

THE FASTEST GROWING AND DECLINING DEGREES IN THE UNITED STATES

ONLINE LABOR DEMAND

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OVERALL GROWTH OF COLLEGE DEGREE COMPLETIONS



- 2010 to 2011 – 6.9%
- 2011 to 2012 – 2.7%
- 2012 to 2013 – 0.3%
- 2013 to 2014 – 0.8%

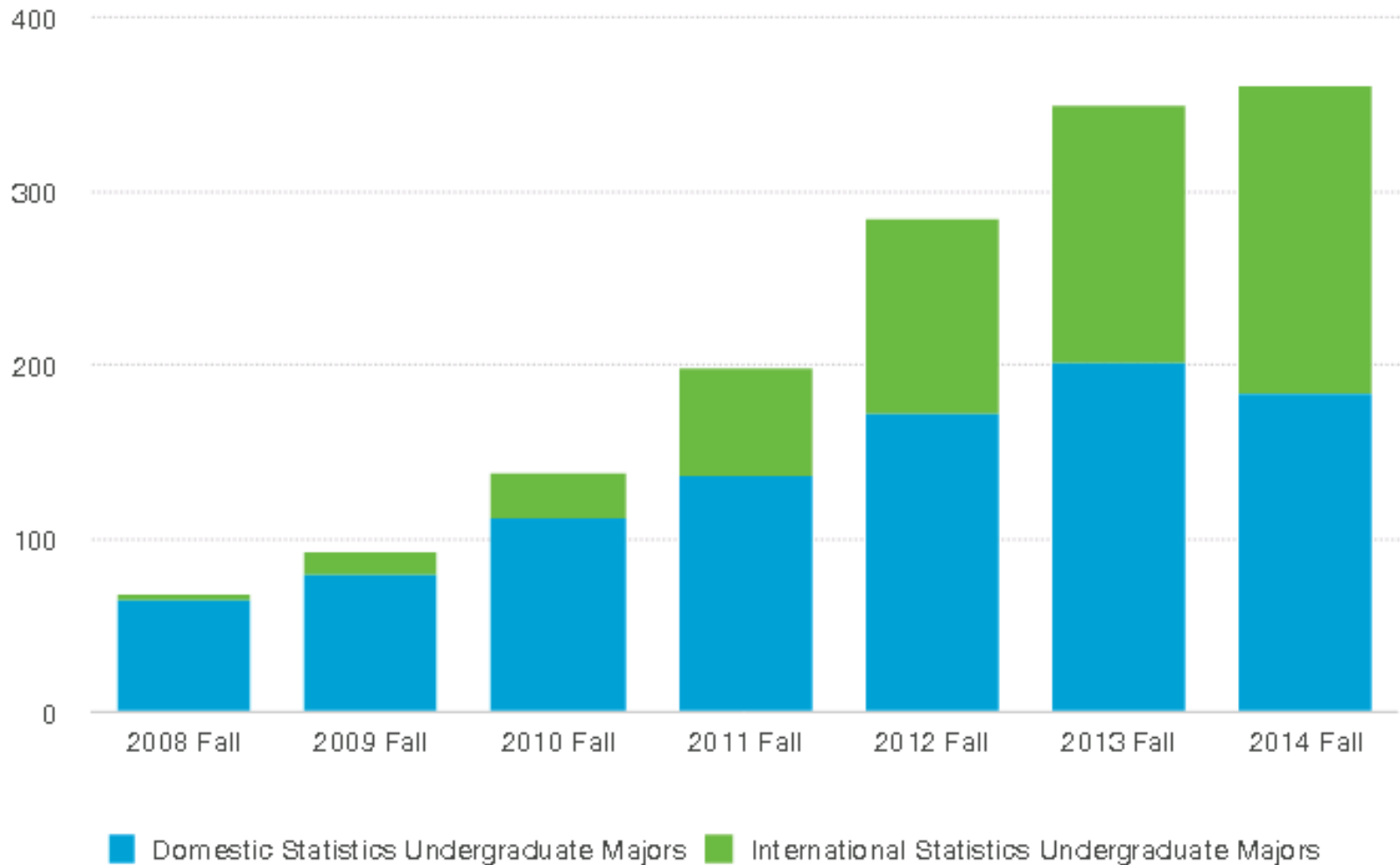
COLLEGE DEGREES WITH THE MOST GROWTH

- More than half of the top 10 broad programs leading the U.S. in degree completion (2010-2014) were in STEM (*science, technology, engineering and math*) fields.
- **Science technologies/technicians:** 1,521 change, 49% growth
- **Natural resources and conservation:** 7,792 change, 45% growth
- **Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies:** 18,869 change, 44% growth
- **Multi/interdisciplinary studies:** 24,540 change, 36% growth
- **Mathematics and statistics:** 9,384 change, 35% growth



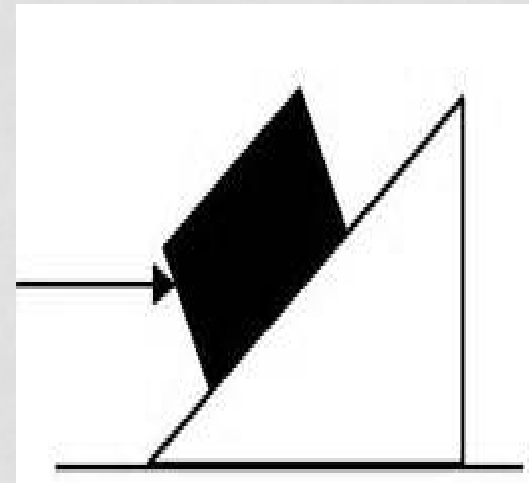
ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING MAJORS AT CAL OVER THE PAST SIX YEARS HAS BEEN STATISTICS (UCB STATISTICS NEWSLETTER, SPRING 2015).

Explosion of the Undergraduate Major



COLLEGE DEGREES WITH THE MOST GROWTH

- Public administration and social service professions: 22,683 change, **33% growth**
- Computer and information sciences and support services: 38,194 change, **32% growth**
- Precision production: 9,581 change, **30% growth**
- Most of this growth occurred during the most recent year. Between 2013 and 2014, precision production programs saw the fastest growth out of all broad program categories (6,654 new completions, **19% change**).
- Homeland security, law enforcement, firefighting and related protective services: 32,529 change, **27% growth**
- Engineering: 32,058 change, **26% growth**



COLLEGE DEGREES WITH THE GREATEST DECLINE

- From 2010 to 2014, only nine broad program categories experienced decline, nearly all of which were in **humanities and social sciences** (and closely related to teaching occupations):
- Military technologies and applied science: **-814 change, 30% decline**
- Library science: **-1,432 change, 17% decline**
- Between 2013 and 2014, library science programs saw the sharpest decline out of all broad program categories (**1,079 change, or 14% decline**).



COLLEGE DEGREES WITH THE GREATEST DECLINE

- Education: -33,301 change, **9% decline**
- History: -3,561 change, **8% decline**
- Construction trades: -1,980 change, **6% decline**
- Philosophy and religious studies: -542 change, **3% decline**
- English language and literature/letters: -1,571 change, **2% decline**
- Foreign languages, literatures and linguistics: -683 change, **2% decline**
- Architecture and related sciences: -217 change, **1% decline**



