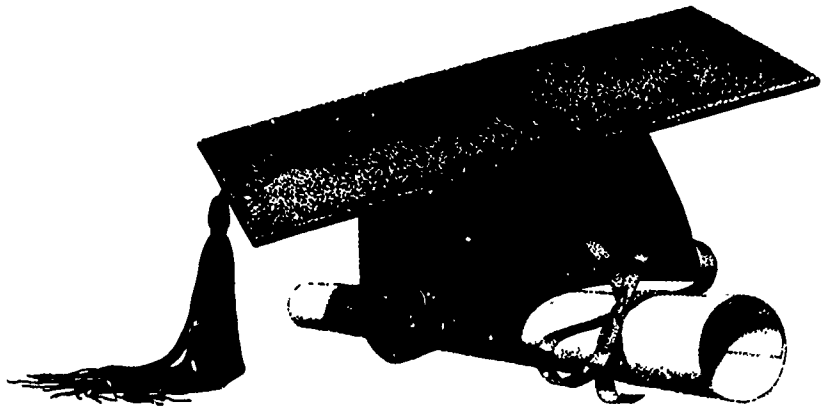
Trends in Bachelors and Higher Degrees

1975-1985



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August 1987

Highlights

- The number of bachelor's and higher degrees conferred annually by institutions of higher education increased 5 percent between 1975 and 1985. Patterns of degree awards were relatively stable throughout the decade.
- Bachelor's degrees were up 6 percent, from 922,900 in 1975 to 979,500 in 1985. The number of degrees awarded decreased only once during the decade.
- The number of master's degrees dropped for 7 years straight, between 1977 and 1984.
- Doctor's degrees peaked at 34,100 in 1975, and declined 3 percent to 32,900 by 1985.
- The first-professional degrees showed the most change, rising from 55,900 in 1975 to 75,100 in 1985 and increasing at an average annual rate of 3 percent.
- The number of degrees awarded to women continued to grow at all degree levels. The number of bachelor's degrees was up 19 percent; master's degrees, 9 percent; and doctor's degrees, 55 percent. First-professional degrees increased 254 percent over the 10-year period.
- There was an overall decline in the number of bachelor's and master's degrees awarded in the arts and sciences.
- Degrees in job-related fields showed remarkable growth at the bachelor's level. Computer and information sciences showed phenomenally high rates of growth between 1975 and 1985.
- Education and engineering were among the five largest fields of study at each degree level.
- Private institutions of higher education increased their share of all degrees awarded between 1975 and 1985. Degrees conferred by public institutions dropped from 67 percent of the total to 64 percent.

Foreword

This report presents National trend data on bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and first-professional degrees by sex of recipient and field of study for the period 1974-75 through 1984-85. These data were collected from the universe of institutions of higher education responding to the survey of "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred." This survey is considered the definitive National source of data on degree awards and is part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) conducted annually by the Center for Education Statistics. Data on institutional characteristics, enrollments, residence and migration of students, finances, faculty and faculty salaries are collected also through HEGIS. More information on the survey methodology is in the technical appendix.

Trends in the number of degrees awarded by level and by field of study give employers information for recruiting purposes. Business and industry use these trends in assessing the labor force supply in specific education specialties and for planning projects. College administrators analyze the trends shown in higher education degrees for planning new programs based on degree demands.

These trend data also assist Federal, State and local policymakers in projecting future labor force needs, and in decisions about funding higher education in the Nation.

This report shows the progress of education and gives a comprehensive view of the trends in bachelor's and higher degrees conferred by institutions of higher education during the decade 1975 to 1985.

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Chief, General Surveys
and Analysis Branch

Acknowledgments

Trends in Bachelor's and Higher Degrees, 1975 to 1985, was prepared by the Center for Education Statistics (CES) in the Postsecondary Education Statistics Division (PESD) under the supervision of Samuel S. Peng, Division Director, and Martin M. Frankel, Chief of the General Surveys and Analysis Branch.

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Introduction

Statistics in this report profile the number of bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and first-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education between 1975 and 1985. Tables in the appendix present the data by level of degree, sex of the recipient, control of the institution, and program area or field of study. Data in this report are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, only.

Fields of study are specified in the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) categories, developed by the Center for Education Statistics and used in the 1982-83 "Degrees Conferred" survey. Data for prior years were collected under a different classification system but were converted to the CIP format (see technical appendix for details). So degree data categories by instructional program are consistent for the period of this report.

The report is in 3 sections:

Section I shows the changes in the number of degrees by level and by sex of the recipient.

Section II shows at the degrees awarded within each major field of study, by level and by sex.

Section III shows the number of degrees conferred by public and private institutions of higher education.

Trends in Bachelor's and Higher Degrees 1975 to 1985

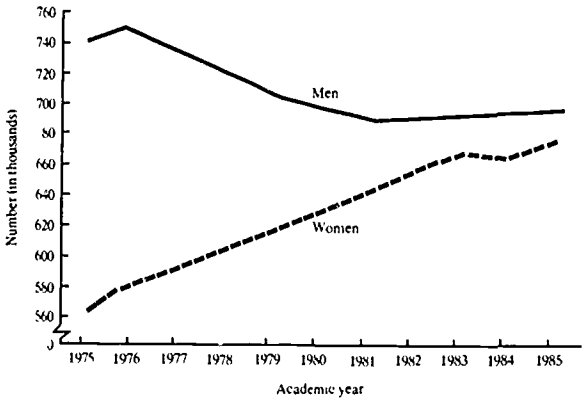
The period from academic year 1975[1] through academic year 1985 showed relatively small changes from year to year in the number of bachelor's and higher degrees conferred by institutions of higher education across the Nation. Between 1975 and 1985, the number of degrees awarded rose from 1,305,400 to 1,373,700, an overall increase of 5.2 percent (table 1).[2] The period began with a 2.2 annual percent increase, the largest over the 10 years, and was followed by a year of stability. In 1977 only 74 more degrees were awarded than in 1976. After 2 consecutive years of small decreases, earned degrees began to increase again in 1980, reflecting a pattern of small yearly increases. The largest increase after 1976 (1.3 percent) was in 1982 when 17,500 more degrees were awarded than in the previous year (figure 1).

The pattern of relative stability in degrees awarded after 1976, however, masks striking changes in the number of degrees awarded to women and the number awarded to men (figure 2). While degrees awarded to men declined after reaching an all-time high in 1976 of 751,300, the number awarded to women continued to climb. Following the peak in 1976, the number of degrees awarded to men steadily declined over 5 years, then started to increase through 1984 (table A). From 1984 to 1985, the total dropped slightly (by 0.2 percent), but was down 5.9 percent from 1975. Furthermore, the proportion of degrees awarded to men decreased by 6 percent. However, men were still awarded most of the degrees conferred (table A).

Figure 1.—Number of bachelor's and higher degrees awarded: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85

SOURCE: Table 1, appendix

Figure 2.—Number of bachelor's and higher degrees awarded by sex: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85



SOURCE. Table 1, appendix.

[1]An academic year is the year in which it ends, e.g., academic year 1974-75 is 1975.

[2]Tables 1 through 5 are in the appendix.

Note.—Numbers in the text are rounded to the nearest hundred. Percents are based on actual numbers shown in the appendix tables. Percents less than 10 are rounded to one decimal place and percents greater than 10 are rounded to the nearest whole number.

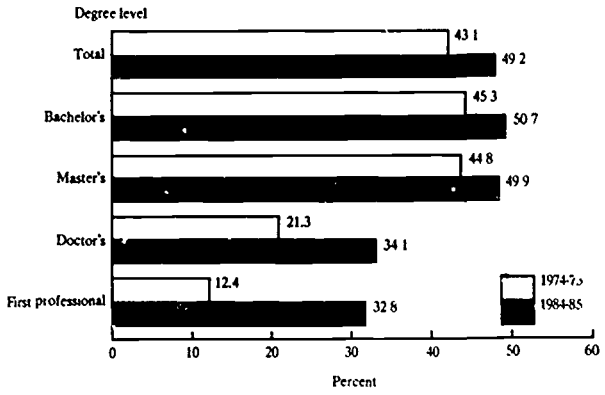
Table A.—Changes in the number and percent of bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by sex: Academic years 1975 to 1985.

Year	Men	Change from previous year		Women	Change from previous year	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1975	742,200	—	—	563,200	—	—
1976	751,300	9,100	1.2	582,900	19,700	3.5
1977	740,800	−10,500	−1.4	593,500	10,600	1.8
1978	724,500	−16,400	−2.2	607,000	13,600	2.3
1979	706,900	−17,600	−2.4	617,100	10,100	1.7
1980	700,000	− 6,900	−1.0	630,200	13,100	2.1
1981	692,400	− 7,600	−1.1	643,400	13,200	2.1
1982	693,300	900	0.1	659,900	16,600	2.6
1983	697,000	3,700	0.5	668,300	8,400	1.3
1984	699,300	2,300	0.3	666,900	−1,400	−0.2
1985	698,100	− 1,200	−0.2	675,700	8,800	1.3

—Not applicable.
Note.—More details are shown in appendix table 1.

The number of degrees awarded to women showed steady growth throughout this period. From 1975 to 1985, the total degrees awarded to women increased 20 percent, from 563,200 to 675,700. For the first time in over 20 years, a slight decrease was recorded in 1984 when the number of degrees granted to women was down 0.2 percent from the previous year. This decrease appeared insignificant as the proportion of total degrees conferred to women rose from 43 percent in 1975 to 49 percent in 1985 (figure 3). Women appear to be close to surpassing men in total degrees, as they have already in total enrollment in institutions of higher education since 1979.[3]

Figure 3.—Percent of degrees awarded to women by level: Academic years 1974-75 and 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 1-5, appendix.

[3]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education 1979*. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980, page 2.

Degrees by Level and by Sex

At each award level, women continued to increase their share of all degrees conferred, showing tremendous gains at the first-professional level (figure 3). But the number of degrees granted to men declined overall at all award levels except for first-professional (table B).

Table B.—Percent change in numbers of bachelor's and higher degrees, by level and by sex: Academic years 1975 and 1985.

Level of award	1975	1985	Percent change
Total	1,305,400	1,373,700	5.2
Men	742,200	698,100	−5.9
Women	563,200	675,700	20.0
Bachelor's	922,900	979,500	6.1
Men	504,800	482,500	−4.4
Women	418,100	496,900	19.0
Master's	292,500	286,300	−2.1
Men	161,600	143,400	−11.0
Women	130,900	142,900	9.2
Doctor's	34,100	32,900	−3.3
Men	26,800	21,700	−19.0
Women	7,300	11,200	55.0
First-professional	55,900	75,100	34.0
Men	49,000	50,500	3.1
Women	7,000	24,600	254.0

Note.—Numbers may not add to the totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: Table 1, appendix.

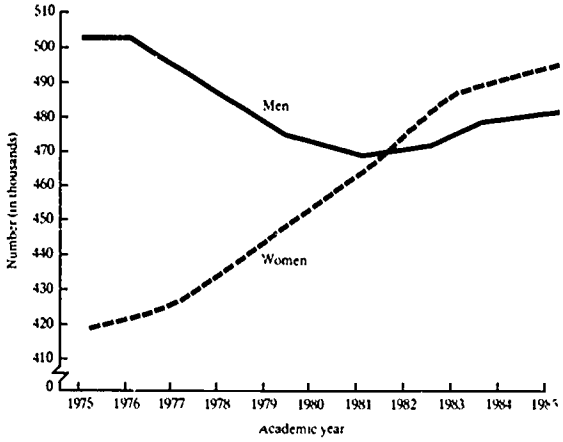
Bachelor's Degrees

Bachelor's degrees, composing about 70 percent of all degrees, were up 6.1 percent—from 922,900 awarded in 1975 to 979,500 in 1985. The number of bachelor's degrees grew slowly over this period, with an average yearly increase of only about 0.6 percent. This pattern was similar to that of total degrees. Bachelor's degrees and total degrees showed their largest increase in 1982. The only decrease during the decade was in 1977 when the number of degrees dropped 0.7 percent from the previous year. In 1984 and in 1985, the increase in bachelor's degrees was 0.5 percent.

Since 1975, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to women increased each year, while the number awarded to men showed annual increases only after 1981. Despite these 4 years of increases, the number of degrees awarded to men in 1985 was 4.4 percent lower than in 1975. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to women increased 19 percent overall between 1975 and 1985, at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent. The largest annual increase was in 1982, when women earned 3.1 percent (or 14,400) more bachelor's degrees than in the previous year. The smallest increase was in 1984, the same year that the total degrees awarded to women decreased for the first time. Since 1982, women earned more than half of the bachelor's degrees even though bachelor's degrees

awarded to men began to increase again that same year (figure 4). From 1975 to 1985, women increased their share of total bachelor's degrees from 45 to 51 percent.

Figure 4.—Number of bachelor's degrees awarded by sex: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85



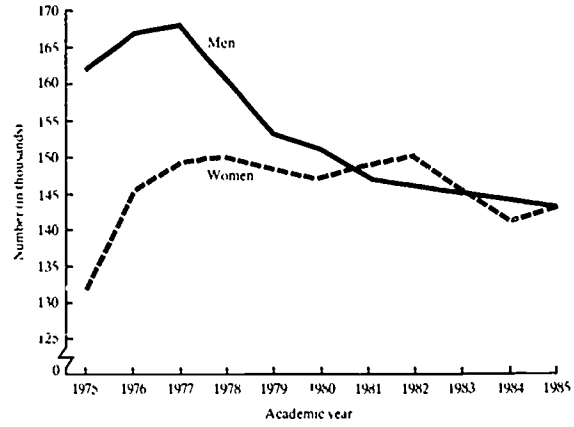
SOURCE: Table 1, appendix.

