

Master's Degree in Psychology

Jessica Kohout, PhD

William E. Pate, II

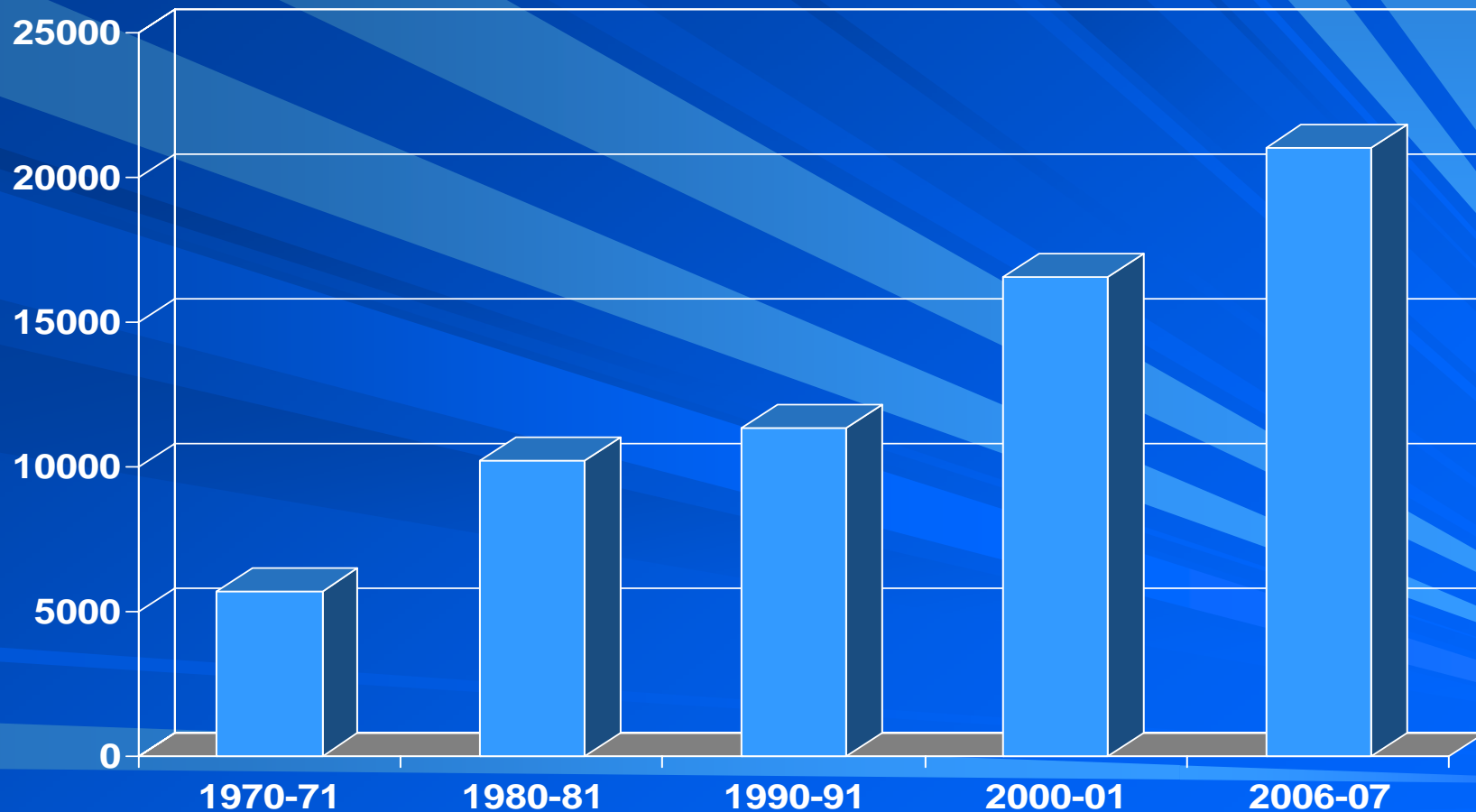
Center for Workforce Studies
American Psychological Association

