3.4	10.7	13.0	9.8	4.3
Some college, no degree	6.2	8.2	5.7	2.8	5.7	7.2	5.4	2.7	6.9	9.1	6.4	3.4
Associate degree	5.3	9.1	5.2	2.5	3.2	7.7	3.0	2.3	5.2	7.7	5.2	3.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	—	5.7	1.8	4.2	—	4.2	1.5	6.7	—	6.8	2.2
Women												
All education levels	9.5	13.2	7.2	3.3	8.9	12.1	7.0	3.2	9.7	13.4	7.5	3.7
Less than a high school completion	16.6	15.9	19.1	8.2	15.4	14.5	18.6	7.8	16.2	15.7	17.7	8.5
High school completer, no college	9.8	12.3	8.6	3.7	9.5	11.5	8.5	3.5	10.6	13.5	9.2	4.0
Some college, no degree	5.6	6.8	5.2	3.2	5.2	6.3	4.9	3.0	5.9	7.4	5.5	3.6
Associate degree	4.2	5.3	4.2	2.5	3.2	—	3.3	2.4	3.9	4.8	3.9	2.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1	—	4.1	1.8	4.2	—	4.3	1.8	4.9	—	4.9	2.3
White, non-Hispanic												
All education levels	7.8	10.9	5.9	2.5	7.4	10.4	5.5	2.4	8.6	11.8	6.7	3.0
Less than a high school completion	13.0	13.0	12.7	5.2	12.7	12.7	13.1	5.2	14.0	13.9	14.3	5.7
High school completer, no college	7.6	9.5	6.7	2.8	7.2	9.1	6.4	2.8	8.9	10.5	8.2	3.5
Some college, no degree	4.8	5.9	4.5	2.6	4.5	5.3	4.3	2.5	5.2	6.8	4.8	3.2
Associate degree	4.4	8.7	4.2	2.3	3.0	4.5	3.0	2.0	4.5	7.1	4.4	2.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6	—	4.6	1.7	4.0	—	4.0	1.5	5.4	—	5.4	2.1
Black³												
All education levels	19.2	27.9	14.6	5.7	18.2	24.7	15.0	5.4	20.4	29.0	16.2	6.3
Less than a high school completion	31.2	32.3	28.7	11.6	29.1	28.4	30.3	10.7	32.3	33.0	31.1	11.9
High school completer, no college	18.6	24.6	16.4	6.3	18.3	23.9	16.4	6.5	19.3	26.4	16.9	7.5
Some college, no degree	10.8	15.4	10.0	4.7	9.7	11.1	9.4	4.2	12.2	16.7	11.4	5.1
Associate degree	8.0	20.0	7.4	3.8	6.3	—	6.4	3.5	7.5	—	7.6	5.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	—	5.7	2.7	5.6	—	5.7	2.5	7.1	—	7.2	2.7
Hispanic origin⁴												
All education levels	11.8	18.7	8.3	5.0	10.6	16.7	7.5	4.4	11.4	17.7	8.2	5.3
Less than a high school completion	16.1	21.3	11.1	7.1	14.4	19.9	9.6	6.3	15.3	20.2	10.9	7.5
High school completer, no college	10.2	15.4	8.3	4.7	9.1	12.6	7.9	3.9	9.9	16.2	7.4	4.4
Some college, no degree	7.2	11.4	6.1	3.4	6.4	10.4	5.1	3.2	7.3	8.8	6.8	3.8
Associate degree	4.3	—	4.4	3.1	2.4	—	2.5	2.9	1.9	—	2.0	3.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1	—	4.1	2.5	4.6	—	4.7	2.2	6.3	—	6.3	3.6

—Not available.

¹ The unemployment rate is the percent of individuals in the labor force who are not working and who made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. The labor force includes both employed and unemployed persons.

² Excludes persons enrolled in school.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished tabulations of annual averages from the Current Population Survey. (This table was prepared July 2002.)

Table 382.—Distribution of money income and median income of persons 25 years old and over, by educational attainment and sex: 2000

