



The State University
of New York

SUNY Graduates Post-Completion Wages

Graduates Working in NYS Wages by Discipline

**Wages Reports Series
Issue No.2**



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Introduction

College is a large investment. Institutions, students, and their families have a stake in graduate earning potential. Higher education institutions need to make efforts to promote graduation and to ensure that graduates are prepared with the skills and competencies required for gainful employment. Students and their families should be informed about potential earning power following graduation to make informed choices on educational and post-educational planning. This planning includes the ability to determine whether projected earnings after graduation will be enough to cover basic needs and repay education loans. Whether to continue with higher education and which academic program to pursue are decisions that have lifelong economic consequences to students who need better information to make these critical decisions.

Therefore, SUNY System Administration has taken the steps necessary to obtain information to assess the post-completion labor market outcomes for SUNY graduates. In 2016, SUNY System Administration signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Labor providing SUNY access to wage data of SUNY students for the general assessment of student success and outcomes. SUNY System Administration periodically requests historical and current wages information from the NYS Department of Labor for SUNY graduates. The Data Sources and Methodology document contains details about the data sources used for this report, data handling decisions, and definitions of key terms.

The analyses only include the most recent award of each graduate. That is, if a student earns an associate degree and then earns a baccalaureate degree, we only include the baccalaureate degree in the calculations. The overwhelming

majority of the awards were baccalaureate and associate degrees, which represented 45.9% and 36.3% of total awards, respectively. Note that these do not match the total percentages of SUNY degrees because – as noted above – the analyses presented only include the latest award earned by a graduate.

This is the second in a series of planned reports exploring the short and long-term employment and wages information of SUNY graduates employed in New York State by different categories such as: award level, field of study, industry of employment, and location of employment. The first report in this series discussed differences in wages according to award level. However, as there is wide variation in the wage outcomes depending on program, the purpose of this report is to provide a more in-depth look at earnings depending on both award level and program area. This report relies on the most recent data received from DOL which include wages data until 2019. This differs from the previous report that only included wages data until 2017.

The purpose of this report is to provide information to the public about the wages of SUNY graduates by award level and program of study. Wage outcomes are only part of a fulfilling professional life. The wages presented in the report are derived from previous years' combined academic and employment data and are intended to illustrate the potential earnings by program of study based on recent SUNY graduate employment outcomes. Wages of individual graduates depend on other factors that go beyond the higher education award obtained. Overall, the report shows that the median wages of graduates vary widely by program of study.

Median Wages by Award Level

The first report in this series looked only at median wages of graduates by award level. The report showed that, generally, median wages of SUNY graduates working in New York increase with higher levels of education. This report includes more current information and Chart 1 displays the same patterns of median wages two years after graduation by award level as the first report. That is, higher award levels are associated with higher median wages two years after graduation with the exception of certificate programs. Note that the mortarboards represent the number of graduates included for the median calculations.

CHART 1: MEDIAN WAGES BY AWARD LEVEL (TWO YEARS AFTER GRADUATION)

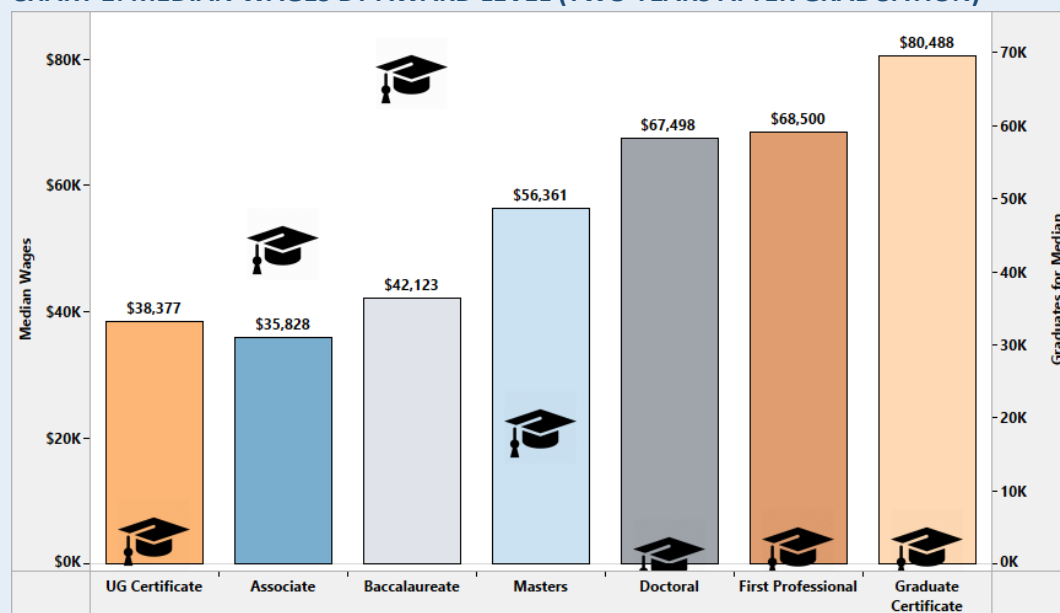


Table 1 compares the median wages by award level from the first report to the median wages included in this report. The median wages presented in the first report were in 2016-17 constant dollars and needed to be adjusted to 2018-19 constant dollars in order to be comparable. Notice that the median wages for all SUNY graduates two years post-graduation increased from \$41,146 in the first report to \$43,249 in this report. This means that the real wages of SUNY graduates working in NYS two years after graduation increased by 2.4%. As displayed on Table 1, the percentage increase in median wages varies by award level.

