First Report

- Faculty Salaries, Tenure, Women
 - \bullet Report on the 1981 Survey of New Doctorates
 - Salary Survey for New Recipients of Doctorates
 - Two Decades of Academic Salaries in Mathematics, 1960-1980

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First Report

The following pages contain a first report on the 1981 AMS Survey. Included in this report are data on faculty members in four-year colleges and universities, a report on the 1981 survey of new doctorates, a report on salaries of new recipients of doctorates, a report on academic salaries over the last two decades, and a list of names and thesis titles for members of the 1980-1981 Ph.D. class.

The Annual AMS Survey is conducted in two parts. Questionnaires were distributed in May to all departments in the mathematical sciences in colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, and, later to the recipients of doctoral degrees granted by these departments between July 1980 and June 1981, inclusive. This report is based on the information collected from these questionnaires. A second round of questionnaires was distributed in September; these are concerned with data on fall enrollments, class size, teaching loads and faculty mobility. These data will be reported in the February or April 1982 issue of the *Notices*.

This Survey is the twenty-fifth in an annual series begun in 1957 by the Society's Committee on the Economic Status of Teachers. The present Survey is under the direction of the Committee on Employment and Educational Policy (CEEP), whose members are Lida K. Barrett (chairman), Donald C. Rung, Hans Schneider, Robert J. Thompson, Barnet M. Weinstock, and William P. Ziemer. The questionnaires were devised by CEEP's Data Subcommittee consisting of Lida K. Barrett, Lincoln K. Durst, Wendell H. Fleming, Arthur P. Mattuck, Donald C. Rung (chairman), and Susan J. Devlin (consultant).

Faculty Salaries, Tenure, Women

The questionnaires sent to departments in the mathematical sciences asked for information on salaries and tenure. Departments submitted a minimum, median, and maximum salary figure for each of four academic ranks, for staff members both with and without doctorates. Annual salaries of full-time faculty members for the academic year of 9 or 10 months were sought. The 1981 questionnaire requested information for both the years 1980-1981 and 1981-1982. The sample in this survey is thus the same for both years and is different from the sample used in the Twenty-Fourth AMS Survey in 1980. In the salary tables on the following pages the numbers in parentheses give the range of the middle fifty percent of salaries reported. The figures outside the parentheses represent the minimum and maximum salary listed by any reporting institution. In some categories relatively few departments reported and, because significant figures were not available, salaries are not listed.

The information reported this year on the number of faculty members is based on returns from 781 departments in the mathematical sciences, 117 of which did not contain usable salary information.

For these reports, the departments are divided into groups according to the highest degree offered in the mathematical sciences. The doctorate-granting departments are in six groups as described in the box.

Group I and Group II include the leading departments of mathematics in the U.S. according to the findings of the American Council on Education in 1969¹, in which departments were ranked according to the quality of their graduate faculty.

 ${\bf Group}~{\bf I}$ is composed of the 27 departments ranked highest.

Group II is made up of the other 37 leading departments listed in that report.

 $\mbox{\bf Group \ III}$ contains all other U.S. departments of mathematics.

Group IV includes U.S. departments of statistics, biostatistics and biometrics.

Group V includes all other U.S. departments in the mathematical sciences.

Group VI consists of all doctorate-granting departments in the mathematical sciences in Canadian universities.

Although Canadian doctorate-granting departments are grouped separately, those granting bachelor and master degrees are included with U.S. departments, as in previous reports.

¹ The findings were published in A Rating of Graduate Programs by Kenneth D. Roose and Charles J. Andersen, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1969, 115 pp. The information on mathematics was reprinted in the February 1971 issue of the Notices, pages 338-340.

TABLE 1: Total Faculty Reported for Four-Year Colleges and Universities

1980-1981

1981-1982

	FACULTY		WC	MEN	_	FACULTY		WOMEN	
	With Total Tenure		Total	With Tenure	<u>T</u>	otal	With Tenure	Total	With Tenure
WITHOUT DOCTORATE									
Instructor/Lecturer	660	76	321	37		688	72	339	35
Assistant Professor	514	374	131	85		512	360	126	82
Associate Professor	450	436	53	48		446	429	60	54
Professor	143	140	_13	_13	_	143	138	10	10
	1767	1026	518	183	1	789	999	535	181
WITH DOCTORATE									
Instructor/Lecturer	218	8	39	2		200	9	36	3
Assistant Professor	2000	1243	267	27	2	2050	214	278	23
Associate Professor	2729	1472	196	169	2	2687	2397	208	177
Professor	3607	3497	138	132	3	3795	<u> 3673</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>141</u>
	8554	6220	640	330	8	3732	6293	676	344