Master's Degrees

After peaking in 1977 at 317,200, the number of master's degrees awarded declined until 1985 when the number increased slightly and unexpectedly by 0.7 percent. Still the number of master's degrees awarded in 1985 was 2.1 percent lower than 10 years earlier. Master's degrees totaled 292,500 in 1975, about 22 percent of all degrees conferred. By 1985, the number was down to 286,300, a 2 percent reduction in its share. Projections indicate that master's degrees will continue to decline into the 1990's.[4]

Master's degrees awarded to women showed irregular increases and decreases between 1975 and 1985. The numbers peaked at 150,400 in 1978. But their largest increase of 10.4 percent was in 1976 when master's degrees awarded to women jumped to 144,500, up from 130,900 the previous year. As the number of degrees awarded to men declined after 1977, women accounted for a greater share of all master's degrees awarded. From 1981 to 1983, women received a little more than 50 percent of all master's degrees (figure 5). Degrees for men were generally stable during the last 3 years of the period decreasing less than 1 percent, and in 1984 men regained the lead (figure 5). But men's awards at this level declined overall by 11 percent between 1975 and 1985. In contrast, degrees conferred to women increased 9.2 percent.

Figure 5.—Number of master's degrees awarded by sex: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85



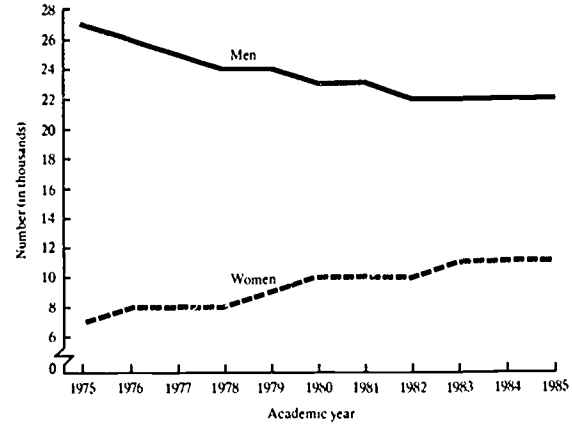
SOURCE: Table 1, appendix.

Doctor's Degrees

As projected by the Center for Education Statistics,[5] the production of doctor's degrees remained fairly stable throughout the decade. Degrees peaked in 1975 at 34,100 but have since showed very little change. They were down 3.3 percent from 1975 to 1985 (table B).

Doctor's degrees awarded to women grew at an annual average rate of 4.5 percent. By 1985 the number had increased by 55 percent. In 1975 women received

Figure 6.—Number of doctor's degrees awarded by sex: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 1, appendix.

[4]U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 1992-93*, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985, page 70, (intermediate projection).

[5]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 1986-87*, Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978, page 36.

7,300 doctor's degrees or a little more than 20 percent of the total. Ten years later, they received 11,200 doctor's degrees, which was 34 percent of the total.

Men were in an opposite trend. There were decreases in the number of doctoral degrees awarded to men every year except 1984, which showed a slight increase of 0.7 percent over the previous year. Doctor's degrees awarded to men decreased at an average annual rate of 2.1 percent. The total dropped from 26,800 in 1975 to 21,700 in 1985, a decline of 19 percent (figure 6). Degrees to men peaked the first year of the period as men captured more than 79 percent of all doctor's degrees awarded; by 1985, the men's share had decreased to about 66 percent.

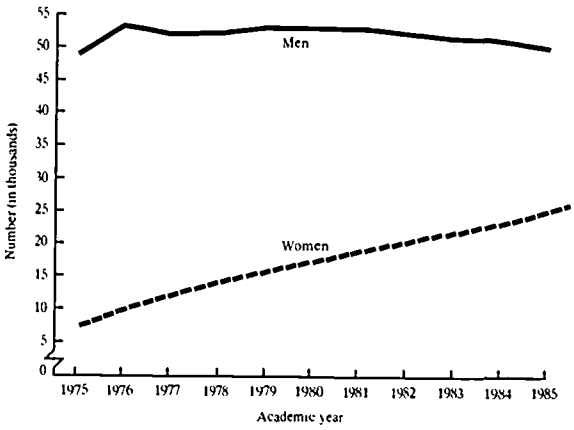
First-professional Degrees

First-professional degrees showed more pronounced changes during this period than did degrees at any other level, due largely to the growth in the number awarded to women. Degrees at this level increased at an average annual rate of 3 percent, and by 1985, the number had grown from 55,900 to 75,100 (table B). After a large 12 percent increase that started the period, the yearly increases leveled off, then dropped to a low of 0.1 percent in 1982. Although the number of first-professional degrees awarded from 1975 to 1985 increased by 34 percent, their proportion of total degrees increased only about 1 percent (from 4.3 to 5.5 percent).

At no other degree level have women shown such tremendous growth in number of degree recipients as in the first-professional degree category (figure 3). The number awarded to women increased every year and more than tripled between 1975 and 1985 (figure 7). Starting in 1975 from an annual rate of 7,000 degrees, women's first-professional degrees increased to a record 24,600 in 1985, an increase of 254 percent. The first half of the period reflected large year to year increases, ranging from 13 percent to 40 percent. The degrees increased at a much lower rate during the last years of the decade. These substantial gains resulted in increases in the proportion of first-professional degrees awarded to women (figure 3); their share increased from 12 percent in 1975 to 33 percent in 1985.

The numbers of first-professional degrees conferred on men remained fairly stable through 1985. Following a low of 49,000 in 1975, the number of degrees peaked at 52,000 in 1976, then gradually decreased to 50,500 by 1985. The overall increase from 1975 was 3.1 percent (figure 7). The first-professional level was the only level that increased in the number of degrees awarded to men between 1975 and 1985 (table 5).

Figure 7.—Number of first professional degrees awarded by sex: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85

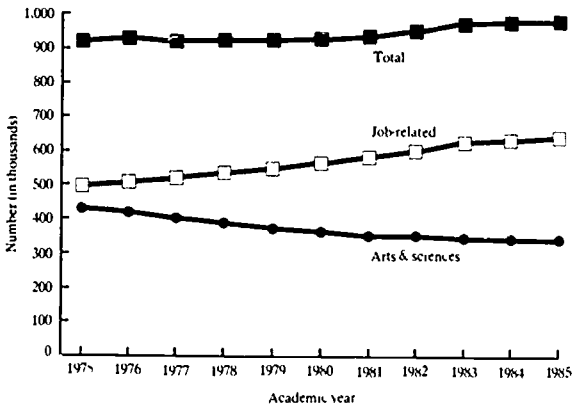


SOURCE: Table 1, appendix.

Degrees by Field of Study

Over the years, notable changes occurred in the pattern of degree awards by field of study. This was true at all degree levels. There was an overall decline in the number of degrees awarded in most arts and sciences fields,[6] particularly in social sciences, at the bachelor's level. But degrees in most job-related fields of study[7] increased (figure 8). Education was the exception.

Figure 8.—Bachelor's degrees awarded in the arts and sciences and job-related fields: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 2, appendix.

Bachelor's Degrees

In 1975, education and social sciences ranked first and second in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded (table 2). Education was 18 percent and social sciences was 15 percent of the total. Together they accounted for one-third of all bachelor's degrees. However, over the next 10 years both fields steadily declined in popularity. By 1985, the two fields combined were only 18 percent of the total bachelor's degrees awarded.

Education showed the most significant decline in the number of bachelor's degree recipients. Down from 167,000 in 1975 to 88,200 in 1985, the bachelor's degrees awarded in education decreased 47 percent. As a result, education dropped from first to third largest degree field. Bachelor's degrees in education dropped every year and showed decreases ranging from a low of 3.1 percent in 1983 to a high of 8.3 percent in 1981. Declining at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent, about 7,900 fewer education degrees were awarded each year between 1975 and 1985. Education clearly was an exception to the trend toward more job-related fields of study at the bachelor's level. Among the factors contributing to less interest in education degrees were declining enrollments in public schools over the years, and the low salaries of educators compared with those of other careers requiring a college education.[8]

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in social sciences also showed a steady decline over the 10 year period, decreasing at an average rate of 3.8 percent. Although they decreased from 135,200 in 1975 to 91,500 in 1985, social sciences continued to be the second largest field in number of bachelor's degrees awarded.

In 1975, business and management ranked third in number of bachelor's degrees awarded and was 14 percent of the total. It soon replaced education as the most popular field of study. Since 1977, business and management ranked first every year in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded, and in 1985 was 24 percent of the total. Degree awards in this field increased at an average annual rate of 5.8 percent between 1975 and 1985 and rose in numbers from 133,000 to 233,400.

[6] See technical appendix, Classification of Fields of Study.
[7] Ibid.

[8] The 1985 Survey of Recent College Graduates (from the 1984 academic year) shows that education baccalaureates earned the lowest average income ($15,336) of all baccalaureates in job-related fields. The highest was $25,120 for engineering baccalaureates. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, *Occupational and Education Consequences of a Baccalaureate Degree*, forthcoming.

Although business and management was up 75 percent from 1975, degrees in this field stabilized by the end of the decade. For 1984 and 1985, the number of degrees awarded showed the same relatively small increase of 1.4 percent over the previous year (table 2).

Degrees in other job-related fields of study reflect the changing shape of the labor force. Between 1975 and 1985, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in computer and information sciences, engineering, and engineering technologies rose steadily (table C); occupations in these fields rose as well (table D). In 1986, computer programmers, computer systems analysts, and electrical and electronics engineers topped the list of occupations with the largest job growth.[9]

Job-related fields of study showed the largest percent increases in bachelor's degrees awarded between 1975 and 1985 (table E). Computer and information sciences was the most rapidly growing field. Degrees in this dynamic field increased at an annual average rate of 23 percent. In 1981, the increase reached a high of 36 percent over the previous year. From 5,000 degrees in 1975, bachelor's degrees in computer and information sciences climbed to 38,900 in 1985, an incredible increase of 673 percent. Though less than 1 percent of all bachelor's degrees in 1975, computer and infromation sciences degrees were 4 percent of the total in 1985.

Table C.—Number of degrees in fields with largest job growths: 1975 to 1985.

Year	Computer and Information Sciences		Engineering		Engineering Technologies	
	Total	Bachelor's	Total	Bachelor's	Total	Bachelor's
1975	7,500	5,000	57,600	39,400	7,700	7,500
1976	8,500	5,700	57,200	38,400	8,300	7,900
1977	9,400	6,400	59,500	40,900	8,600	8,300
1978	10,400	7,200	65,300	46,900	9,100	8,800
1979	12,000	8,700	70,700	53,000	9,600	9,400
1980	15,000	11,200	76,800	58,400	10,800	10,500
1981	19,600	15,100	82,200	63,300	12,000	11,700
1982	25,500	20,300	87,200	67,000	13,400	13,000
1983	30,100	24,500	93,900	72,200	17,600	17,000
1984	38,600	32,200	98,800	75,700	19,300	18,700
1985	46,200	38,900	101,300	77,200	19,600	19,000

SOURCE: Tables 2, 3, 4, appendix.

Table D.—Number of occupations in fields with largest job growth: 1975 to 1985.

Year	Computer and Information Sciences[1]	Engineering[2]	Engineering Technologies[3]
	(in thousands)		
1975	722	2,074	1.550
1976	770	2.139	1,567
1977	741	2,294	1,556
1978	849	2,292	1,686
1979	1,058	2,512	1,817
1980	1,154	2,594	1,927
1981	1,207	2,680	1.954
1982	1,427	2,748	1,893
1983	1,324	2,849	1,691
1984	1,458	2,937	1,825
1985	1,628	3,057	1,922

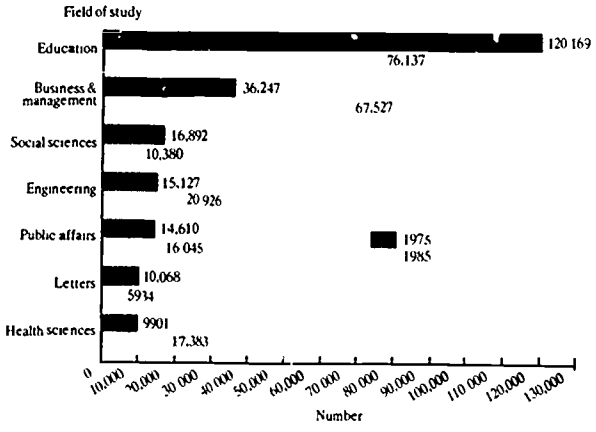
[1]Includes mathematical and computer scientists, computer systems analysts and scientists, operations and systems researchers and analysts, and computer programmers.
[2]Includes aerospace engineers, chemical engineers, civil engineers, electrical and electronic engineers, industrial engineers, mechanical engineers
[3]Includes engineering technologists and technicians, electrical and electronic technicians, drafting occupations, surveying and mapping technicians.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, 1972 through 1985.