**TABLE 1: MEDIAN WAGES BY AWARD LEVEL FIRST REPORT VS SECOND REPORT
(2 YEARS AFTER GRADUATION)**

	All Levels	UG Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Doctoral	First Professional	Graduate Certificate
First Report	\$40,380	\$35,423	\$33,857	\$39,174	\$52,394	\$64,468	\$66,011	\$77,476
First Report (adj 2018-19 dollars)	\$42,146	\$36,972	\$35,338	\$40,887	\$54,685	\$67,287	\$68,898	\$80,864
Second Report	\$43,139	\$38,377	\$35,828	\$42,123	\$56,631	\$67,498	\$68,500	\$80,488
Difference	\$993	\$1,405	\$490	\$1,236	\$1,946	\$211	(\$398)	(\$376)
Percentage change	2.4%	3.8%	1.4%	3.0%	3.6%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%

Median Wages by Program

This report updates the information presented in the first report of this series and expands that analysis to include information on median wage by award level and program. In 2017-18 there were around 4,000 active programs across all SUNY campuses and the median wages of graduates of these programs, while related to award level, also vary by program area.

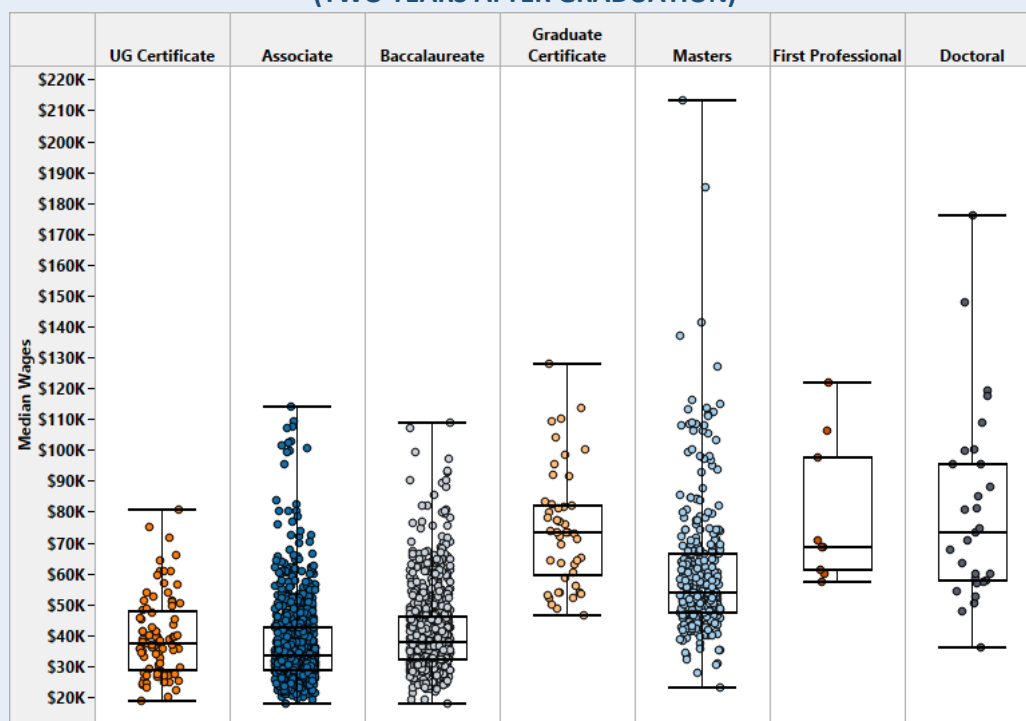
The chart below shows the variation in median wages by award level and program. Each dot in the chart represents one individual program. Notice the wide range in median wages within the different award levels. In order for a program to be included in the chart, wage information for two years post-graduation had to be available for at least 11 graduates.

The range of median wages by program and the overall median wage by award level tend to

increase with advancing award level. More specifically, the wages for UG Certificate recipients ranged from \$19,000 to \$81,000, with a median of \$37,000. The wages for Associate degree recipients ranged from \$18,000 to \$114,000, with a median of \$34,000. The wages for Baccalaureate degree recipients ranged from \$18,000 to \$109,000, with a median of \$38,000.

Increases in median wages by graduate award level are relatively more remarkable. The wages for Master's degree recipients ranged from \$23,000 to \$213,000, with a median of \$54,000. The wages for Graduate Certificate recipients ranged from \$47,000 to \$128,000, with a median of \$73,000. The wages for First Professional degree recipients ranged from \$57,000 to \$122,000, with a median of \$69,000. The wages for Doctoral degree recipients ranged from \$36,000 to \$176,000, with a median of \$73,000.

