



AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

2008-2017

Master's and Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Psychology

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
CENTER FOR WORKFORCE STUDIES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Each year, the United States Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) gathers information from every U.S. postsecondary institution that participates in federal student aid programs. IPEDS data collection consists of a series of 12 interrelated survey components that cover nine major areas. This report focuses specifically on two IPEDS surveys: 1) *Completions* and 2) *Institutional Characteristics*. Based on these surveys, a profile of psychology doctoral and master's degrees awarded over a 10-year span (2008-2017) was created. Major findings include:

- **The number of psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded increased over the decade.** Between 2008 and 2017, the number of psychology doctorates awarded by U.S. institutions grew by 25%, from 5,524 in 2008 to 6,915 in 2017. The number of psychology master's degrees awarded increased by 28% percent, from 21,890 in 2008 to 28,054 in 2017. However, starting in 2013, the rate of growth from one year to the next slowed down, with numbers even declining in some years.
- **In 2017, more than half (55%) of psychology doctorates were awarded in the "health service psychology" (HSP) broad field.** The remaining 45% of psychology doctorates were awarded in the "research" broad field. A similar pattern was found for master's degrees. In 2017, the percentage of master's degrees awarded in psychology was 57% in HSP subfields and 43% in research subfields.
- **Between 2008 and 2017, doctorates were awarded most often in clinical psychology.** In 2017, 2,536 doctoral degrees were awarded in clinical psychology. The highest rate of growth (441%) over the ten years was for doctorates awarded in *forensic psychology* (from 22 to 119 doctorates).
- **Between 2008 and 2017, master's degrees were awarded most often in counseling psychology.** In 2017, 8,149 master's degrees were awarded in counseling psychology. The highest rate of growth for psychology master's degrees awarded was in *experimental psychology*, which grew by 293% over the ten-year span (from 57 to 224 master's degrees).
- **Private not-for-profit institutions awarded the most psychology doctorates in 2017, representing 42% of all psychology doctorates awarded that year.** Private for-profit institutions awarded the fewest doctorates (19%), but their rate of growth in psychology doctorates awarded over 2008-2017 (89%) was greater than for other institution types.
- **Private-not-for-profit institutions awarded the highest number of psychology master's degrees, representing 54% of all psychology master's degrees awarded in 2017.** Private for-profit institutions awarded the fewest master's degrees in psychology (14%). However, these institutions had the greatest rate of growth over ten years, increasing by 97% between 2008 and 2017.
- **Psychology doctorates and master's degrees are awarded most often to women and to recipients who identify as white.** In 2017, 75% of all psychology doctorates were awarded to women and 69% were awarded to white recipients. However, doctorates awarded to racial/ethnic minorities grew at the fastest rate, increasing by 63% between 2008 and 2017.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the number of postgraduate degrees awarded in psychology in the United States in recent years. Specifically, this report focuses on psychology doctorate and master's degrees awarded over a 10-year span, covering academic years 2008 to 2017.¹

Each year, the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) gathers information from every postsecondary institution that participates in federal student aid programs. The completion of IPEDS surveys is mandatory for all institutions that participate or are applicants for participation in any federal financial assistance program. IPEDS data collection consists of a series of 12 interrelated survey components that cover nine major areas. This report draws specifically from two IPEDS surveys: 1) *Completions* and 2) *Institutional Characteristics*.

The *Completions Survey*² collects data on the number of postsecondary degrees awarded each year. The data can be broken down further by academic field of study, with each field assigned a Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) code. This report focuses solely on master's and doctoral degrees awarded in the field of psychology (CIP = 42). The *Institutional Characteristics Survey*³ collects information on academic institutions awarding these degrees, such as geographical location and type of institution. Together, data from these two IPEDS surveys were examined to determine the number of doctoral and master's degrees awarded in psychology from 2008 to 2017.

A brief Overview provides data on the number of psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded over a 10-year period (2008-2017). Section 1 of this report examines the numbers of psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded during this time frame, broken down into degrees in "health service psychology" and "research" subfields. Section 2 drills down further to the number of doctorates and master's degrees awarded in specific subfields of psychology, such as clinical psychology, counseling psychology, general psychology, experimental psychology, industrial and organizational psychology, and other subfields. Section 3 presents the number of psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded by different types of institutions, such as public institutions, private not-for-profit institutions, and private for-profit institutions. Section 4 presents the number of psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded during this time frame, broken down by gender and race/ethnicity of degree recipients. Finally, Data Limitations are discussed and final thoughts are provided in the Conclusion.

Appendix A contains technical documentation of IPEDS methodology and of the variable taxonomy used in this report. Data supporting the figures in the report are provided in Appendix B.

¹ "Academic year" refers to the period between July 1 and June 30. For example, academic year 2017 includes degrees awarded between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017. As of the date of this report, 2017 was the latest year for which data were available.

² U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary System (IPEDS). (2008-2017). *Completions Surveys*. [Data files and dictionaries]. Retrieved from <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/DataFiles.aspx>

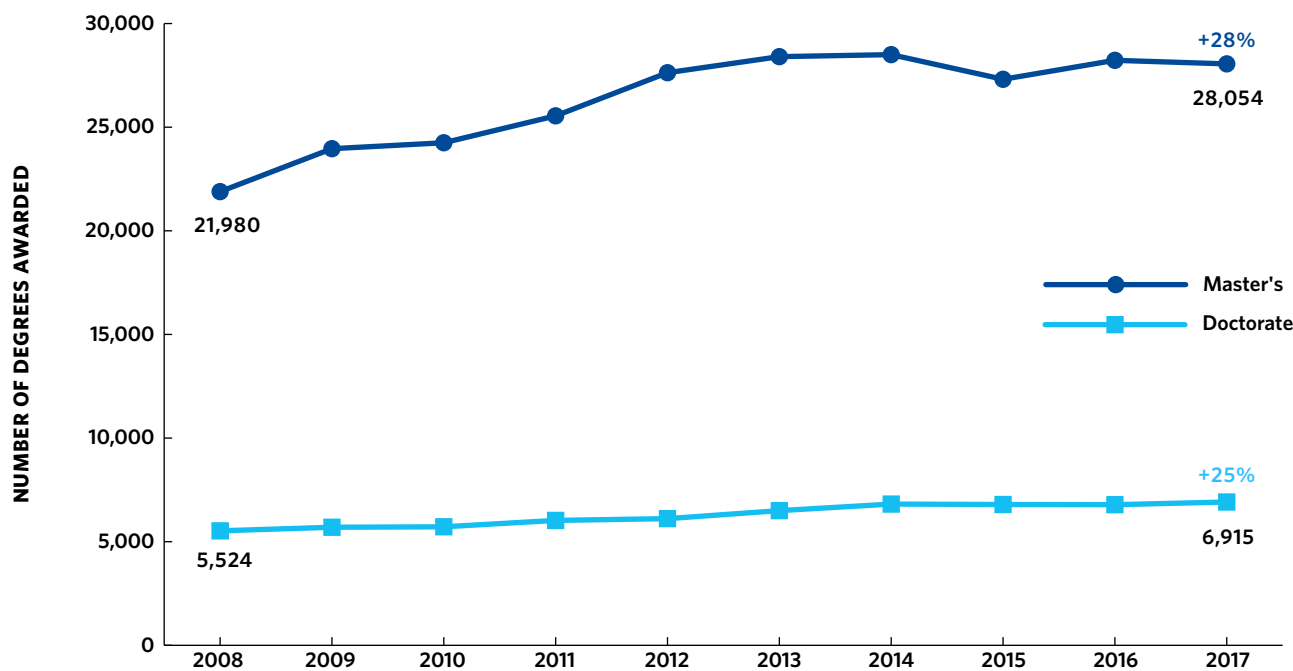
³ U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary System (IPEDS). (2008-2017). *Institutional Characteristics Surveys*. [Data files and dictionaries]. Retrieved from <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/DataFiles.aspx>

OVERVIEW

Overall, the number of psychology doctorates and master’s degrees awarded has increased over the last decade (see Figure 1). The number of psychology doctorates awarded in the U.S. grew from 5,524 in 2008 to 6,915 in 2017—an increase of 1,391 or 25%. Between 2008 and 2017, the number of master’s degrees awarded in the U.S. grew from 21,890 to 28,054, an increase of 6,164 (28%).

Although the numbers of psychology master’s and doctoral degrees continue to rise for most years, the rate of growth has slowed down in the past decade. In comparison, between 2004 to 2013, the rate of growth for doctorate and master’s degrees awarded in psychology was greater, 32% and 54% respectively.

FIGURE 1.
NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATE AND MASTER’S DEGREES AWARDED, 2008-2017



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

Table 1 shows the *annual* growth rate of psychology master's and doctorates awarded between 2008 and 2017. Although there was growth overall during the 10-year period in the number of psychology master's degrees and doctorates awarded, there were some fluctuations in growth from year to year. In 2013 and 2014, the rate of growth for master's and doctoral degrees began to slow down, showing some declines in numbers in succeeding years.

TABLE 1.

ANNUAL PERCENT GROWTH IN PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED, 2008-2017

Years	Master's Degrees: Percent Growth	Doctoral Degrees: Percent Growth
2008-09	10%	3%
2009-10	1%	0%
2010-11	5%	5%
2011-12	8%	1%
2012-13	3%	6%
2013-14	0%	5%
2014-15	-4%	0%
2015-16	3%	0%
2016-17	-1%	2%
2008-17	28%	25%

SECTION 1

PSYCHOLOGY DEGREES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH BROAD FIELDS

This section presents data for psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded between 2008 and 2017, broken down into "health service psychology" (HSP) and "research" broad fields. Subfields of psychology that fall under HSP include areas such as clinical, counseling, and school psychology.^{4,5} Subfields that fall under research include areas such as cognitive, developmental and child, social, experimental, and industrial and organizational psychology. Table 2 displays a list of Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) code names that were examined in this report, categorized as HSP or research subfields (for a complete list of psychology subfields used by IPEDS, see Appendix A).

TABLE 2.