[9]U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, November, 1986.

Master's Degrees

Between 1975 and 1985, the fields of education, and business and management were the frontrunners at the master's degree level but each has shown a different trend over the years (figure 9).

Figure 9.—Changes in number of master's degrees in selected fields: Academic years 1974-75 and 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 3, appendix.

Education completely dominated the degrees at this level in 1975. There were 120,200 master's degrees conferred in education that year, or 41 percent of the total. In 1976, the number peaked at 128,400 but declined each year since then. By 1985, the number decreased to 76,100. Even though the number of education degrees was down 37 percent from 1975 and was only 27 percent of the total in 1985, education continued to rank first among fields at the master's level.

While the number of master's degrees in education was declining, master's degrees in business and management were increasing moderately at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent. From 36,200 in 1975 to 67,500 in 1985, the number of degrees in business and management increased 86 percent. Accounting for about 12 percent of the total master's degrees in 1975, business and management degrees almost doubled that percentage by 1985. But for the last 2 years of the period, the numbers appeared to stabilize, showing a 2 percent increase from 1983 to 1984 and 1.3 percent increase from 1984 to 1985. The trend was the same at the bachelor's level.

Social sciences, engineering, and public affairs were among the largest fields at the master's level in 1975; each composed about 5 percent of the total. Since then, degrees in social sciences decreased substantially. But engineering and public affairs degrees increased between 1975 and 1985. Each remained one of the seven largest fields at the master's level over the decade (figure 9).

In a pattern similar to bachelor's degrees', master's degrees in social sciences declined from 16,900 in 1975 to 10,400 in 1985. There was one slight increase of 0.3 percent in 1982. While social sciences degrees decreased 39 percent over the period, engineering degrees increased 38 percent. From 1975 to 1985 engineering increased its share from 5.2 to 7.3 percent of all master's degrees and emerged as the third largest field at the master's level. There were 21,000 master's degrees in engineering awarded in 1985 compared with 15,100 in 1975. This upward trend started in 1980. Public affairs degrees increased by 9.8 percent and remained the fifth largest field of study. From 14,600 degrees in 1975, this field reached a peak of 18,500 in 1981. Since then it decreased to 15,400 in 1984 before increasing to 16,000 in 1985.

In addition to social sciences, master's degrees in most other arts and sciences fields also declined (table 3). Foreign languages degrees decreased 55 percent from 1975 to 1985 and increased only once, by less than 1 percent in 1984. Life sciences degrees increased from 6,600 degrees in 1975 to a peak in 1977 of 7,100. Then they slowly decreased to 5,100 by 1985, a decline of 23 percent. Master's degrees in mathematics showed small spurts of growth after 1981, but were down 33 percent over the 10 years. Physical sciences and the visual and performing arts showed small fluctuations, but were fairly stable. After rising sharply in the last 2 years of the decade, the number of degrees in physical sciences decreased by a little less than one-half of a percent from 1975. In contrast, the visual and performing arts increased 4.2 percent by 1985. The only field of study in the arts and sciences showing significant growth during the decade was psychology, which rose 19 percent.

Health sciences and letters each were 3.4 percent of the total master's degrees awarded in 1975. The number of health sciences degrees increased by 76 percent over the decade (from 9,900 to 17,400) and became the fourth largest field in 1983. Degrees in this field were 6.1 percent of all master's degrees awarded in 1985. But degrees in letters dropped 41 percent by 1985, from 10,100 in 1975 to 5,900 (figure 9).

Though not among the largest fields of study at the master's level, computer and information sciences had the most rapid growth during this period. It was the only other field, in addition to business and management, that increased every year throughout the decade. From 1975 to 1985, master's degrees in computer and information sciences went up 209 percent. The number of degrees climbed from 2,300 to 7,100. Only once, in 1979, did the number of degrees increase less than 7 percent over the previous year (table 3).

Doctor's Degrees

Between 1975 and 1985, the number of doctor's degrees fluctuated and so did the numbers of degrees in each field of study except social sciences.

Table E.—Number of bachelor's degrees awarded in selected job-related fields: Academic years 1975 and 1985.

Field of study	Numbers		Percent change
	1975	1985	
Total	493,600	638,700	29
Business and management	133,000	233,400	75
Communications	18,200	40,400	122
Communications technology	1,100	1,700	58
Computer and information sciences	5,000	38,900	673
Education	167,000	88,200	−47
Engineering	39,400	77,200	96
Engineering technology	7,500	19,000	154
Health sciences	48,900	64,500	32
Law	400	1,200	165
All others	73,100	74,400	2

SOURCE: Table 2, appendix.

After a decrease of 2.5 percent from 1975 to 1976, bachelor's degrees in engineering increased significantly and since 1982 ranked as the fourth largest degree field. The number of degrees awarded in engineering almost doubled since 1975 and is expected to continue rising as the availability of jobs in engineering-related occupations increases.[10] Engineering degrees went up 96 percent since 1975 and the number of degrees awarded in engineering technologies was up 154 percent.

Following the same trend as other job-related fields of study, communications and health sciences grew in the number of degrees awarded since 1975 (table E). Health sciences, up 32 percent, was the fifth largest field for bachelor's degrees awarded in 1985. Communications was sixth. It rose from 18,200 degrees in 1975 to 40,400 in 1985, a 122 percent increase.

Degrees in most of the arts and sciences showed decreases from 1975 to 1985 (table F). However, this trend may be changing in at least two of these fields. Degrees in mathematics, following an 11-year decline,[11] increased each year since 1982, and foreign languages increased for the first time during the decade in 1985. Liberal/general studies, multi/interdisciplinary studies, theology, and physical sciences were the only fields that increased in numbers of bachelor's degrees awarded from 1975 to 1985.

Table F: Number of bachelor's degrees awarded in the arts and sciences: Academic years 1975 and 1985.

Field of study	Numbers		Percent change
	1975	1985	
Total	429,300	340,800	−21
Social sciences	135,200	91,500	−32
Life sciences	51,700	38,400	−26
Psychology	51,000	39,800	−22
Letters	48,500	34,100	−30
Visual and performing arts	40,800	37,900	−7
Physical sciences	20,800	23,700	14
Mathematics	18,200	15,100	−17
Foreign languages	17,600	10,000	−43
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	15,200	15,700	4
Liberal/general studies	13,000	19,200	47
Philosophy and religion	9,000	6,400	−29
Theology	4,800	6,000	26
Area and ethnic studies	3,500	2,900	−19

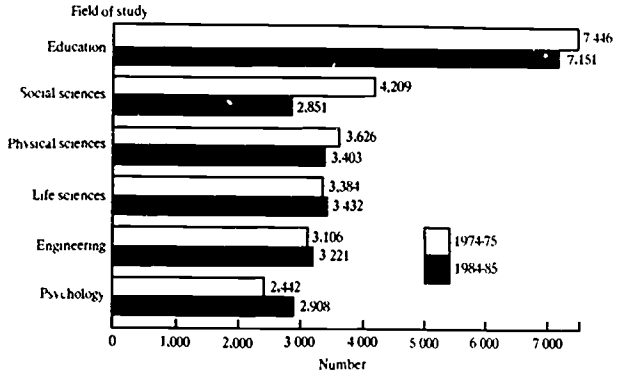
Note.—Numbers do not add to the totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: Table 2, appendix.

[10]U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*. November, 1983, page 38.

[11]U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics 1985-86*. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986, page 129.

Doctor's degrees in social sciences steadily decreased at an average of 3.8 percent each year since 1975. They ranked second at the doctoral level between 1975 and 1978, then dropped to sixth by 1985, down 32 percent (figure 10). The share of social sciences degrees decreased from 12 percent to 8.7 percent.

Figure 10.—Changes in number of doctor's degrees in selected fields: Academic years 1974-75 and 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 4, appendix.

Through 1980, degrees in education, which declined at the bachelor's and master's level, fluctuated at the doctoral level. Each year after 1980, the number of doctor's degrees in education decreased at an average rate of about 2 percent. Though the number of degrees decreased by 4 percent—from 7,400 in 1975 to 7,200 in 1985—education remained the largest field and continued to compose more than one-fifth of all doctor's degrees awarded.

Among the other large fields of study (figure 10), physical sciences and life sciences continued to maintain their share of doctor's degrees. From 1975 to 1985, each field was about one-tenth of the total. Degrees in life sciences grew in spurts, and peaked at 3,700 in 1982. The number of degrees dropped 11 percent the following year and leveled off at 3,400 degrees. Life sciences was the second largest degree category since 1979. The doctor's degrees awarded in physical sciences decreased every year the first half of the decade and were down 6.2 percent by 1985. However, this field still was third in number of degrees awarded.

Similar to the physical sciences, engineering degrees also decreased each of the first 4 years, but started to increase in 1979 (table 4). They showed an overall increase of 3.7 percent from 1975 to 1985 and were the fourth largest degree field in 1984 and 1985. Psychology, in comparison, increased 19 percent. Rising 12 percent over the previous year, the psychology degrees peaked at 3,100 in 1983 but declined the following 2 years. In 1984 and in 1985, degrees in psychology were the fifth largest degree field at the doctor's level.

Agriculture and natural resources, health sciences, letters, and theology were each about 3.5 percent of the total doctor's degrees in 1985, but displayed different patterns since 1975. Agriculture and natural resources started an upward trend in 1980 that continued through 1985. The number of degrees in this field increased by 22 percent since 1975. Health sciences degrees, up by 97 percent, almost doubled from the beginning of the period (figure 10). The only decreases in health sciences degrees were in the first 2 years. Although theology degrees increased 31 percent overall between 1975 and 1985, they decreased in the last 3 years of the decade. Degrees in letters decreased every year through 1983 and was the only field in this group to decline over the period (36 percent).

First-professional Degrees

Law, medicine, and theology were the most popular fields at the first-professional level. Combined, they were 84 percent of the first-professional degrees in 1975 and 81 percent in 1985. Although each field increased in numbers by 1985, only theology degrees increased their share of the total (table G).

Law degrees represented more than half of the first-professional degrees awarded during most of the period. By 1985, the number of law degrees increased 28 percent, rising from 29,300 in 1975 to 37,500 (table G). Law degrees decreased slightly less than 1 percent in 1982 from the previous year having increased all other years throughout the decade. Following the same trend, degrees in medicine decreased only once, in 1983, by about 2 percent, but increased by almost 29 percent between 1975 and 1985. A slight shift downward was noted over the years as each of the two fields accounted for a smaller percent of the total first-professional degrees in 1985. However, theology degrees were a larger percent of total first-professional degrees by 1985 and increased in numbers by 42 percent. The number of theology degrees decreased only twice: once in 1981 by 3 percent and again in 1983 by almost 6 percent.

At the end of 1985, the number of first-professional degrees increased in all fields, ranging from 12 percent in dentistry to 124 percent in osteopathic medicine (table G).

Table G.—First-professional degrees awarded by field of study: Academic years 1975 and 1985

Field of study	1975		1985		Percent increase in degrees
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	55,900	100	75,100	100	34
Law	29,300	52	37,500	50	28
Medicine	12,400	22	16,000	21	29
Theology	5,100	9	7,200	10	42
Dentistry	4,800	9	5,300	7	12
Veterinary medicine	1,400	3	2,200	3	54
Optometry	800	1	1,100	2	41
Osteopathic medicine	700	1	1.500	2	124
Podiatry	400	1	600	1	66
Chiropractic	*	—	2,700	4	—
Pharmacy	*	—	900	1	—
Other	1,100	2	100	+	—

* Data were not collected in 1975.
— Not applicable.
+ Less than .05 percent.
Note.—Numbers may not add to the totals because of rounding.

Degree Awards by Fields of Study and by Sex

As the proportion of degrees by major field changed at most levels between 1975 and 1985, the number of degrees awarded by sex within fields also changed. Women continued to increase their share of degrees in most fields at all degree levels.

Bachelor's Degrees

There was a clear pattern over the years for bachelor's degrees awarded by sex in most fields of study. In 1975, the number of degrees to women exceeded those to men in only 10 fields (table H). However, by 1985, women received over 52 percent of the degrees awarded in 30 fields. Since 1975, women increased their share of degrees in all but 5 fields of study (foreign languages, home economics, library and archival sciences, theology, and visual and performing arts). Almost two-thirds of the fields of study showed increases in the number of degrees awarded to women from 1975 to 1985. Only 11 fields showed increases in the number of degrees awarded to men.

The most significant change in the distribution of degrees by sex was in business and management, the largest field of study at the bachelor's level since 1977.[12] In 1975, women received only 16 percent of degrees in this field, but by 1985, the proportion almost tripled to 45 percent. The number rose from 21,600 to 105,300 degrees, a 388 percent increase.

Education, traditionally dominated by women, was the only field at the bachelor's level with a decline in degrees awarded to women and men every year of the period. Education degrees to women declined at an annual average rate of 5.9 percent while degrees to men declined at a more rapid rate of 7.1 percent between 1975 and 1985. Women's share of all bachelor's degrees in education increased almost 3 percent by the end of the decade even though the number of degrees to women dropped 45 percent from 122,500 to 66,900. The number awarded to men dropped to less than half, from 44,600 to 21,300.

