

SALARY SURVEY OF MATHEMATICIANS AND STATISTICIANS

Glenn Beatty, Battelle-Columbus Laboratories

Results of a salary survey of approximately 5,000 mathematicians and statisticians are given. Represented are employees of industrial firms, federal agencies, universities, and research institutes. Individuals in the sample are cross-classified by educational degree level, supervisory level, sex, years of experience, and salary. The resulting tables enable the reader to compare his/her salary with others in the profession having similar qualifications and responsibilities. These data are part of a larger set of data from a national survey of compensation paid scientists and engineers engaged in research and development activities, which Battelle's Columbus Laboratories conducted in 1982 for the U.S. Department of Energy.

INTRODUCTION

Presented herein are the results of a national survey of mathematicians and statisticians engaged in research and development activities. The total sample, consisting of approximately 5,000 employees, is cross-classified by monthly salary (as of August 1, 1982), years of experience, educational degree, supervisory level, and sex.

The data reported here were collected as part of the fifteenth annual survey of compensation* conducted for the U.S. Department of Energy by Battelle's Columbus Laboratories.

SURVEY RESULTS

The salary data for mathematicians and statisticians are summarized in Tables 1-8. Each of these tables presents a cross-classification by monthly salary and maturity (in units of years since first degree) of a specified group of employees. In addition, each table presents row and column totals (in units of number of employees) and associated cumulative percentages.

Also, for each column (corresponding to a given number of years since first degree), is presented the average salary and the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th salary percentiles. In the lower right-hand corner of each table are summary statistics for the entire table, including the total number of employees, the average salary of all employees (years since first degree ignored), and the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th salary percentiles for all employees.

The above information for nonsupervisory employees having the bachelors (but no higher) degree in mathematics or statistics is given in Table 1. The corresponding information for supervisory bachelors is given in Table 2.

Similar salary data for nonsupervisory and supervisor employees having the masters (but no higher) degree in mathematics or statistics are presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

Similar salary data for nonsupervisory and supervisory employees having the doctorate degree in mathematics or statistics are presented in Tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Tables 7 and 8 provide a salary comparison of male and female employees. This comparison is limited to nonsupervisory employees having the bachelors (but no higher) degree, who are working as mathematicians or statisticians. Note that Tables 7 and 8 are not subsets of Table 1. Because of data limitations, further comparisons of male and female salaries are not presented.

* The report, entitled 1982 National Survey of Compensation Paid Scientists and Engineers Engaged in Research and Development Activities, is available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5282 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (telephone 703-487-4650). The order number of this report is DE83005797, and the price is \$28.00.