**CHART 2: BOX AND WHISKER¹ PLOT OF MEDIAN WAGES BY AWARD LEVEL AND PROGRAM
(TWO YEARS AFTER GRADUATION)**



¹ Box and whisker plot is a type of chart that displays the minimum, maximum, first quartile, median, and third quartile of the distribution of the academic program median wages.

Reviewing median wages for individual programs offers specific information. However, to get a general overall understanding for wage outcomes by degree program area, it is useful to group programs into broad categories. To group the programs into major fields of study, we used a variant of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) developed jointly by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and Statistics Canada. The variant is comprised of broad discipline areas that aggregate the original CIP into the twelve categories displayed in the table below (for detail of the CIPs included in each category, see Appendix A).

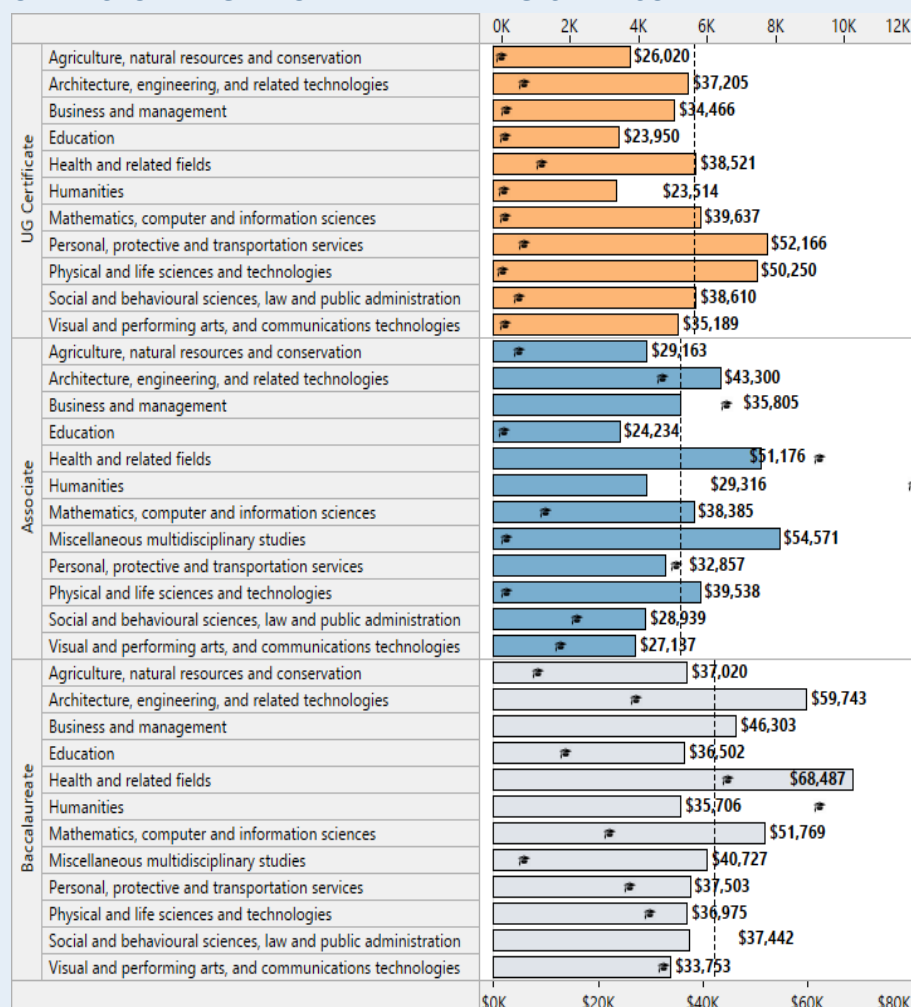
TABLE 2: THE GROUPING OF PROGRAMS INTO DISCIPLINE AREAS

Agriculture, natural resources and conservation
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies
Business and management
Education
Health and related fields
Humanities
Mathematics, computer and information sciences
Miscellaneous multidisciplinary studies
Personal, protective and transportation services
Physical and life sciences and technologies
Social and behavioral sciences, law and public administration
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies

Median Wages by Broad Discipline Areas (Undergraduate Award Levels)

Chart 3 shows the wide variation of median wages within major discipline groupings for undergraduate award levels. The chart shows overall median wages by discipline, mortarboards represent the number of graduates, and the dotted line displays the median wage across all disciplines within each award level. Please note there were no undergraduate certificate programs eligible for grouping under the Miscellaneous Multidisciplinary Studies discipline.

CHART 3: UNDERGRADUATE MEDIAN WAGES BY DISCIPLINE AREA



General observations from the data show that degree earners within the Health and related fields discipline tend to earn the highest median wages. The higher median wages primarily reflect the nursing program graduates at both associate and baccalaureate award levels. The overall median wages for programs within the Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Conservation and the Visual and Performing Arts, and Communication Technologies disciplines are low across award levels. This may be because Unemployment Insurance data does not include income for those working on farms or those who are self-employed.

Median wages were highest for those obtaining an UG Certificate in a program within the Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies discipline. Specific programs within this discipline with the highest median wages included Photovoltaic Installation, Line Mechanic Utility Worker, and Overhead Electric Line Worker.