Council of Graduate Schools
April 15, 2009



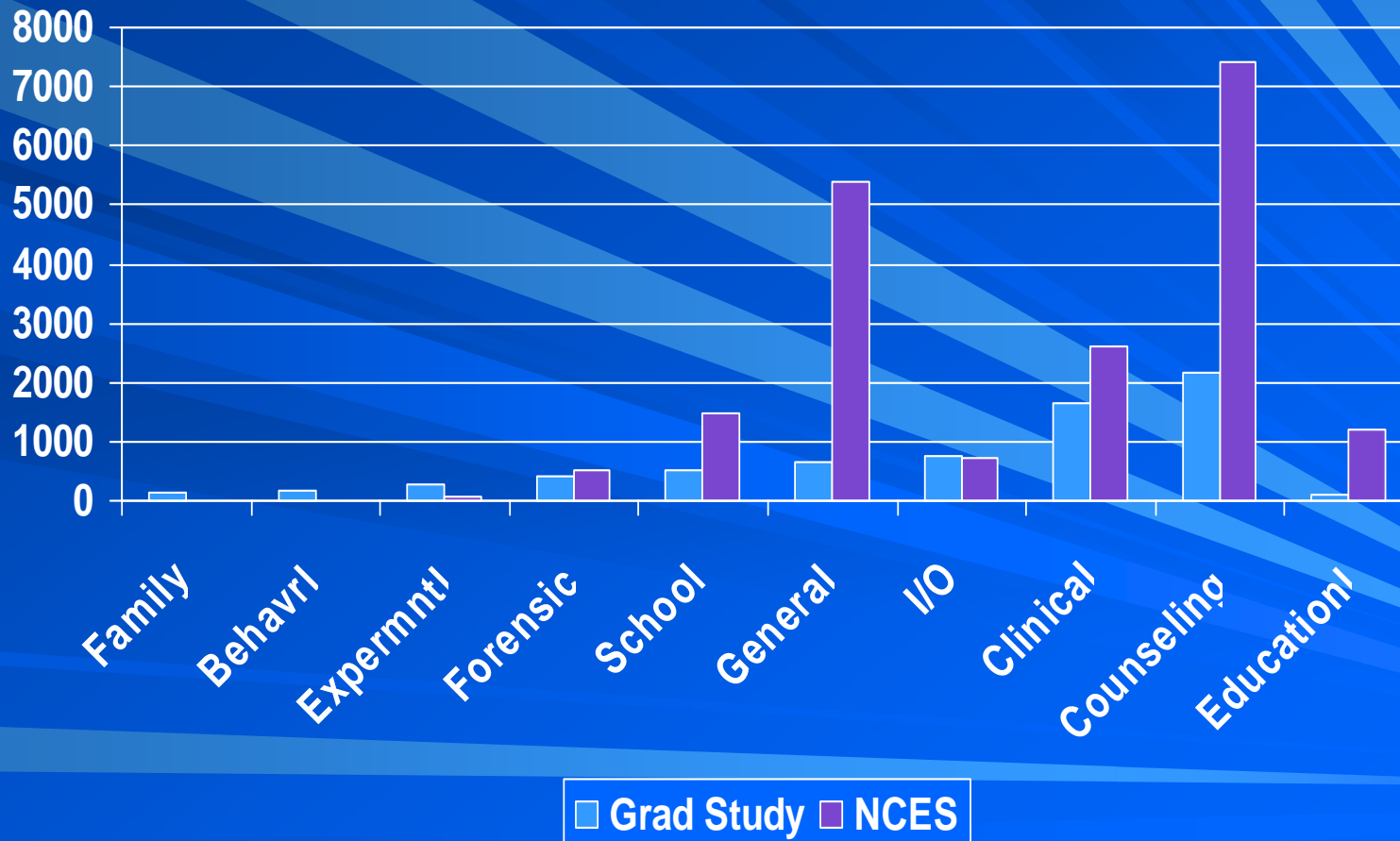
AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

Master's Degrees Awarded in Psychology: 1970-71 to 2006-07



Source: DOE/NCES HEGIS and IPEDS. Retrieved from NCES website. Table created September 2008.
Digest of Education Statistics. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009020.pdf>

Top Fields for Psychology Master's Degrees: 2006-07



Source: 2009 Graduate Study in Psychology: Compiled by APA Center for Workforce Studies. April 2009. NCES data <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009020.pdf>. Table 275