BREAKDOWN OF PSYCHOLOGY CLASSIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS (CIP) INTO HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH FIELDS

Health Service Psychology	Research
Clinical Psychology	Psychology, General
Counseling Psychology	Community Psychology
Forensic Psychology	Developmental Psychology
School Psychology	Educational Psychology
Other HSP Subfields ⁶	Experimental Psychology
	Industrial/Organizational Psychology
	Social Psychology
	Other Research Subfields ⁷

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

⁴ The "health service psychology" and "research" broad fields are distinctions made by the American Psychological Association, and not by IPEDS. Subfields classified as HSP and research can be found in Table 3 of the American Psychological Association Member Profiles: www.apa.org/workforce/publications/16-member-profiles/table-3.pdf

⁵ American Psychological Association (2017). APA Member Profiles. Washington, DC: Author

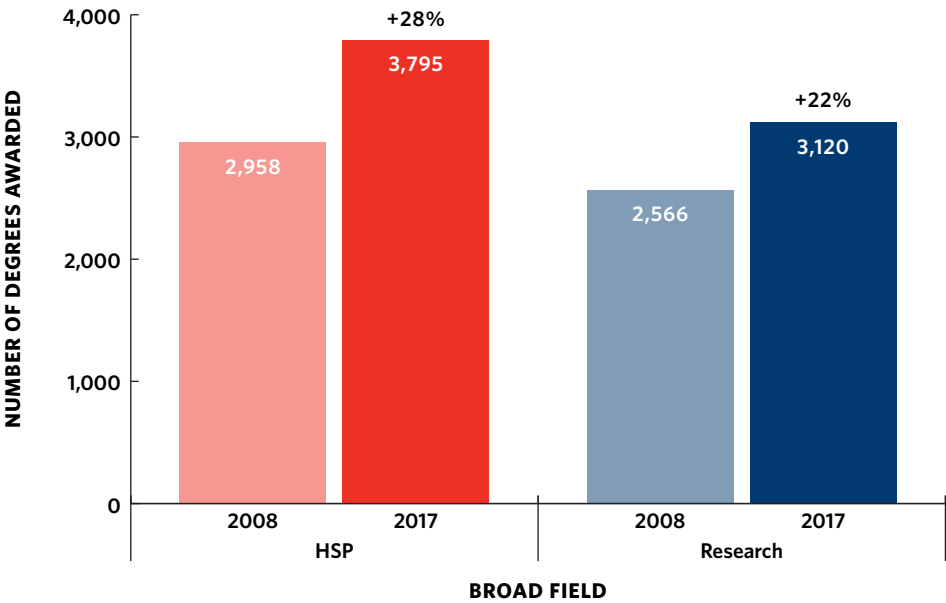
⁶ HSP subfields that accounted for less than one percent of psychology doctorates awarded in any given year between 2008 and 2017 were collapsed into "other HSP subfields." The subfields collapsed into this category were those labeled as: *applied psychology, applied behavioral analysis, clinical child psychology, family psychology, geropsychology, health/medical psychology, and other clinical/counseling/applied psychology.*

⁷ Research subfields that accounted for less than one percent of psychology doctorates awarded in any given year between 2008 and 2017 were collapsed into "other research subfields." The subfields collapsed into this category were those labeled as: *cognitive psychology/psycholinguistics, comparative psychology, environmental psychology, personality psychology, physiological/psychobiology, psychopharmacology, psychometrics/quantitative psychology, other research/experimental psychology, and psychology other.*

Psychology Doctorates Awarded in Health Service Psychology and Research Broad Fields

In 2017, more than half (55%) of psychology doctorates were awarded in subfields that fall under the health service psychology broad field. The remaining 45% of psychology doctorates were awarded in subfields that fall into the research broad field. As shown in Figure 2, the number of psychology doctoral degrees awarded between 2008 and 2017 grew by 28% for the HSP broad field (from 2,958 in 2008 to 3,795 in 2017) and 22% for the research broad field (from 2,566 in 2008 to 3,120 in 2017).

FIGURE 2.
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY (HSP) AND RESEARCH BROAD FIELDS, 2008-2017

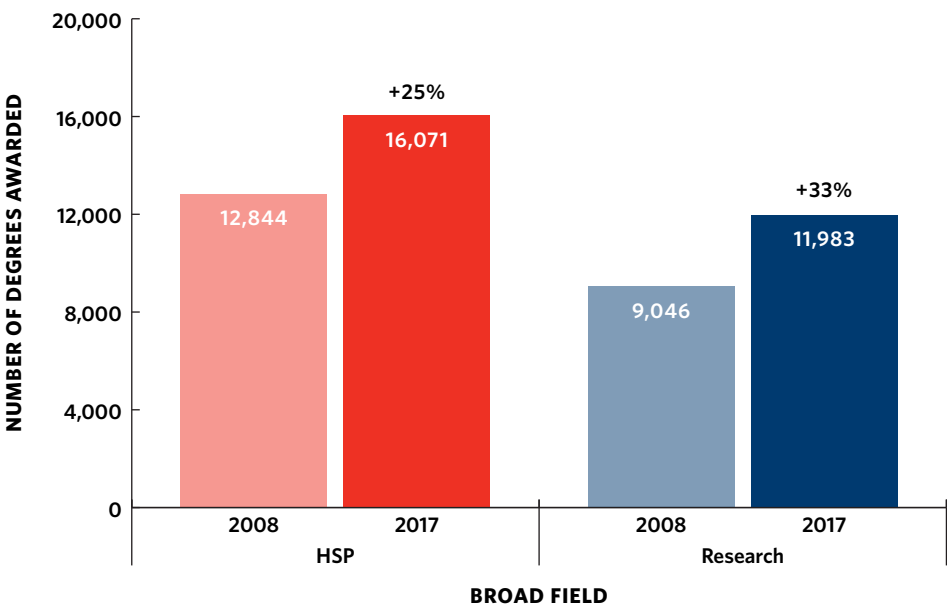


Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

Psychology Master’s Degrees Awarded in Health Service Psychology and Research Broad Fields

A similar pattern can be found for master’s degrees in psychology. In 2017, the percentages of master’s degrees awarded in psychology were 57% in the HSP broad field and 43% in the research broad field. Figure 3 shows that between 2008 and 2017, the number of master’s degrees in the research broad field grew by 33%, from 9,046 in 2008 to 11,983 in 2017. The number of master’s degrees in the HSP broad field grew as well, but slightly less at a rate of 25% (from 12,844 in 2008 to 16,071 in 2017).

FIGURE 3.
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER’S DEGREES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY (HSP) AND RESEARCH BROAD FIELDS, 2008-2017



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

SECTION 2

PSYCHOLOGY DEGREES AWARDED BY SUBFIELD

Psychology Doctorates by Subfield

In 2017, 91% of all psychology doctorates were awarded in these ten subfields:

1.

Clinical Psychology
2.

Psychology, General
3.

Counseling Psychology
4.

Educational Psychology
5.

School Psychology
6.

Industrial and Organizational Psychology
7.

Experimental Psychology
8.

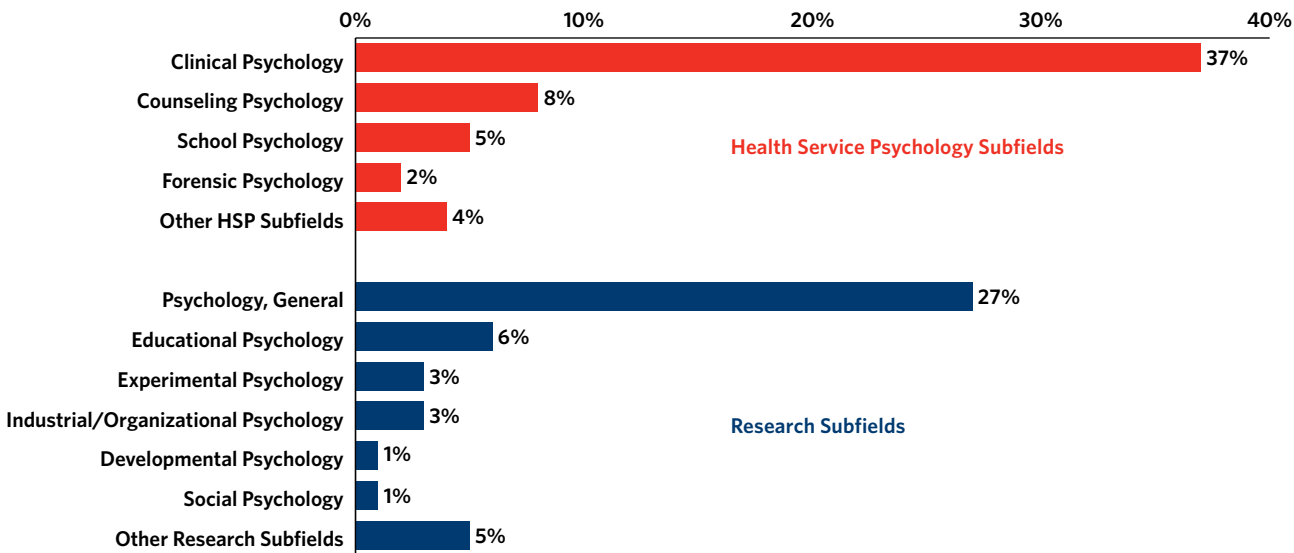
Forensic Psychology
9.

Developmental Psychology
10.

Social Psychology

Of these top ten subfields, the highest percentage of psychology doctorates were awarded in clinical psychology (37%), followed by psychology, general (27%).⁸ Far behind were counseling psychology (8%), educational psychology (6%), and school psychology (5%). Figure 4 displays the percentage of psychology doctoral degrees awarded in 2017 by HSP and research subfields.

FIGURE 4.
PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH SUBFIELDS, 2017

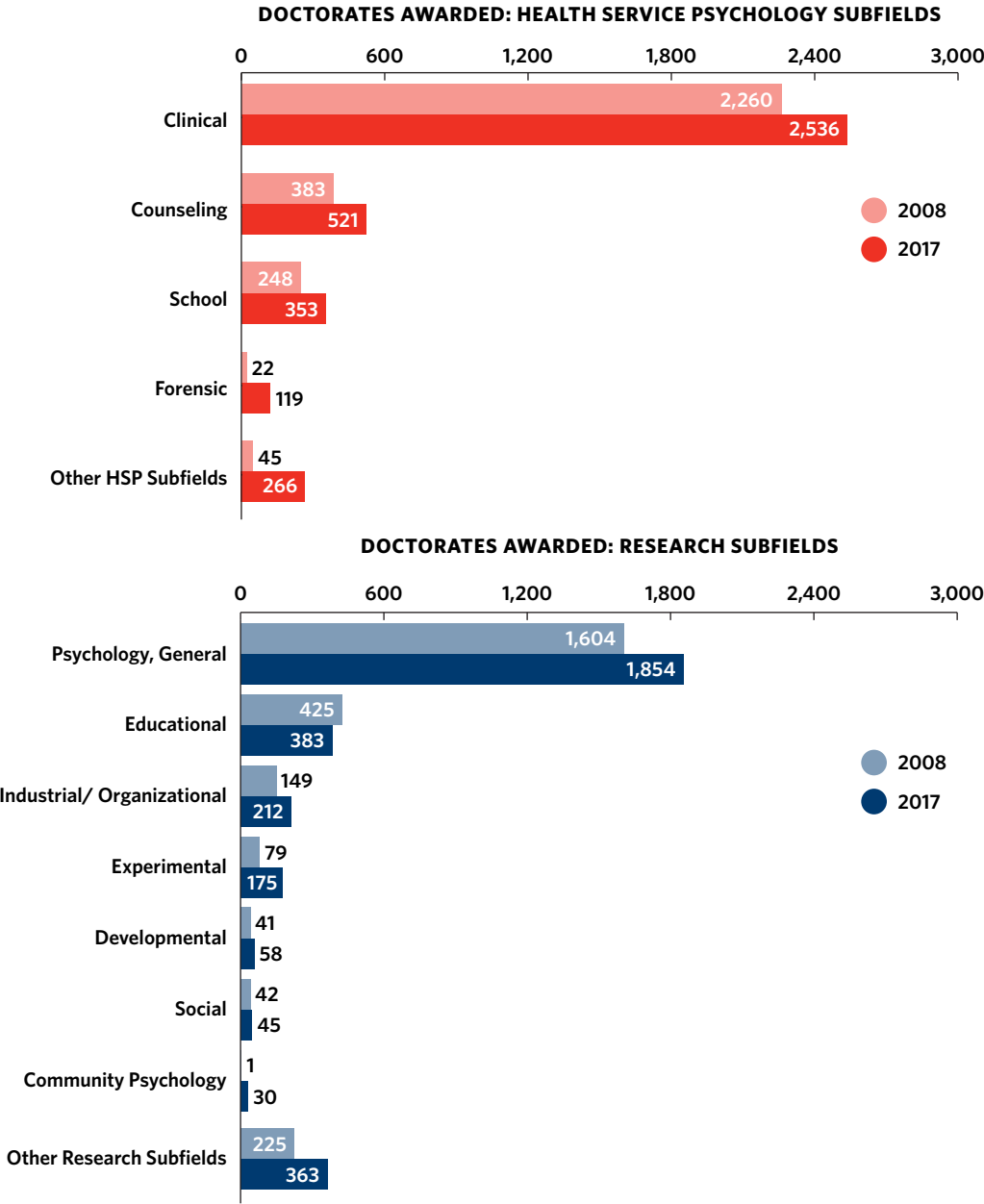


Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2017)

⁸ IPEDs defines the “Psychology, General” subfield as “a general program that focuses on the scientific study of individual and collective behavior, the physical and environmental bases of behavior, and the analysis and treatment of behavior problems and disorders. Includes instruction in the principles of the various subfields of psychology, research methods, and psychological assessment and testing methods.”