Sex and Income	Total	Less than 9th grade	Some high school (no completion)	High school completion (includes equivalency)	College							
					Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's or higher degree					
							Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional degree	Doctor's degree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Number of men and women, in thousands												
Men and women, 25 years old and over												
Total	177,022	11,991	15,776	57,749	30,934	14,445	46,127	30,844	10,644	2,585	2,053	
With income	168,447	10,611	14,318	54,757	29,716	13,995	45,050	30,007	10,485	2,534	2,023	
Percentage distribution of men and women with income												
Total annual income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	8.7	12.7	12.3	9.5	8.1	7.4	6.3	6.9	5.4	4.4	3.9	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11.6	33.2	23.0	13.2	8.9	7.0	4.2	4.9	3.2	2.4	2.1	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.1	20.9	19.2	13.2	10.8	8.2	4.9	5.6	3.9	2.8	2.7	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	9.7	13.1	14.0	12.2	9.7	8.3	4.9	5.7	3.7	2.9	2.2	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.1	7.2	10.2	11.1	10.7	9.6	5.7	6.5	4.5	3.4	3.3	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	8.1	4.2	6.4	9.3	9.8	10.5	6.1	7.1	4.4	3.6	2.9	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.3	3.1	4.4	7.8	8.1	9.6	7.3	7.8	7.3	3.6	4.5	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6.0	1.6	2.9	5.6	7.1	8.4	6.9	7.4	6.7	4.6	4.0	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	8.6	1.6	3.4	7.5	9.7	11.3	11.8	11.9	12.7	8.0	9.3	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11.6	1.3	2.9	7.8	11.6	13.5	20.7	19.1	25.4	17.2	24.1	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4.1	0.6	0.5	1.8	3.1	3.9	9.8	8.5	11.2	15.1	15.0	
\$100,000 or more	4.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.6	2.2	11.3	8.5	11.5	32.1	26.0	
Median income	\$24,822	\$10,823	\$13,605	\$20,718	\$25,753	\$29,174	\$41,961	\$37,729	\$47,772	\$71,098	\$63,876	
Standard error	131	155	200	123	191	457	211	414	702	2,270	1,541	
Number of men, in thousands												
Men, 25 years old and over												
Total	84,637	5,853	7,360	26,856	14,645	6,233	23,691	15,331	5,193	1,707	1,460	
With income	82,499	5,499	6,983	26,094	14,330	6,138	23,455	15,150	5,163	1,695	1,447	
Percentage distribution of men with income												
Total annual income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	3.7	7.6	6.4	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.2	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6.7	23.7	13.5	7.1	5.2	2.9	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.8	21.8	17.0	9.7	8.4	5.3	3.6	4.0	3.5	2.4	2.2	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.8	16.7	16.0	10.8	8.0	5.6	4.1	4.9	2.9	2.1	1.5	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.0	10.3	13.7	11.6	9.4	7.2	4.7	5.5	3.7	3.0	2.8	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	8.0	6.1	9.2	10.1	9.1	9.4	4.9	5.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	8.1	5.3	6.8	9.8	9.0	10.1	6.2	7.0	5.7	2.3	3.4	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6.9	2.6	4.5	7.8	8.3	9.6	6.2	7.1	5.2	3.6	3.4	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10.7	2.4	5.8	11.5	13.0	14.7	10.8	11.5	10.4	7.1	9.4	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15.8	1.8	4.9	12.6	17.2	21.4	23.4	23.2	26.2	16.3	23.7	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6.4	0.9	0.9	3.1	4.8	6.9	13.9	12.4	16.7	16.4	16.0	
\$100,000 or more	6.9	0.7	1.4	1.9	4.5	4.1	17.8	13.9	18.0	40.0	31.9	
Median income	\$32,092	\$14,149	\$18,952	\$27,669	\$33,035	\$37,956	\$53,457	\$49,180	\$59,376	\$81,606	\$71,732	
Standard error	119	285	332	306	565	618	710	730	1,274	2,532	2,626	
Number of women, in thousands												
Women, 25 years old and over												
Total	92,385	6,139	8,416	30,893	16,290	8,213	22,436	15,513	5,451	879	594	
With income	85,948	5,112	7,336	28,663	15,386	7,856	21,594	14,857	5,322	840	576	
Percentage distribution of women with income												
Total annual income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	13.4	18.2	17.9	14.6	12.7	11.0	10.7	11.8	8.3	8.1	8.2	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16.3	43.5	32.1	18.7	12.5	10.2	6.4	7.2	4.6	4.6	4.2	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13.3	19.9	21.3	16.4	13.0	10.5	6.3	7.3	4.3	3.6	3.9	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10.5	9.3	12.1	13.5	11.3	10.4	5.8	6.4	4.6	4.4	4.0	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.2	3.9	6.8	10.5	11.8	11.5	6.8	7.6	5.2	4.2	4.7	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	8.1	2.0	3.8	8.6	10.4	11.4	7.5	8.5	5.4	5.2	4.2	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6.5	0.7	2.2	6.0	7.3	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	6.0	7.3	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5.0	0.5	1.4	3.6	5.9	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.2	6.5	5.4	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	6.6	0.8	1.0	3.9	6.6	8.5	12.8	12.4	14.9	9.9	9.0	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7.5	0.8	1.1	3.4	6.3	7.4	17.7	15.0	24.5	18.9	25.3	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.5	5.4	4.5	6.0	12.4	12.7	
\$100,000 or more	1.4	†	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	4.3	3.0	5.3	16.2	11.0	
Median income	\$18,025	\$8,404	\$9,995	\$15,120	\$20,181	\$23,270	\$33,366	\$30,489	\$40,246	\$45,999	\$48,885	
Standard error	145	149	172	152	218	411	392	294	599	3,434	3,139	

† Reporting standards not met.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 2001, unpublished data. (This table was prepared in January 2003.)

NOTE: Includes money income from all sources, including earnings, pensions, social security, investments, and public assistance. Excludes noncash benefits. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 383.—College enrollment and labor force status of 2000 and 2001 high school completers, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 2000 and October 2001