Attrition of Master's Students in Graduate Departments of Psychology: 2007-08

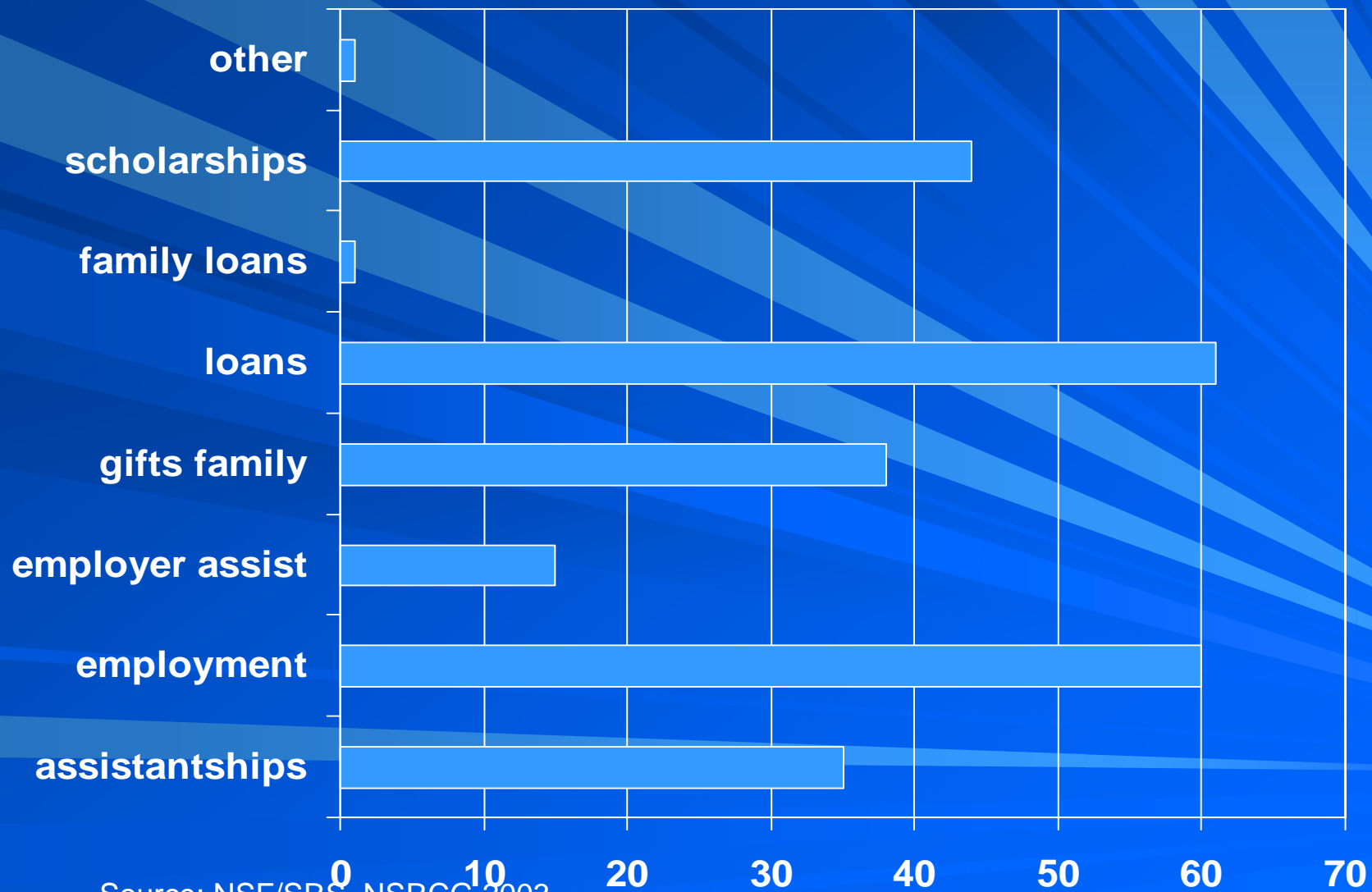
- Total enrolled full time 20,836
- % withdraw/dismissed 4.1%

Source: 2009 Graduate Study in Psychology: Compiled by APA Center for Workforce Studies. April 2009.
Numbers represent an undercount.