[12]The percent of bachelor's degrees in law granted to women rose from 14 percent in 1975 to 61 percent in 1985. However, the number of degrees awarded in law was less than .005 percent of the total and does not compare in significance to the number awarded in business and management.

Table H.--Percentage changes in bachelor's degrees awarded to women by field of study: Academic years 1975 and 1985.

Field of Study	Percent awarded to women		
	More than 50 percent		Increase in proportion 1975 to 1985
	1975	1985	
Agricultural and natural resources	–	–	X
Architecture and environmental design	–	–	X
Area and ethnic studies	X	X	X
Business and management	–	–	X
Communications	–	X	X
Communications technologies	–	–	X
Computer and information sciences	–	–	X
Education	X	X	X
Engineering	–	–	X
Engineering technologies	–	–	X
Foreign languages	X	X	–
Health sciences	X	X	X
Home economics	X	X	–
Law	–	X	X
Letters	X	X	X
Liberal/general studies	–	X	X
Library and archival sciences	X	X	–
Life sciences	–	–	X
Mathematics	–	–	X
Military sciences	–	–	X
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	–	X	X
Parks and recreation	–	X	X
Philosophy and religion	–	–	X
Theology	–	–	–
Physical sciences	–	–	X
Psychology	X	X	X
Protective services	–	–	X
Public affairs	X	X	X
Social sciences	–	–	X
Visual and performing arts	X	X	–

SOURCE: Table 2B, appendix.

Master's Degrees

The seven largest degree fields at the master's level in 1975 were education, business and management, social sciences, engineering, public affairs, letters, and health sciences. The ranking changed during the decade and so did the distribution of degrees by sex within the fields.

Though the number of degrees to men increased in only three of the fields, women made gains in all seven. Women received about 62 percent of the degrees in education, letters, and health sciences in 1975 (table I). By 1985, their lead also included public affairs. Men and women showed similar trends in the number of degrees awarded in all seven fields except public affairs. Public affairs degrees increased from 1975 to 1985, but the number awarded to men decreased 23 percent and the number to women increased 47 percent.

As the number of degrees in education, social sciences, and letters decreased, the number awarded to men and women decreased. Peaking at 45,800 in 1976, the number of education degrees awarded to men decreased each year thereafter, and by 1985 had decreased 54 percent (table 3A). Social sciences followed a similar trend. They peaked the first year in 1975 at 11,800 and were down by 46 percent over the 10-year period. One insignificant increase of five degrees over the previous year was noted in 1982. Degrees in letters granted to men also peaked the first year, and then dropped 46 percent by 1985, but had small increases of 2.2 percent and 0.3 percent in 1984 and 1985. Women's decreases were smaller. For the first 3 years, degrees in education to women increased and peaked in 1977 at 83,500. Each year after, the degrees decreased and were down 26 percent at the end of the period. Women's degrees in social sciences and in letters followed the same trend as men's. Letters degrees to women peaked in 1975, decreased each year through 1983, increased slightly in 1984 and 1985, but were down 38 percent from 1975 to 1985. Degrees in social sciences fluctuated during the period and declined 21 percent overall by 1985.

Women's degrees in business and management, engineering, and health sciences increased every year. Although men continued to dominate in the fields of business and management and engineering, the number of degrees in these fields awarded to women increased six-fold between 1975 and 1985. Men's business and management degrees also increased each year and were up 40 percent. Engineering degrees to men decreased during the first half of the decade, started an upward trend after 1979, and were up 27 percent by 1985. Women showed remarkable gains in health sciences. Degrees in this field were up 114 percent by 1985 after increasing each year of the period. Men's health sciences degrees also increased by 1985, though the numbers fluctuated from year to year (table 3A).

Table I.—Master's degrees in selected fields of study, by sex: Academic years 1975 and 1985

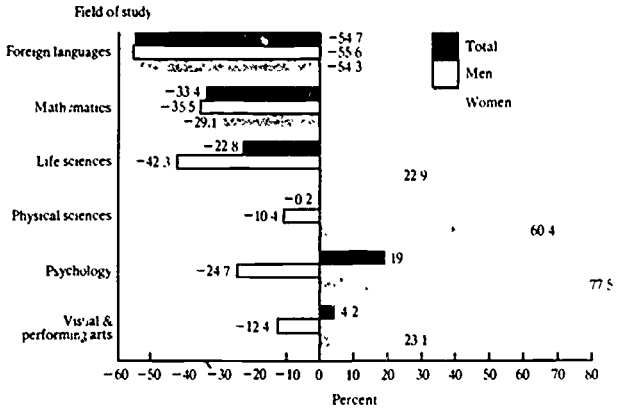
Field of study	1975		1985		Percent change in degrees
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Education	120,200	100	76,100	100	−37
Men	45,400	38	20,900	28	−54
Women	74,700	62	55,200	72	−26
Business and management	36,200	100	67,500	100	86
Men	33,200	92	46,600	69	40
Women	3,100	8	20,900	31	583
Social sciences	16,900	100	10,400	100	−39
Men	11,800	70	6,400	62	−46
Women	5,100	30	4,000	38	−21
Engineering	15,100	100	20,900	100	38
Men	14,800	98	18,700	89	27
Women	400	2	2,200	11	504
Public affairs	14,600	100	16,000	100	10
Men	7,700	53	5,900	37	−23
Women	6,900	47	10,100	63	47
Letters	10,100	100	5,900	100	−41
Men	3,900	38	2,100	35	−46
Women	6,200	62	3,900	65	−38
Health sciences	9,900	100	17,400	100	76
Men	3,700	37	4,100	24	11
Women	6,200	63	13,200	76	114

Note.—Numbers may not add to the totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: Tables 3A and 3B, appendix.

Computer and informations sciences was the most rapidly growing field of study at the master's level. This field, and business and management, were the only fields that increased each year in the number of master's degrees awarded to men and women. The share awarded to women in computer and information sciences increased from 15 percent to 29 percent of the total. Degrees awarded to men were up from 2,000 in 1975 to 5,100 in 1985, an increase of 158 percent.

Among the arts and sciences, theology and multi/interdisciplinary studies were the only fields with increases in degrees awarded to men. Women's degrees increased in half the fields (tables 3A and 3B). Men's and women's degrees in mathematics and in foreign languages followed the same trend: both declined every year, except one in foreign languages, and both were down to about 55 per ent by 1985. The number of mathematics degrees awarded to each sex grew slightly but dropped (men's by 35 percent and women's by 29 percent) from 1975 to 1985. The total life sciences and physical sciences degrees were down at the end of the 10-year span as were the number awarded to men. However, the degrees to women increased substantially in both fields (figure 11).

Figure 11.—Percent change in the number of master's degrees awarded in selected arts and sciences, by sex, from 1974-75 to 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 3, appendix.

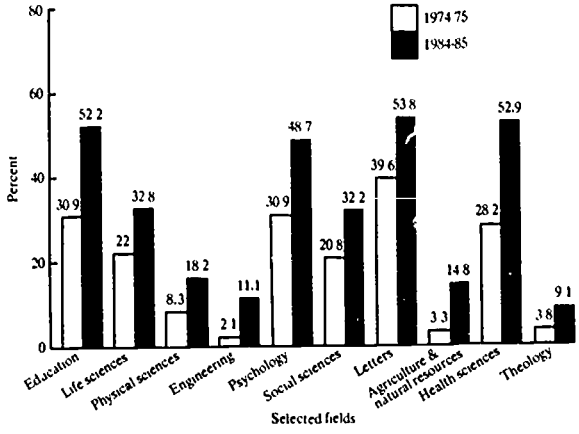
Two of the arts and sciences displaying opposite trends for men and women were psychology and the visual and performing arts. Each increased and so did the numbers awarded to women. Women received 77 percent more psychology degrees and 23 percent more visual and performing arts degrees in 1985 than they did in 1975. Men's degrees in psychology were down 25 percent and degrees in the visual and performing arts decreased 12 percent.

While men dominated the master's degree level during this decade and earned over half of the degrees awarded in 18 of the 30 fields, the numbers of degrees they received decreased in 18 fields (table 3A). In comparison, the numbers of degrees awarded to women increased in 20 of the 30 fields (table 3B). Also, the share of degrees to women increased in every field except two. Women received 57 percent of the communications technology degrees in 1975 and 38 percent in 1985. Home economics degrees went down 1 percent in the 10 years to 88 percent of the total.

Doctor's Degrees

Men always dominated the degrees at the doctoral level (figure 6) but women made substantial gains in the number of degrees awarded by field of study (figure 12)

Figure 12.—Percent of doctor's degrees awarded to women in selected fields: Academic years 1974-75 and 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 4 and 4B, appendix.

In 1975, women exceeded men only in the number of home economics doctor's degrees.[13] By 1985, women earned more than half of the degrees in six more fields of study: education, foreign languages, health sciences, letters, library and archival sciences, and public affairs (table J).

Education, the largest degree field at the doctoral level, was dominated by men until 1982. In 1975, women were awarded 2,300 education degrees, or 31 percent of the total (table J); but in 1983, the number awarded women surpassed the number awarded men. By 1985 women earned 3,700 degrees or 52 percent. The number of education degrees to women increased 62 percent between 1975 and 1985.

[13]The number of doctor's degrees in communications technologies never exceeded 18 over the 10-year period. Therefore, because of the small numbers, changes and percents are not significant in trend studies.

Table J.—Fields of study dominated by women at the doctoral level in 1985: Academic years 1975 and 1985.

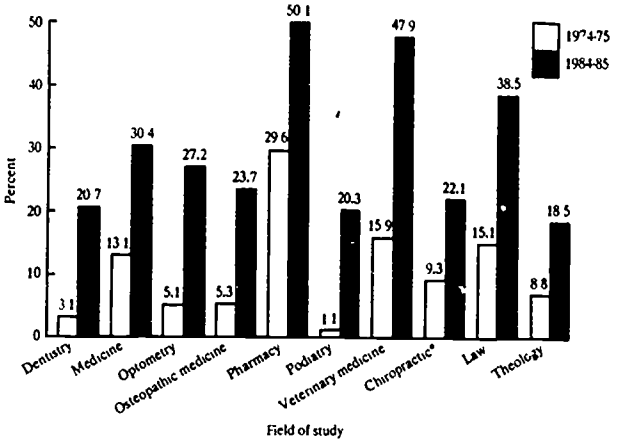
Field of study	1975		1985	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education	2,300	31	3,730	52
Foreign languages	400	47	250	58
Health sciences	170	28	630	53
Home economics	110	67	200	72
Letters	770	40	670	54
Library and archival	20	41	50	55
Public affairs	70	26	220	51

SOURCE: Table 4B, appendix.

After increasing the first year of the decade, the number of degrees in foreign languages awarded to women decreased each year thereafter; health sciences degrees decreased the first year, then increased each year (table 4B). Although the number of degrees in foreign languages and letters awarded to women decreased from 1975, women earned more than half the total in both fields by 1985. In the 10 years, women gained more of a share (percent) of all degrees in every field of study, and the number of doctor's degrees awarded to women increased in 26 fields.

In 1975, men dominated the six largest fields at the doctoral level. Although they continued to dominate all fields except education, the number of degrees awarded to men in each of the six fields decreased by 1985. Education, decreasing at all degree levels for women as well, dropped from 5,100 doctorates in 1975 to 3,400 in 1985, a 34 percent decrease. Psychology, life sciences, and physical sciences degrees awarded to men were down 12, 13, and 14 percent, respectively. Engineering degrees fluctuated and the number changed slightly less than 1 percent from 1975 to 1985. Also notable was the 51 percent decrease in letters degrees, a reduction from 1,200 in 1975 to 600 in 1985. Even with the number of degrees declining in 14 of the 30 fields, men still received over half of the doctor's degrees in 23 of the fields of study.

Figure 13.—Percent of first-professional degrees awarded to women, by major field of study: Academic years 1974-75 and 1984-85



*Data are for 1975-76
SOURCE: Table 5 and 5B, appendix.

First-professional Degrees

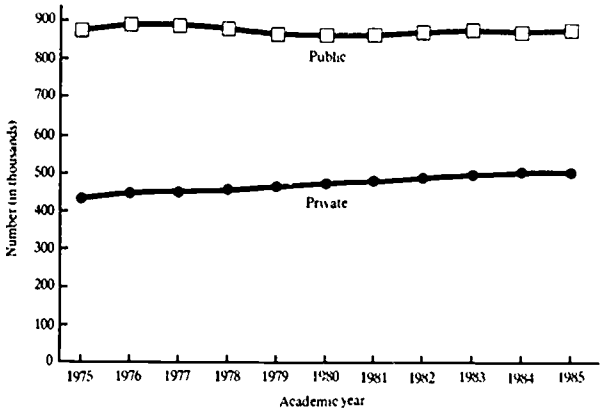
Although men continued dominance of first-professional degree recipients, women achieved a remarkable record over the decade (table 5). In 1975, women earned less than 16 percent of the first-professional degrees in each field of study but pharmacy (figure 13). Ten years later, women's degrees accounted for more than 20 percent of the degrees in each field of study except theology (18 percent); and women earned a little more than 50 percent of the degrees in pharmacy. In the two largest fields, law and medicine, women more than doubled their share. While the number of law degrees awarded to men declined every year after 1977, the share awarded to women increased from 15 percent in 1975 to 38 percent in 1985. Medical degrees to women in 1975 were 13 percent of the total. Their share was up to 30 percent by 1985. Almost half (48 percent) of the degrees in veterinary medicine went to women in 1985, tripling the percentage they received in 1975. Women also increased their percentages in dentistry, optometry, osteopathic medicine, podiatry and chiropractic. In each of these fields women earned 20 to 28 percent of the first-professional degrees awarded in 1985.