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population			Civilian labor force ¹						Not in labor force
	Number	Percent	Percent of high school completers	Number	Labor force participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
						Number	Percent of population	Number	Unemployment rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2000 high school completers²										
Total	2,756 (91)	100.0 (0.0)	100.0	1,629 (70)	59.1	1,473	53.5	155	9.5	1,127
Men	1,251 (59)	45.4 (2.3)	45.4	767 (46)	61.3	703	56.2	64	8.3	484
Women	1,505 (62)	54.6 (2.0)	54.6	862 (47)	57.3	770	51.2	92	10.6	643
White ³	2,219 (82)	80.5 (1.5)	80.5	1,366 (64)	61.5	1,260	56.8	105	7.7	854
Black ³	404 (36)	14.7 (3.1)	14.7	193 (25)	47.7	159	39.4	33	17.3	212
Hispanic origin ⁴	300 (34)	10.9 (3.5)	10.9	208 (29)	69.2	191	63.7	16	7.9	93
Enrolled in college, October 2000	1,745 (73)	100.0 (0.0)	63.3	818 (50)	46.8	769	44.0	49	6.0	928
Men	749 (46)	42.9 (3.0)	27.2	365 (32)	48.7	353	47.1	12	3.3	385
Women	996 (50)	57.1 (2.5)	36.1	453 (34)	45.5	416	41.8	37	8.2	543
2-year	589 (42)	33.8 (3.4)	21.4	380 (34)	64.5	359	61.0	21	5.5	209
4-year	1,156 (59)	66.2 (2.4)	41.9	437 (36)	37.8	410	35.4	28	6.4	719
Full-time students	1,592 (69)	91.2 (1.2)	57.8	697 (46)	43.8	650	40.8	48	6.8	895
Part-time students	154 (21)	8.8 (3.9)	5.6	120 (19)	78.4	119	77.6	1	1.1	33
White ³	1,420 (65)	81.4 (1.8)	51.5	695 (46)	48.9	660	46.5	35	5.1	725
Black ³	227 (27)	13.0 (4.0)	8.2	84 (16)	36.8	78	34.2	6	7.0	143
Hispanic origin ⁴	159 (25)	9.1 (4.5)	5.8	101 (20)	63.3	94	59.2	6	6.4	58
Not enrolled in college, October 2000 ...	1,010 (55)	100.0 (0.0)	36.6	811 (49)	80.3	705	69.7	106	13.1	199
Men	501 (37)	49.6 (3.7)	18.2	402 (33)	80.1	350	69.8	52	12.9	100
Women	509 (36)	50.4 (3.5)	18.5	409 (32)	80.4	354	69.6	55	13.4	100
White ³	799 (49)	79.1 (2.5)	29.0	670 (45)	83.9	601	75.1	70	10.4	129
Black ³	177 (24)	17.5 (5.1)	6.4	109 (19)	61.5	82	46.0	28	25.2	68
Hispanic origin ⁴	141 (24)	14.0 (5.8)	5.1	107 (20)	75.8	97	68.8	10	9.3	34
2001 high school completers⁵										
Total	2,545 (88)	100.0 (0.0)	100.0	1,522 (68)	59.8	1,252	49.2	270	17.7	1,024
Men	1,275 (60)	50.1 (2.3)	50.1	746 (46)	58.5	619	48.6	127	17.0	529
Women	1,270 (57)	49.9 (2.2)	49.9	775 (44)	61.0	633	49.8	143	18.4	495
White ³	2,048 (79)	80.5 (1.5)	80.5	1,256 (61)	61.3	1,061	51.8	195	15.5	792
Black ³	392 (35)	15.4 (3.2)	15.4	207 (26)	52.8	151	38.4	57	27.3	185
Hispanic origin ⁴	241 (31)	9.5 (3.7)	9.5	172 (26)	71.4	125	51.8	47	27.4	69
Enrolled in college, October 2001	1,569 (69)	100.0 (0.0)	61.7	735 (47)	46.8	630	40.1	105	14.3	834
Men	762 (46)	48.6 (3.0)	29.9	323 (30)	42.4	283	37.1	40	12.5	439
Women	808 (45)	51.5 (2.8)	31.7	412 (32)	51.0	347	43.0	65	15.8	395
2-year	500 (39)	31.9 (3.6)	19.6	358 (33)	71.6	314	62.7	44	12.4	142
4-year	1,069 (57)	68.1 (2.5)	42.0	377 (34)	35.3	316	29.6	61	16.2	692
Full-time students	1,430 (66)	91.1 (1.3)	56.2	613 (43)	42.9	516	36.1	98	15.9	817
Part-time students	139 (20)	8.9 (4.2)	5.5	122 (19)	87.5	114	82.0	8	6.3	17
White ³	1,292 (62)	82.3 (1.8)	50.8	625 (43)	48.4	538	41.7	87	13.9	667
Black ³	215 (26)	13.7 (4.2)	8.4	86 (16)	40.1	70	32.5	16	19.0	129
Hispanic origin ⁴	124 (22)	7.9 (4.8)	4.9	79 (18)	63.7	61	49.3	18	22.6	45
Not enrolled in college, October 2001 ..	976 (54)	100.0 (0.0)	38.3	787 (49)	80.6	622	63.8	164	20.9	190
Men	513 (38)	52.6 (3.7)	20.2	423 (34)	82.5	337	65.6	87	20.5	90
Women	463 (34)	47.4 (3.7)	18.2	363 (30)	78.5	286	61.7	77	21.3	100
White ³	756 (48)	77.5 (2.6)	29.7	631 (43)	83.5	523	69.2	108	17.1	125
Black ³	177 (24)	18.1 (5.1)	7.0	121 (20)	68.3	81	45.5	40	33.3	56
Hispanic origin ⁴	116 (21)	11.9 (5.9)	4.6	93 (19)	79.6	63	54.5	29	31.5	24

¹ The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

² Includes 16- to 24-year-olds who completed high school between January and October 2000.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

⁵ Includes 16- to 24-year-olds who completed high school between January and October 2001.

NOTE: Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Percents are only shown when the base is 75,000 or greater. Even though the standard

errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" groups are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the White and Black population groups. Standard errors appear in parentheses. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2001 High School Graduates." (This table was prepared July 2002.)

**Table 384.—Labor force status of 1979–80 to 2000–01 high school dropouts, by sex and race/ethnicity:
October 1980 to October 2001**
[Numbers in thousands]