Overview of Financial Support for Master's Students: 2007-08

- Master's students substantially less likely to receive financial support than doctoral students. (45% vs. 90% in public settings)
- Teaching and research assistantships were most common.
- Average hours/week worked similar for masters and doctoral students
- Master's students in private institutions get less than those in public.

Sources of Support for Psychology Master's Recipients: 2003

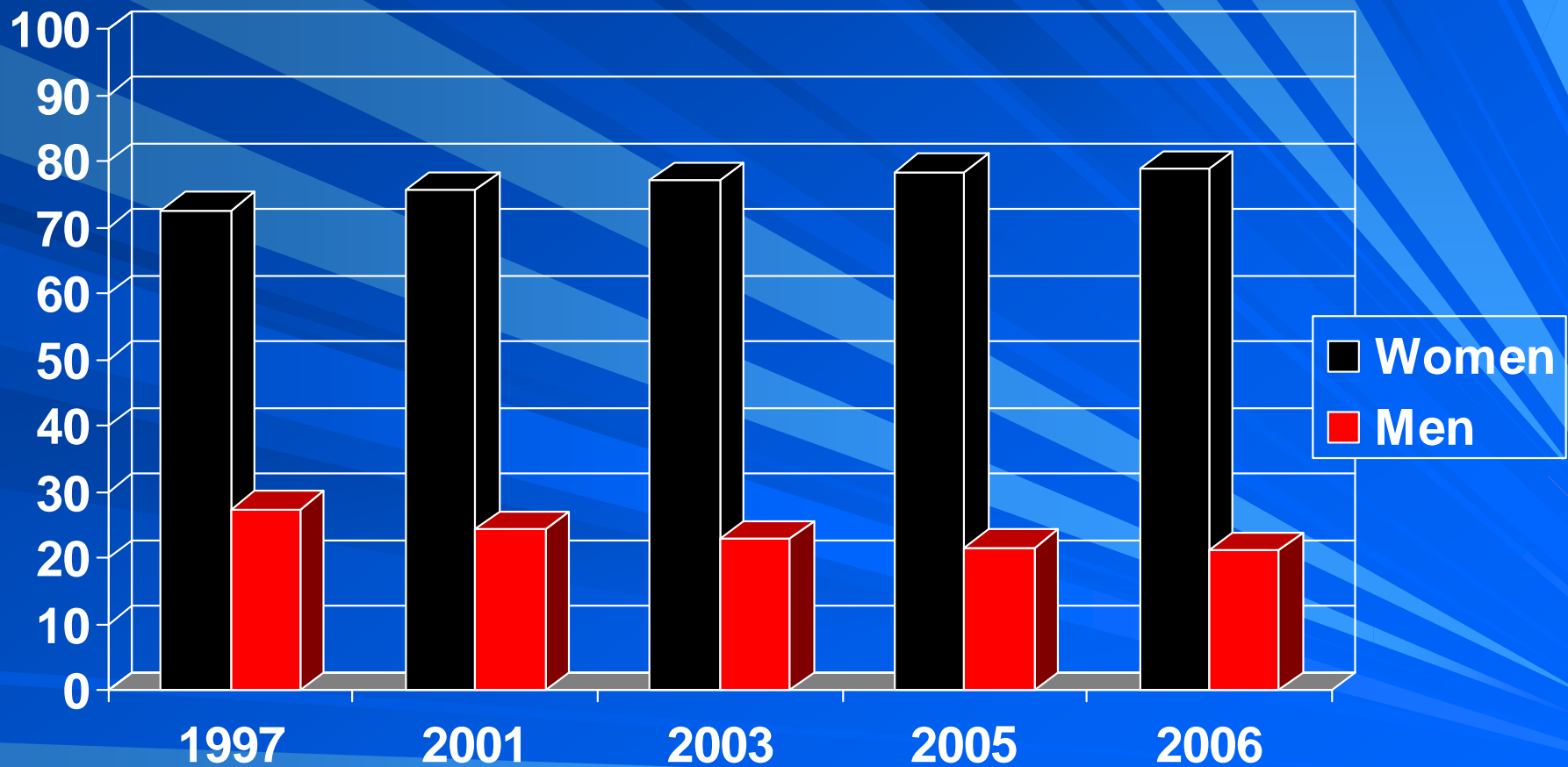


Source: NSF/SRS NSRCG 2003.