By 1985, degrees awarded to women increased in every field of study. In half of the fields, the number increased every year from 1975. At the same time, men's degrees decreased in law, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. Law degrees to men were down 7.3 percent, from 24,900 in 1975 to 23,100 in 1985; dentistry degrees decreased 8.5 percent, from 4,600 to 4,200; and degrees in veterinary medicine decreased 4.6 percent from 1,200 to 1,100 (table 5).

Degrees Conferred by Control of Institution

About 873,700 bachelor's and higher degrees were conferred by public institutions of higher education in 1985 compared with 500,000 conferred by private institutions (figure 14). There was little change between 1975 and 1985 in the number of degrees awarded by public institutions. The number decreased by only 642 degrees or 0.1 percent but the proportion of degrees granted by public institutions dropped from 67 percent in 1975 to 64 percent in 1985. Noteworthy was the peak of 889,000 in 1976, followed by 4 years of small declines. After 1980, the number of degrees awarded began to level off and has remained fairly stable.

Figure 14.—Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred by public and private institutions: Academic years 1974-75 to 1984-85



SOURCE: Table 1, appendix.

In comparison, the number of degrees awarded by private institutions of higher education increased 16 percent. Each year the number grew to an overall increase of 69,000 degrees by 1985. Over the decade, private institutions had gained 3 percent of all degrees—a 2.2 percent increase in bachelor's, 6.9 percent in master's, and 2 percent in first-professional degrees. The share of doctor's degrees increased by only 0.3 percent.

Degrees Awarded by Public Institutions

The number of degrees awarded in 1975 by public institutions was slightly less than 874,400 (table 1). The numbers ranged from about 889,000 in 1976 to 860,100 in 1980. There was no consistent trend in year-to-year changes. In fact, the 873,700 degrees awarded in 1985 were only about 600 less than the number awarded in 1975.

Trends are more apparent when the data are analyzed by degree level. For example, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by public institutions was down between 1977 and 1979 but increased each year since then. The number awarded in 1985 was 652,200—an increase of about 3 percent above the 634,800 awarded in 1975.

The number of master's degrees and doctor's degrees awarded by public institutions decreased 12 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. Master's degrees reached their highest point in 1977 at 208,900 but declined each year after. By 1985, the number dropped to 170,000 degrees. Doctor's degrees from public institutions were down from 22,200 in 1975 to 21,300 in 1985. First-professional degrees showed steady growth, increasing in all years but 1984. By 1985 first-professional degrees increased 28 percent, from 23,600 in 1975 to 30,200 (table 1).

Degrees Awarded by Private Institutions

The number of degrees awarded by private institutions of higher education across the Nation increased substantially at the bachelor's, master's, and first-professional levels over the 10 years. However, the number and proportion of doctor's degrees declined.

The number of bachelor's degrees from private institutions increased from 288,100 in 1975 to 327,200 in 1985. Slight decreases of less than 1 percent were noted in 1977 and again in 1985. Still, the number of degrees had increased 13 percent between 1975 and 1985.

There was moderate growth in the number of master's degrees awarded by private institutions, from 98,600 in 1975, to 116,300 in 1985—an increase of 18 percent. The numbers rose most years but fell a little less than one-half a percent in 1979 and 1984.

The growing numbers of bachelor's and master's degrees conferred by private institutions were not matched by the number of doctor's degrees. In fact, over the 10 years, doctor's degrees fluctuated, peaking in 1976 at 12,300, and ending at 11,600 in 1985—about 300 fewer than the number awarded in 1975.

First-professional degrees awarded by private institutions were up 39 percent from 1975. They climbed from 32,300 to 44,900 in 10 years as private institutions increased their lead over public institutions in first-professional degrees. First-professional degrees decreased only once during the period, in 1982 by 1 percent.

Projections

If current trends continue into the 1990's, bachelor's degrees will gradually go down in number and women will continue to earn most of them. Master's degrees, which declined in 7 of the 10 years of this report, are expected to remain under 300,000 and women will regain the lead in the number awarded. Based on past trends, doctor's degrees will be relatively constant throughout the 1980's and the number awarded to men is expected to decrease. First-professional degrees, showing the most growth of all award levels over the decade, are expected to stabilize and then decline slightly by 1994. Projections are based on the degree data in the tables in the technical appendix and published by the Center for Education Statistics in *The Condition of Education, 1985*. The Center provides the methodology for the forecasts in the publication, *Projections of Education Statistics*.

Technical Appendix

Survey Methodology

Statistics for this publication are based on reports from institutions responding to the survey "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" for the years 1974-75 through 1984-85. For each year, the survey requested data on degrees granted during the July 1 through June 30 time period. This survey collects data on the number of bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, doctor's degrees, and first-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education. In addition, the data are requested by sex of recipient and field of study for each level of degree. The fields of study are reported by major field at the 2-digit level, and also by program area within the major field at the 6-digit level of specificity. Only the major fields of study are discussed in this report. This survey also collects comparable data on associate degrees and other formal awards below the baccalaureate.[1]

The survey universe, for purposes of this report, consists of all 4-year institutions of higher education in the Nation that grant bachelor's or higher degrees. In 1974-75 this universe comprised 1,807 institutions, all responding for a response rate of 100 percent. In 1984-85, there were 2,012 institutions granting baccalaureate or higher degrees and 42 schools that did not confer formal awards. Reports were received from 1,929 institutions for a response rate of 95.9 percent. Each year between 1975 and 1985, responses to this survey exceeded 95 percent.

For each year, data were imputed for nonrespondents based primarily on their responses to the previous year's survey. Furthermore, nonrespondents tended to be small institutions, whose impact on the national figures shown in this report would be minor. In 1984-85, imputations for the 83 nonresponding institutions were 19,620 baccalaureate degrees, which were 2 percent of the 979,477 baccalaureate degrees granted in the Nation.

Classification of Fields of Study

During the period of this report, earned degrees data were collected using two taxonomies of field of study. From 1974-75 through 1981-82, the data were collected using "A Taxonomy of Instructional Programs in Higher Education (1971)."[2] Beginning with the 1982-83 survey of earned degrees, the "Classification of Instructional Programs (1981)"[3] (CIP) was used for classifying degree fields. Appendix table I shows the two coding schemes and the conversion to the 30 fields of study discussed in this report. Appendix table II divides the 30 fields into two degree categories: the arts and sciences and job-related.

[1] See For More Information, page 31.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *"A Taxonomy of Instructional Programs in Higher Education"* by Robert A Huff and Marjorie O. Chandler, OE-50064-70 Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

[3] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *A Classification of Ins ructional Programs* by Gerald S Malitz. NCES 81-323. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Table I: Crosswalk Between Taxonomies of Fields of Study

Field of study used in this report	Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes used 1983 through 1985	Taxonomy codes used 1974 through 1984
Agriculture and natural resources	01-Agribusiness and agricultural production plus 02-Agricultural sciences plus 03-Renewable natural resources	0100-Agriculture and natural resources
Architecture and environmental design	04-Architecture and environmental design	0200-Architecture and environmental design
Area and ethnic studies	05-Area and ethnic studies	0300-Area studies plus 2211-Afro-American black cultural studies plus 2212-American Indian studies plus 2213-Mexican American cultural studies
Business and management	06-Business and management plus 07-Business and office plus 08-Marketing and distribution plus 12-Consumer, personal, and miscellaneous services	0500-Business and management except 0510-Transportation and public utilities

Table I-continued

Field of study used in this report	CIP codes used 1983 through 1985	Taxonomy codes used 1975 through 1982
Communications	09-Communications	0600-Communications except 0605-Communications media
Communications technologies	10-Communications technologies	0605-Communications media
Computer and information sciences	11-Computer and information sciences	0700-Computer and information sciences
Education	13-Education	0800-Education plus 1508-Teaching of English as a foreign language
Engineering	14-Engineering	0900-Engineering except 0925-Engineering technologies
Engineering technology	15-Engineering and engineering-related technologies	0925-Engineering technologies
Foreign languages	16-Foreign languages	1100-Foreign languages
Health sciences	17-Allied alth sciences plus 18-Health sciences	1200-Health professions except 1222-Clinical social work
Home economics	19-Home economics plus 20-Vocational home economics	1300-Home economics
Law	22-Law	1400-Law
Letters	23-Letters	1500-Letters except 1508-Teaching English as a foreign language except 1509-Philosophy except 1510-Religious studies
Liberal/general studies	24-Liberal/general studies	4901-General liberal arts and sciences
Library and archival sciences	25-Library and archival sciences	1600-Library sciences
Life sciences	26-Life sciences	0400-Biological sciences
Mathematics	27-Mathematics	1700-Mathematics

Table I-continued

Field of study used in this report	CIP codes used 1983 through 1985	Taxonomy codes used 1974 through 1982
Military sciences	28-Military sciences plus 29-Military technologies	1800-Military sciences
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	30-Multi/interdisciplinary studies	4900-Interdisciplinary studies except 4901-General liberal art and sciences
Parks and recreation	31-Parks and recreation	2103-Parks and recreation management
Philosophy and religion	38-Philosophy and religion	1509-Philosophy plus 1510-Religious studies
Theology	39-Theology	2300-Theology
Physical sciences	40-Physical sciences plus 41-Science technologies	1900-Physical sciences
Psychology	42-Psychology	2000-Psychology
Protective services	43-Protective services	2105-Law enforcement and corrections
Public affairs	44-Public affairs plus 49-Transportation and material moving	1222-Clinical social work plus 2100-Public affairs and services plus 0510-Transportation and public utilities except 2103-Parks and recreation management except 2105-Law enforcement and corrections
Social sciences	45-Social sciences	2200-Social sciences except 2211-Afro-American (black culture) studies except 2212-American Indian cultural studies
Visual and performing arts	50-Visual and performing arts plus 48-Precision and production	1000-Fine and performing arts

Table II: Fields of study classified by category

Arts and Sciences
Area and ethnic studies
Foreign languages
Letters
Liberal/general studies
Life sciences
Mathematics
Multi/interdisciplinary studies
Philosophy and religion
Theology
Physical sciences
Psychology
Social sciences
Visual and performing arts

Job-related
Agriculture and natural resources
Architecture and environmental design
Business and management
Communications
Communications technologies
Computer and information sciences
Education
Engineering
Engineering technologies
Health sciences
Home economics
Law
Library and archival sciences
Military sciences
Parks and recreation
Protective services
Public affairs

For More Information

For information about this publication and the survey of Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred, contact Judi Carpenter or Art Podolsky, Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20208-1404, telephone number (202) 357-6352.

Data tapes on Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred for any year 1974-75 through 1984-85 are available for purchase. The tapes contain data for each of the institutions in the HEGIS universe and can be tabulated by State, institution, field of study, award level, sex of recipient, and institutional characteristics. Requests to purchase the data tapes for any year should be made to

Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Information Systems and Media Services
555 New Jersey Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20208
Telephone 1-800-424-1616 or (202) 357-6651

Information about the Center's statistical programs and a catalog of publications may also be obtained from this office.