TABLE 2: Percent of Doctorate Faculty with Tenure

	Fall 1980	Fall 1981
Groups I, II, III	78.0%	77.2%
Groups IV, V	59.0%	59.4%
Group VI	84.5%	84.4%
Masters and Bachelors	71.5%	70.7%

Response Rates. Response rates among the various classes of departments vary widely, thus making it difficult to draw firm conclusions about the sizes of the faculty groups studied. Because the questionnaires request data for two years in a row, however, it is

TABLE 3: Response Rates

U.S. Departments										
I	II	III	IV	V						

Group	I	II	III	IV	V	M	В
% Response	70	76	76	71	37	43	38
•	Cana	dian	Depar	tment	s		
Group	VI	M	В				
% Response	43	35	16				

possible to estimate relative changes from one year to the next with somewhat more confidence. This year's response rates are given in Table 3. As in past years, the greatest rates of response are in Groups I, II, and III, which have a combined response rate of 74%.

	Maximum		! !	(206-231)261 (275-310)397 (519-575)610		(155-227)234	(171-192)291 (214-251)280 (270-320)373 (465-545)620		(128-193)250 (198-226)258 (243-292)337	(165-220)256 (213-243)304 (277-326)353 (362-505)600
1981-1982	Median			(195–207) (261–276) (373–436)		(142–227)	(165–190) (198–224) (246–280) (348–398)		(127–175) (185–223) (238–290)	(154–194) (196–217) (247–275) (317–377)
SALARIES (in hundreds of dollars)	Minimum			180(185–205) 190(230–246) 238(278–336)		111(142-227)	160(160–190) 168(178–202) 189(220–243) 230(258–300)		105(124-171) 137(171-218) 161(231-276)	125(150-186) 135(170-198) 181(216-241) 231(267-300)
SALA (in hundred	Maximum			(188–225)245 (251–320)380 (490–530)560		(155-176)214	(155-193)259 (195-229)250 (251-293)353 (422-497)572		(131–189)250 (182–213)240 (234–274)305	(130-170)200 (196-222)260 (251-301)336 (346-473)560
1980~1981	Median			(178–218) (240–261) (351–405)		(135–176)	(155-178) (177-210) (233-257) (313-362)		(125–171) (170–205) (227–270)	(130-170) (179-195) (227-252) (291-349)
7	Minimum			160(170-194) 195(220-245) 212(262-300)		100(131-176)	137(148-178) 148(163-184) 161(202-232) 205(244-281)		98(120-171) 142(156-200) 148(224-268)	105 (120-163) 135 (164-180) 165 (203-227) 217 (248-284)
VEN	With	(Su	0	0 20 20	ng)	2 H 0	0 117 29	(Bu	$\frac{9}{6}$	$\frac{1}{61}$
1982 WOMEN	Total	(19 of 27 reporting)		$\frac{5}{10}$	of 38 reporting)	25 1 26	15 16 12 47	of 87 reporting)	60 7 80	39 38 23 107
CULTY 1981-1 FACULTY	With	of 27	1 0	2 3 109 487 601	of 38	6 6 13	2 4 273 495 774	0f 87	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 43 \\ 42 \\ \hline 112 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 39 \\ 495 \\ \hline 755 \\ \hline 1290 \\ \end{array}$
ACUL 1 FACI	Total	(19	H H 6	$\begin{array}{c} 43\\135\\116\\488\\\overline{782}\end{array}$	(28	8 8 1 1 51	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 156 \\ 297 \\ \underline{496} \\ \underline{990} \end{array}$	99)	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \\ 50 \\ 43 \\ \hline 17 \\ \hline 214 \end{array} $	40 358 522 759 1679
SIZE OF FACULTY 198 WOMEN FACULT	With	Group 1	0	70 8 8 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Group 11	0 H 0	$\frac{11}{28}$	Group III	$\frac{10}{27}$	1 6 21 61 61
0	Total		H H	13 8 36	ENTS.	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 1 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	14 11 11 49	ENTS.	51 16 5 72	9 40 35 21 105
1980-	With	ARTME	0 8 8	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 120\\ \hline 478\\ 603\\ \end{array}$	ARTME	7 6	285 491 783	ARTME	12 47 45 119	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 46 \\ 522 \\ 711 \\ \hline 1280 \end{array}$
FAC	Total	G DEP/	E 72 12	41 128 123 479 771	G DEP,	E 4 5 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 48 \\ 159 \\ 305 \\ 492 \\ \hline 1004 \end{array}$	G DEP,	E 95 46 46 210	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 353 \\ 536 \\ \hline 713 \\ \hline 1642 \\ \end{array}$
Faculty	Salailes	DOCTORATE GRANTING DEPARTMENTS.	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	DOCTORATE GRANTING DEPARTME	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	DOCTORATE GRANTING DEPARTMEN	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor

	(145–202)222 			(200-300)312	(247-286)312 (290-339)428 (418-525)590			(206-268)291 (326-384)400 (443-505)539
	(145-189)	(202-236) (255-308) (343-422)		(180-256)	(237–265) (273–318) (380–430)			(190-234) (236-301) (335-425)
	115(135-186)	770(189-220) 206(230-295) 177(294-348)		120(170-210)	190(220-251) 191(250-290) 228(309-380)			 143(185-218) 198(239-256) 237(299-346)
	(132-180)209	(195-226)303 (263-300)422 (397-478)615		(175-287)300	(228-250)270 (270-319)385 (395-470)550			(183-239)259 (282-330)361 (403-464)474
	(132-174)	(188–215) (243–287) (334–401)		(168–240)	(210-234) (250-288) (346-393)			(172–197) (251–280) (306–371)
	110(120–174)	155(178–195) 200(228–280) 159(268–350)		160(160-220)	180(195–220) 200(235–267) 228(280–344)			127(168-179) 159(211-228) 191(252-300)
(B)	0 11 0 0	$\frac{1}{21}$	ing)	0000	0 7 12 12	ing)	00000	2 1 2 2 1 0
(45 of 64 reporting)	10 1 13	24 11 49	(50 of 135 reporting)	6000	4 £ 8 2 1 2 4	(15 of 35 reporting)	0000	10
of 64 r	- 62 63 69	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 9 \\ 294 \\ \hline 403 \end{array}$	of 135	0 11 19 8	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 3\\ 274\\ 425 \end{array}$	of 35	0 1 7 7 13	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 10 \\ 146 \\ \hline 314 \\ \end{array}$
(45 (31 31	6 161 118 295 580	(20	31 2 39	246 190 350 813	(15	19 2 2 2 5	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 61 \\ 152 \\ \hline 158 \\ \hline 372 \\ \end{array}$
Group IV	0 0	1 10 19	Group V	0000 0	0 0 rs 4 g	Group VI	0000	0 11 8 11 0
	9 120 122	23 111 48 48	ENTS.	1000	23 6 443 6	ENTS.	00000	0 9 4 1 11
RTME	1 8 8 8 8 9	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 11 \\ 110 \\ 273 \\ 395 \end{array}$	ARTM	0 1 1 9 8	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 3 \\ 136 \\ 262 \\ 401 \end{array}$	ARTM	0 0 7 7 12	0 16 151 155 322
DEP	32 3 2 5 2	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 160 \\ 131 \\ 273 \\ 570 \end{array}$	G DEP	8 32 41 6 1 1 2 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1	35 224 183 337 779	G DEP	E 2 7 19 19	1 66 158 156 381
DOCTORATE GRANTING DEPARTMENTS.	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	DOCTORATE GRANTING DEPARTMENTS.	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	DOCTORATE GRANTING DEPARTMENTS. (Canadian Departments)	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor

		ç	7	Maximum		(154-194)263 (198-233)303 (236-281)482 (250-349)449	(156-209)256 (202-240)355 (251-300)489 (314-385)476		(141-176)256 (170-222)300 (200-255)330 (230-320)413	(175-215)352 (204-268)416 (250-333)576
		19811982	001-1001	Median		(147–183) (187–223) (218–279) (250–349)	(156~209) (191-224) (236~271) (286~340)		(140-170) (166-211) (200-249) (230-309)	(171–202) (201–255) (240–316)
C L	SALARIES	(50000000000000000000000000000000000000		Minimom		105(132-180) 122(177-219) 161(210-274) 214(249-349)	154(156-204) 150(181-210) 161(212-247) 168(254-306)		100(136-165) 115(160-205) 140(199-240) 181(227-303)	143(165-195) 152(200-240) 143(231-297)
4 I V O	SALANIES Lob for spead and distributes of del			Maximum	artments)	(140-190)232 (182-216)283 (218-263)420 (235-338)384	(147-197)216 (184-219)308 (232-277)425 (287-345)436	oartments)	(125-160)250 (152-205)300 (180-235)320 (215-283)380	(160-199)300 (191-240)379 (226-307)452
		1980-1981		Median	Canadian Dep	(137-170) (173-208) (211-257) (235-338)	(147–180) (176–207) (220–248) (265–318)	Canadian De _l	(123–152) (150–197) (180–228) (215–283)	(155–186) (187–234) (222–291)
		-		Minimum	(151 of 355 reporting including 7 of 20 Canadian Departments)	89(130-162) 122(167-205) 148(200-251) 206(235-330)	130(145-168) 139(165-197) 148(197-228) 159(240-287)	(407 of 1066 reporting including 5 of 31 Canadian Departments)	85(120-150) 115(149-190) 138(180-220) 169(214-281)	132(154-180) 142(184-223) 143(212-274)
		EN	With	Tenure	rting i	15 33 20 70	1 7 51 47	rting	9 25 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	1982	WOMEN		Total	55 repo	$\frac{116}{46}$	8 72 60 52 192	66 repo	$\begin{array}{c} 118 \\ 64 \\ 29 \\ \hline 218 \end{array}$	5 90 63 37 195
≽	1981-1982	ΤΊ	wiik	Tenure	11 of 35	33 170 39 39	2 85 675 752 1514	7 of 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 149 \\ 207 \\ \hline 944 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 61 \\ 452 \\ 458 \\ \hline 972 \end{array}$
SIZE OF FACULTY		FACULTY		Total	(15	$ \begin{array}{c} 232 \\ 191 \\ 171 \\ \hline 39 \\ \hline 633 \\ \end{array} $	28 458 736 762 1984	(40,	252 252 71 800	14 475 556 587 1532
E OF		WOMEN	×i¥	Tenure	TS.	15 36 17 73	0 8 50 42 100	TMENTS.	$\frac{10}{34}$	0 7 88 88
SIZ	-1981	Ŏ.		lota	RTMENTS	126 48 18 197	6 66 54 42 168	ARTM	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \\ 63 \\ 27 \\ \hline 202 \end{array}$	2 82 59 37 180
	1980-1	FACULTY	Ϋ́	lotal lenure	DEPAI	$\begin{array}{c} 33 \\ 167 \\ 174 \\ \hline 42 \\ \hline 416 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 98 \\ 689 \\ 696 \\ \hline 1484 \end{array}$	IG DEP	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 150 \\ 207 \\ \hline 67 \\ \hline 447 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 61 \\ 459 \\ \hline 952 \\ \end{array}$
		FACI	,	TOTO	ANTING	243 192 175 42 652	$\begin{array}{c} 33 \\ 449 \\ 747 \\ \hline 705 \\ \hline 1934 \end{array}$	RANTII	E 220 251 219 760	14 462 545 452 1473
					MASTER DEGREE GRANTING DEPART	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	BACHELOR DEGREE GRANTING DEPAI	WITHOUT DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	WITH DOCTORATE Instructor/Lecturer Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor

Report on the 1981 Survey of New Doctorates

by Donald C. Rung

This report concerns new doctorates in the mathematical sciences. It includes the employment status of recipients of 1980-1981 doctorates in the mathematical sciences, and a breakdown according to their sex, minority group, and citizenship. In addition, trends in the number of doctoral degrees in the mathematical sciences are reported for each group of departments as defined by the 1969 American Council on Education survey (described on the first page of this report of the 1981 Survey).

For the first time in several years the number of new doctorates reported (905) is greater than that of the previous year's figure (858). It should be noted that part of the increase is the result of efforts to increase the response rate in the area of operations research and management science. It is clear is that the demand is now somewhat in excess of the supply. There were only 32 doctorates still seeking employment (the lowest number within recent memory) and, if past experience holds, most will find employment this year. Based upon

these reports over the last three years and the increased demand for doctorates reported in the Employment Register the author believes that an increase in the number of new doctorates to a level of 950 per year is necessary to meet the demand especially in the more applicable areas.