Gender and Race/Ethnicity Among Psychology Master's Recipients: 2006-07

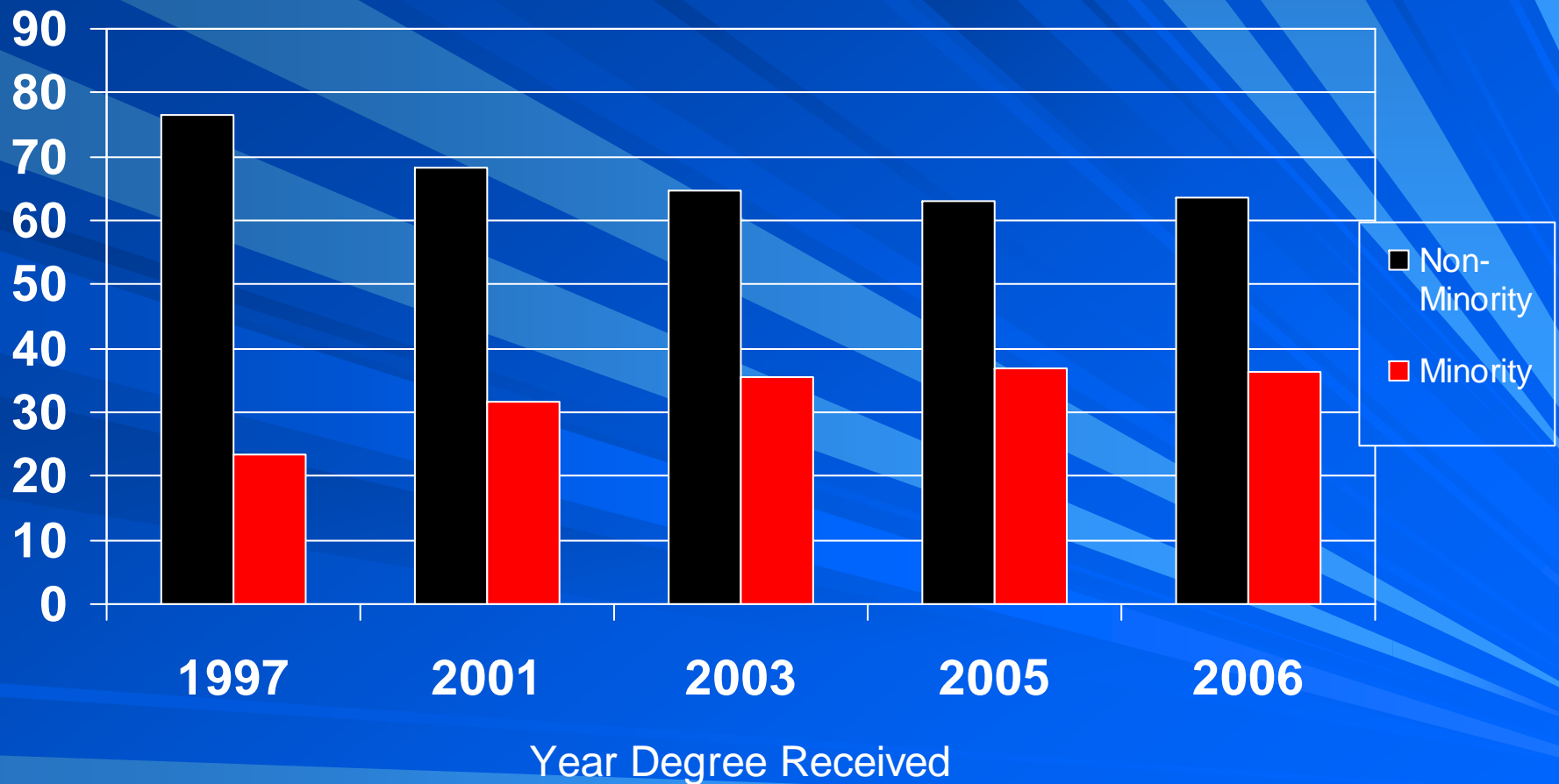
- Women earned 79.7% of the Master's degrees granted in Psychology
- Minorities earned 28.7% of the Masters degrees granted in Psychology
- Less than 4% of masters degrees were earned by non-US citizens

Masters Degrees Awarded in Psychology and Gender: 1997-2006



Source: 2009 Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science & Engineering Fields, National Science Foundation. Compiled by the APA Center for Workforce Studies, April 2009.