Year, sex, and race or ethnicity	Dropouts		Dropouts in civilian labor force ¹						Dropouts not in labor force	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Labor force participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent of population
					Number	Percent of dropouts	Number	Unemployment rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All dropouts²										
1980	739	100.0	471	63.7	322	43.6	149	31.6	268	36.3
1985	612	100.0	413	67.5	266	43.5	147	35.6	199	32.5
1990	405	100.0	280	69.0	189	46.7	90	32.3	125	31.0
1995	604	100.0	409	67.7	288	47.7	121	29.6	195	32.3
1996	496	100.0	289	58.4	210	42.3	80	27.6	206	41.6
1997	502	100.0	302	60.2	225	44.9	77	25.4	200	39.8
1998	505	100.0	308	60.9	221	43.7	87	28.2	197	39.1
1999	524	100.0	300	57.3	222	42.4	78	26.1	224	42.7
2000	515	100.0	350	68.0	252	48.9	99	28.1	165	32.0
2001	506	100.0	324	64.0	207	41.0	116	35.9	182	36.0
Men										
1980	422	57.1	305	72.3	212	50.2	93	30.5	117	27.7
1985	321	52.5	261	81.3	163	50.8	98	37.5	60	18.7
1990	215	53.1	173	80.2	110	51.2	63	36.2	42	19.8
1995	339	56.1	251	74.0	179	52.8	72	28.7	88	26.0
1996	241	48.6	178	74.0	123	51.0	56	31.1	63	26.0
1997	289	57.6	207	71.8	165	57.2	42	20.3	81	28.2
1998	257	50.9	164	63.9	133	51.8	31	19.0	93	36.1
1999	243	46.4	162	66.8	120	49.5	42	25.8	81	33.2
2000	295	57.3	220	74.4	166	56.2	54	24.5	76	25.6
2001	298	58.9	198	66.5	130	43.7	68	34.2	100	33.5
Women										
1980	317	42.9	166	52.4	110	34.7	56	33.7	151	47.6
1985	291	47.5	152	52.2	103	35.4	49	32.2	139	47.8
1990	190	46.9	107	56.3	79	41.6	28	26.1	83	43.7
1995	265	43.9	157	59.5	109	41.1	49	30.9	107	40.5
1996	255	51.4	111	43.6	87	34.1	24	21.8	144	56.4
1997	213	42.4	95	44.4	60	28.1	35	36.6	119	55.6
1998	248	49.1	143	57.8	88	35.4	56	38.7	105	42.2
1999	282	53.8	139	49.2	102	36.2	37	26.4	143	50.8
2000	220	42.7	131	59.4	86	39.1	45	34.2	90	40.6
2001	207	40.9	126	60.6	77	37.2	48	38.6	82	39.4
White³										
1980	580	78.5	392	67.6	286	49.3	106	27.0	188	32.4
1985	458	74.8	330	72.1	214	46.7	116	35.2	128	27.9
1990	303	74.8	211	69.8	156	51.4	56	26.3	92	30.2
1995	448	74.2	312	69.8	227	50.8	85	27.2	135	30.2
1996	365	73.6	238	65.1	178	48.6	60	25.3	127	34.9
1997	386	76.9	250	64.8	199	51.5	51	20.5	136	35.2
1998	384	76.0	257	67.0	194	50.6	63	24.5	127	33.0
1999	377	71.9	227	60.3	174	46.1	54	23.6	150	39.7
2000	384	74.6	280	73.0	210	54.8	70	24.9	104	27.0
2001	401	79.2	273	68.1	185	46.0	89	32.4	128	31.9
Black³										
1980	146	19.8	73	50.0	33	22.6	40	(⁴)	73	50.0
1985	132	21.6	69	52.3	39	29.5	30	(⁴)	63	47.7
1990	86	21.2	56	65.3	26	29.9	30	(⁴)	30	34.7
1995	109	18.0	66	61.0	40	36.4	27	(⁴)	42	39.0
1996	111	22.4	40	35.7	23	20.7	17	(⁴)	71	64.3
1997	90	17.9	41	45.1	18	20.4	22	(⁴)	49	54.9
1998	98	19.4	46	47.2	24	24.2	23	(⁴)	52	52.8
1999	118	22.5	59	50.0	39	33.0	20	(⁴)	59	50.0
2000	111	21.5	58	51.9	31	27.5	27	(⁴)	53	48.1
2001	85	16.8	42	49.9	22	25.7	21	(⁴)	43	50.1
Hispanic⁵										
1980	91	12.3	60	65.9	43	47.3	17	(⁴)	31	34.1
1985	106	17.3	73	68.9	40	37.7	33	(⁴)	33	31.1
1990	67	16.5	32	(⁴)	22	(⁴)	10	(⁴)	35	(⁴)
1995	174	28.8	119	68.6	84	48.5	35	29.3	55	31.4
1996	105	21.2	71	67.7	57	54.5	14	(⁴)	34	32.3
1997	121	24.1	88	73.1	73	60.4	15	17.4	32	26.9
1998	120	23.8	82	68.5	60	50.0	22	27.1	38	31.5
1999	119	22.7	85	71.4	75	62.8	10	12.0	34	28.6
2000	101	19.6	62	61.1	39	38.6	22	(⁴)	39	38.9
2001	119	23.5	84	70.6	57	47.6	27	32.6	35	29.4

¹The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment. The unemployment rate is the percent of persons in the labor force who are seeking employment.

²Persons 16 to 24 years old who dropped out of school in the 12-month period ending in October of years shown.

³Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁵Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Includes dropouts from any grade, including a small number from elementary and middle schools. Even though the standard errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the White and Black population groups. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *College Enrollment of High School Graduates*, various years. (This table was prepared July 2002.)

Table 385.—Employment of 12th-graders, by selected student and school characteristics: 1992

Employment characteristics	Sex		Race/ethnicity					Socioeconomic status ¹				Location of school attended		
	Total		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Low	Middle low	Middle high	High	Urban	Suburban	Rural
	Male	Female												
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage distribution														
Average hours worked per week during senior year														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work during year	31.8	30.7	27.6	47.4	38.9	43.3	45.0	38.2	29.8	28.2	32.5	35.6	29.4	31.6
1 to 5 hours	6.8	6.0	7.0	4.9	6.0	9.5	8.5	5.2	5.5	5.8	10.1	6.7	6.6	7.2
6 to 10 hours	9.8	8.9	10.7	6.5	5.3	6.7	5.6	6.7	8.3	10.6	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.6
11 to 15 hours	12.7	11.1	14.4	7.2	11.3	9.3	6.2	9.5	11.9	13.7	15.0	12.2	13.6	12.1
16 to 20 hours	16.1	15.0	17.3	11.9	13.3	13.5	12.5	13.4	18.6	18.4	14.0	14.3	18.3	14.9
More than 20 hours	22.7	26.0	22.8	22.1	25.2	17.7	22.3	27.1	25.9	23.3	15.8	21.7	22.5	23.7
21 to 25 hours	9.8	10.2	9.5	10.0	8.8	10.7	8.1	12.0	10.2	10.8	8.0	9.5	10.6	9.1
26 to 30 hours	5.6	6.5	4.8	5.5	6.4	4.4	3.8	6.8	6.4	5.9	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.8
31 to 35 hours	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.8	5.0	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
36 to 40 hours	3.3	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.7	0.9	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.4	4.3
More than 40 hours	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8
Most recent type of work for employed students														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lawn work or odd jobs	2.2	4.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.7	5.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.2	2.9
Food service	24.0	22.2	25.7	34.8	24.8	22.9	24.6	28.0	26.6	25.1	18.6	23.6	23.1	25.4
Delivery person	1.6	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.1	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
Babysitter or child care	4.3	0.6	7.9	4.8	2.2	5.0	1.1	3.2	3.9	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9
Camp counselor/life guard	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	(²)	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5
Farm worker	2.2	4.4	0.1	2.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	5.5
Mechanic	1.4	2.8	(²)	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9
Grocery clerk or cashier	14.5	12.5	16.4	14.8	11.6	15.9	8.5	15.5	16.6	14.5	12.3	14.2	13.4	16.4
Beautician	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	(²)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
House cleaning	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.6	(²)	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4
Construction	2.0	4.0	0.1	2.1	1.0	1.9	0.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.7
Office or clerical	6.9	2.9	10.7	6.3	8.7	12.1	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.2	8.0	9.0	6.8	5.4
Health services	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Salesperson	11.8	9.8	13.7	12.0	8.7	11.9	7.9	7.2	8.8	12.5	15.8	13.4	14.1	7.3
Warehouse worker	2.1	3.9	0.4	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.9
Other	23.5	27.7	19.6	19.3	28.8	25.4	18.3	22.0	21.4	22.3	27.4	24.4	24.6	21.3
Most recent hourly wage for employed students														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$4.25 per hour	9.9	7.2	12.4	10.3	8.8	7.9	5.8	12.2	11.4	9.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	14.8
\$4.25 to \$6.00 per hour	77.5	75.6	79.2	76.7	81.1	77.0	79.3	79.0	76.8	80.0	74.8	80.1	77.0	75.8
\$6.01 to \$8.00 per hour	7.7	10.3	5.3	8.0	6.1	10.7	6.7	5.3	8.3	6.8	9.3	7.3	9.2	6.1
\$8.01 or more per hour	5.0	6.9	3.2	5.1	4.0	4.5	8.3	3.5	3.5	4.1	7.9	4.8	6.3	3.4