The percentage of new doctorates who are women increased sharply from 12.7% in 1979-1980 to 16.4% in 1980-1981. In absolute numbers there were 148 women who received doctorates in 1981 as compared to 108 in 1980. It is interesting to note that the percentage still seeking employment was the same (4%) for both men and women. This percentage is the lowest in recent years and also indicates that employment opportunities continue to be good. (A second report on the employment status of the 1980-1981 doctorates is planned for the February or April 1982 issue of the Notices.)

The number of new doctorates who have left the U.S. or Canada and have not been reported to have

TABLE 1: 1980-1981 Employment Status of New Doctorates in the Mathematical Sciences

PURE MATHEMATICS												
The ot Emplose Selence Computer Selence Computer Selence Research Mathematics Selence Computer Selence Computer Selence Computer Selence Computer Selence Research Mathematics Selence Computer Computer Computer Computer Selence Computer C												
Type of Employer	Algebra d	Analysis and Analysis and Analysis	Geomei Tobal	2000	Proh	Statist	Computer Science	$R_{esearch}^{Operations}$	Applied Mather	Mathematics Education	Other	Total
Group I Group II Group III Group IV Group V	14 8 7	17 9 6	16 16 8	6 4 1	1 1 1 2	1 3 4 28 4	1 4 25		4 3 4	1	2 2 6 1	61 47 42 31
Masters Bachelors Two-year College or High School	12 24	22 17 2	10 10	3	2	12 7	3 2	8 2	7 6 5	1 1	1 5 2 3	46 78 69
Other Academic Depts.	2	2	1		2	33	7	14	11	1	8	81
Research Institutes Government Business and	1 1	3 3	5 1		1	5 8	1	2 2	7 5		1 2	25 23
Industry Canada, Academic	6 1	13 3	7	2	6	43	26	17	28	1	6	155
Canada, Nonacademic Foreign, Academic Foreign, Nonacademic	1 17	3 1 8 9	2 8 4		4	6 1 17	6 2 5	2	1 8	1	2	24 10 71
Not seeking employ. Not yet employed	5	2	3	1	1	9	2	11 2 2	8 5	1	3	49 4 32
Unknown	3 106	123	5 96	20	1 22	208	8 92	1 64	7	10	49	904
1												-

accepted academic positions nearly doubled from 29 in 1979-1980 to 49 in 1980-1981. The number of doctorates in this category exceeds both the number who have taken positions in Group II departments and the number who have taken positions in Group III departments.

It should be noted that the number of new doctorates reported as conferred by Group V departments which include computer science is considerably less than the actual number. It may be that the numbers reported to the AMS represent less than one-half of the total number. It is estimated that in 1979-1980 there were about 250 doctorates in the computer sciences while our figure in the October 1979 Notices was 110.

Employment Status of New Doctorates, 1980-1981. Table 1 shows the employment status, by type of employer and field of degree, of 905 recipients of doctoral degrees conferred by mathematical sciences departments in the U.S. and Canada between July 1, 1980 and June 30, 1981. These 905 individuals are listed, with their thesis titles, later in this report.

In rows 1 through 5, the recipients are counted who accepted appointments in U.S. doctorate-granting mathematical sciences departments (Groups I-V). In the next two rows, the figures represent those accepting appointments in U.S. mathematical sciences departments granting masters and bachelors degrees only. The information was obtained both from the departments granting the degrees and from questionnaires subsequently completed by about 42% of the recipients themselves.

Among those 1980-1981 new doctorates employed in the U.S. about 56% took positions in university or college mathematical sciences departments. About 27% took positions in government, business, and industry, while the remaining 17% are in two-year colleges, high schools, other academic departments, or research institutes. These figures are similar to those reported last year.

Table 1 shows as "not yet employed" about 4% of the 1980-1981 new doctorates (this excludes those whose employment status is unknown, and those now in Canada or other foreign countries). The data in Table 1 were in many instances obtained early in the summer of 1981 and do not reflect subsequent hiring during the summer; an update of Table 1 is planned for the February or April 1982 Notices. A similar update last year revealed that nearly all new 1979-1980 doctorates not yet employed by early summer subsequently found positions by Fall 1980. (See the Notices, October 1980, page 608, and February 1981, page 171.) Only eight individuals included in Table 1 were reported as having taken part-time employment.

Sex, Race, and Citizenship of New Doctorates, 1980-1981. Table 2 below represents a breakdown according to sex, racial/ethnic group, and citizenship of these 905 new doctorates. The information summarized in Table 2 was obtained from department heads and in some cases from recipients themselves.