Masters Degrees Awarded in Psychology and Minority Status: 1997-2006



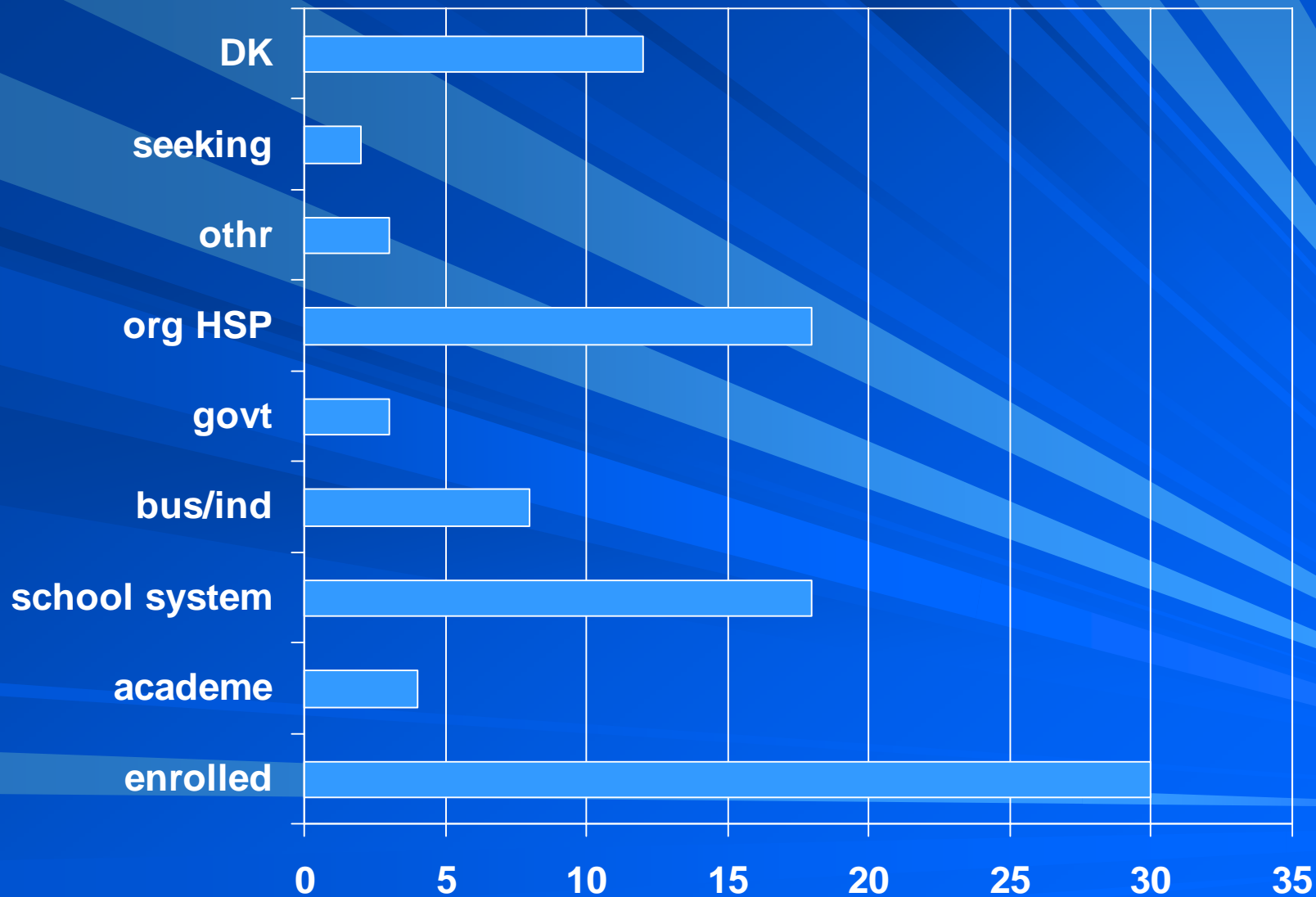
Source: 2009 Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science & Engineering Fields, National Science Foundation. Compiled by the APA Center for Workforce Studies, April 2009.