CONSTRUCTION



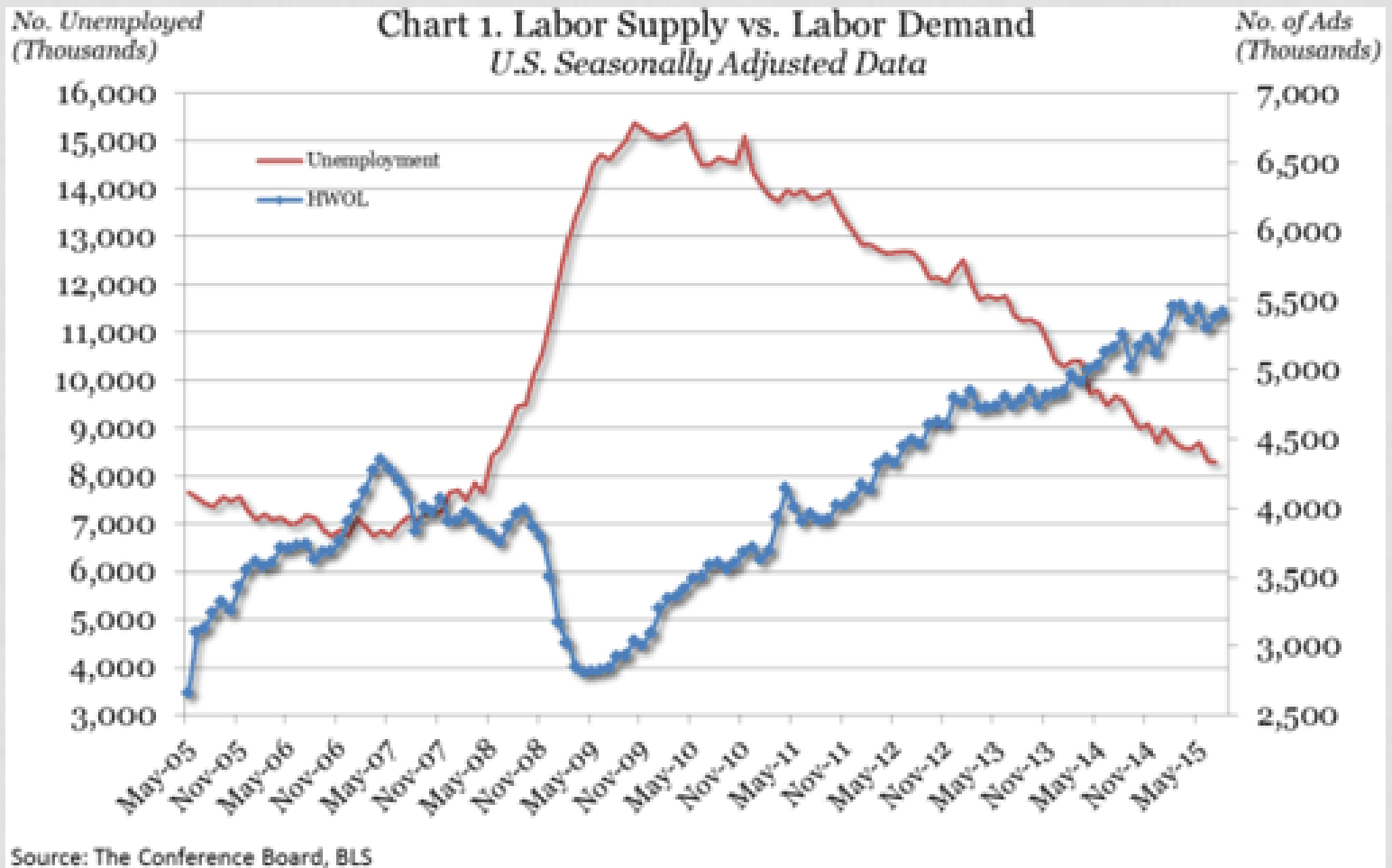
- The markets with the **largest disparity of jobs** versus home construction (single-family) and currently facing supply shortages are:
- San Jose, Calif., at 22.6
- San Francisco, 22.4
- San Diego & New York, at 13.9
- Miami, at 11.1.