Figure 5 shows that over the 10-year span, the number of doctorates awarded increased for each psychology subfield except for educational psychology, which decreased by 10% during this time. The largest number of psychology doctorates continued to be awarded in the HSP subfield of clinical psychology, with 2,260 awarded in 2008 and increasing to 2,536 by 2017 (a 12% increase). The second highest number of psychology doctorates continued to be awarded in the research subfield of psychology, general, increasing from 1,604 in 2008, to 1,854 in 2017 (a 16% increase).

FIGURE 5.
**NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY (HSP)
AND RESEARCH SUBFIELDS, 2008-2017**



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

Although the greatest number of psychology doctorates awarded were in clinical psychology, the largest rate of growth over ten years was in forensic psychology. Table 3 shows that between 2008 and 2017, the number of doctorates awarded in forensic psychology increased by 441% (although this was from a very low starting point of 22 in 2008).⁹ This increase reflects gradual growth throughout the 10-year period (for more information, see Table 1 of Appendix B).

Experimental psychology degrees increased by 122% over 10 years, followed by school psychology (42%), industrial/organizational psychology (42%), and developmental psychology (42%).

TABLE 3.

**TEN-YEAR GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED
BY SUBFIELD, 2008-2017**

Subfield	Broad Field	2008	2017	Percent Change
Forensic	HSP	22	119	441%
Experimental	Research	79	175	122%
School	HSP	248	353	42%
Industrial/Organizational	Research	149	212	42%
Developmental	Research	41	58	42%
Counseling	HSP	383	521	36%
Psychology, General	Research	1,604	1,854	16%
Clinical	HSP	2,260	2,536	12%
Social	Research	42	45	7%
Educational	Research	425	383	-10%

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

Psychology Master's Degrees by Subfield

In 2013, 85% of all psychology master's degrees were awarded in these ten subfields:

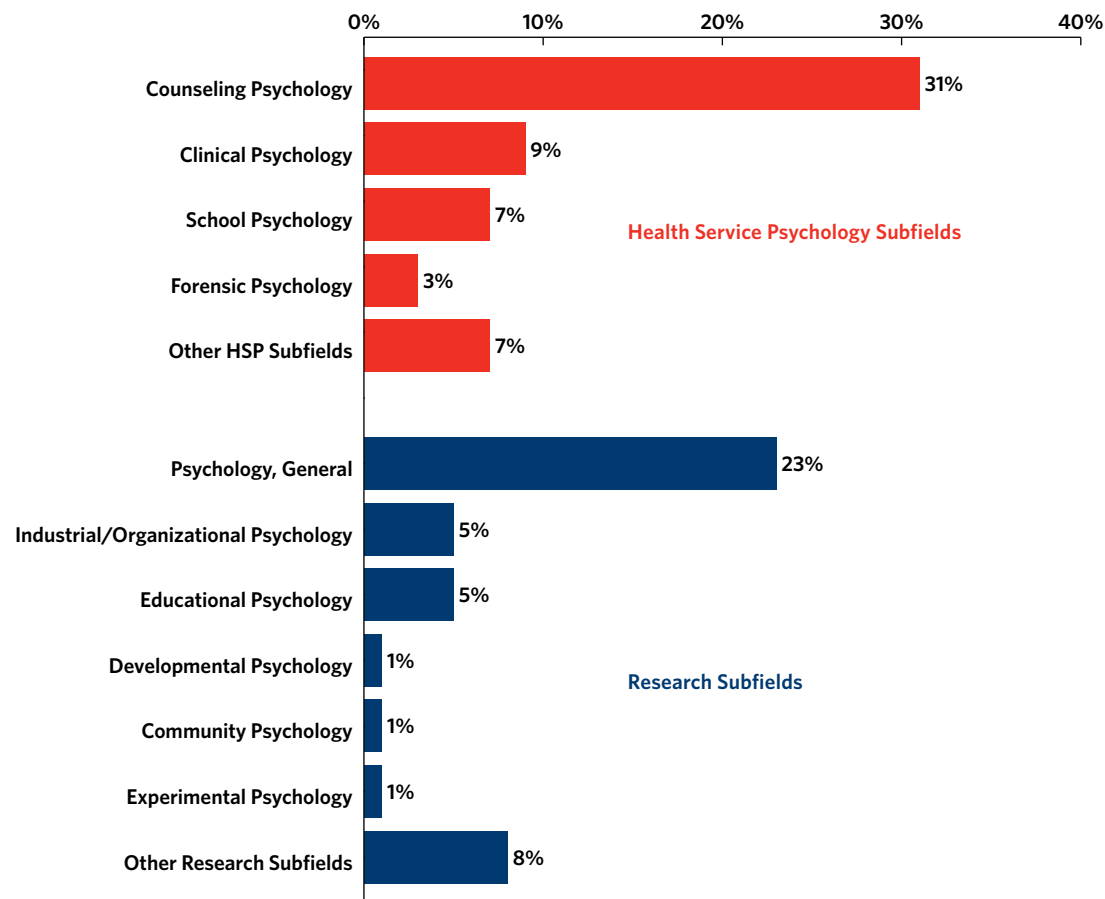
1. Counseling Psychology
2. Psychology, General
3. Clinical Psychology
4. School Psychology
5. Industrial/Organizational Psychology
6. Educational Psychology
7. Forensic Psychology
8. Developmental Psychology
9. Community Psychology
10. Experimental Psychology

⁹ Both forensic and experimental psychology had smaller cell sizes in 2008. The substantial increase in number of doctorates awarded in these subfields over a 10-year time span explains the large percent changes from 2008 to 2017.

Figure 6 displays the percentage of 2017 psychology master's degrees awarded in these top 10 subfields, broken down by HSP and research broad fields. The highest number of master's degrees was awarded in counseling psychology (31%). Second was psychology, general, in which 23% of all psychology master's degrees were awarded. This was followed by clinical psychology (9%), school psychology (7%), and educational psychology and industrial/organizational psychology (both 5%).

FIGURE 6.

PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY (HSP) AND RESEARCH SUBFIELDS, 2017

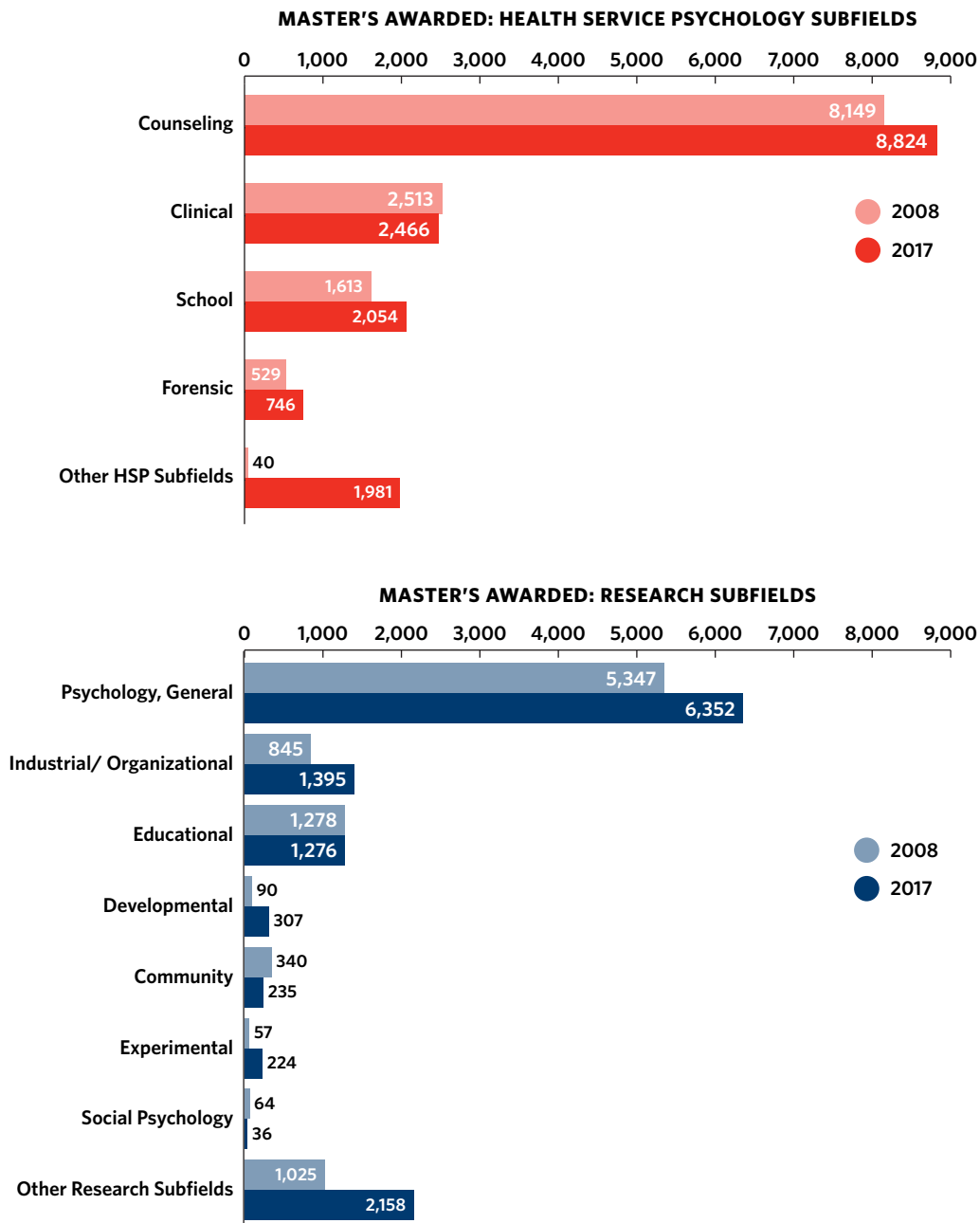


Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2017)

Over a ten-year span, the number of master's degrees awarded increased in most psychology subfields (except for clinical, community, and social psychology). Figure 7 illustrates that the largest number of master's degrees awarded was in the HSP subfield of *counseling psychology*, growing from 8,149 in 2008 to 8,824 in 2017 (8% growth). The second highest number of psychology master's degrees awarded was in research subfield of *psychology, general*, increasing from 5,347 in 2008 to 6,352 in 2017 (19% growth).