Appendix Tables

Table 1.—Baccalaureate and higher degrees by level of degree, sex of recipient, control of institution, and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Level of degree and sex of recipient	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
All institutions											
Total, all degrees	1,305,382	1,334,230	1,334,304	1,331,536	1,324,047	1,330,244	1,335,793	1,353,283	1,365,342	1,366,188	1,373,734
Men	742,184	751,332	740,844	724,487	706,907	700,019	692,429	693,343	697,049	699,312	698,073
Women	563,198	582,898	593,460	607,049	617,140	630,225	643,364	659,940	668,293	666,876	675,661
Bachelor's	922,933	925,746	919,549	921,204	921,390	929,417	935,140	952,998	969,510	974,309	979,477
Men	504,841	504,925	495,545	487,347	477,344	473,611	469,883	473,364	479,140	482,319	482,528
Women	418,092	420,821	424,004	433,857	444,046	455,806	465,257	479,634	490,370	491,990	496,949
Master's	292,450	311,771	317,164	311,620	301,079	298,081	295,739	295,546	289,921	284,263	286,251
Men	161,570	167,248	167,783	161,212	153,370	150,749	147,043	145,532	144,697	143,595	143,390
Women	130,880	144,523	149,381	150,408	147,709	147,332	148,696	150,014	145,224	140,668	142,861
Doctor's	34,083	34,064	33,232	32,131	32,730	32,615	32,958	32,707	32,775	33,209	32,943
Men	26,817	26,267	25,142	23,658	23,541	22,943	22,711	22,224	21,902	22,064	21,700
Women	7,266	7,797	8,090	8,473	9,189	9,672	10,247	10,483	10,873	11,145	11,243
First-professional	55,916	62,649	64,359	66,581	68,848	70,131	71,956	72,032	73,136	74,407	75,063
Men	48,956	52,892	52,374	52,270	52,652	52,716	52,792	52,223	51,310	51,334	50,455
Women	6,960	9,757	11,985	14,311	16,196	17,415	19,164	19,809	21,826	23,073	24,608
Public institutions											
Total, all degrees	874,377	888,976	886,937	877,555	862,284	860,133	860,859	869,270	873,506	867,433	873,735
Men	485,716	487,833	479,782	465,805	449,104	440,435	435,163	435,172	437,141	436,405	437,227
Women	388,661	401,143	407,155	411,750	413,180	419,698	425,696	434,098	436,365	431,028	436,508
Bachelor's	634,785	635,161	630,463	627,903	621,666	624,084	626,452	636,475	646,317	646,013	652,246
Men	344,413	343,718	337,341	330,693	320,485	316,389	313,989	315,745	320,389	321,371	323,488
Women	290,372	291,443	293,122	297,210	301,181	307,695	312,463	320,730	325,928	324,642	328,758
Master's	193,804	206,298	208,901	202,099	192,016	187,499	184,384	182,295	176,246	170,693	170,000
Men	103,148	105,650	105,139	98,948	92,589	88,551	85,675	84,030	81,820	80,901	79,794
Women	90,656	100,648	103,762	103,151	99,427	98,948	98,709	98,265	94,426	89,792	90,206
Doctor's	22,176	21,751	21,229	20,456	20,817	20,508	20,895	20,889	21,186	21,141	21,337
Men	17,365	16,896	16,126	15,079	14,983	14,555	14,371	14,186	14,205	14,027	14,050
Women	4,611	4,855	5,103	5,377	5,834	6,053	6,524	6,703	6,981	7,114	7,287
First-professional	23,612	25,766	26,344	27,097	27,785	27,942	29,128	29,611	29,757	29,586	30,152
Men	20,590	21,569	21,176	21,085	21,047	20,940	21,128	21,211	20,727	20,106	19,895
Women	3,022	4,197	5,168	6,012	6,738	7,002	8,000	8,400	9,030	9,480	10,257
Private institutions											
Total, all degrees	431,005	445,254	447,367	453,981	461,763	470,111	474,934	484,013	491,836	498,755	499,999
Men	256,468	263,499	261,062	258,682	257,803	259,584	257,266	258,171	259,908	262,907	260,846
Women	174,537	181,755	186,305	195,299	203,960	210,527	217,668	225,842	231,928	235,848	239,153
Bachelor's	288,148	290,585	289,086	293,301	299,724	305,333	308,688	316,523	323,193	328,296	327,231
Men	160,428	161,207	158,204	156,654	156,859	157,222	155,894	157,619	158,751	160,948	159,040
Women	127,720	129,378	130,882	136,647	142,865	148,111	152,794	158,904	164,442	167,348	168,191
Master's	98,646	105,473	108,263	109,521	109,063	110,582	111,355	113,251	113,675	113,570	116,251
Men	58,422	61,598	62,644	62,264	60,781	62,198	61,368	61,502	62,877	62,694	63,596
Women	40,224	43,875	45,619	47,257	48,282	48,384	49,987	51,749	50,798	50,876	52,655
Doctor's	11,907	12,313	12,003	11,675	11,913	12,007	12,063	11,818	11,589	12,068	11,606
Men	9,252	9,371	9,016	8,579	8,558	8,388	8,340	8,038	7,697	8,037	7,650
Women	2,655	2,942	2,987	3,096	3,355	3,619	3,723	3,780	3,892	4,031	3,956
First-professional	32,304	36,883	38,015	37,484	41,063	42,189	42,828	42,421	43,379	44,821	44,911
Men	28,366	31,323	31,198	31,185	31,605	31,776	31,664	31,012	30,583	31,228	30,560
Women	3,938	5,560	6,817	8,299	9,458	10,413	11,164	11,409	12,796	13,593	14,351

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85.

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Table 2.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Total	922,933	925,746	919,549	921,204	921,390	929,417	935,140	952,998	969,510	974,309	979,477
Agriculture and natural resources	17,528	19,402	21,467	22,650	23,134	22,802	21,886	21,029	20,909	19,317	18,107
Architecture and environmental design	8,226	9,146	9,222	9,250	9,273	9,132	9,455	9,728	9,823	9,186	9,325
Area and ethnic studies	3,544	3,577	3,450	3,257	3,006	2,840	2,887	2,862	2,971	2,879	2,867
Business and management	133,010	142,379	150,964	160,187	171,764	185,361	199,338	214,001	226,893	230,031	233,351
Communications	18,156	20,045	21,698	23,873	24,906	26,927	29,428	32,428	36,954	38,586	40,358
Communications technologies	1,092	1,237	1,516	1,527	1,551	1,689	1,854	1,794	1,648	1,579	1,725
Computer and information sciences	5,033	5,652	6,407	7,201	8,719	11,154	15,121	20,267	24,510	32,172	38,878
Education	167,015	154,807	143,722	136,141	126,109	118,169	108,309	101,113	97,991	92,382	88,161
Engineering	39,388	38,388	40,936	46,869	53,021	58,402	63,287	67,021	72,248	75,732	77,154
Engineering technologies	7,464	7,943	8,347	8,785	9,354	10,491	11,713	12,984	17,022	18,712	18,951
Foreign languages	17,606	15,471	13,944	12,730	11,825	11,133	10,319	9,841	9,685	9,479	9,954
Health sciences	48,858	53,813	57,122	59,168	61,819	63,607	63,348	63,385	64,614	64,338	64,513
Home economics	16,772	17,409	17,439	17,621	18,300	18,411	18,370	17,872	16,705	16,316	15,555
Law	436	531	559	653	678	683	776	846	1,099	1,272	1,157
Letters	48,534	43,019	38,849	36,365	34,557	33,497	33,208	34,334	32,743	33,739	34,091
Liberal/general studies	13,032	14,736	16,763	19,694	19,524	20,069	18,596	18,145	18,524	18,815	19,191
Library and archival sciences	1,069	843	781	693	558	398	375	307	258	255	202
Life sciences	51,741	54,275	53,605	51,502	48,846	46,370	43,216	41,639	39,982	38,640	38,445
Mathematics	18,181	15,984	14,196	12,569	11,806	11,378	11,078	11,599	12,453	13,211	15,146
Military sciences	340	1,177	933	386	347	251	305	283	267	195	299
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	15,185	17,707	17,149	15,944	14,630	14,40[illegible]	15,895	17,651	17,282	16,734	15,727
Parks and recreation	4,518	5,182	5,514	5,623	5,981	5,753	5,729	5,335	5,198	4,752	4,593
Philosophy and religion	8,997	8,447	8,158	7,907	7,347	7,069	6,776	6,309	6,483	6,435	6,400
Theology	4,809	5,520	6,109	6,319	6,091	6,207	5,841	5,998	6,053	5,914	6,039
Physical sciences	20,778	21,465	22,497	22,986	23,207	23,410	23,952	24,052	23,405	23,671	23,732
Psychology	50,988	49,908	47,373	44,559	42,461	41,962	40,833	41,031	40,364	39,872	39,811
Protective services	9,956	12,507	14,530	14,885	14,803	15,015	13,707	12,438	12,579	12,654	12,510
Public affairs	14,730	16,751	17,627	18,082	18,882	18,422	18,714	18,739	16,290	14,396	13,838
Social sciences	135,165	126,287	116,879	112,827	107,922	103,519	100,345	99,545	95,088	93,212	91,461
Visual and performing arts	40,782	42,138	41,793	40,951	40,969	40,892	40,479	40,422	39,469	39,833	37,936

Note.—Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy. Data for 1982-83 are subject to slight revision.

Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 2A.—Bachelor's degrees conferred to men by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Men, total	504,841	504,925	495,545	487,347	477,344	473,611	469,883	473,364	479,140	482,319	482,528
Agriculture and natural resources	15,061	15,845	16,690	17,069	16,854	16,045	15,154	14,443	14,085	13,206	12,477
Architecture and environmental design	6,791	7,396	7,249	7,054	6,876	6,596	6,800	6,825	6,403	5,895	6,019
Area and ethnic studies	1,637	1,612	1,536	1,362	1 265	1,125	1,148	1,032	1,100	1,184	1,099
Business and management	111,411	114,267	115,526	116,579	119,227	122,897	125,795	129,668	131,718	129,909	128,032
Communications	10,706	11,580	11,911	12,526	12,352	12,727	13,183	13,947	15,318	15,774	16,318
Communications technologies	749	878	1,021	954	914	929	996	970	867	873	920
Computer and information sciences	4,080	4,534	4,876	5,349	6,272	7,782	10,202	13,218	15,606	20,246	24,579
Education	44,557	42,070	39,941	37,484	33,819	30,922	27,076	24,402	23,670	22,215	21,264
Engineering	38,566	37,093	38,914	43,405	48,174	52,487	56,263	58,790	62,647	65,064	65,959
Engineering technologies	7,272	7,778	8,151	8,540	9,027	10,001	11,038	12,109	15,669	17,245	17,494
Foreign languages	4,121	3,664	3,371	3,074	2,854	2,731	2,520	2,394	2,485	2,540	2,650
Health sciences	10,855	11,412	11,887	11,548	11,161	11,336	10,464	10,064	10,204	10,079	9,786
Home economics	680	720	722	785	890	861	916	1,016	954	1,016	1,016
Law	374	431	405	466	404	372	388	416	457	533	449
Letters	18,267	16,476	14,689	13,545	12,578	11,697	11,544	11,761	11,196	11,507	11,663
Liberal/general studies	7,174	7,539	8,240	9,894	9,208	9,389	8,493	8,003	8,505	8,718	8,571
Library and archival sciences	80	58	71	80	30	20	22	43	28	33	26
Life sciences	34,612	35,520	34,218	31,705	29,191	26,828	24,149	22,754	21,564	20,558	20,064
Mathematics	10,586	9,475	8,303	7,398	6,899	6,562	6,342	6,593	6,995	7,366	8,164
Military sciences	340	1,175	932	377	335	241	293	262	238	179	273
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	9,193	10,359	9,745	8,916	7,906	7,808	8,391	9,141	8,705	8,222	7,523
Parks and recreation	2,567	2,848	2,889	2,764	2,575	2,401	2,223	2,096	1,926	1,765	1,739
Philosophy and religion	6,396	5,915	5,752	5,459	5,095	4,802	4,556	4,208	4,341	4,299	4,244
Theology	3,490	4,009	4,534	4,793	4,528	4,625	4,358	4,461	4,411	4,366	4,403
Physical sciences	16,992	17,353	17,996	18,090	17,985	17,864	18,064	17,866	17,016	17,134	17,095
Psychology	24,190	22,832	20,553	18,348	16,464	15,419	14,295	13,623	13,105	12,792	12,694
Protective services	8,26	10,196	11,546	10,921	10,307	9,995	8,703	7,686	7,610	7,804	7,694
Public affairs	5,465	6,776	6,705	6,146	6,009	5,650	5,670	5,733	4,910	4,592	4,635
Social sciences	84,813	78,623	71,006	67,144	62,765	58,434	56,039	55,111	52,708	52,102	51,172
Visual and performing arts	15,532	16,491	16,166	15,572	15,380	15,065	14,798	14,819	14,699	15,103	14,506

Note.—Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy. Data for 1982-83 are subject to slight revision

Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 2B.—Bachelor's degrees conferred to women by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Women, total	418,092	420,821	424,004	433,857	444,046	455,806	465,257	479,634	490,370	491,990	496,949
Agriculture and natural resources	2,467	3,557	4,777	5,581	6,280	6,757	6,732	6,586	6,824	6,111	5,630
Architecture and environmental design	1,435	1,750	1,973	2,196	2,397	2,536	2,655	2,903	3,420	3,291	3,306
Area and ethnic studies	1,907	1,965	1,914	1,895	1,741	1,715	1,739	1,830	1,871	1,695	1,768
Business and management	21,599	28,112	35,438	43,608	52,537	62,464	73,543	84,333	95,175	100,122	105,319
Communications	7,450	8,465	9,787	11,347	12,554	14,200	16,245	18,481	21,636	22,812	24,040
Communications technologies	343	359	495	573	637	760	858	824	781	706	805
Computer and information sciences	953	1,118	1,531	1,852	2,447	3,372	4,919	7,049	8,904	11,926	14,299
Education	122,458	112,737	103,781	98,657	92,290	87,247	81,233	76,711	74,321	70,167	66,897
Engineering	822	1,295	2,022	3,464	4,847	5,915	7,024	8,231	9,601	10,668	11,195
Engineering technologies	192	165	196	245	327	490	575	875	1,353	1,467	1,457
Foreign languages	13,485	11,807	10,573	9,656	8,971	8,402	7,799	7,447	7,200	6,939	7,304
Health sciences	38,003	42,401	45,235	47,620	50,658	52,271	52,884	53,321	54,410	54,259	54,727
Home economics	16,092	16,689	16,717	16,836	17,410	17,550	17,454	16,856	15,751	15,300	14,539
Law	62	100	154	187	274	311	388	430	642	739	708
Letters	30,267	26,543	24,160	22,820	21,979	21,800	21,664	22,573	21,547	22,232	22,428
Liberal/general studies	5,858	7,197	8,523	9,800	10,316	10,680	10,103	10,142	10,019	10,097	10,620
Library and archival sciences	989	785	710	613	528	378	353	264	230	222	176
Life sciences	17,129	18,755	19,387	19,797	19,655	19,542	19,067	18,885	18,418	18,082	18,381
Mathematics	7,595	6,509	5,893	5,171	4,907	4,816	4,736	5,006	5,458	5,845	6,982
Military sciences	0	2	1	9	12	10	12	21	29	16	26
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	5,992	7,348	7,404	7,028	6,724	6,596	7,504	8,510	8,577	8,512	8,204
Parks and recreation	1,951	2,334	2,625	2,859	3,406	3,352	3,506	3,329	3,272	2,987	2,854
Philosophy and religion	2,601	2,532	2,406	2,448	2,252	2,267	2,220	2,101	2,142	2,136	2,156
Theology	1,319	1,511	1,575	1,526	1,563	1,582	1,483	1,537	1,642	1,548	1,636
Physical sciences	3,786	4,112	4,501	4,896	5,222	5,546	5,888	6,186	6,389	6,537	6,637
Psychology	26,798	27,076	26,820	26,211	25,997	26,543	26,538	27,408	27,259	27,080	27,117
Protective services	1,672	2,311	2,984	3,964	4,496	5,020	5,004	4,752	4,969	4,850	4,816
Public affairs	9,265	9,975	10,922	11,936	12,873	12,772	13,044	13,006	11,380	9,804	9,203
Social sciences	50,352	47,664	45,873	45,683	45,157	45,085	44,306	44,434	42,380	41,110	40,289
Visual and performing arts	25,250	25,647	25,627	25,379	25,589	25,827	25,681	25,603	24,770	24,730	23,430

Note —Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy. Data for 1982-83 are subject to slight revision.

Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 3.—Master's degrees conferred by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Total	292,450	311,771	317,164	311,620	301,079	298,081	295,739	295,546	289,921	284,263	286 251
Agriculture and natural resources	3,067	3,340	3,724	4,023	3,994	3,976	4,003	4,163	4,254	4,178	,328
Architecture and environmental design	2,938	3,215	3,213	3,115	3,113	3,139	3,153	3,327	3,357	3,223	3,275
Area and ethnic studies	1,166	995	1,052	981	853	852	804	809	826	888	879
Business and management	36,247	42,512	46,420	48,326	50,372	55,006	57,898	61,299	65,319	66,653	67,527
Communications	2,644	2,961	2,870	3,077	2,654	2,911	2,896	3,104	3,502	3,513	3,460
Communications technologies	150	165	221	219	228	171	209	223	102	143	209
Computer and information sciences	2,299	2,603	2,798	3,038	3,055	3,647	4,218	4,935	5,321	6,190	7,' 11
Education	120,169	128,417	126,825	119,038	111,995	103,951	98,938	93,757	84,853	77,187	76,1 57
Engineering	15,127	16,014	15,961	16,038	15,227	15,904	16,386	17,526	18,830	20,094	20,926
Engineering technologies	221	328	284	360	268	339	323	413	520	567	631
Foreign languages	3,807	3,531	3,147	2,726	2,426	2,236	2,104	2,008	1,759	1,773	1,724
Health sciences	9,901	11,885	12,323	13,619	14,781	15,068	16,004	15,942	17,068	17,443	17,383
Home economics	1,901	2,179	2,334	2,613	2,510	2,690	2,570	2,355	2,406	2,422	2,383
Law	1,245	1,442	1,574	1,786	1,647	1,817	1,832	1,893	2,091	1,802	1,796
Letters	10,068	9,468	8,701	8,306	7,289	6,807	6,515	6,421	5,767	5,618	5,934
Liberal/general studies	1,630	1,758	1,492	1,387	1,251	1,373	1,085	1,094	889	1,173	1,180
Library and archival sciences	8,091	8,037	7,572	6,914	5,906	5,374	4,859	4,506	3,979	3,805	3,893
Life sciences	6,550	6,582	7,114	6,806	6,831	6,510	5,978	5,874	5,696	5,406	5,059
Mathematics	4,327	3,857	3,695	3,573	3,036	2,860	2,567	2,727	2,837	2,741	2,882
Military sciences	0	0	43	15	38	46	43	49	110	127	119
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	1,938	2,033	3,006	3,100	3,335	3,579	3,434	3,884	2,930	3,148	3,184
Parks and recreation	604	571	609	574	755	647	643	526	565	555	544
Philosophy and religion	1,402	1,356	1,300	1,249	1,143	1,204	1,229	1,152	1,091	1,153	1,167
Theology	3,228	3,290	3,625	3,329	3,558	3,922	4,220	4,364	4,782	5,106	4,352
Physical sciences	5,807	5,466	5,331	5,561	5,451	5,219	5,284	5,514	5,290	5,576	5,796
Psychology	7,066	7,811	8,301	8,160	8,003	7,806	7,998	7,791	8,378	8,002	8,408
Protective services	993	1,197	1,681	1,902	1,729	1,805	1,538	1,336	1,300	1,219	1,235
Public affairs	14,610	16,117	17,917	18,341	18,300	18,413	18,524	18,216	16,245	15,373	16,045
Social sciences	16,892	15,824	15,395	14,578	12,807	12,101	11,855	11,892	11,112	10,465	10,380
Visual and performing arts	8,362	8,817	8,636	9,036	8,524	8,708	8,629	8,746	8,742	8,520	8,714

Note.—Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy. Data for 1982-83 are subject to slight revision.

Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 3A.—Master's degrees conferred to men by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Men, total	161,570	167,248	167,783	161,212	153,370	150,749	147,043	145,532	144,697	143,595	143,390
Agriculture and natural resources	2,703	2,862	3,177	3,268	3,187	3,082	3,061	3,114	3,129	2,989	2,846
Architecture and environmental design	2,343	2,545	2,489	2,304	2,226	2,245	2,234	2,242	2,224	2,197	2,148
Area and ethnic studies	663	543	554	516	437	442	398	410	411	463	464
Business and management	33,185	37,559	39,766	40,150	40,701	42,722	43,394	44,243	46,457	46,565	46,624
Communications	1,554	1,708	1,591	1,528	1,362	1,472	1,352	1,450	1,611	1,511	1,447
Communications technologies	64	110	128	145	121	105	96	128	50	89	129
Computer and information sciences	1,961	2,226	2,332	2,471	2,480	2,883	3,247	3,625	3,813	4,379	5,064
Education	45,421	45,796	43,288	38,413	35,143	31,020	28,256	25,953	23,232	21,581	20,945
Engineering	14,756	15,446	15,254	15,198	14,294	14,782	15,063	15,953	17,084	17,998	18,784
Engineering technologies	217	314	261	335	250	319	284	358	469	506	565
Foreign languages	1,258	1,178	965	795	739	666	694	609	604	571	559
Health sciences	3,710	3,955	3,910	3,990	4,223	4,131	4,151	3,843	4,232	4,269	4,135
Home economics	203	186	207	212	222	234	252	201	222	276	279
Law	1,145	1,269	1,366	1,525	1,392	1,531	1,506	1,510	1,603	1,387	1,377
Letters	3,853	3,664	3,277	2,991	2,631	2,496	2,325	2,256	2,014	2,058	2,064
Liberal/general studies	624	765	693	621	523	540	410	426	346	417	449
Library and archival sciences	1,719	1,741	1,546	1,384	1,159	1,004	841	799	735	766	758
Life sciences	4,587	4,497	4,718	4,400	4,265	4,098	3,654	3,426	3,214	2,996	2,647
Mathematics	2,905	2,547	2,396	2,228	1,985	1,828	1,692	1,821	1,858	1,791	1,874
Military sciences	0	0	42	44	38	46	43	48	109	126	118
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	1,241	1,264	2,134	2,185	2,284	2,321	2,311	2,414	1,676	1,865	1,845
Parks and recreation	413	357	387	327	361	297	303	276	264	254	241
Philosophy and religion	927	911	846	707	670	719	728	688	667	741	701
Theology	2,230	2,232	2,488	2,314	2,418	2,705	2,801	2,650	3,288	3,408	2,846
Physical sciences	4,969	4,648	4,450	4,620	4,461	4,248	4,200	4,318	4,157	4,268	4,452
Psychology	4,044	4,171	4,313	3,919	3,672	3,376	3,358	3,209	3,238	2,961	3,044
Protective services	854	995	1,393	1,511	1,346	1,413	1,140	974	951	901	850
Public affairs	7,747	8,421	9,251	9,033	8,547	8,261	7,790	7,314	6,112	5,869	5,938
Social sciences	11,826	10,831	10,340	9,751	8,300	7,746	7,403	7,408	6,916	6,496	6,400
Visual and performing arts	4,448	4,507	4,211	4,327	3,933	4,067	4,056	3,866	4,011	3,897	3,897

Note.—Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy. Data for 1982-83 are subject to slight revision

Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 3B.—Master's degrees conferred to women by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Women, total	130,880	144,523	149,381	150,408	147,709	147,332	148,696	150,014	145,224	140,668	142,861
Agriculture and natural resources	364	478	547	755	807	894	942	1,049	1,125	1,189	1,082
Architecture and environmental design	595	670	724	811	887	894	919	1,085	1,133	1,026	1,127
Area and ethnic studies	503	452	498	465	416	410	406	399	415	425	415
Business and management	3,062	4,953	6,654	8,176	9,671	12,284	14,504	17,056	18,862	20,088	20,903
Communications	1,090	1,253	1,279	1,549	1,292	1,489	1,544	1,654	1,891	2,002	2,013
Communications technologies	86	55	93	74	107	66	113	95	52	54	80
Computer and information sciences	338	377	466	567	575	764	971	1,310	1,508	1,811	2,037
Education	74,748	82,621	83,537	80,625	76,852	72,931	70,682	67,804	61,621	55,606	55,192
Engineering	371	568	697	840	933	1,122	1,323	1,573	1,746	2,096	2,242
Engineering technologies	4	14	23	25	18	20	39	55	51	61	66
Foreign languages	2,549	2,353	2,182	1,931	1,687	1,570	1,410	1,399	1,155	1,202	1,165
Health sciences	6,191	7,930	8,413	9,629	10,558	10,937	11,853	12,099	12,836	13,174	13,248
Home economics	1,698	1,993	2,127	2,401	2,288	2,456	2,318	2,154	2,184	2,146	2,104
Law	100	173	208	261	255	286	326	383	488	415	419
Letters	6,215	5,804	5,424	5,315	4,658	4,311	4,190	4,165	3,753	3,760	3,870
Liberal/general studies	1,006	993	799	766	728	833	675	668	543	756	731
Library and archival sciences	6,372	6,296	6,026	5,530	4,747	4,370	4,018	3,707	3,244	3,039	3,135
Life sciences	1,963	2,085	2,396	2,406	2,566	2,412	2,324	2,448	2,482	2,410	2,412
Mathematics	1,422	1,310	1,299	1,145	1,051	1,032	875	906	979	950	1,008
Military sciences	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	697	769	872	915	1,051	1,258	1,123	1,470	1,254	1,283	1,339
Parks and recreation	191	214	222	247	394	350	340	250	301	301	303
Philosophy and religion	475	445	454	542	473	485	501	464	424	412	466
Theology	998	1,058	1,137	1,015	1,140	1,217	1,419	1,414	1,494	1,698	1,506
Physical sciences	838	818	881	941	990	971	1,084	1,196	1,133	1,308	1,344
Psychology	3,022	3,640	3,988	4,241	4,331	4,430	4,640	4,582	5,140	5,041	5,364
Protective services	139	202	288	391	383	392	398	362	349	318	385
Public affairs	6,863	7,696	8,666	9,308	9,753	10,152	10,734	10,902	10,133	9,504	10,107
Social sciences	5,066	4,993	5,055	4,827	4,507	4,355	4,452	4,484	4,196	3,969	3,980
Visual and performing arts	3,914	4,310	4,425	4,709	4,591	4,641	4,573	4,880	4,731	4,623	4,817

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Military technologies (290000) to military science
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Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 4.—Doctor's degrees conferred by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981 82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Total	34,083	34,064	33,232	32,131	32,730	32,615	32,958	32,707	32,775	33,209	32,943
Agriculture and natural resources	991	928	893	971	950	991	1,067	1,079	1,149	1,172	1,213
Architecture and environmental design	69	82	73	73	96	79	93	80	97	84	89
Area and ethnic studies	165	188	153	145	135	151	162	102	153	139	137
Business and management	1,009	953	863	866	860	792	842	855	809	977	866
Communications	162	196	162	179	182	182	171	182	205	215	228
Communications technologies	3	8	9	12	10	11	11	18	9	4	6
Computer and information sciences	213	244	216	196	236	240	252	251	262	251	248
Education	7,446	7,778	7,963	7,595	7,736	7,941	7,900	7,680	7,551	7,473	7,151
Engineering	3,106	2,819	2,583	2,437	2,500	2,502	2,551	2,621	2,822	2,979	3,221
Engineering technologies	2	2	3	3	6	5	10	15	9	2	9
Foreign languages	857	864	752	649	641	549	588	536	488	462	437
Health sciences	609	577	538	638	705	771	827	910	1,155	1,163	1,199
Home economics	156	178	160	203	219	192	247	247	255	279	276
Law	21	76	60	39	46	40	60	22	72	121	105
Letters	1,951	1,884	1,723	1,616	1,504	1,500	1,380	1,313	1,176	1,215	1,239
Liberal/general studies	16	36	33	55	264	106	23	35	55	48	53
Library and archival sciences	56	71	75	67	70	73	71	84	52	74	87
Life sciences	3,384	3,392	3,397	3,309	3,542	3,636	3,718	3,743	3,341	3,437	3,432
Mathematics	975	856	823	805	730	724	728	681	698	695	699
Military sciences	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	254	237	271	246	445	295	256	358	387	378	285
Parks and recreation	14	15	15	10	25	21	42	33	33	27	36
Philosophy and religion	544	554	468	444	415	374	410	364	404	442	468
Theology	872	1,033	1,125	1,160	1,232	1,319	1,276	1,288	1,208	1,202	1,140
Physical sciences	3,626	3,431	3,341	3,133	3,102	3,089	3,141	3,286	3,269	3,306	3,403
Psychology	2,442	2,581	2,761	2,587	2,662	2,768	2,955	2,780	3,108	2,973	2,908
Protective services	11	9	10	17	15	18	21	24	38	31	33
Public affairs	271	298	316	385	344	372	388	389	347	421	431
Social sciences	4,209	4,154	3,784	3,583	3,358	3,219	3,114	3,061	2,931	2,911	2,851
Visual and performing arts	649	620	662	706	700	655	654	670	692	728	693