Median wages were highest for those obtaining an Associate degree from a program within the Miscellaneous Multidisciplinary Studies and Health and Related Fields disciplines. Specific programs within these disciplines with the highest median wages included Interdisciplinary Studies and Respiratory Care and Nursing, respectively. The median wage for Associate degree earners in the Miscellaneous

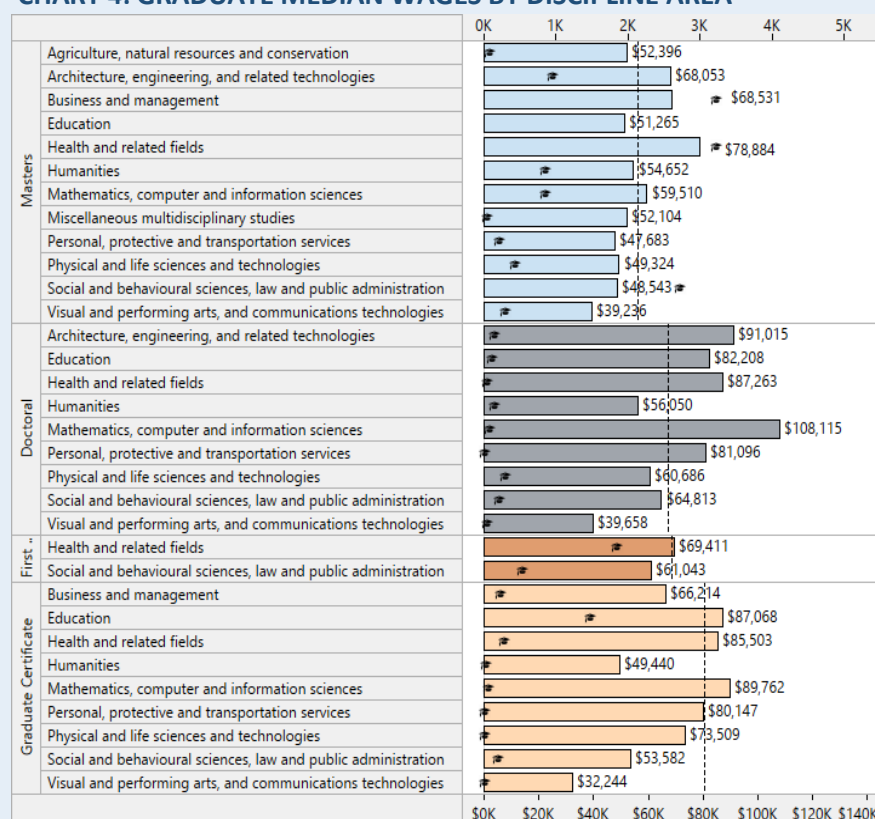
Multidisciplinary Studies discipline is high as it reflects mostly older nontraditional students graduating from Empire State College.

Median wages were highest for those obtaining a Baccalaureate degree in a program within the Health and Related Fields discipline. Specific programs resulting in the highest median wages included, from highest median wages to lowest, Physician's Assistant, Nursing, and Clinical Laboratory Sciences.

Median Wages by Broad Discipline Areas (Graduate Award Levels)

Chart 4 shows the wide variation of median wages within major discipline groupings for graduate award levels. The chart displays overall median wages by discipline, mortarboards as number of graduates, and includes a dotted line for the median wage across all disciplines within each award level.

CHART 4: GRADUATE MEDIAN WAGES BY DISCIPLINE AREA



General observations from the data show that, similar to the Associate and Baccalaureate undergraduate award levels, obtaining an award from a Master's program within the Health and Related Fields discipline is associated with the highest resulting median wages. Specific programs within this discipline with the highest median wages included nursing with specialization in neonatal care or anesthesia.

Disaggregated median wage information of Doctoral degree completers is limited because Doctoral degree completers represent only around 1% of the total

completers and only around 42% of these completers work in New York State. Per the data sharing agreement with the NYS DOL, we can only report disaggregated information if the subgroup reported consists of at least at least 11 graduates with valid wage information. Doctoral degree completers in the Mathematics, Computer, and Information Sciences discipline are the highest earners with median wages of \$108,115, well above the median of all doctoral degree completers.

Median wages were highest for those obtaining a first professional degree from a program within the Health and Related Fields discipline. This is unsurprising since the only two discipline areas in the first professional level are Health and Related Fields, which are mostly medical doctor graduates and Social and Behavioral Sciences, Law and Public Administration, which includes juris doctorate earners.