FIGURE 7.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH SUBFIELDS, 2004-2013



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

For psychology master's degrees, the greatest rate of growth between 2008 and 2017 was in experimental psychology. Table 4 illustrates that in 2008, 57 master's degrees in experimental psychology were awarded. By 2017, the number increased to 224, a growth of 293%. Master's degrees in developmental psychology grew by 241%,¹⁰ followed by industrial/organizational psychology (65%), and forensic psychology (41%). In contrast, some subfields experienced a 10-year decline in psychology master's degrees awarded. Specifically, the number of clinical psychology master's degrees awarded showed a slight decline of 2% between 2008 and 2017. Likewise, master's degrees awarded in community psychology declined by 31% over this ten-year span.

TABLE 4.

TEN-YEAR GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY SUBFIELD, 2008-2017

Subfield	Broad Field	2008	2017	Percent Change
Experimental	Research	57	224	293%
Developmental	Research	90	307	241%
Industrial/ Organizational	Research	845	1,395	65%
Forensic	HSP	529	746	41%
School	HSP	1,613	2,054	27%
Psychology, General	Research	5,347	6,352	19%
Counseling	HSP	8,149	8,824	8%
Educational	Research	1,278	1,276	-0.2%
Clinical	HSP	2,513	2,466	-2%
Community	HSP	340	235	-31%

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

¹⁰ Both experimental and development psychology had smaller cell sizes in 2008. The substantial increase in number of master's degrees awarded in these subfields over a 10-year time span explains the large percent changes from 2008-2017.

SECTION 3

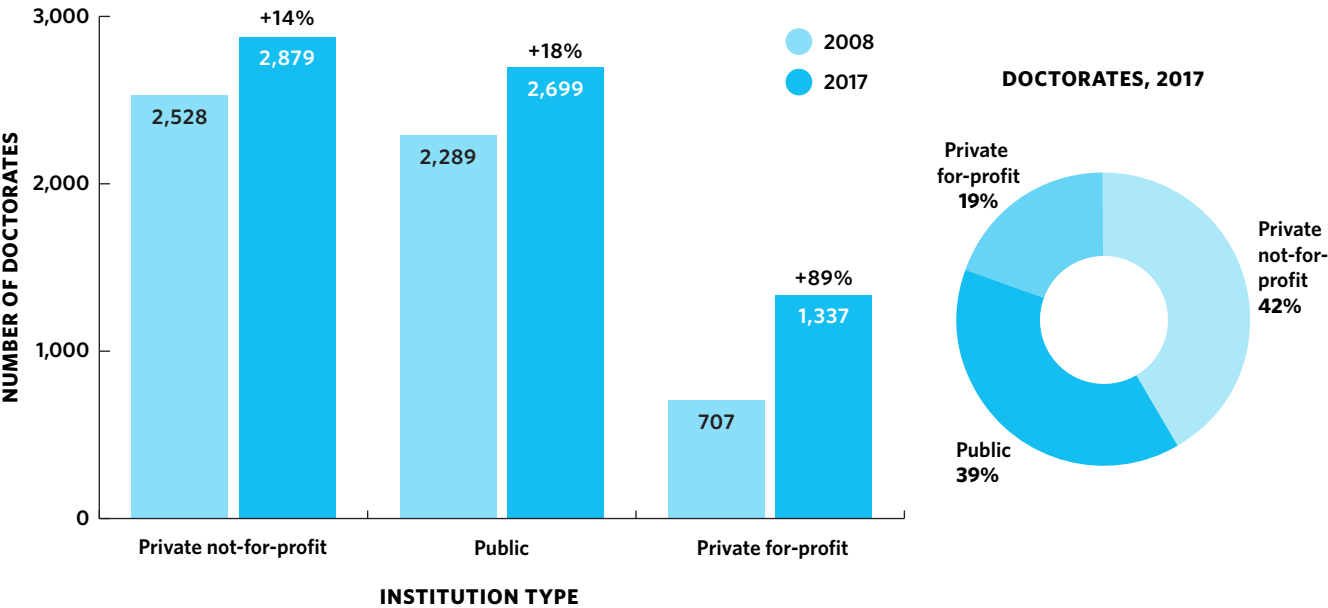
PSYCHOLOGY DEGREES AWARDED BY INSTITUTION TYPE

This section presents data for psychology doctorates and master’s degrees awarded between 2008 and 2017, broken down by the type of institution that awarded these degrees: (1) public institutions, (2) private not-for profit institutions, and (3) private for-profit institutions.¹¹

Psychology Doctorates Awarded by Institution Type

Figure 8 illustrates that private not-for-profit institutions awarded the most psychology doctorates in 2017 (2,879), representing 42% of all doctorates awarded that year. This was an increase of 14% since 2008. Public institutions awarded the second highest number of doctorates in 2017 (2,699), representing 39% of all doctorates awarded—an increase of 18% since 2008. Finally, private for-profit institutions awarded the fewest doctorates (19%), but their rate of growth was greater than other institution types. The number of psychology doctorates awarded by these institutions grew from 707 to 1,337, an 89% increase between 2008 and 2017.

FIGURE 8.
GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED BY INSTITUTION TYPE, 2008-2017



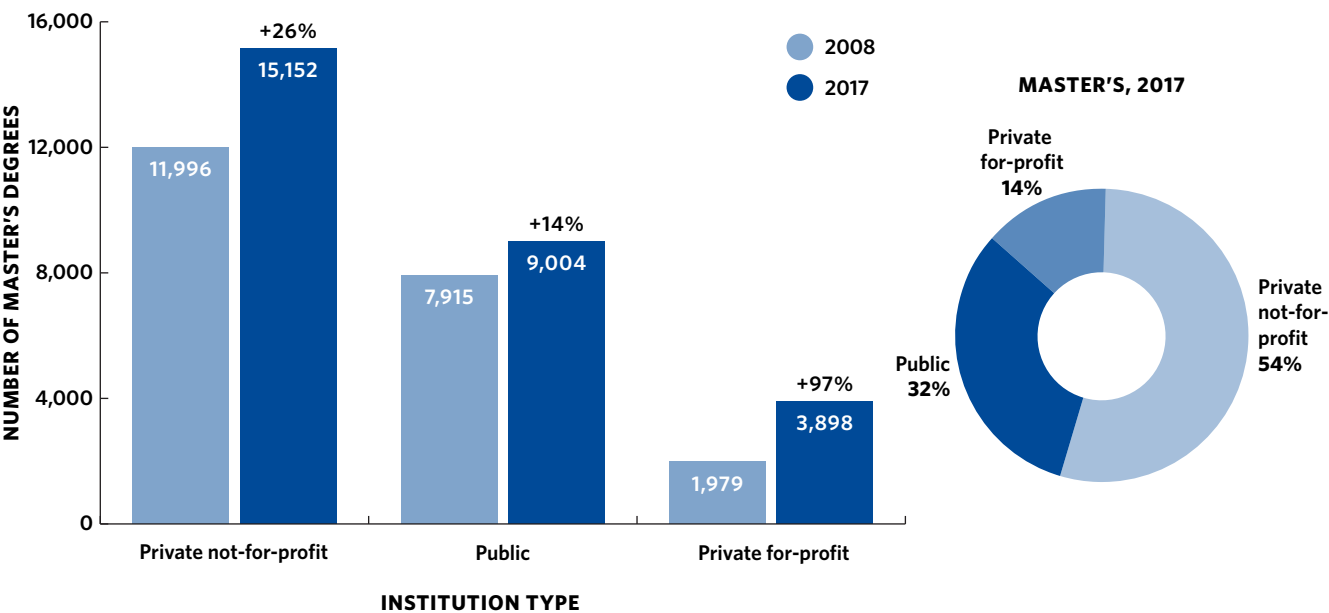
Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017) and IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Survey (2008-2017)

¹¹ Definitions for institution type can be found by searching “keyword: control (of institution), survey: IC Header” in the IPEDS glossary: <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>. (See also Appendix A.)

Psychology Master’s Degrees Awarded by Institution Type

As shown in Figure 9, private not-for-profit institutions awarded the highest number of master’s degrees (15,152), representing 54% of all psychology master’s degrees awarded in 2017—an increase of 26% since 2008. Public institutions awarded the second highest number of master’s degrees in 2017 (9,004), representing 32% of master’s degrees awarded that year. This was an increase of 14% from 2008 to 2017. Private for-profit institutions awarded the fewest master’s degrees in psychology (14%). However, these institutions had the greatest rate of growth over ten years, increasing by 97%, with 1,979 master’s degrees awarded in 2008 growing to 3,898 awarded in 2017.

FIGURE 9.
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER’S DEGREES AWARDED BY INSTITUTION TYPE, 2008-2017



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017) and IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Survey (2008-2017)

SECTION 4

PSYCHOLOGY DEGREES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY

The following section describes the number of psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded between 2008 and 2017, broken down by gender and race/ethnicity status of degree recipients. Additional information on the number of degrees awarded in HSP and research subfields by gender and race/ethnicity is also provided.

Psychology Doctorates Awarded by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

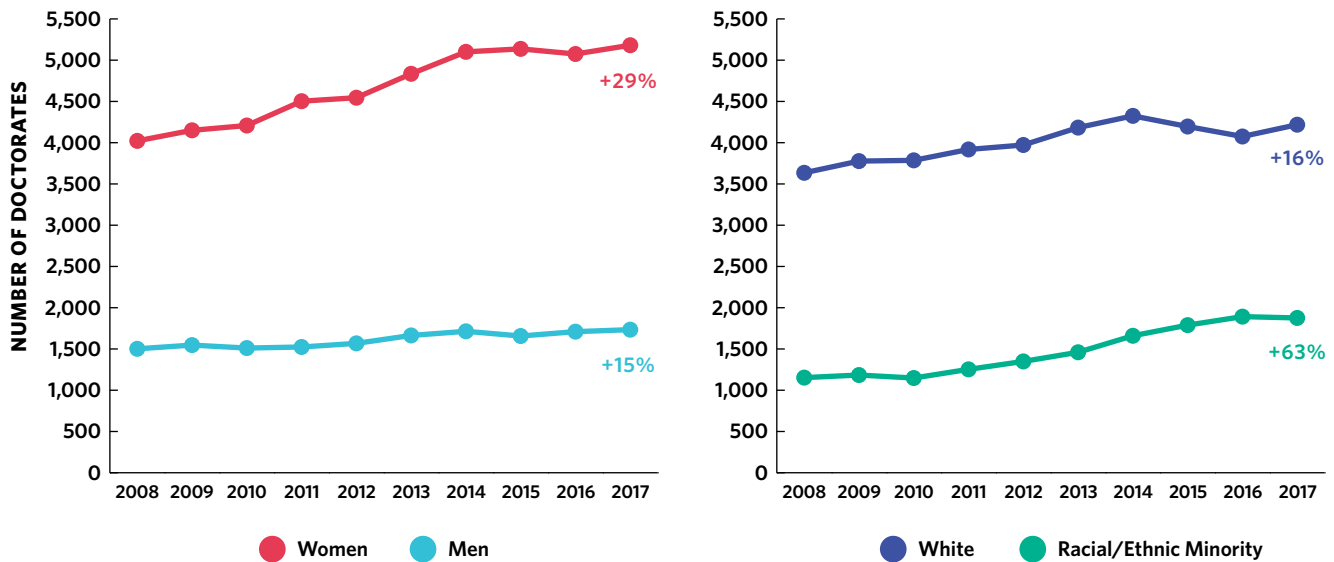
In the past decade, psychology doctorates have been predominantly awarded to women. In 2008, 73% (4,022) of all psychology doctorates were awarded to women and 27% were awarded to men (1,502). By 2017, the number of psychology doctorates awarded to women grew by 29% for women and 15% for men, with psychology doctorates awarded to 5,181 women and 1,734 men. Thus, in 2017, 75% of psychology doctorates were awarded to women and 25% to men.