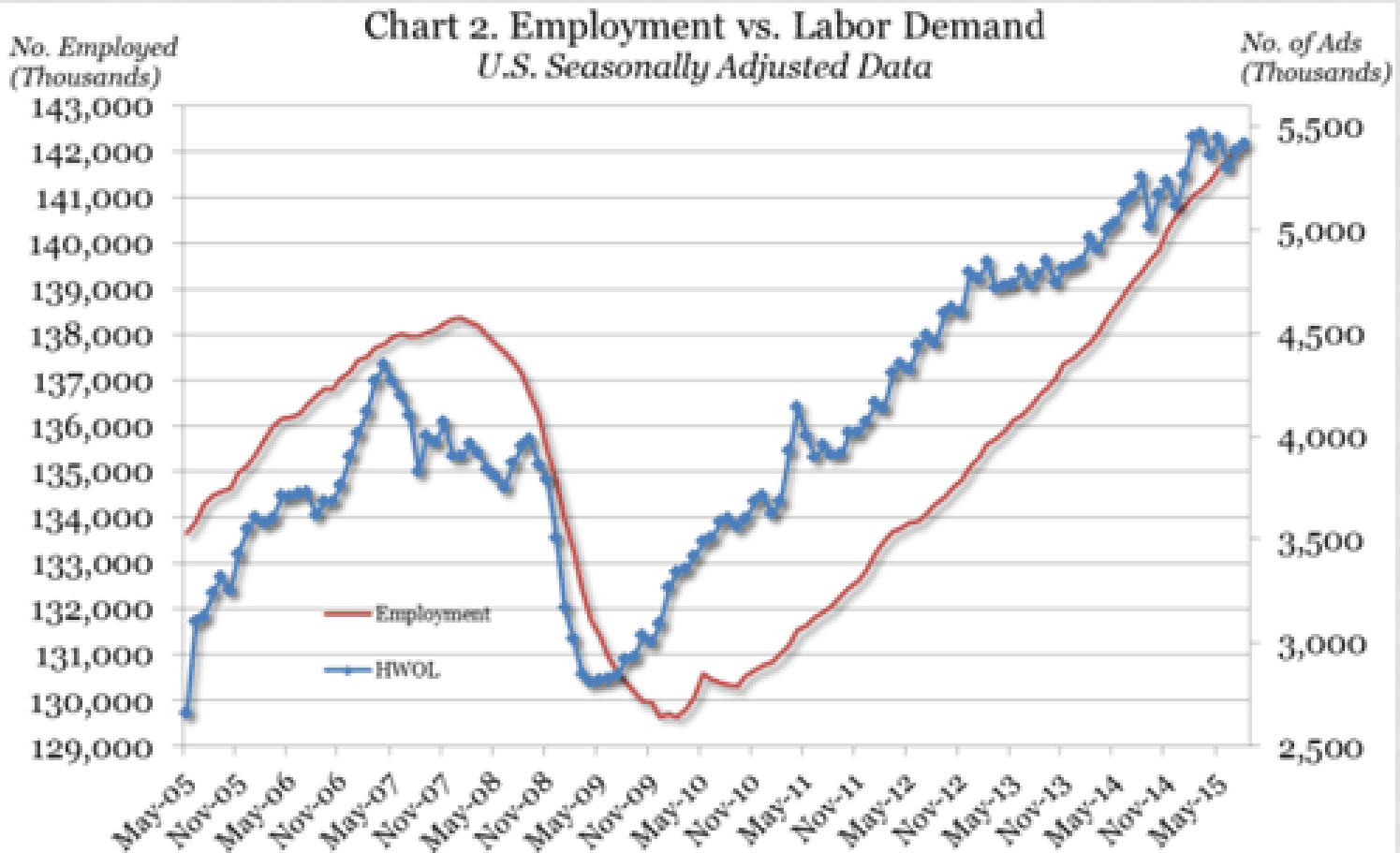
ONLINE LABOR DEMAND

- Online advertised vacancies rose 34,200 to 5,418,600 in August 2015.
- The July Supply/Demand rate stands at 1.54 unemployed for each advertised vacancy with a total of 2.9 million more unemployed workers than the number of advertised vacancies.
- Unemployed - 8.3 million in July 015
- “Labor demand remained little changed in August, maintaining a basic flat trend over the past six months,” said Gad Levanon, Managing Director of Macroeconomic and Labor Market Research at The Conference Board.
- **August strengths:**
 - Healthcare Practitioners (+14.3)
 - Management (+12.1)
 - Business and Finance (+5.2)
 - Computer (+3.1)
 - Services/Production category saw gains in Production (+6.4)
 - Transportation (+4.9)
 - loss in Office and Administration.