¹ Socioeconomic status (SES) was measured by a composite score of parental education and occupations and family income.
² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988," Second Follow-up survey. (This table was prepared August 1995.)

Table 386.—Full-time employment status of bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1991

Field of study	Percent employed full-time					Percent employed full-time in a job closely related to field of study					Percent employed full-time in nonprofessional job ¹				
	1974-75 graduates in May 1976	1979-80 graduates in May 1981	1983-84 graduates in June 1985	1985-86 graduates in June 1987	1989-90 graduates in April 1991	1974-75 graduates in May 1976	1979-80 graduates in May 1981	1983-84 graduates in June 1985	1985-86 graduates in June 1987	1989-90 graduates in April 1991	1974-75 graduates in May 1976	1979-80 graduates in May 1981	1983-84 graduates in June 1985	1985-86 graduates in June 1987	1989-90 graduates in April 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	67	71	73	74	74	74	35	38	38	39	10	12	13	14	13
Professional/technical fields	77	80	82	81	80	80	51	47	47	48	9	10	13	11	11
Arts and sciences fields	65	56	56	62	64	64	18	15	25	26	12	14	15	15	14
Other	65	74	75	74	73	73	36	47	36	38	9	19	12	17	13
Newly qualified to teach	66	75	73	68	74	74	43	56	47	58	7	8	9	9	6
Not newly qualified to teach	67	71	73	74	73	73	33	36	37	36	12	13	13	14	14
Professional/technical fields	80	81	82	82	83	83	52	49	47	48	10	10	13	11	12
Engineering	79	84	84	83	84	84	57	55	46	50	4	4	3	5	3
Business and management	84	83	85	85	83	83	49	44	41	40	15	14	19	17	16
Health	75	77	75	76	86	86	71	66	70	65	2	4	2	3	1
Education ²	66	67	63	73	67	67	22	29	24	39	12	18	16	9	11
Public affairs and services	77	74	74	72	66	66	—	46	31	49	—	10	15	20	9
Arts and sciences fields	57	56	56	63	64	64	17	16	15	23	13	15	15	15	15
Biological sciences	56	45	43	42	50	50	26	18	17	15	6	8	11	11	8
Physical sciences and mathe- matics ³	50	58	51	76	72	72	19	29	20	48	6	2	7	9	7
Psychology	61	56	57	66	59	59	22	17	12	22	18	17	16	19	14
Social sciences	59	61	61	61	68	68	12	10	13	16	15	21	14	17	20
Humanities	56	55	59	59	59	59	12	14	17	11	17	18	19	19	21
Other	68	75	77	75	73	73	36	43	42	37	10	10	14	21	14
Communications	—	71	76	77	75	75	—	31	31	29	—	24	16	18	17
Miscellaneous	66	76	77	74	73	73	35	46	46	38	11	19	13	23	13

—Not available.
¹Includes those not working in technical, managerial, or administrative types of jobs who reported that they did not need a college degree to obtain their job.
²Includes those who have not finished all requirements for teaching certification or were previously qualified to teach.
³Includes computer sciences.
 NOTE: Data are from sample surveys of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the *Guide to Sources*. Data exclude bachelor's recipients from U.S. Service Schools. Deceased graduates and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey are not included.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys. (This table was prepared August 1993.)

Table 387.—Employment status of 1992–93 bachelor's degree recipients 4 years after graduation, by field of study and occupational area: 1997

