First-generation College Students' Employment

Among both first-generation and continuing-generation college students in academic year 2015-16, most had a paid job, internship, or work-study award:

of first-generation students were employed.

61%

of continuing-generation students were employed.



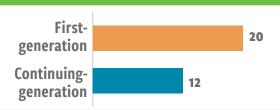
MEDIAN NUMBER OF JOBS

Neither first-generation nor **continuing-generation** students changed jobs frequently while enrolled, nor did they have many jobs at once: both had 1 job, on average, in academic year 2015-16.



MEDIAN HOURS WORKED

First-generation students worked more hours while enrolled than continuinggeneration students.





JOB RELATED TO MAJOR

Among those who were employed while enrolled:

35% of **first-generation** students

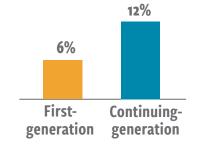
34% of continuing-generation students

had a job related to their major.



ON-CAMPUS JOB

Not including work-study jobs, a lower percentage of employed firstgeneration students worked on campus than continuing-generation students.





First-generation college student is defined as an undergraduate whose parents do not have a bachelor's or higher degree. Continuing-generation college student is defined as an undergraduate who has at least one parent with a bachelor's or higher degree. A student is considered "employed while enrolled" if they had a paid job, internship, or work-study award while taking classes. For median hours worked, the job in which the student worked the most hours per week was used if the student had more than one job. Data source is U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2015-16 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:16). NPSAS:16 was released in 2018 and is the most recent iteration of NPSAS. Total number of study members is 89,000. Weighted sample size (population size) is 19.5 million. Fact sheet produced by RTI International.