LABOR SUPPLY VS. LABOR DEMAND



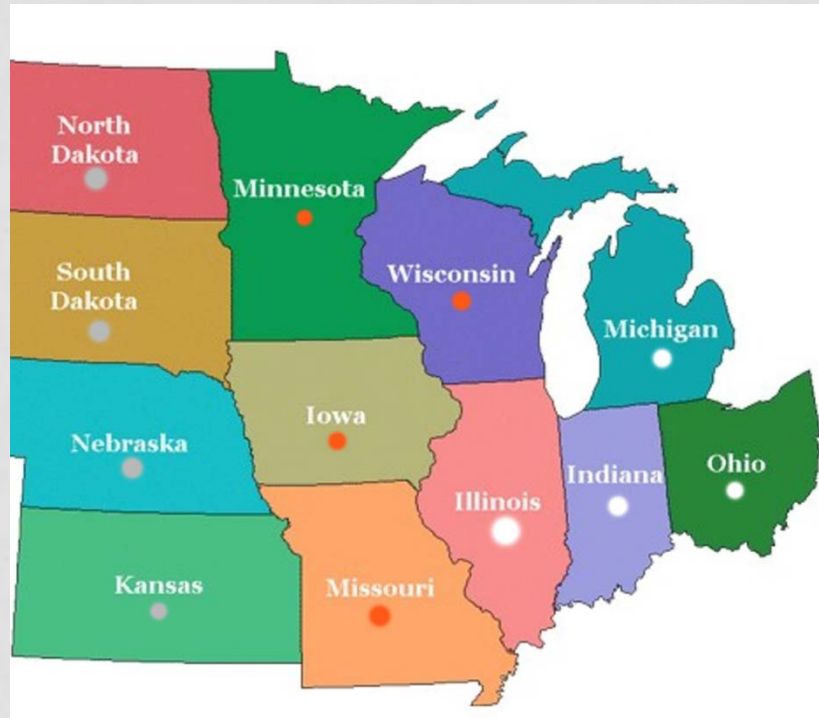
EMPLOYMENT VS. LABOR DEMAND



Source: The Conference Board, BLS

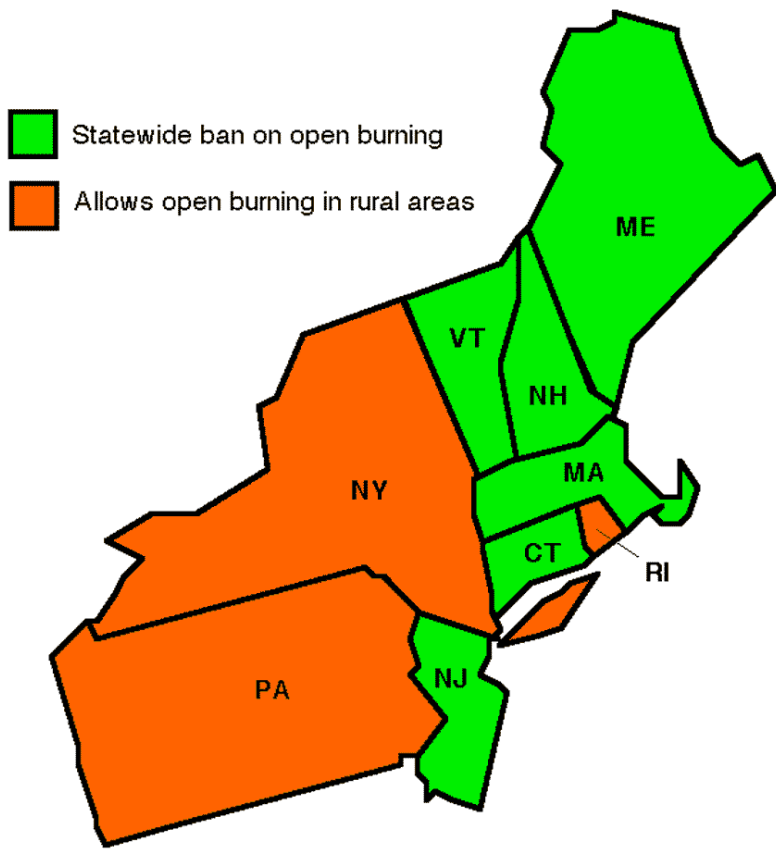
MIDWEST

The **Midwest** experienced the largest increase of 24,300 in August.



- **Michigan** rose 12,800 to 183,700
- **Illinois** gained 5,700 to 211,400
- **Ohio** rose 4,000 to 197,300
- **Wisconsin** grew 1,900 to 119,000
- **Minnesota** gained 1,500 to 134,000
- **Missouri** slipped 200 to 94,700.
- **Indiana** rose 1,700 to 90,400
- **Kansas** rose 500 to 48,800
- **Iowa** remained constant at 69,200. **South Dakota**
- **Nebraska** fell 1,100 to 19,300 and 1,000 to 46,900 respectively

NORTHEAST



The **Northeast** rose 6,600 in August.

- **Pennsylvania** (largest gain)
- 5,800 to 220,200
- **New Jersey** rose 3,100 to 152,300
- **New York** gained 2,900, to 330,700
- **Massachusetts** gained 100 to 168,500
- **Vermont** gained 300 to 11,800.
- **Connecticut** fell 3,400 to 78,200
- **New Hampshire** fell 1,100 to 26,100
- **Rhode Island** decreased 1,000 to 21,100
- **Maine** fell 600 to 25,500

WEST

The **West** decrease 200 in August.



- **California** had the largest increase of the region with a gain of 9,300 to 615,000