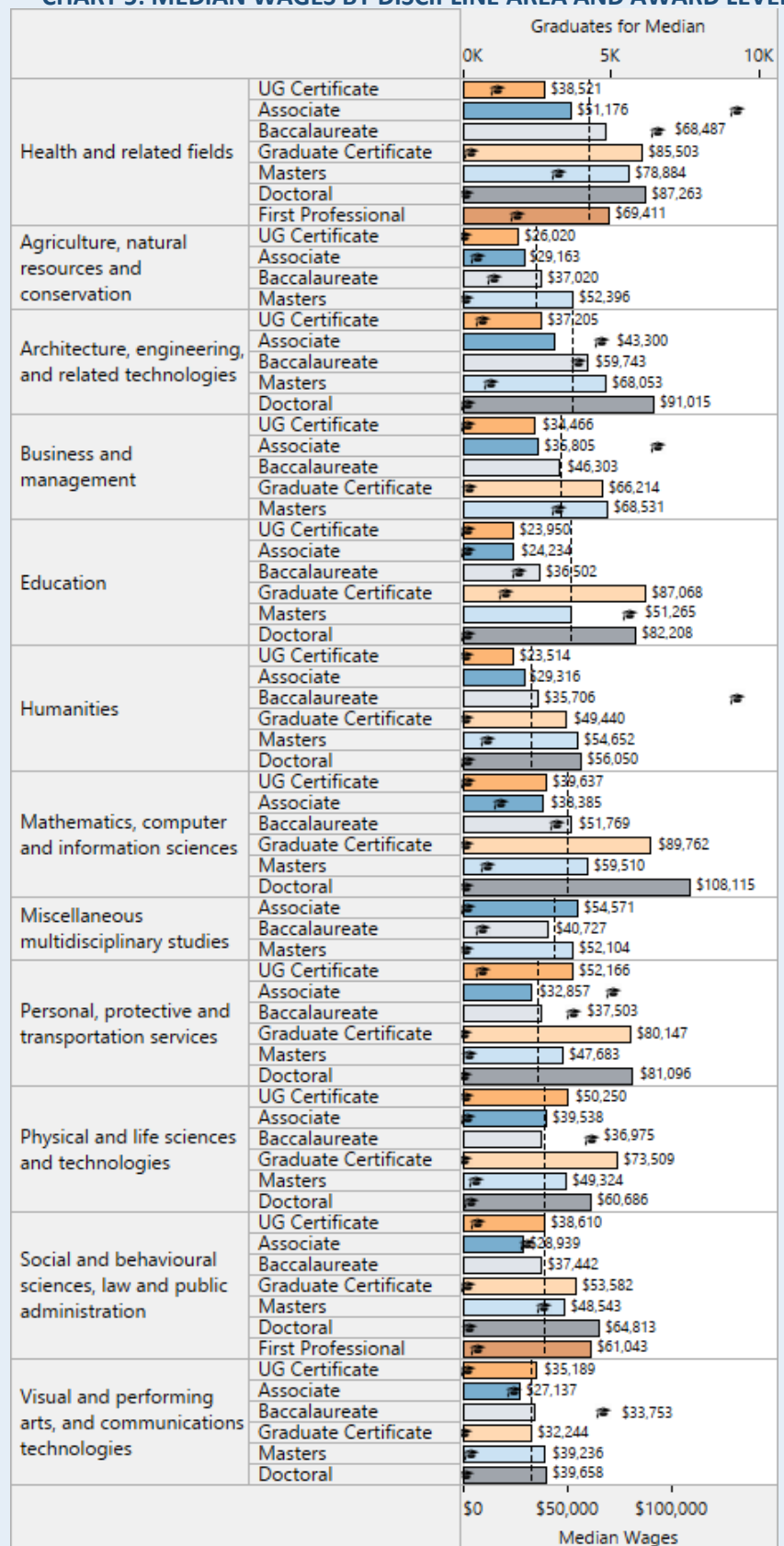
The median wages were highest for those obtaining a graduate certificate from a program within the Health and Related Fields and Education disciplines. Specific certificate programs resulting in the highest median wages included Health Care Management and Family Psychiatric/Mental Health Nurse Practitioner. The graduate certificate programs that result in the highest number of degrees and highest median wages are in educational leadership and administration. Graduates of these certificate programs generally obtain these certificates with the goal of obtaining advanced positions such as principals or superintendents.

Median Wages by Award Level and Broad Discipline Area

Chart 5 presents the same information as the previous two charts but groups the data by discipline instead of award level.

Keeping in mind that specific program type within discipline varies by award level, the chart displays that, with limited exceptions, more advanced degrees lead to higher median wages. A notable exception is the first professional award level within the Health and Related Fields which includes mostly doctors that earn

CHART 5: MEDIAN WAGES BY DISCIPLINE AREA AND AWARD LEVEL



less during their residence than do Master's degree graduates.

While median wages for award levels that require more education are generally higher, this is not always the case and there are several instances where the median wages of advanced awards are lower than those that are less advanced. For example, median wages for Baccalaureate earners in the Health and Related Fields discipline is higher than the median wage of all levels (including Doctoral) in most of the other disciplines. Median wages of Undergraduate Certificate earners were higher than those for Associate degree earners in several disciplines, including the Personal, Protective and Transportation Services and the Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies disciplines. Therefore, it seems that discipline matters as much as award level in explaining median wages.

Percent of Graduates Working in NYS by Award Level and Broad Discipline Area (Two years Post-Graduation)

The first report in this series reported that 77.9% of graduates remained working in New York State two years post-graduation. The updated data included in this report (that includes another year's cohort of graduates) shows a slight increase in this number from 77.9% to 78.4% of graduates that stay in the State to work two years post-graduation. The number of graduates who remain in New York State to work after obtaining a degree varies between award level and discipline (charts 6 and 7). Health and Related Fields graduates are generally more likely to stay working in the State after graduation.