Outcomes for Recent Masters Recipients in Psychology: 2006

- 51% were working in educational institutions, 14% in government and 35% in business and industry.
- 78% were working full time
- Median annual full-time salary was \$40K, lowest among the SEH fields.

Source: National Science Foundation/SRS: National Survey of Recent College Graduates, 2006.

Outcomes for Master's Recipients: 2006-07



Source: 2009 Graduate Study in Psychology . Compiled by APA CWS. Percentages reported by Graduate Departments

Labor Force Status of Master's Recipients in Psychology: 2003

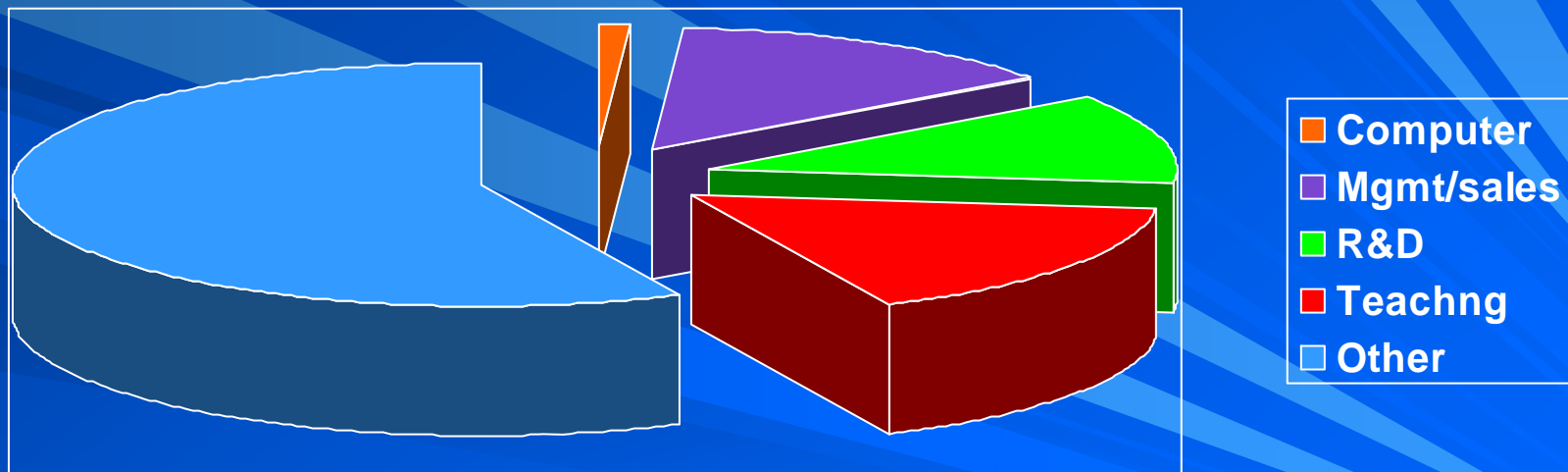
- 95% were in the labor force
- 98% of those in the labor force were employed
- Approximately 4.7% were unemployed (600) or not in the labor force (1500).

Source: National Science Foundation/SRS: National Survey of Recent College Graduates, 2006.

Relatedness of Occupation to Degree Field for Psychology Master's Recipients: 2003

- 41.5% were in an occupation in same broad field as degree
- 54% were in a non S/E occupation
- This pattern is similar to that in social sciences, but dissimilar from the physical, natural sciences and engineering
- Source: National Science Foundation/SRS: National Survey of Recent College Graduates, 2006.

Primary Work Activity for Psychology Master's Recipients: 2003



Source: National Science Foundation/SRS: National Survey of Recent College Graduates, 2006.
Other would include those involved with health and behavioral services.

Master's in Psychology

“Master's Issue”

- No real voice in APA/no representation
- Few in membership as consequence
- North American Master's in Psychology
NAMP
- Council of Applied Master's Programs in
Psychology CAMPP
- Strong voice/niches in NASP, ACA and
others, SIOP