- **Colorado** followed with an increase of 3,900 to 136,000
- **Arizona** inched up 300 to 106,700
- **Washington** fell 1,900 to 145,600. Among the smaller States in the West
- **Utah** gained 1,100 to 65,100
- **Idaho** fell 4,700 to 29,100
- **New Mexico** fell 1,900 to 32,000
- **Oregon** fell 100 to 82,000
- **Nevada & Hawaii** increased 500 to 47,200 and 19,100 respectively
- **Montana** declined 3,800 to 21,700.

SOUTH

The **South** experienced an August decrease of 7,300.

- **Texas** had the largest increase, 6,300, to 389,200
- **Georgia** rose 2,300 to 165,900
- **North Carolina** gained 1,000 to 143,900
- **Florida** inched up 300 to 274,200
- **Virginia** dropped 1,800 to 154,100
- **Maryland** slipped 900 to 104,800
- **Alabama** fell 3,900 to 57,400
- **Louisiana** dropped 1,600 to 54,500
- **Tennessee** fell 1,500 to 94,200
- **Kentucky** and **Mississippi** fell 200 to 56,700 and 29,300
- **South Carolina** decreased 900 to 68,100.
- **Oklahoma** and **West Virginia** fell 1,000 to 45,400 and 22,100



REFERENCES

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- http://statistics.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/newsletter_2015_rev_6_0415-2.pdf