Psychology doctorates have also been awarded most often to degree recipients who identify as white. In 2008, 76% (3,635) of all psychology doctorate recipients were white and 24% (1,153) were racial/ethnic minorities.¹² By 2017, the number of doctorates awarded to white recipients grew by 16% to 4,218 while the number awarded to racial/ethnic minorities grew by 63% to 1,876. As such, by 2017, 69% of all psychology doctorate recipients were white and 31% were racial/ethnic minorities (see Figure 10).

¹² Racial/ethnic minorities include: American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and two or more races.

FIGURE 10.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF DEGREE RECIPIENTS, 2008-2017



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

Table 5 shows this ten-year growth in doctorates awarded to men versus women, and to white versus racial/ethnic minorities, broken down by the individual races/ethnicities collected by IPEDS.¹³

TABLE 5.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2008-2017

	2008	2017	Percent Change
Women	4,022	5,181	29%
Men	1,502	1,734	15%
White	3,635	4,218	16%
Hispanic	486	761	57%
Black/African American	328	580	77%
Asian	291	347	19%
American Indian/Alaska Native	41	24	-42%*
Two or More Races	7	150	2,043%**
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	14	N/A
All Racial/Ethnic Minorities***	1,153	1,876	63%

* The number of psychology doctorates granted to American Indian/Alaska Native recipients has varied from year to year, showing declines in some years and increases in other years. For a complete list of the number of psychology doctorates awarded to this group between 2008-2017, see Table 6 of Appendix B.

** In 2008, "Two or More Races" was still a new category for IPEDS, and the cell size was quite small. By 2017, this option was selected more frequently, resulting in a large percent change from 2008 to 2017 for this category.

*** Collapsed across Hispanic, Black/AA, American Indian/Alaska Native, 2+ races, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

¹³ Data for non-residents and people with unknown races are not shown. As such, the sum of "white + all racial/ethnic minorities" is slightly less than the sum of "men + women" doctorate recipients.

Table 6 illustrates that the ten-year growth in psychology doctorates was greatest for racial/ethnic minority women (68%), followed by minority men (45%). Specifically, between 2008 and 2017, the greatest rate of growth for psychology doctorates awarded to a racial/ethnic minority group was for Black/African-American women (85%), followed by Hispanic women (62%), Black/African-American men (50%), and Hispanic men (41%). These findings suggest that although more women received doctorates in psychology than men overall, the number of doctoral degrees awarded to minority men grew each year at a faster rate than it did for both white women and white men.

TABLE 6.
**CROSS-TABULATION OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED BY GENDER
 AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2008 AND 2017**

	White		Racial/Ethnic Minorities		Asian		Black/ African American		Hispanic	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2008	1,033	2,602	268	885	62	229	76	252	116	370
2017	1,141	3,077	388	1,488	78	269	114	466	163	598
Percent Change	10%	18%	45%	68%	26%	17%	50%	85%	41%	62%

Note: Table 6 includes only the race/ethnicities with the largest number of doctoral degrees awarded in psychology. A comprehensive list of doctorates awarded by all race/ethnicity categories collected by IPEDS can be viewed in Table 6 of Appendix B.

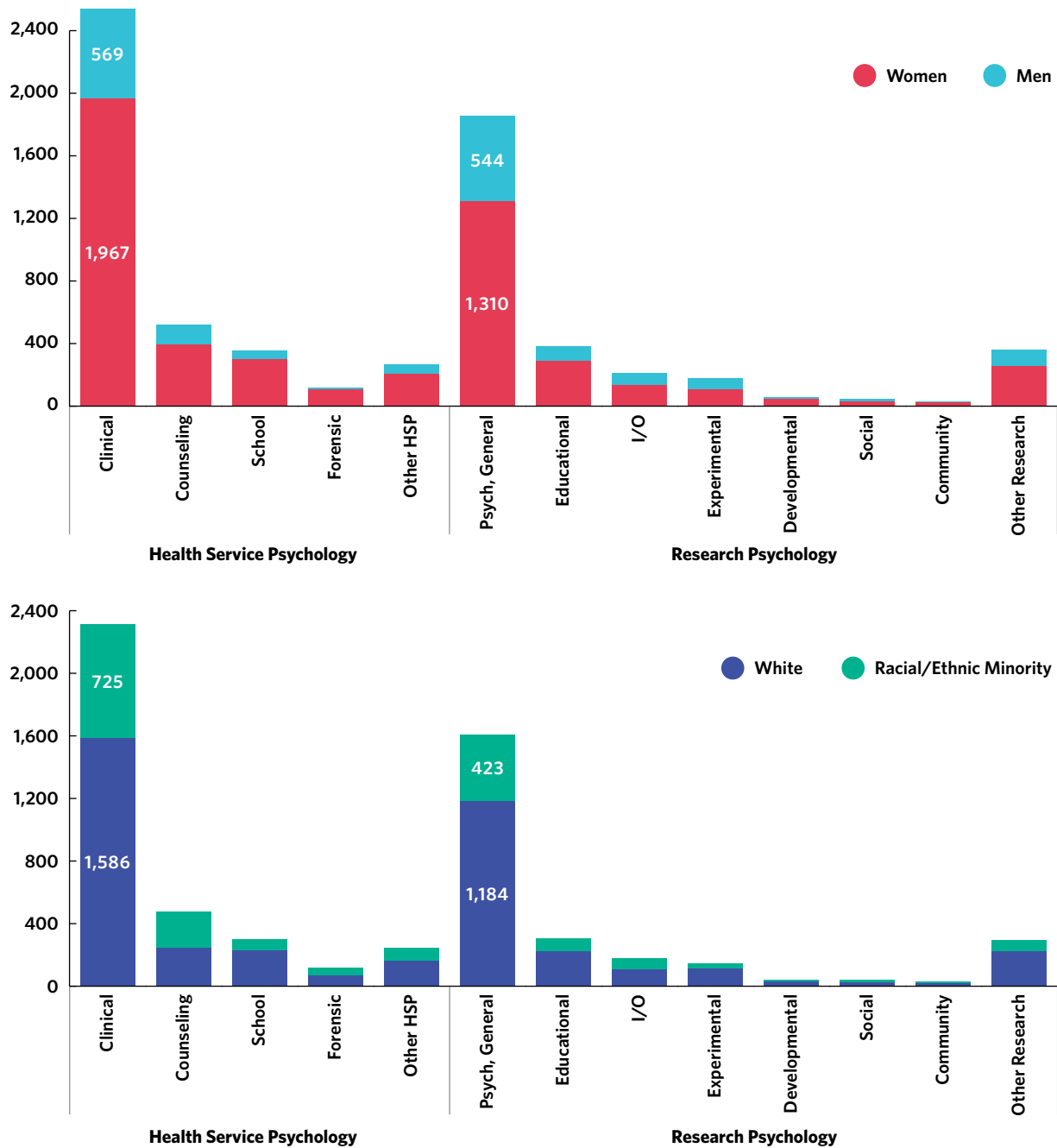
Psychology Doctorates Awarded in Health Service Psychology and Research Subfields, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Figure 11 illustrates the number of doctorates awarded in 2017 for each of the health service psychology and research psychology subfields, by gender and race/ethnicity. The highest number of psychology doctorates awarded in 2017 was in the HSP subfield of *clinical psychology*. When broken down by gender, approximately 78% of all clinical psychology doctorates were awarded to women. When broken down by race/ethnicity, 63% of all clinical psychology doctorates were awarded to white recipients.

The second highest number of psychology doctorates in 2017 were awarded in the research subfield of psychology, general. Approximately 71% of all psychology, general degrees were awarded to women. In terms of racial/ethnic breakdowns, 64% of psychology, general doctorate recipients were white.

FIGURE 11.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH PSYCHOLOGY SUBFIELDS, BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2017



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2017)

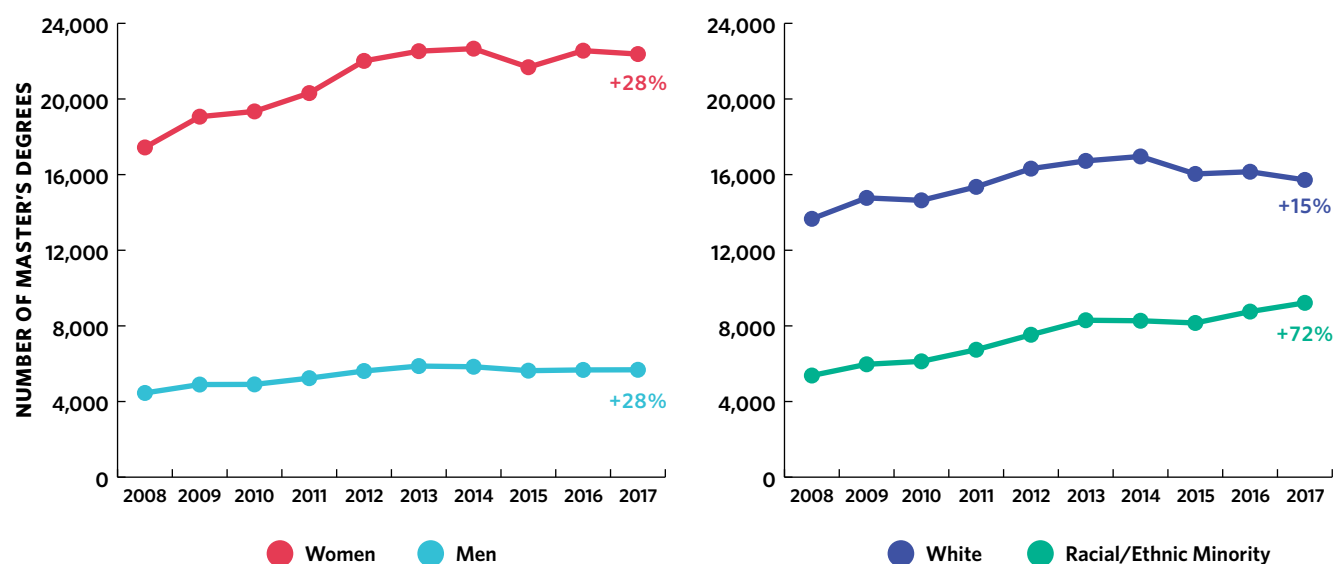
Psychology Master's Degrees Awarded by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

As with psychology doctorates, psychology degrees at the master's level have been predominantly awarded to women. In 2008, 80% of all psychology master's degrees were awarded to women (17,437) and 20% were awarded to men (4,453). By 2017, the proportions of women and men receiving psychology master's degrees were unchanged, with 80% (22,376) women and 20% (5,678) men receiving a psychology master's degree. Thus, over this ten-year span, the rate of growth for master's degrees received in psychology was about the same for men (28%) as it was for women (28%).