Status in April 1997	Professional/technical fields										Arts and sciences					Other fields
	All fields of study	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Health professions	Public affairs and social services	Biological sciences	Mathematics, computer, and physical sciences	Social sciences	History	Humanities	Psychology				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Total 1992–93 graduates	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Time between high school graduation and degree completion¹																
4 years or less	31.1	27.5	28.0	21.4	18.0	24.3	47.7	35.0	45.1	43.2	34.3	36.6	29.9			
More than 4 up to 5 years	21.6	27.2	30.9	35.2	26.2	28.3	22.7	22.8	24.7	19.3	26.0	26.5	30.3			
More than 5 up to 6 years	11.2	9.4	10.5	16.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	10.1	10.1	16.8	11.0	7.2	13.3			
More than 6 up to 10 years	12.7	13.3	12.1	13.4	15.1	14.5	6.8	16.1	12.7	6.5	14.1	9.8	11.7			
More than 10 years	17.4	22.6	18.5	13.8	28.1	21.0	11.1	15.9	7.4	14.3	14.6	20.0	14.7			
Enrollment status in April 1997																
Enrolled full-time	8.5	3.7	5.5	6.6	7.6	4.1	33.9	12.6	10.9	13.8	10.5	18.8	6.3			
Enrolled part-time	9.2	5.7	16.9	11.1	6.5	9.0	8.2	8.3	11.9	9.2	8.3	7.7	8.1			
Not enrolled	82.4	90.7	77.7	82.3	86.0	86.9	58.0	79.2	77.3	77.1	81.2	73.4	85.8			
Employment status																
Employed	89.3	93.2	91.1	94.1	89.1	92.8	67.3	87.6	87.7	84.6	85.3	82.1	91.7			
Full time	81.0	89.2	80.8	91.1	76.6	83.8	56.8	71.5	79.3	76.7	71.0	71.5	82.7			
Part time	8.3	4.0	10.3	2.9	12.5	9.0	10.5	7.2	8.4	8.0	14.3	10.7	9.0			
Unemployed ²	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.6	2.0	5.2	2.4	3.5	2.9	4.0	4.4	2.3			
Not in labor force ³	8.1	4.6	6.8	4.8	8.4	5.3	27.5	10.0	8.8	12.5	10.7	13.5	6.0			
Unemployment experiences since graduation																
Experienced any unemployment	39.8	36.2	46.8	39.2	27.9	35.8	39.4	36.3	43.7	44.3	43.6	39.2	43.1			
Average total number of months unemployed	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.6	6.8	8.6	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.9	9.2	6.8			
April 1997 unemployment rate ⁴	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.8	2.1	7.2	2.7	3.8	3.3	4.4	5.1	2.5			
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Occupation																
Business management	20.9	39.2	6.6	5.7	16.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	26.5	16.7	16.5	18.1	20.1			
Educator	16.2	2.6	64.6	1.5	3.2	4.8	17.5	16.4	9.4	35.3	17.0	14.2	12.2			
Engineering	5.1	1.7	0.5	49.9	4.1	(6)	2.6	6.4	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2			
Health professions	7.8	1.6	3.3	9.1	62.6	5.5	15.0	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.3	8.0	3.9			
Other professions ⁵	11.1	4.3	5.5	0.1	2.5	25.3	14.4	10.0	15.1	7.0	22.5	26.4	18.0			
Computer science/programming	5.0	5.3	0.6	11.2	1.4	1.0	3.3	25.2	2.5	2.9	5.4	2.5	3.0			
Non-computer technician	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.3	6.0	1.9	0.3	2.0	0.3	(6)	1.4			
Administrative/clerical/support	13.6	19.4	8.1	2.2	3.5	17.5	9.2	11.6	17.6	10.5	16.2	14.5	16.3			
Mechanic/operator/laborer	5.6	6.7	2.9	6.0	1.4	5.1	7.5	7.8	7.0	3.1	5.8	4.3	6.9			
Sales	8.1	13.8	3.0	9.6	1.5	3.9	5.3	3.6	8.6	12.3	6.2	7.0	9.5			
Service	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.5	0.7	3.7	3.0	0.6	4.2	3.0	3.8	2.0	4.2			
Military/protective service	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	0.5	20.9	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.9			
Job characteristics in April 1997																
Definite career potential	57.3	60.0	51.4	65.0	58.4	47.1	50.1	64.6	58.2	55.8	52.2	50.6	59.0			
Job closely related to bachelor's degree	56.0	57.6	67.7	61.2	85.0	59.6	49.0	65.6	31.2	34.6	41.0	46.3	50.1			
Annual salaries⁷																
Less than \$10,000	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	2.1	8.3	1.7	2.8	1.5			
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.7	1.9	5.4	0.7	1.4	3.5	7.6	3.8	5.1	4.3	6.4	4.2	4.2			
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.3	5.3	16.0	1.0	3.8	13.6	9.2	4.4	5.0	7.0	10.2	9.9	12.9			
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14.2	11.9	26.6	1.8	5.1	17.3	19.0	11.5	14.5	17.6	19.1	12.7	17.7			
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33.2	29.7	39.2	13.2	29.9	36.3	37.1	26.3	34.9	35.4	37.9	40.9	39.7			
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25.8	32.8	6.3	54.9	36.5	20.2	20.7	35.4	23.3	22.6	19.3	19.2	18.0			
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.4	13.1	2.7	24.5	21.1	6.0	4.7	12.2	9.7	4.0	5.5	3.4	7.9			
\$75,000 or more	3.0	4.3	1.1	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	6.0	5.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	3.1			
Average annual salary ⁸	\$34,252	\$37,454	\$26,513	\$44,524	\$39,421	\$30,563	\$29,331	\$38,418	\$35,536	\$28,147	\$30,179	\$28,197	\$32,208			

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First and Second Follow-up" surveys. (This table was prepared April 2001.)

¹Data from 1994 "First Follow-up" survey.
²Percent of all persons (including those not in the labor force) who are not working, but looking for work.
³Percent not working and not looking for work.
⁴Percent of persons in the labor force (excluding those not in the labor force) who are not working, but looking for work.
⁵Less than 0.05 percent.
⁶All other professional occupations excluding business, teaching, engineering, and health.
⁷Salaries for those employed full time in April 1997.
⁸Respondents reporting salaries less than \$1,000 were excluded, those reporting salaries greater than \$500,000 were reset to \$500,000.

Table 388.— Enrollment status of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients, by undergraduate major and highest degree attained: April 1997

Undergraduate major field of study and educational attainment	Enrolled in April 1997				
	Ever enrolled since graduation	Enrolled full time ¹	Enrolled part time ¹	Enrolled and employed ¹	Enrolled and not employed ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Percent				
All graduates	29.8	8.5	9.2	13.0	4.7
Professional fields	25.8	5.0	9.4	12.0	2.4
Engineering	33.9	6.6	11.1	14.1	3.6
Business and management	16.3	3.7	5.7	7.5	1.9
Health professions	26.6	7.6	6.5	9.9	4.2
Education	38.0	5.5	16.9	20.1	2.3
Public affairs and social services	26.4	4.1	9.0	12.3	0.8
Arts and sciences fields	38.5	15.1	9.3	15.2	9.2
Biological sciences	52.1	33.9	8.2	16.6	25.5
Mathematics and other sciences	39.2	12.6	8.3	13.1	7.8
Psychology	42.0	18.8	7.7	18.2	8.3
Social sciences	35.9	10.9	11.9	16.7	6.1
History	40.8	13.8	9.2	11.8	11.2
Humanities	31.7	10.5	8.3	13.6	5.2
Other	24.0	6.3	8.1	11.9	2.5
Highest degree attained by 1997					
Bachelor’s degree	—	7.2	9.3	12.6	3.9
Postbaccalaureate certificate	—	11.0	13.9	19.2	5.7
Master’s degree	—	13.8	8.0	15.0	6.8
First-professional degree	—	33.3	0.9	8.7	25.5
Doctoral degree	—	—	—	—	—

—Not available.