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Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 4A.—Doctor's degrees conferred to men by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Men, total	26,817	26,267	25,142	23,658	23,541	22,943	22,711	22,224	21,902	22,064	21,700
Agriculture and natural resources	958	867	831	909	877	879	940	925	1,004	1,001	1,036
Architecture and environmental design	58	69	62	57	74	66	73	58	74	62	66
Area and ethnic studies	127	125	104	100	85	99	103	58	90	90	86
Business and management	968	901	809	794	760	677	717	704	673	775	718
Communications	118	147	124	128	130	112	98	124	120	128	138
Communications technologies	1	7	6	10	8	9	9	12	6	3	5
Computer and information sciences	199	221	197	181	206	213	227	230	228	225	223
Education	5,147	5,179	5,189	4,634	4,472	4,419	4,164	3,950	3,764	3,703	3,419
Engineering	3,040	2,753	2,510	2,380	2,417	2,407	2,447	2,483	2,697	2,814	3,014
Engineering technologies	2	2	3	3	6	5	10	13	9	2	8
Foreign languages	455	450	365	294	296	234	274	242	210	208	184
Health sciences	437	411	366	393	447	424	469	499	649	573	565
Home economics	51	51	37	58	71	46	78	73	84	70	78
Law	21	73	52	34	39	36	56	20	55	100	88
Letters	1,178	1,080	976	889	813	810	682	627	569	557	572
Liberal/general studies	11	25	22	41	193	82	10	20	29	27	28
Library and archival sciences	33	39	35	43	34	35	31	31	21	38	39
Life sciences	2,641	2,663	2,671	2,511	2,636	2,690	2,666	2,654	2,266	2,381	2,307
Mathematics	865	762	714	681	608	624	614	587	582	569	590
Military sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	185	160	139	164	311	201	160	222	232	240	177
Parks and recreation	11	13	12	9	19	13	30	26	23	19	23
Philosophy and religion	470	471	379	368	322	297	328	287	306	330	377
Theology	839	991	1,083	1,106	1,175	1,242	1,175	1,185	1,119	1,124	1,036
Physical sciences	3,325	3,132	3,022	2,821	2,752	2,705	2,765	2,835	2,811	2,815	2,851
Psychology	1,688	1,762	1,770	1,621	1,597	1,602	1,681	1,518	1,621	1,517	1,492
Protective services	11	9	8	12	14	15	13	14	30	26	27
Public affairs	200	198	210	256	233	241	226	210	184	231	213
Social sciences	3,332	3,259	2,949	2,713	2,492	2,347	2,269	2,237	2,042	2,030	1,933
Visual and performing arts	446	447	447	448	454	413	396	380	404	406	407

Note.—Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy. Data for 1982-83 are subject to slight revision.

Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 4B.—Doctor's degrees conferred to women by field of study and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field of study	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Women, total	7,266	7,797	8,090	8,473	9,189	9,672	10,247	10,483	10,873	11,145	11,243
Agriculture and natural resources	33	61	62	62	73	112	127	154	145	171	177
Architecture and environmental design	11	13	11	16	22	13	20	22	23	22	23
Area and ethnic studies	38	63	49	45	50	52	59	44	63	49	51
Business and management	41	52	54	72	100	115	125	151	136	202	148
Communications	44	49	38	51	52	70	73	58	85	87	90
Communications technologies	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	6	3	1	1
Computer and information sciences	14	23	19	15	30	27	25	21	34	26	25
Education	2,299	2,599	2,774	2,961	3,264	3,522	3,736	3,730	3,787	3,770	3,732
Engineering	66	66	73	57	83	95	104	138	125	165	207
Engineering technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Foreign languages	402	414	387	355	345	315	314	294	278	254	253
Health sciences	172	166	172	245	258	347	358	411	506	590	634
Home economics	105	127	123	145	148	146	169	174	171	209	198
Law	0	3	8	5	7	4	4	2	17	21	17
Letters	773	804	747	727	691	690	698	686	607	658	667
Liberal/general studies	5	11	11	14	71	24	13	15	26	21	25
Library and archival sciences	23	32	40	24	36	38	40	53	31	36	48
Life sciences	743	729	726	798	906	946	1,052	1,089	1,075	1,056	1,125
Mathematics	110	94	109	124	122	100	114	94	116	126	109
Military sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	69	77	82	82	134	94	96	136	155	138	108
Parks and recreation	3	2	3	1	6	8	12	7	10	8	13
Philosophy and religion	74	83	89	76	93	77	82	77	98	112	91
Theology	33	42	42	54	57	77	101	103	89	78	104
Physical sciences	301	299	319	312	350	384	376	451	458	491	552
Psychology	754	819	991	966	1,065	1,166	1,274	1,262	1,487	1,456	1,416
Protective services	0	0	2	5	1	3	8	10	8	5	6
Public affairs	71	100	106	129	111	131	162	179	163	190	218
Social sciences	877	895	835	870	866	872	845	824	889	881	918
Visual and performing arts	203	173	215	260	246	242	258	290	288	322	286

Note —Beginning in 1982-83 the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy. Data for 1982-83 are subject to slight revision.

Marketing and distribution (80000) to business and management
Military technologies (290000) to military science
Transportation and material moving (490000) to public affairs
Science technologies (410000) to physical sciences
Construction trades (460000) to engineering technology
Mechanics and repairers (470000) to engineering technology

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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Table 5.—First-professional degrees conferred by field, sex of recipient, and year: 1974-75 through 1984-85

Field	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Total	55,916	62,649	64,359	66,581	68,848	70,131	71,956	72,032	73,136	74,407	75,063
Dentistry	4,773	5,425	5,138	5,189	5,434	5,258	5,460	5,282	5,585	5,353	5,339
Medicine	12,447	13,426	13,461	14,279	14,786	14,902	15,505	15,814	15,484	15,813	16,041
Optometry	792	975	953	1,014	1,046	1,085	1,097	1,110	1,116	1,086	1,115
Osteopathic Medicine	665	818	852	944	1,065	1,011	1,145	1,047	1,319	1,515	1,489
Pharmacy	—	439	527	547	639	637	664	625	705	709	861
Podiatry	351	428	486	543	572	580	597	598	631	607	582
Veterinary Medicine	1,415	1,532	1,586	1,635	1,714	1,835	1,922	2,038	2,060	2,269	2,178
Chiropractic	—	1,577	1,368	1,661	1,779	2,061	2,337	2,626	2,889	3,105	2,661
Law	29,296	32,293	34,104	34,402	35,206	35,647	36,331	35,991	36,853	37,012	37,491
Theological Professions	5,095	5,706	5,861	6,367	6,607	7,115	6,898	6,901	6,494	6,878	7,221
Other	1,082	30	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	85
Men, Total	48,956	52,892	52,374	52,270	52,652	52,716	52,792	52,223	51,310	51,334	50,455
Dentistry	4,627	5,187	4,764	4,623	4,794	4,558	4,672	4,467	4,631	4,302	4,233
Medicine	10,818	11,252	10,891	11,210	11,381	11,416	11,672	11,867	11,350	11,359	11,167
Optometry	752	900	848	881	910	915	890	889	869	824	812
Osteopathic Medicine	630	759	777	826	898	852	957	860	1,063	1,185	1,136
Pharmacy	—	309	382	382	409	398	381	365	376	332	430
Podiatry	347	417	470	517	531	507	528	535	552	530	464
Veterinary Medicine	1,190	1,255	1,224	1,234	1,218	1,233	1,245	1,301	1,216	1,309	1,135
Chiropractic	—	1,430	1,252	1,495	1,590	1,811	1,948	2,157	2,308	2,401	2,072
Law	24,881	26,085	26,447	25,457	25,180	24,893	24,563	23,965	23,550	23,382	23,070
Theological Professions	4,748	5,271	5,307	5,645	5,741	6,133	5,936	5,817	5,395	5,673	5,886
Other	963	27	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	50
Women, Total	6,960	9,757	11,985	14,311	16,196	17,415	19,164	19,809	21,826	23,073	24,608
Dentistry	146	238	374	566	640	700	788	815	954	1,051	1,106
Medicine	1,629	2,174	2,570	3,069	3,405	3,486	3,833	3,947	4,134	4,454	4,874
Optometry	40	75	105	133	136	170	207	221	247	262	303
Osteopathic Medicine	35	59	75	118	167	159	188	187	256	330	353
Pharmacy	—	130	145	165	230	239	283	260	329	377	431
Podiatry	4	11	16	26	41	73	69	63	79	77	118
Veterinary Medicine	225	277	362	401	496	602	677	737	844	960	1,043
Chiropractic	—	147	116	166	189	250	389	469	581	704	589
Law	4,415	6,208	7,657	8,945	10,026	10,754	11,768	12,026	13,303	13,630	14,421
Theological Professions	347	435	554	722	866	982	962	1,084	1,099	1,205	1,335
Other	119	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	35

SOURCE: Degrees Conferred Surveys, HEGIS, 1974-75 through 1984-85

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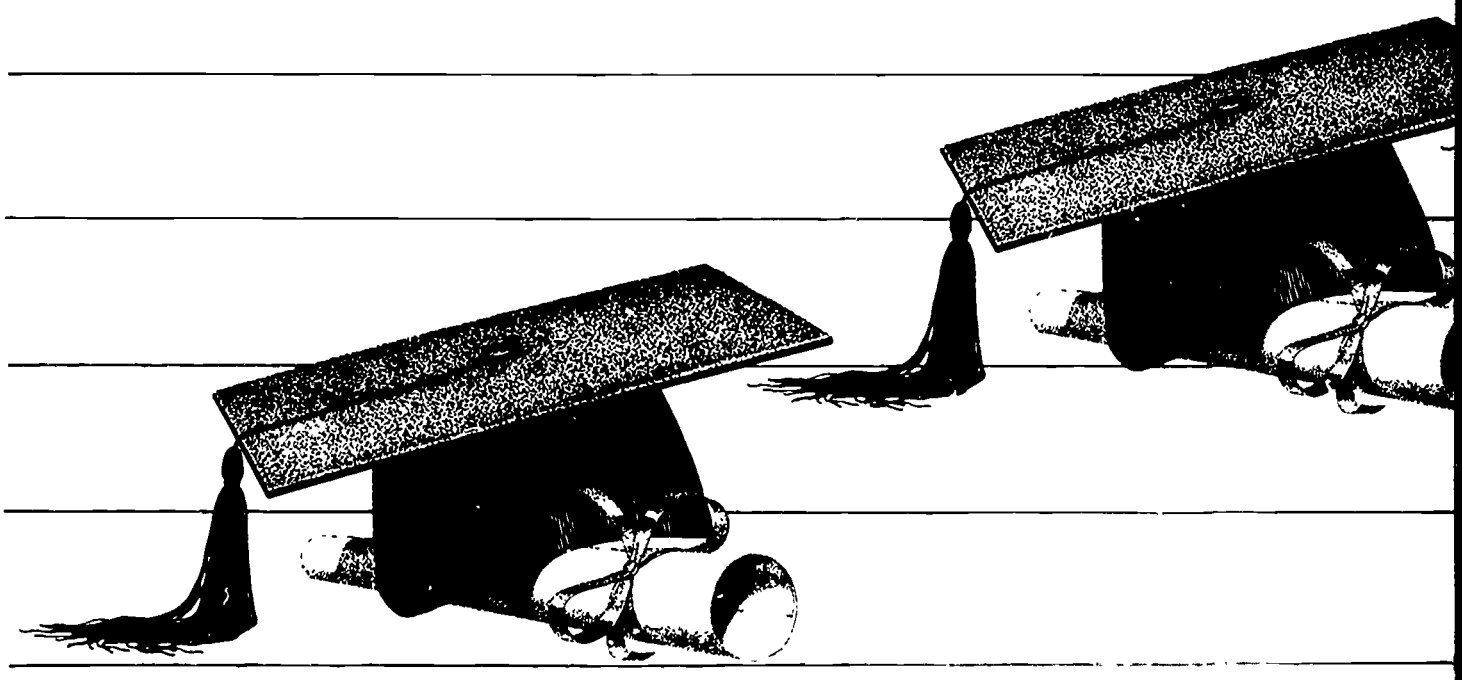

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