In terms of race/ethnicity, psychology master's degrees were awarded most often to recipients who identified as white. In 2008, 72% (13,662) of all psychology master's degree recipients were white, compared to 28% (5,375) who were racial/ethnic minorities. By 2017, the number of master's degrees awarded to white recipients grew by 15% to 15,720 and the number awarded to racial/ethnic minorities grew by 72% (from 5,375 to 9,219).

FIGURE 12.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF DEGREE RECIPIENTS, 2008-2017



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2008-2017)

Table 7 shows the ten-year growth in psychology master's degrees awarded to men versus women, and to white versus racial/ethnic minorities, broken down by the individual races/ethnicities collected by IPEDS.

TABLE 7.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2008-2017

	2008	2017	Percent Change
Women	17,437	22,376	28%
Men	4,453	5,678	28%
White	13,662	15,720	15%
Hispanic	1782	3622	103%
Black/African American	2664	3519	32%
Asian	805	1025	27%
American Indian/Alaska Native	117	139	19%
Two or More Races	5	829	16,480%*
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	85	4,150%
All Racial/Ethnic Minorities**	5375	9219	72%

* In 2008, "Two or More Races" was still a new category for IPEDS, and the cell size was quite small. By 2017, this option was selected more frequently, resulting in a very large percent change from 2008 to 2017 for this category. The same can be seen with the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander category.

** Collapsed across Hispanic, Black/AA, American Indian/Alaska Native, 2+ races, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Table 8 illustrates that the ten-year growth in psychology master's degrees was greatest for racial-ethnic minority men (84%), followed by minority women (69%). Specifically, between 2008 and 2017, the greatest rate of growth for psychology master's degrees awarded to a racial/ethnic minority groups was for Hispanic women (110%), followed by Hispanic men (80%), Black/African-American men (61%), and Asian men (42%). As with doctoral degrees, these findings show that although more women received master's degrees in psychology than men overall, the number of master's degrees awarded to minority men grew each year at a faster rate than it did for both white women and white men.

TABLE 8.

CROSS-TABULATION OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2008 AND 2017

	White		Racial/Ethnic Minorities		Asian		Black/ African American		Hispanic	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2008	2,917	10,745	961	4,414	161	644	389	2,275	388	1,394
2017	3,270	12,450	1,770	7,449	229	796	627	2,892	699	2,923
Percent Change	12%	16%	84%	69%	42%	24%	61%	27%	80%	110%

Note: Table 8 includes only the race/ethnicities with the largest number of master's degrees awarded in psychology. A comprehensive list of doctorates awarded by all race/ethnicity categories collected by IPEDS can be viewed in Table 6 of Appendix B.

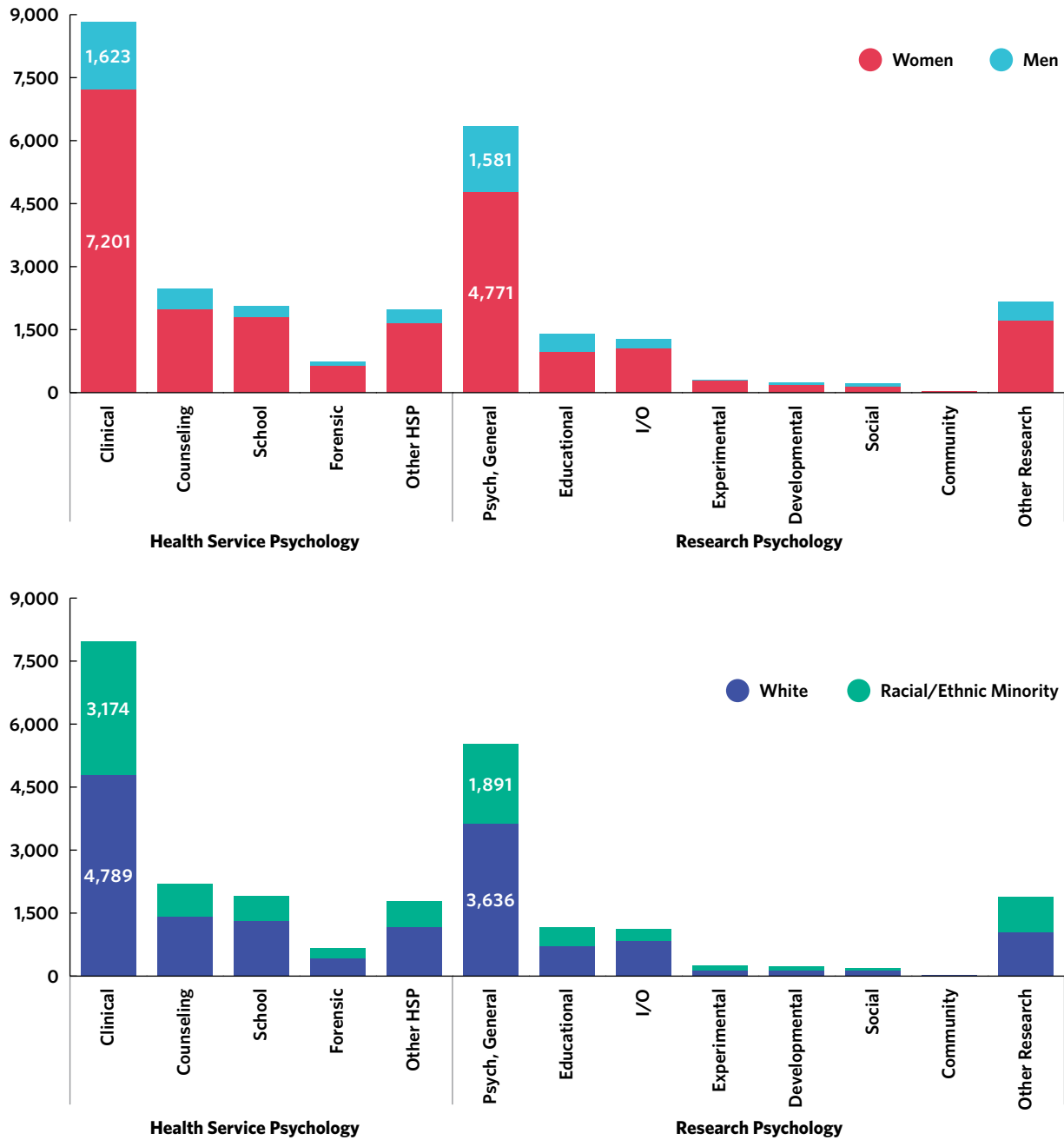
Psychology Master's Degrees Awarded in Health Service Psychology and Research Subfields, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Figure 13 shows the number of master's degrees awarded in 2017 for health service psychology and research psychology subfields, by gender and race/ethnicity. The highest number of psychology master's degrees awarded in 2017 was in the HSP subfield of *counseling psychology*. When broken down by gender, approximately 82% of all counseling psychology master's degrees were awarded to women. When broken down by race/ethnicity, 54% of all counseling psychology master's degrees were awarded to white recipients.

As with doctorates, the second highest number of master's degrees awarded in 2017 was in the research subfield of *psychology, general*, with 75% being awarded to women. In terms of racial/ethnic breakdowns, 57% of all psychology, general master's degrees were awarded to white recipients.

FIGURE 13.

**NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED IN HEALTH SERVICE
PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH SUBFIELDS, BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2017**



Source: IPEDS Completions Survey (2017)

DATA LIMITATIONS

Despite the wealth of information collected by IPEDS, there were some limitations in the data. Specifically, IPEDS data cannot distinguish between a psychology terminal master's degree,¹⁴ and a psychology master's degree obtained on the way to completing a doctoral degree in psychology. As such, it is impossible to provide an exact count of the number of terminal versus non-terminal psychology master's degrees awarded each year.

Another limitation is that in 2017, about 27% of all psychology doctorates and 23% of all psychology master's degrees fell within the subfield of "Psychology, General." Most graduate-level programs place an emphasis on a specific subfield of psychology, rather than a general program in psychology, which is more common with baccalaureate degrees in psychology. It cannot be determined if psychology doctorates and master's degrees that fell into this category genuinely belong there, or if administrators who submitted data to IPEDS did not or could not provide the exact subfield of psychology in which their graduates completed degrees.

Finally, IPEDS does not require institutions to specify the exact types of psychology doctoral degrees awarded—of which there are potentially several—including PhD, PsyD, SciD, DPhil, etc. Instead, IPEDS asks institutions to specify whether a psychology doctorate awarded was a "research/scholarship" doctorate (e.g., PhD) or a "professional practice degree" (e.g., PsyD). Many institutions did not always identify psychology PhDs as research/scholarship doctorates and PsyDs as professional practice doctorates. There were examples within the IPEDS database of institutions known to award the PsyD degree exclusively, that identified their doctoral degrees in the "research/scholarship" category. Because a one-to-one correspondence could not be made between PsyD and professional practice or between PhD and research/scholarship, it was not possible to provide separate counts of PsyD and PhD doctorates awarded annually in psychology.

Even with these limitations, the IPEDS Completions survey provides some of the most comprehensive data available on psychology degrees awarded by post-secondary institutions in the U.S.

CONCLUSION

From 2008 to 2017, the number of psychology graduate degrees awarded by academic institutions in the United States increased by 25% for doctorates and 28% for master's degrees. Despite this growth in the last ten years, the rate of growth in more recent years (starting in 2013), has slowed down for both psychology master's and doctoral degrees. Although the reasons for this slowing are unclear, it raises concerns about the future supply of psychologists. Other data already indicate that the projected supply of psychologists will not be sufficient to meet the future demand or unmet need for mental health services.¹⁵

Psychology doctorates and master's degrees were awarded predominantly to women, who outnumbered men by 3 to 1 for psychology doctorates and by 4 to 1 for master's degrees. Between 2008 and 2017, the number of psychology doctorates awarded to women grew at a faster rate than it did for men.

During this period, psychology doctorates and master's degrees were awarded most often to degree recipients who identify as white. However, the number of psychology doctorates and master's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic minorities grew at a much faster rate than those awarded to white recipients.

Data for future years will show whether these trends continue and shed further light on the evolving composition of the psychology workforce and how well it reflects and meets the needs of the broader U.S. population.

¹⁴ "Terminal" refers to a master's degrees in psychology that is the highest degree awarded to the student in the field, and not a degree granted en route to the student receiving a doctoral degree in psychology.

¹⁵ American Psychological Association. (2018). *A Summary of Psychologist Workforce Projections: Addressing Supply and Demand from 2015-2030*. Washington, DC: Author.