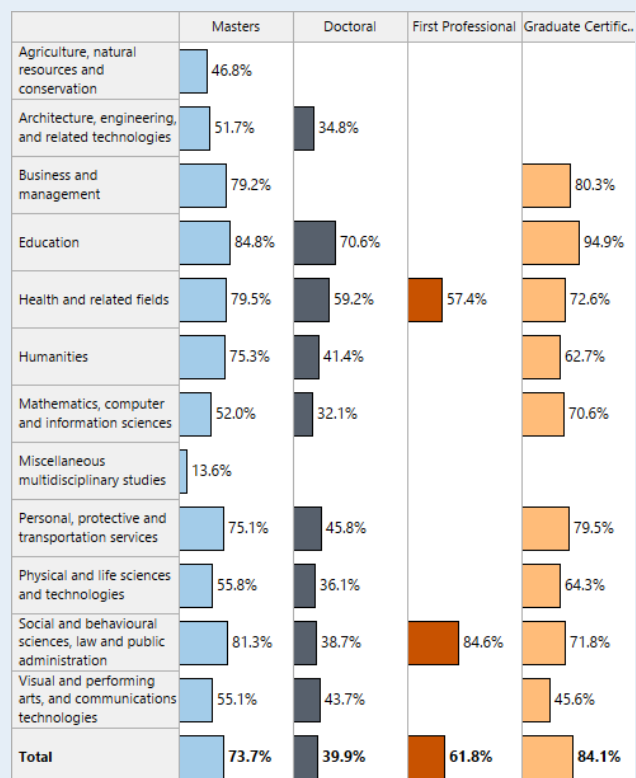
This pattern is arguably due to occupation licensures obtained in NYS. The same is the case for education recipients that obtain teaching

certifications. Approximately 84% of Baccalaureate and Master's recipients of education degrees were working in the State two years after graduation. Almost 95 percent of graduate certificate earners from the education discipline stay in the State at least two years after graduation. These graduates are primarily those from educational leadership programs. Similarly, 84% of law degree recipients (grouped within the First Professional award level in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Law and Public Administration) stay in the State after graduation.

CHART 6: PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE AWARD LEVEL DEGREE EARNERS WORKING IN NEW YORK STATE (2 YEARS POST-GRADUATION)

	UG Certificate	Associate	Baccalaureate
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	85.1%	75.0%	69.2%
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	82.7%	85.0%	71.4%
Business and management	72.0%	81.2%	79.9%
Education	83.2%	79.2%	84.0%
Health and related fields	84.7%	88.0%	86.3%
Humanities	73.1%	80.5%	78.8%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	73.4%	79.1%	74.0%
Miscellaneous multidisciplinary studies		76.8%	73.4%
Personal, protective and transportation services	93.0%	84.9%	78.8%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	88.2%	79.8%	68.8%
Social and behavioural sciences, law and public administration	81.4%	81.5%	79.0%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	72.4%	76.4%	75.5%
Total	83.3%	82.3%	77.8%

**CHART 7: PERCENT GRADUATE AWARD-LEVEL
DEGREE EARNERS WORKING IN NEW YORK
STATE (2 YEARS POST-GRADUATION)**



Long-Term Wages by Award Level and Broad Discipline Area

While it is informative to consider earnings two years post-graduation, looking at the median annual wages earned over a longer period provides a better assessment of future earning power. This information is displayed in Charts 8 and 9 below. The greatest increases in median annual wages by award level and discipline did not necessarily reflect those that started with the highest median wages two years post-graduation; nor did they reflect those that had the highest median annual wages 10 years after graduation.

Those earning an undergraduate certificate or an Associate's in the Personal, Protective and Transportation Services discipline saw the largest increase in median annual wages over

the course of ten years post-graduation. Graduates from the Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies discipline earning a Baccalaureate degree saw the highest increase in median wages from 2 to 10 years post-graduation.

For those earning a Master's degree the largest increase in median annual wages over the course of ten years, post-graduation, was in the Humanities discipline. Those who earned a Master's degree in the Humanities discipline also had the second-highest median wages at 10-years post-graduation; this was second only to those who earned a Master's degree in the Business and Management discipline. The largest increase in median annual wages 10-years post-graduation for those who earned a Doctoral degree was in the Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies discipline. The median wage at 10-years post-graduation for those who earned a Doctorate in the Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies discipline fell into the middle range of the median wages earned for all other disciplines.

There are only two disciplines in the first professional degree award level: Health and Related Fields and Social and Behavioral Sciences, Law and Public Administration. Those who earned a first professional degree in the Health and Related Fields discipline saw the largest increases in median annual wages ten years post-graduation. The median annual wage for 2 and 10 years post-graduation was significantly higher in the Health and Related Fields versus the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Law and Public Administration discipline.

The largest increase in median annual wages over the course of ten years post-graduation for those who earned a graduate certificate was in the Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences discipline. Comparatively, this discipline also had the highest annual median wages 10-years post-graduation.