Table 2 shows that 16.4% of the 1980-1981 doctorates are women. This is an increase from the 12.7 percentage

TABLE 2: Sex, Race, and Citizenship of New Doctorates

July 1, 1980-June 30, 1981

U.S. DEGREES	MEN						WOMEN				
		CITIZE	NSHIP	NT-4	Total	CITIZENSHIP Not Total					
RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP	U.S.	Canada	Other	Not Known	Men	U.S.	Canada	Other	Known		
Asian, Pacific Islander Black American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	18 6 1		86 9	4	108 15 1	10 2 2		16		26 2 2	134 17 3
Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican	1		5		6	1		2		3	9
None of those above Unknown	412 26	6	128 4	1 3	547 33	81 6	1	16	1	99 6	646 39
Total Number	465	6	232	8	711	102	1	34	1	138	848

CANADIAN DEGREES MEN						WOMEN					TOTAL	
		CITIZENSHIP Not Total										
RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP	U,S,	Canada	Other	Known	Men	U.S.	Canada	Other	Known	Women	 	
Asian, Pacific Islander Black American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican		2	7 1		9 1 1			1		1	10 1	
None of those above Unknown		20 4	10 1	-	30 5	1	5 1	1	1	7 2	37 7	
Total Number		26	20		46	1	6	2	1	10	56	

reported a year ago. Table 2 shows forty-one new doctorates who are both U.S. citizens and members of a minority group, an increase of six from last year; as in previous years this represents only a small percentage of the total.

Analysis of the 1980-1981 employment forms for the new U.S. doctorates indicates that 12% of those employed by Groups I, II, and III departments are women, as compared to 8% last year. Among new doctorates employed by bachelors and masters degree-granting departments 29% are women, while among those employed by government, business, and industry 15% are women.

Trends in the Number of New Doctorates. Table 3 gives the number of doctorates granted during 1978-1979, 1979-1980, and 1980-1981 by those departments in Groups I-VI, which reported in all three years. The number of such departments is indicated in parentheses.

Table 3 shows that the percentage of doctorates from Groups I and II has decreased from 44% in 1980 to 39% in 1981. It is interesting to note that the total number of doctorates reported from Groups III and IV now exceeds those reported from Groups I and II.

TABLE 3: Number of New Mathematical Sciences Doctorates Reported

	78-79	79-80	80-81
Group I (24 depts.)	214	227	192
Group II (34 depts.)	130	118	108
Group III (74 depts.)	132	<u>135</u>	160
Subtotal	476	480	460
Group IV (39 depts.)	133	104	146
Group V (29 depts.)	116	116	115
Group VI (30 depts.)	<u>59</u>	<u>_54</u>	_51
Subtotal	<u>308</u>	274	<u>312</u>
TOTAL	784	754	772

Salary Survey for New Recipients of Doctorates

The figures for 1981 in this article were compiled from questionnaires sent to individuals who received a doctorate in the mathematical sciences during the 1980-1981 academic year from universities in the United States and Canada. This year no attempt was made to obtain information from individuals who were reported to have left the U.S. or Canada.

Questionnaires requesting information on salaries and professional experience were distributed to 780 recipients of degrees using addresses provided by the departments which granted the degrees. Of these, 7 were returned by the postal service as undeliverable and could not be forwarded. There were 381 individuals who returned forms between late June and early September. The tables below are based on the responses from 354 of these individuals (291 men and 63 women). Data from 27 responses were not used in the compilation of the tables below; forms with insufficient data, or from individuals who had indicated they had parttime employment, were not yet employed, or were not seeking employment were considered unusable.

Readers should be warned that the data in this report are obtained from a self-selected sample and inferences from them may not be representative of the population. More comprehensive information on the number, the sex-minority group status-citizenship, and the employment status of the recipients of new doctorates granted last year in the mathematical sciences in the U.S. and Canada may be found in the previous article of this report on the 1981 Survey.

Key to Tables. Salaries are listed in hundreds of dollars. Years listed refer to the academic year ending in the listed year. M and F are Male and Female respectively. One year experience means that the persons had experience limited to one year or less in the same position or a position similar to the one reported; some persons receiving a doctorate had been employed in their present position for several years. (X+Y) means there are X men and Y women in the 1981 sample. Quartile figures are given only in cases where the number of responses is large enough to make them meaningful.