DATA TOOL

All of the data presented in this report can be viewed interactively, by visiting the APA Center for Workforce Studies data tools at www.apa.org/workforce/data-tools/degrees-psychology.aspx



Degrees Awarded in Psychology, 2007-2017

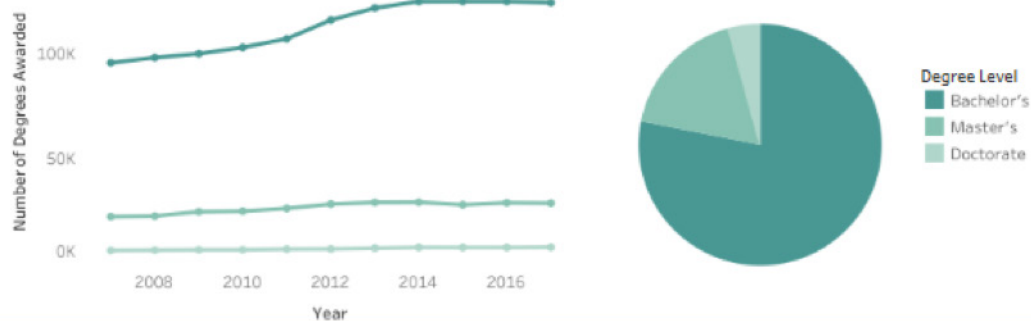
Please use a desktop or laptop to access this interactive data tool.

Click on graphics below to interact with degree data by degree level and year; click on "download" icon at the bottom right corner to download summary data.

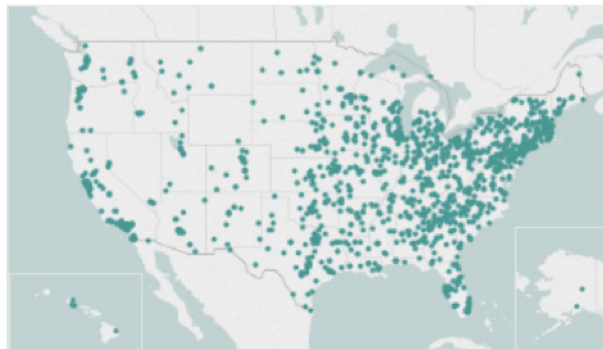
To select multiple categories, press "Ctrl" and click on the categories.

For more information on degrees and institutions, slide right to see dashboards by degree level →

Number of Degrees Awarded in Psychology



Institutions Awarding Degrees in Psychology, 2007-17



Click on the map to see institution name and number of psychology degrees awarded between 2007-17:

Number of Degrees Awarded, 2007-17

	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
Abilene Christian University	1,530	613	
Adams State College	276	1,138	
Adams State University	437	2,644	0
Adelphi University	3,595	2,643	700
Adler Graduate School		2,377	
Adler School of Professional Psycholo..		2,269	897

Number of Degrees Awarded by Gender

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bachelor's	Men	21,617	22,511	22,821	23,675	24,756	27,242	28,647	29,216	28,592	28,098	27,277
	Women	73,961	75,564	77,147	79,294	82,392	88,912	93,301	95,871	96,544	97,025	97,220
	All	95,578	98,075	99,968	102,969	107,148	116,154	121,948	125,087	125,136	125,123	124,497
Master's	Men	4,380	4,453	4,898	4,906	5,235	5,614	5,875	5,839	5,632	5,671	5,678
	Women	17,239	17,437	19,064	19,342	20,312	22,014	22,528	22,661	21,679	22,555	22,376
	All	21,619	21,890	23,962	24,248	25,547	27,628	28,403	28,500	27,311	28,226	28,054
Doctorate	Men	1,440	1,502	1,547	1,511	1,524	1,568	1,664	1,714	1,657	1,710	1,734
	Women	3,919	4,022	4,150	4,208	4,503	4,545	4,835	5,101	5,137	5,075	5,181
	All	5,359	5,524	5,697	5,719	6,027	6,113	6,499	6,815	6,794	6,785	6,915

APPENDIX A

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

The major data sources used for this report were obtained from the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics. Specifically, data from two surveys—which are part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)—were downloaded and merged for each academic year between 2008 and 2017: (1) *Completions* and (2) *Institutional Characteristics*.

The IPEDS Completions Survey collects data on the number of postsecondary degrees awarded each year in the U.S. The data can be broken down further by academic field of study, with each field assigned a Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) code. For this report, the data were filtered by master's and doctoral degrees awarded in the field of *psychology* (CIP = 42).

The Institutional Characteristics Survey collects information on academic institutions awarding these degrees, such as type of academic institution (i.e., private not-for-profit, private for-profit, public) and the state in which the academic institution is located.

Each academic year refers to the period between July 1 and June 30. For example, academic year 2017 includes degrees awarded between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017. The academic years analyzed for this report ranged from 2008 (July 1, 2007- June 30, 2008) to 2017 (July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017).

For each academic year (2008-2017) these two data sources were merged into one file to determine the number of psychology master's and doctoral degrees awarded by year, psychology broad fields (as defined in this report), subfields, and institutional characteristics.

Definitions of terms and the variable taxonomy used in this report are documented below. They were retrieved from both the data dictionaries that accompanied the downloaded data for each year¹⁶ and the IPEDS glossary.¹⁷

¹⁶ To retrieve IPEDS data dictionaries, go to <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/DataFiles.aspx>, select "Complete Data Files," and choose the year and survey of interest.

¹⁷ IPEDS glossary: <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

Completions Survey

CIP CODES

For this report, only degrees awarded in psychology were analyzed. Every degree awarded in psychology is assigned a CIP code of 42, followed by a 4-digit code, which distinguishes one psychology subfield from another. For instance, a degree awarded in clinical psychology is assigned a CIP code of 42.2801. In 2017, there were 27 subfields of psychology reported in the IPEDS database.

CIP Code	Psychology Subfield	Broad Field
42.0101	Psychology, General	Research
42.2701	Cognitive Psychology and Psycholinguistics	Research
42.2702	Comparative Psychology	Research
42.2703	Developmental and Child Psychology	Research
42.2704	Experimental Psychology	Research
42.2705	Personality Psychology	Research
42.2706	Physiological Psychology/Psychobiology	Research
42.2707	Social Psychology	Research
42.2708	Psychometrics and Quantitative Psychology	Research
42.2709	Psychopharmacology	Research
42.2799	Research and Experimental Psychology, Other	Research
42.2801	Clinical Psychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2802	Community Psychology	Research
42.2803	Counseling Psychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2804	Industrial and Organizational Psychology	Research
42.2805	School Psychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2806	Educational Psychology	Research
42.2807	Clinical Child Psychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2808	Environmental Psychology	Research
42.2809	Geropsychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2810	Health/Medical Psychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2811	Family Psychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2812	Forensic Psychology	Health Service Psychology
42.2813	Applied Psychology	Research
42.2814	Applied Behavior Analysis	Health Service Psychology
42.2899	Clinical, Counseling and Applied Psychology, Other	Health Service Psychology
42.9999	Psychology, Other	Research

Classification of Broad Field

For the purpose of this report, subfields in psychology were sorted and recoded into two broad fields: either *health service psychology* (HSP) or *research*. This variable is not found in the IPEDS database, but is a distinction made by the American Psychological Association. Subfields in HSP and research broad fields can also be found in Table 3 of the 2017 American Psychological Association Member Profiles.¹⁸

AWLEVEL

AWLEVEL refers to the level of the degree granted for any particular academic year. IPEDS distinguishes between 11 different types of award levels:

AWLEVEL	Award Level Code
1	Award of less than 1 academic year
2	Award of at least 1 but less than 2 academic years
3	Associate's degree
4	Award of at least 2 but less than 4 academic years
5	Bachelor's degree
6	Postbaccalaureate certificate
7	Master's degree
8	Post-master's certificate
17	Doctor's degree-research/scholarship
18	Doctor's degree-professional practice
19	Doctor's degree-other

For this report, psychology master's (AWLEVEL=7) and doctoral degrees (AWLEVEL=17, 18, 19) were analyzed exclusively.

Classification of Doctoral Degrees (AWLEVEL = 17, 18, 19)

Prior to 2008, all doctorates awarded in psychology were classified as "Doctor's Degrees" (AWLEVEL=9). No distinction was made between research degrees versus professional practice degrees. Beginning in 2008, IPEDS began to divide doctorates further into three distinct categories: *research/scholarship*, *professional practice*, and *other*. IPEDS defines a research/scholarship doctor's degree as a "PhD or other doctor's degree that requires advanced work beyond the master's level, including the preparation and defense of a dissertation based on original research, or the planning and execution of an original project demonstrating substantial artistic or scholarly achievement." A professional practice doctor's degree includes degrees that are "...conferred upon completion of a program providing the knowledge and skills for the recognition, credential, or license required for professional practice."¹⁹

Between 2008 and 2009, there was a transition period where institutions were allowed to choose between reporting doctorate degrees using the old degree classification (i.e., Doctor's degree) or the new degree classification (i.e., research/scholarship, professional practice, and other). Beginning in 2010, all institutions

¹⁸ American Psychological Association (2017). APA Member Profiles. Washington, DC: Author

¹⁹ Knapp, L.G., Kelly-Reid, J.E., and Ginder, S.A. (2010). *Postsecondary Institutions and Price of Attendance in the United States: Fall 2009, Degrees and Other Awards Conferred: 2008-09, and 12-Month Enrollment: 2008-09*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

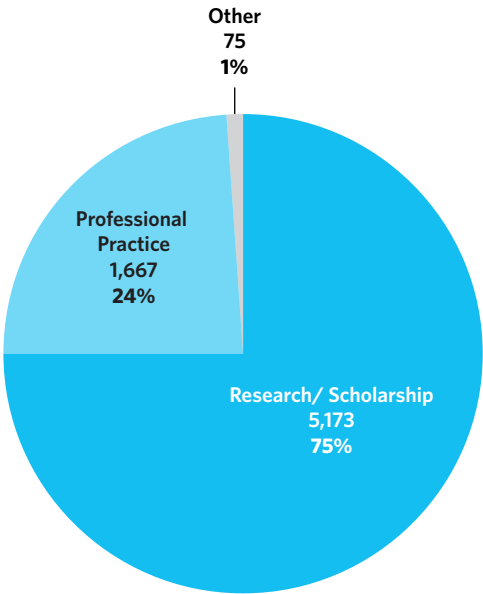
were required to use the new degree classification system. Table 1 shows the number of psychology doctorates awarded from 2008-2017 by degree classification.

TABLE 1.
PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED BY DEGREE CLASSIFICATION AND YEAR

	Old Degree Classification- Doctor's Degree		New Degree Classification-Doctor's Degree:					
			Research/Scholarship		Professional Practice		Other	
Year	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2008	4516	81.8%	791	14.3%	162	2.9%	55	1.0%
2009	2918	51.2%	1844	32.4%	883	15.5%	52	0.9%
2010	NA	NA	4362	76.3%	1312	22.9%	45	0.8%
2011	NA	NA	4635	76.9%	1313	21.8%	79	1.3%
2012	NA	NA	4594	75.2%	1439	23.5%	80	1.3%
2013	NA	NA	5013	77.1%	1406	21.6%	80	1.2%
2014	NA	NA	5281	77.5%	1440	21.1%	94	1.4%
2015	NA	NA	5228	77.0%	1515	22.3%	51	0.8%
2016	NA	NA	5189	76.5%	1530	22.5%	66	1.0%
2017	NA	NA	5173	74.8%	1667	24.1%	75	1.1%

Figure 1 illustrates that in 2017, 6,915 doctorates in psychology were awarded by U.S. academic institutions. The majority of these doctorates fell within the research/scholarship category (75%), followed by professional practice (24%) and other types (1%).