**CHART 8: LONG-TERM MEDIAN WAGES FOR
UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE EARNERS BY
AWARD LEVEL AND DISCIPLINE**

	UG Certificate					Associate					Baccalaureate				
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	\$26,257	\$26,020	\$29,010	\$31,218		\$25,648	\$29,163	\$32,898	\$37,123	\$45,497	\$31,199	\$37,020	\$40,094	\$45,242	\$54,285
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	\$33,587	\$37,205	\$41,314	\$50,432	\$51,888	\$37,934	\$43,300	\$47,590	\$53,243	\$61,942	\$52,207	\$59,743	\$64,711	\$71,619	\$85,522
Business and management	\$33,313	\$34,466	\$33,876	\$36,389	\$41,803	\$32,738	\$35,805	\$38,102	\$42,819	\$51,392	\$39,192	\$46,303	\$50,982	\$58,062	\$74,555
Education	\$22,420	\$23,950	\$26,522	\$25,959	\$31,005	\$22,159	\$24,234	\$25,903	\$28,968	\$29,583	\$32,582	\$36,502	\$39,649	\$42,900	\$48,684
Health and related fields	\$37,721	\$38,521	\$38,423	\$38,314	\$49,014	\$45,724	\$51,176	\$52,798	\$55,900	\$64,668	\$61,082	\$68,487	\$69,931	\$71,789	\$76,316
Humanities	\$25,877	\$23,514	\$27,961	\$31,326	\$34,516	\$26,540	\$29,316	\$31,621	\$35,555	\$42,864	\$29,026	\$35,706	\$39,704	\$46,834	\$57,718
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	\$37,333	\$39,637	\$43,922	\$49,267	\$53,760	\$33,918	\$38,385	\$40,649	\$45,554	\$54,474	\$43,752	\$51,769	\$57,089	\$65,478	\$82,758
Miscellaneous multidisciplinary studies						\$50,028	\$54,571	\$54,826	\$53,612	\$52,489	\$33,651	\$40,727	\$45,097	\$52,299	\$64,894
Personal, protective and transportation services	\$40,915	\$52,166	\$49,021	\$57,837	\$81,675	\$28,393	\$32,857	\$36,628	\$43,029	\$55,398	\$30,025	\$37,503	\$43,353	\$50,302	\$63,336
Physical and life sciences and technologies	\$54,861	\$50,250	\$51,373	\$52,458		\$36,509	\$39,538	\$37,748	\$51,736	\$58,691	\$29,154	\$36,975	\$42,797	\$52,489	\$65,244
Social and behavioural sciences, law and public administration	\$35,205	\$38,610	\$40,391	\$42,958	\$45,860	\$26,694	\$28,939	\$30,099	\$32,855	\$36,061	\$31,288	\$37,442	\$40,989	\$47,097	\$56,334
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	\$29,645	\$35,189	\$36,519	\$43,242	\$45,500	\$23,219	\$27,137	\$29,709	\$33,785	\$44,585	\$27,178	\$33,753	\$37,461	\$43,821	\$54,406
1 Year After Graduation	\$29,645	\$35,189	\$36,519	\$43,242	\$45,500	\$23,219	\$27,137	\$29,709	\$33,785	\$44,585	\$27,178	\$33,753	\$37,461	\$43,821	\$54,406
2 Years After Graduation	\$35,189	\$38,610	\$40,391	\$42,958	\$45,860	\$26,694	\$28,939	\$30,099	\$32,855	\$36,061	\$31,288	\$37,442	\$40,989	\$47,097	\$56,334
3 Years After Graduation	\$36,519	\$40,391	\$42,958	\$45,860		\$27,137	\$29,709	\$33,785	\$44,585		\$33,753	\$37,461	\$43,821		
5 Years After Graduation	\$43,242	\$45,860				\$29,709	\$33,785	\$44,585			\$37,461	\$43,821			
10 Years After Graduation	\$45,500					\$33,785	\$44,585				\$43,821				