¹ Percent based persons who were enrolled and/or employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, Second Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared April 2001.)

NOTE: Data are from a sample survey of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the *Guide to Sources*.

Table 389.—Average annual salary of bachelor’s degree recipients employed full time 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1994

Field of study	Average salary ¹ of 1974–75 degree recipients in February 1976		Average salary ¹ of 1979–80 degree recipients in May 1981		Average salary ¹ of 1983–84 degree recipients in June 1985		Average salary of 1985–86 degree recipients in June 1987		Average salary of 1989–90 degree recipients in June 1991		Average salary ¹ of 1992–93 degree recipients in April 1994	Percent change in constant dollars, 1976 to 1994	Percent change in constant dollars, 1991 to 1994
	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	\$7,600	\$19,800	\$15,200	\$24,800	\$17,700	\$24,400	\$20,400	\$26,500	\$23,600	\$25,700	\$24,200	22.2	-5.8
Engineering	12,200	31,800	22,400	36,500	24,100	33,200	26,600	34,700	30,900	33,600	30,900	-2.8	-8.0
Business and management	10,200	26,600	16,300	26,600	18,700	25,800	21,100	27,500	24,700	26,900	27,100	1.9	0.7
Health professions	8,600	22,400	17,300	28,200	20,800	28,600	22,600	29,400	31,500	34,200	31,300	39.7	-8.5
Education ²	6,300	16,400	11,500	18,700	13,800	19,000	15,800	20,600	19,100	20,800	19,300	17.7	-7.2
Public affairs and social services	—	—	13,700	22,300	15,100	20,800	17,700	23,100	20,800	22,600	22,000	—	-2.7
Biological sciences	6,500	16,900	14,500	23,600	15,100	20,800	16,400	21,400	21,100	22,900	22,800	34.9	-0.4
Mathematics and other sciences	7,000	18,200	16,300	26,600	17,500	24,100	22,500	29,400	27,200	29,500	25,400	39.6	-13.9
Psychology	—	—	12,500	20,400	14,600	20,100	17,300	22,600	19,200	20,800	19,500	—	-6.3
Social sciences	6,700	17,500	14,000	22,800	15,800	21,800	20,300	26,500	22,200	24,200	22,100	26.3	-8.7
History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,000	—	—
Humanities	5,800	15,100	12,600	20,500	14,000	19,300	16,200	21,200	19,100	20,700	21,300	41.1	2.9
Communications ³	—	—	—	—	16,200	22,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6,800	17,700	15,100	24,600	18,600	25,600	17,600	23,000	20,800	22,600	21,600	22.0	-4.4

—Not available.

¹ Reported salaries of full-time workers under \$2,600 in 1976, \$4,200 in 1981, \$5,000 in 1985, and \$1,000 in 1994 were excluded from the tabulations. Also, those with salaries over \$500,000 in 1994 were excluded.

² Most educators work 9- to 10-month contracts.

³ In 1994, data were not collected on Communications as a separate field of study.

NOTE: Data exclude bachelor’s recipients from U.S. Service Schools and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey. Constant dollar adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys and "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared July 1997).

Table 390.—Participation of young adults in voluntary or community service activities, by selected characteristics: 1994

Young adult characteristics	Percent participating in voluntary or community service activity										Percentage distribution of volunteer hours per week				
	Any activity	Sports teams or clubs ¹	Church activities	Union, farm, trade, or professional associations	Educational organizations	Youth organizations	Political clubs	Organized volunteer work ²	Other voluntary group	None ³	1 or 2 hours	3 or 4 hours	5 or 6 hours	More than 6 hours	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Total	37.2	7.2	11.8	1.8	6.0	10.3	3.0	10.4	7.3	62.7	15.2	7.9	5.8	8.3	
Sex															
Male	36.8	9.5	11.1	1.9	4.6	11.2	2.9	8.3	7.3	63.2	14.7	7.7	5.6	8.8	
Female	37.9	4.9	12.7	1.6	7.1	9.4	3.2	12.6	7.3	62.2	15.8	8.2	6.1	7.9	
Race/ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	38.5	7.5	11.3	2.0	5.8	10.3	3.1	11.6	7.8	61.5	17.1	8.0	5.5	7.9	
Black, non-Hispanic	35.9	6.3	15.8	1.1	6.4	11.5	3.1	5.8	6.2	64.1	9.6	8.1	7.7	10.6	
Hispanic	31.7	6.3	11.2	0.8	6.5	9.6	2.3	6.7	5.4	68.4	9.8	7.3	6.0	8.5	
Asian/Pacific Islander	35.8	5.7	10.5	1.4	7.1	8.1	3.4	13.0	8.4	64.2	14.9	8.7	4.3	8.0	
American Indian/Alaska Native ...	34.1	12.1	14.6	3.6	6.1	11.9	3.8	5.1	3.9	65.9	8.7	6.3	8.1	11.1	
Socioeconomic status quartile ⁴															
Low	26.4	5.0	10.4	0.9	4.0	7.4	1.5	5.9	5.0	73.6	8.2	5.8	4.5	7.9	
Low-middle	30.4	6.3	10.8	1.3	3.9	8.3	2.1	7.1	6.3	69.6	11.0	6.0	5.9	7.5	
High-middle	38.6	7.0	13.0	2.0	5.8	10.9	3.3	9.2	7.5	61.4	16.9	7.9	6.1	7.8	
High	51.1	9.2	14.7	2.7	9.7	14.2	4.9	18.0	10.3	48.9	24.6	11.4	5.9	9.2	

¹ Participating as a volunteer to help as a coach or other support activity, not as a player.

² E.g., hospital volunteer.

³ Not a volunteer.

⁴ Socioeconomic status (SES) was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income.