Twelve-Month Salaries

3.5---

Nine-Month Salaries

1970

1975

Ω Modian O

<u>Year</u>	Min.	\underline{Q}_1	Median	\mathfrak{L}^3	Max.	<u>Year</u>	Min.	Median	Max.	Year	Min.	Median	Max.
TEACE	HING OF	R TEACH (159 +	ING AND 32)	RESE	ARCH			R TEACHII CH (33 + 1		GOVEI	RNMEN	T (16 + 3)	
1977	72	130	140	150	328	1977	111	170	260	1977	105	187	000
1978	92	135	145	159	211	1978	101	185	290		170	220	330
1979	100	145	157	170	234	1979	120	195	240	1978 1979	180	243	320
1980	105	155	171	185	250	1980	143	195					357
1981	130	175	190	210	320	1981	156	203	350 400	1980	156 220	244	501
1977M		130	140	150	328	1977M				1981		290	460
1977F	72	120	135					170	260	1977M	105	192	330
1978M	100	135	145	148	$\frac{170}{211}$	1977F	125	-	182	1977F	115	182	204
1978F	92	131	145	151	195	1978M		180	290	1978M		220	320
1979M		145	158	170	234	1978F	187	195	223	1978F	170	200	250
1979F	115					1979M		188	240	1979M	180	254	357
1980M	120	145	152	171	200	1979F	210	233	240	1979F	190	231	256
1980F		155	171	185	250	1980M		190	350	1980M	156	230	501
1981M	105	151	164	198	210	1980F	147	200	220	1980F	205	247	280
1981Ki	130	175	190	210	320	1981M		200	400	1981M	220	294	400
	146	177	195	216	300	1981F	165	213	290	1981F	252	269	460
100134		rience (13		200				rience (27				rience (10	
1981M 1981F	135	175	190	209	320	1981M		200	290	1981M		250	305
13011	146	174	191	210	285	1981F	165	199	280	1981F	252		269
300				ı								l.	(500)
200	<u> </u>	1			-	No Data	+		/	+			
	I												

1965

1980

1960

1965

1975

Nine-Month Salaries

Twelve-Month Salaries

Year	Min.	\underline{Q}_1	Median	<u>Q</u> ,	Max.	Year	Min.	Median	Max.	Year	Min.	Median	Max.
		-		U			_			BUSIN	ESS AN	D INDUST	
RESEA	RCH (2	+ 1)				RESE	ARCH (17 + 3)			(64 +		
1977	80		86		160	1977	100	156	250	1977	100	210	380
1978	120		-		125	1978	100	185	248	1978	145	240	387
1979	110		132		160	1979	100	174	271	1979	140	254	380
1980	125		137		180	1980	120	180	321	1980	190	284	400
1981	143		-		145	1981	140	200	280	1981	195	308	500
1977M	80		-		160	1977M		139	210	1977M	100	216	380
1977F			86		_	1977F	190	222	250	1977F	130	195	220
1978 M	120		_		125	1978M		187	248	1978M	145	246	387
1978F			-		-	1978F	_	180	_	1978F	180	210	251
1979M	110		132		160	1979M	100	174	271	1979M	140	251	380
1979F	~					1979F	_	_		1979F	200	255	350
1980M	125		137		180	1980M	120	180	321	1980M	190	284	400
1980F					-	1980F	178	200	264	1980F	218	283	345
1981M	143		-		145	1981M	140	200	280	1981M	195	319	500
1981F			145			1981F	150	168	200	1981F	226	290	358
One year	r experi	ence (2	+ 1)			One ye	ar expe	rience (16	+ 3)			ience (44	
1981M	143		-		145	1981M	140	200	280	1981 M	195	304	390
1981F			145		-	1981F	150	168	200	1981F	226	290	358
400													
300													4
100						1			4	ļ			
100						+	1		,	†		1	

Graphs. For each category and year, the median salary is denoted by a horizontal bar, a vertical bar extends to the extremes. The connected line segments relate the 1965 starting salary and its dollar value for each year. Thus, if a slope of the actual starting salaries is less than that of the corresponding segment, starting salaries did not keep up with inflation. Note

Graph omitted because

that starting salaries for all categories fall significantly behind the cost of living in 1975 as compared to 1970. In most cases, though, the *rate* of increase from 1970 to 1975 keeps up with inflation. Increases of starting salaries in the late seventies, however, do not make up for the loss in the early seventies.