**CHART 9: LONG-TERM MEDIAN WAGES FOR
GRADUATE DEGREE EARNERS BY AWARD
LEVEL AND DISCIPLINE**

	Masters					Doctoral					First Professional					Graduate Certificate					
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	\$44,692																				
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	\$61,725	\$68,053	\$74,702	\$82,635	\$91,862	\$72,043	\$91,015	\$104,425	\$110,640	\$134,343							\$41,728				
Business and management	\$58,656	\$68,531	\$76,278	\$87,346	\$110,755			\$104,649									\$59,199	\$66,214	\$69,022	\$79,873	\$105,434
Education	\$49,187	\$51,265	\$52,198	\$54,360	\$62,843	\$80,082	\$82,208	\$83,123	\$82,856	\$88,596							\$82,523	\$87,068	\$90,307	\$99,271	
Health and related fields	\$69,044	\$78,884	\$82,813	\$87,108	\$93,253	\$75,087	\$87,263	\$90,377	\$103,734	\$94,189	\$62,172	\$69,411	\$74,741	\$114,834	\$201,669		\$71,125	\$85,503	\$89,228	\$107,836	
Humanities	\$50,856	\$54,652	\$56,112	\$66,522	\$97,953	\$42,093	\$56,050	\$57,530	\$66,264	\$78,107							\$54,718	\$49,440	\$59,052	\$58,923	
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	\$56,770	\$59,510	\$59,287	\$59,861	\$70,053	\$93,822	\$108,115	\$112,778	\$114,496	\$165,641							\$77,985	\$89,762	\$86,076	\$82,636	
Miscellaneous multidisciplinary studies	\$49,424	\$52,104	\$53,186	\$55,225	\$66,476																
Personal, protective and transportation services	\$40,404	\$47,683	\$51,454	\$54,991	\$69,701		\$81,096		\$91,841								\$54,483	\$80,147	\$93,460		
Physical and life sciences and technologies	\$42,389	\$49,324	\$53,650	\$61,196	\$73,362	\$52,374	\$60,686	\$68,926	\$76,862	\$94,737							\$52,394	\$73,509	\$85,564	\$102,537	
Social and behavioural sciences, law and public administration	\$41,973	\$48,543	\$51,674	\$56,793	\$65,030	\$58,392	\$64,813	\$68,858	\$73,283	\$90,383	\$42,390	\$61,043	\$67,049	\$78,067	\$94,999		\$49,758	\$53,582	\$54,042	\$60,405	
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	\$33,041	\$39,236	\$45,093	\$53,379	\$59,697	\$35,030	\$39,658	\$50,920	\$49,926	\$61,047							\$37,707	\$32,244	\$38,630	\$49,434	
	\$33,041	\$39,236	\$45,093	\$53,379	\$59,697	\$35,030	\$39,658	\$50,920	\$49,926	\$61,047	\$42,390	\$61,043	\$67,049	\$78,067	\$94,999	\$37,707	\$32,244	\$38,630	\$49,434	\$53,308	

Conclusions

Determining whether to attend college and choosing an area of study are complex decisions. The purpose of this report is to provide some information on earning potential post-graduation to assist potential students and their families in their decision-making. This report provided data on the median wages earned across both award level and discipline. Overall, the range of median wages by program and the overall median wage by award level tend to increase with advancing award level.

In general, undergraduate level degree earners in the Health and Related Fields discipline tended to earn the highest median wages. The higher median wages are primarily reflected by the nursing program graduates at both Associate and Baccalaureate award levels. This trend towards higher median wages for those earning a degree in the Health and Related Fields discipline was also seen in graduate award levels.

The number of graduates who remain in New York State to work after obtaining a degree varies between award level and discipline. Those that earn degrees or certificates from the Health and Related Fields discipline are comparatively more likely to stay working in the State post-graduation.

The greatest increases in median annual wages earned by award level and discipline did not necessarily reflect those that started with the highest median wages 2 to 10 years post-graduation. The disciplines that showed the highest increases in median wage over 10 years after graduation varied between award levels.

The third report in this series will focus on median wages by demographic characteristics.

Appendix A – Broad Discipline Groupings

Discipline Areas	Constituent series and subseries
Education	13. Education
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	10. Communications technologies/technicians and support services 50. Visual and performing arts
Humanities	16. Aboriginal and foreign languages, literatures and linguistics 23. English language and literature/letters 24. Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities 30.13 Medieval and renaissance studies 30.21 Holocaust and related studies 30.22 Classical and ancient studies 30.29 Maritime studies 38. Philosophy and religious studies 39. Theology and religious vocations 54. History 55. French language and literature/letters
Social and behavioral sciences and law	05. Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies 09. Communication, journalism and related programs 19. Family and consumer sciences/human sciences 22. Legal professions and studies 30.05 Peace studies and conflict resolution 30.10 Biopsychology 30.11 Gerontology 30.14 Museology/museum studies 30.15 Science, technology and society 30.17 Behavioral sciences 30.20 International/global studies 30.23 Intercultural/multicultural and diversity studies 30.25 Cognitive science 30.26 Cultural studies/critical theory and analysis 30.28 Dispute resolution 30.31 Human computer interaction 30.33 Sustainability studies 42. Psychology 45. Social sciences
Business, management and public administration	30.16 Accounting and computer science 44. Public administration and social service professions 52. Business, management, marketing and related support services

Discipline Areas	Constituent series and subseries
Physical and life sciences and technologies	26. Biological and biomedical sciences
	30.01 Biological and physical sciences
	30.18 Natural sciences
	30.19 Nutrition sciences
	30.27 Human biology
	30.32 Marine sciences
	40. Physical sciences
	41. Science technologies/technicians
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	11. Computer and information sciences and support services
	25. Library science
	27. Mathematics and statistics
	30.06 Systems science and theory
	30.08 Mathematics and computer science
	30.30 Computational science
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	04. Architecture and related services
	14. Engineering
	15. Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields
	30.12 Historic preservation and conservation
	46. Construction trades
	47. Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians
	48. Precision production
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	01. Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences
	03. Natural resources and conservation
Health and related fields	31. Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies
	51. Health professions and related programs
	60. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs
Personal, protective and transportation services	12. Personal and culinary services
	28. Military science, leadership and operational art
	29. Military technologies and applied sciences
	43. Security and protective services
	49. Transportation and materials moving
Miscellaneous multidisciplinary studies	30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, other