NOTE: Sample survey in 1994 based on people who were high school seniors in spring 1992. Respondents to the survey were asked about their voluntary participation in selected organizations over the previous 12-month period. Some persons participated in more than one organization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study, Third Follow-up." (This table was prepared July 1995.)

Table 391.—Literacy skills of adults, 16 years old and over, by selected characteristics: 1992

Selected characteristics	Prose literacy ¹							Document literacy ²					Quantitative literacy ³					
	Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level						Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level					Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level			
		1	2	3	4	5	6		7	1	2	3	4		5	1	2	3
1	2	21	27	32	17	3	267	23	28	31	15	3	271	22	25	31	17	4
Total	272	21	27	32	17	3	267	23	28	31	15	3	271	22	25	31	17	4
Sex																		
Male	272	22	26	31	18	4	269	23	27	31	17	3	277	21	23	31	20	5
Female	273	20	28	33	17	3	265	23	30	31	14	2	266	23	28	31	15	3
Age																		
16 to 18 years old	271	16	35	38	11	1	274	15	34	38	12	1	268	20	35	33	12	1
19 to 24 years old	280	14	29	37	18	2	280	14	29	37	18	2	277	16	28	37	16	2
25 to 34 years old	284	15	24	34	24	5	282	16	25	35	21	4	283	17	23	33	21	5
40 to 54 years old	286	15	23	34	22	5	278	17	27	33	19	3	286	16	22	33	23	6
55 to 64 years old	260	26	31	30	12	1	249	30	34	26	8	1	261	25	30	30	13	2
65 years old and older	230	44	32	19	5	1	217	53	32	13	2	(4)	227	45	26	20	7	2
Race/ethnicity																		
White, non-Hispanic	286	14	25	36	21	4	280	16	27	34	19	3	287	14	24	35	21	5
Black, non-Hispanic	237	38	37	21	4	(4)	230	43	36	18	3	(4)	224	46	34	17	3	(4)
Asian or Pacific Islander	242	36	25	25	12	2	245	34	25	28	12	2	256	30	23	27	16	4
American Indian/Alaska Native	254	25	39	28	7	1	254	27	37	29	7	(4)	250	33	32	28	7	1
Hispanic, Mexican	206	54	25	16	5	(4)	205	54	25	16	4	(4)	205	54	25	17	4	(4)
Hispanic, Cuban	211	53	24	17	6	1	212	48	30	16	4	2	223	46	20	25	6	3
Hispanic, Puerto Rican	218	47	32	17	3	(4)	215	49	29	18	3	(4)	212	51	28	17	3	1
Hispanic, Central/South American	207	56	22	17	4	(4)	206	53	25	16	4	(4)	203	53	25	18	4	(4)
Hispanic, other	260	25	27	33	13	2	254	28	26	32	12	2	246	31	25	31	11	1
Highest level of education																		
Still in high school	271	16	36	37	11	(4)	274	15	35	38	12	1	269	19	35	32	12	1
0 to 8 years, not enrolled	177	75	20	4	(4)	(4)	170	79	18	3	(4)	(4)	169	76	18	5	1	(4)
9 to 12 years, not enrolled	231	42	38	17	2	(4)	227	46	37	15	2	(4)	227	45	34	17	3	(4)
GED	268	14	39	39	7	(4)	264	17	42	34	7	(4)	268	16	38	35	10	1
High school diploma	270	16	36	37	10	1	264	20	38	33	9	1	270	18	33	37	12	1
Some college	294	8	23	45	22	3	290	9	27	42	20	2	295	8	23	42	23	4
Associate degree	308	4	19	41	32	4	299	6	23	43	25	3	307	4	19	43	29	5
Bachelor's degree	322	4	11	35	40	10	314	4	15	37	36	8	322	4	12	35	38	12
Graduate studies/degree	336	2	7	28	47	16	326	3	10	34	41	12	334	2	9	30	42	17
Region																		
Northeast	270	22	28	31	16	3	264	24	29	30	14	2	267	24	25	31	16	4
Midwest	279	16	28	35	18	3	274	19	30	33	16	2	280	17	26	34	19	4
South	267	23	28	30	15	3	262	26	29	29	14	2	265	25	27	29	15	4
West	276	20	23	33	21	4	271	22	24	32	18	3	276	20	22	32	20	5
Prison population	246	31	37	26	6	(4)	240	33	38	25	4	(4)	236	40	32	22	6	1

¹Prose literacy is the ability to understand and use information contained in various kinds of textual material. A level 1 task rated 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in a short text. A level 2 task rated 226 to 275 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in the text with several distractors or to make low-level inferences. A level 3 task rated 276 to 325 requires the reader to make literal or synonymous matches between the text and information given in the task, or to make low-level inferences. A level 4 task rated 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform multiple-feature matches and to integrate or synthesize information from complex passages. A level 5 task rated 376 to 500 requires the reader to search for information in dense text which contains a number of distractors.

²Document literacy reflects the knowledge and skills used to process information from documents. A level 1 task rated 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate pieces of information based on a literal match. A level 2 task rated 226 to 275 requires the reader to match a single piece of information among several distractors. A level 3 task rated 276 to 325 requires the reader to integrate multiple pieces of information from one or more documents. A level 4 task rated 326 to 375 requires the performance of multiple-feature matches, cycling through documents, and integrating information from multiple operations sequentially. They must extract the features of the problem from text or rely on background knowledge to determine the quantities or operations needed.

³Quantitative literacy is the ability to perform numerical operations in everyday life. A level 1 task rated 0 to 225 requires the reader to perform a single, relatively simple, arithmetic operation. A level 2 task rated 226 to 275 requires the reader to perform a single operation using numbers that are either stated in the task or easily located in the material. A level 3 task rated 276 to 325 requires the reader to use two or more numbers to solve the problem. A level 4 task rated 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform two or more sequential operations or a single operation in which the quantities are found in different types of displays. A level 5 task rated 376 to 500 requires the reader to perform multiple operations sequentially. They must extract the features of the problem from text or rely on background knowledge to determine the quantities or operations needed.

⁴Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, *Adult Literacy in America, 1992*, prepared by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared February 1994.)