FIGURE 1.
TYPE OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED, 2017



Doctoral degrees in psychology include the PhD or PsyD (Doctor of Psychology). These degrees differ in history, emphasis, and logistics. Traditionally, the PhD places greater emphasis on research, while the PsyD focuses more on practice. As such, institutions participating in the IPEDS Completions Survey should report PhDs as research/scholarship doctorates, while PsyDs should be identified as professional Practice doctorates. However, institutions do not always report their PsyDs as Professional Practice, instead reporting the degree in the Research/Scholarship category.²⁰ Because a one-to-one correspondence cannot be made between PsyD and professional practice or between PhD and research/scholarship, this report collapsed across doctoral degree classifications and discusses the classifications in aggregate.

Institutional Characteristics

CONTROL

This variable refers to the type of institution or institutional “control.” IPEDS classifies academic institutions as one of three types:

1. *Public*—An educational institution whose programs and activities are operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and which is supported by public funds.
2. *Private not-for-profit*—A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency in control receives no compensation, other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk. These include both independent not-for-profit schools and those affiliated with a religious organization.
3. *Private for-profit*—A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency in control receives compensation other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk.

²⁰ There are examples within the IPEDS database of where academic institutions known to award the PsyD exclusively that identify their doctoral degree as research/scholarship.

APPENDIX B

SUPPORTING DATA FOR FIGURES

TABLE 1.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORATES AWARDED BY SUBFIELD AND YEAR, 2004-2013
(SUPPORTING TABLE FOR FIGURES 1, 4, 5)

	Clinical Psychology	Psychology, General	Counseling Psychology	Educational Psychology	School Psychology	Industrial/Org Psychology	Experimental Psychology	Forensic Psychology	Developmental Psychology	Social Psychology	Community Psychology	Other HSP subfields	Other Research subfields
2008	2,260	1,604	383	425	248	149	79	22	41	42	1	45	225
2009	2,430	1,667	363	423	261	138	66	19	33	45	7	36	209
2010	2,306	1,679	378	457	324	132	59	38	32	44	10	73	187
2011	2,385	1,861	386	403	308	143	84	34	42	41	12	122	206
2012	2,477	1,804	424	471	263	127	108	37	48	41	23	126	164
2013	2,554	1,788	505	456	314	163	97	86	42	53	35	160	246
2014	2,692	1,914	519	422	317	152	123	100	58	49	25	197	247
2015	2,647	1,771	565	403	322	174	142	148	47	41	39	239	256
2016	2,683	1,722	531	372	360	197	130	128	55	51	31	209	316
2017	2,536	1,854	521	383	353	212	175	119	58	45	30	266	363
Percent change 2008- 2017	12%	16%	36%	-10%	42%	42%	122%	441%	41%	7%	2900%	491%	61%

TABLE 2.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY SUBFIELD AND YEAR, 2008-2017
(SUPPORTING TABLE FOR FIGURES 1, 6, 7)

	Counseling Psychology	Psychology, General	Clinical Psychology	School Psychology	Educational Psychology	Industrial/Org Psychology	Forensic Psychology	Community Psychology	Developmental Psychology	Social Psychology	Experimental Psychology	Other HSP subfields	Other Research subfields
2008	8,149	5,347	2,513	1,613	1,278	845	529	340	90	64	57	40	1,025
2009	8,733	6,332	2,624	1,758	1,282	1,013	497	327	93	71	71	44	1,117
2010	7,740	7,281	2,385	1,844	1,220	1,096	492	297	131	80	116	483	1,083
2011	7,716	6,122	2,332	1,742	1,319	1,078	665	311	185	32	90	1,497	2,458
2012	8,606	6,433	2,588	1,673	1,376	1,127	774	281	294	40	149	1,537	2,750
2013	9,610	6,344	2,883	1,762	1,355	1,070	686	226	318	49	165	1,416	2,519
2014	9,541	6,390	2,900	1,689	1,291	1,089	831	225	359	53	180	1,375	2,577
2015	9,497	6,148	2,473	1,742	1,360	1,099	861	214	308	173	204	1,069	2,163
2016	9,355	6,630	2,680	1,880	1,252	1,305	848	219	314	37	244	1,338	2,124
2017	8,824	6,352	2,466	2,054	1,276	1,395	746	235	307	36	224	1,981	2,158
Percent change 2008- 2017	8%	19%	-2%	27%	0%	65%	41%	-31%	241%	-44%	293%	4853%	111%

TABLE 3.

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED BY BROAD FIELD:
HSP VERSUS RESEARCH BROAD FIELDS (SUPPORTING TABLE FOR FIGURES 2 AND 3)**

	MASTER'S DEGREES					DOCTORATE DEGREES				
	Health Service Psychology Subfields		Research Subfields		TOTAL	Health Service Psychology Subfields		Research Subfields		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
2008	12,844	59%	9,046	41%	21,890	2,958	54%	2,566	46%	5,524
2009	13,656	57%	10,306	43%	23,962	3,109	55%	2,588	45%	5,697
2010	12,944	53%	11,304	47%	24,248	3,119	55%	2,600	45%	5,719
2011	13,952	55%	11,595	45%	25,547	3,235	54%	2,792	46%	6,027
2012	15,178	55%	12,450	45%	27,628	3,327	54%	2,786	46%	6,113
2013	16,357	58%	12,046	42%	28,403	3,619	56%	2,880	44%	6,499
2014	16,336	57%	12,164	43%	28,500	3,825	56%	2,990	44%	6,815
2015	15,642	57%	11,669	43%	27,311	3,921	58%	2,873	42%	6,794
2016	16,101	57%	12,125	43%	28,226	3,911	58%	2,874	42%	6,785
2017	16,071	57%	11,983	43%	28,054	3,795	55%	3,120	45%	6,915
Percent change 2008- 2017	25%		32%			28%		22%		

TABLE 4.

**BREAKDOWN OF PSYCHOLOGY IPEDS SUBFIELDS INTO HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGY AND RESEARCH BROAD FIELDS
(SUPPORTING TABLE FOR FIGURES 4-7)**

Health Service Psychology Subfields	Research Subfields
Applied Psychology	Psychology, General
Applied Behavior Analysis	Cognitive Psychology and Psycholinguistics
Clinical Psychology	Community Psychology
Clinical Child Psychology	Comparative Psychology
Counseling Psychology	Developmental Psychology
Family Psychology	Educational Psychology
Forensic Psychology	Environmental Psychology
Geropsychology	Experimental Psychology
Health/Medical Psychology	Industrial/Organization Psychology
School Psychology	Personality Psychology
Clinical, Counseling, and Applied Psychology, Other	Physiological/Psychobiology
	Psychopharmacology
	Psychometrics and Quantitative Psychology
	Social Psychology
	Research and Experimental Psychology, Other
	Psychology, Other

Note 1: Research subfields: *Comparative psychology* was added as an IPEDS subfield in 2006; *research and experimental, other* was added in 2010.

Note 2: HSP subfields: *Geropsychology* was added as an IPEDS subfield in 2006; *applied psychology, applied behavior analysis, and clinical/counseling/applied (other)* were added in 2010.

TABLE 5.

**NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED BY INSTITUTION TYPE, 2008-2017
(SUPPORTING TABLE FOR FIGURES 8 AND 9)**

	MASTER'S DEGREES			DOCTORAL DEGREES		
	Private not-for-profit	Public	Private for-profit	Private not-for-profit	Public	Private for-profit
2008	11,996	7,915	1,979	2,528	2,289	707
2009	12,578	7,915	3,469	2,628	1,336	733
2010	13,258	8,018	2,972	2,584	2,378	757
2011	13,438	8,069	4,040	2,773	2,438	816
2012	14,644	8,296	4,688	2,815	2,421	877
2013	15,195	8,922	4,286	2,956	2,529	1,014
2014	14,955	8,925	4,620	3,087	2,580	1,148
2015	14,738	8,917	3,656	2,742	2,600	1,452
2016	15,082	9,260	3,884	2,955	2,459	1,371
2017	15,152	9,004	3,898	2,879	2,699	1,337
Percent change 2008-2017	26%	14%	97%	14%	18%	89%

TABLE 6.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2008-2017
(SUPPORTING TABLE FOR FIGURES 10 AND 11)

	DOCTORAL DEGREES											
	White						Racial/Ethnic Minorities					
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
2008	1,033		2,602		268		885					
2009	1,056		2,721		272		912					
2010	1,059		2,727		222		926					
2011	1,032		2,886		275		978					
2012	1,063		2,909		298		1,051					
2013	1,132		3,051		315		1,145					
2014	1,156		3,169		323		1,337					
2015	1,072		3,124		370		1,419					
2016	1,067		3,008		417		1,475					
2017	1,141		3,077		388		1,488					
	American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian		Black/African American		Hispanic		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Two or More Races	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2008	12	29	62	229	76	252	116	370	0	0	2	5
2009	11	20	66	236	73	289	121	358	0	0	1	9
2010	10	18	58	240	55	290	95	361	0	0	4	17
2011	5	26	58	214	76	317	125	382	0	1	11	38
2012	8	18	63	263	75	336	136	382	1	2	15	50
2013	11	29	69	244	84	371	131	438	1	6	19	57
2014	7	20	60	279	96	423	136	520	2	11	22	84
2015	7	27	79	297	107	475	153	537	0	9	24	74
2016	7	22	75	278	111	458	186	606	1	16	37	95
2017	7	17	78	269	114	466	163	598	1	13	25	125

TABLE 7.

NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGY MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 2008-2017
(SUPPORTING TABLE FOR FIGURES 12 AND 13)

	MASTER'S DEGREES											
	White						Racial/Ethnic Minorities					
	Men			Women			Men			Women		
2008	2,917			10,745			961			4,414		
2009	3,200			11,569			1,041			4,928		
2010	3,142			11,498			1,059			5,098		
2011	3,246			12,106			1,261			5,478		
2012	3,439			12,877			1,398			6,133		
2013	3,593			13,133			1,527			6,555		
2014	3,643			13,317			1,527			6,744		
2015	3,462			12,574			1,546			6,609		
2016	3,289			12,863			1,666			7,090		
2017	3,270			12,450			1,770			7,449		
	American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian		Black/African American		Hispanic		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		Two or More Races	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2008	20	97	161	644	389	2275	388	1394	2	0	1	4
2009	22	113	151	707	477	2512	384	1563	0	2	7	31
2010	34	101	162	707	452	2458	385	1714	1	8	25	110
2011	32	104	184	653	500	2603	486	1867	9	37	50	214
2012	23	101	235	749	583	2870	452	2002	18	40	87	371
2013	23	129	230	810	574	2862	575	2291	13	50	112	413
2014	36	125	221	783	582	2966	562	2352	18	60	108	458
2015	26	103	228	712	548	2821	616	2428	10	59	118	486
2016	38	101	203	756	601	2883	657	2776	14	45	153	529
2017	31	108	229	796	627	2892	699	2923	13	72	171	658

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