1960

1965

1970 1975 1980

1975

1980

Two Decades of Academic Salaries in Mathematics, 1960-1980

by Donald C. Rung

Since 1957 the Society has published surveys of salaries of faculty members in mathematics, so that the mathematical community may assess general salary levels. It has become apparent during the last several years that the salaries of mathematicians in academic positions have declined.

In an attempt to understand salary levels in mathematics over the last two decades the author made a study, published in the October 1979 Notices, which compared various salary levels in mathematics for the years 1960, 1970, and 1978. As mentioned in that article the 1980 salary levels would be of particular interest insofar as they would signal salary

levels to be expected during the 80s. The present article updates that survey by adding the 1980 salary figures to the two tables presented in the 1979 article. Unfortunately the prediction made in that article has become a reality. Except in two instances, salaries in current dollars are at or below 1978 levels, which themselves were considerably below comparable 1970 figures. Thus salaries continue to erode toward 1960 levels. Academic salaries in mathematics enter the 80s accompanied by a persistent decline in constant dollars from salary levels existing in 1970.

Tables I and II support these conclusions. Table I compares salaries of new Ph.D.'s in the years 1960,

1970, 1978, and 1980, and Table II compares salaries for the various professorial ranks in these same four years. Salaries are given in terms of 1960 dollars, with the salaries in current dollars given in parentheses for the year in question. These current dollar salary figures were taken from the AMS Salary Surveys for the years 1960, 1970, 1978, and 1980 and were converted to 1960 dollars using the implicit price deflator index prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce and often used by educational planners. It is a somewhat more conservative index than, say, the Consumer Price Index. The index stood at 68.7 in 1960, 91.4 in 1970, 150 in 1978, and 177.4 in 1980. Using this index, the 1970 dollar is multiplied by 0.75, the 1978 dollar multiplied by 0.46, and the 1980 dollar by .39 (to equal the 1960 dollar).

TABLE I: Salary for New Recipients of the Doctorate

in 1960 dollars (current dollars in parentheses)

Position	1960	1970	1978	1980
Teaching	\$ 6,500	\$ 8,300 (11,000)	\$ 6,700 (14,500)	\$ 6,700 (17,100)
Research	6,600	8,300 (10,500)	6,700 (14,500)	5,300 (13,700)

TABLE II: Faculty Salaries

in 1960 dollars (current dollars in parentheses)

III 1900 donais (carrons donais in partition)						
1960	1970	1978	1980			
7,300	\$ 8,700	\$ 7,400	\$ 7,700			
	(11,600)	(16,000)	(19,800)			
8,600			9,700			
			(25,000)			
11,700			14,700			
	(22,500)	(31,700)	(37,800)			
7,500	9,100	7,600	7,500			
	(12,200)		(19,300)			
8,300			9,500			
			(24,500)			
10,900			13,100			
	(21,500)	(29,200)	(33,700)			
	9,100	7,500	7,300			
	(12,200)		(18,700)			
	11,300		9,300			
			(23,900)			
			12,500			
	(20,300)	(27,400)	(32,000)			
	1960 7,300 8,600 11,700 7,500 8,300	1960 1970 7,300 \$ 8,700 (11,600) 8,600 10,900 (14,500) 11,700 17,700 (22,500) 7,500 9,100 (12,200) 8,300 11,300 (15,100) 10,900 16,100 (21,500) 9,100 (12,200)	1960 1970 1978 7,300 \$8,700 \$7,400 (11,600) 8,600 10,900 9,700 (22,500) (31,700) 7,500 9,100 7,600 (12,200) (16,600) 8,300 11,300 9,600 (15,100) (29,200) 9,100 (21,500) (20,900) 10,900 16,100 13,400 (21,500) (29,200) 9,100 7,500 (12,200) (16,300) 11,300 9,500 (15,100) (20,700) 15,200 12,600			

The index is given in Table III. It has been revised recently by the government and the most recent index is given in this article. It differs from the index given in the 1979 article for the years 1973-1978. Thus, in both Tables I and II the 1978 salaries have been adjusted to 1960 dollars using the more recent index resulting in slightly higher 1960 dollars than those reported in 1979.

A further word of explanation on the tables: the figures used to compare salaries in Table I for new recipients of the doctorate were obtained from the Society's Annual Survey, reported in the October Notices for the years 1960, 1970, 1978, and 1980, respectively. A slightly different technique was used to arrive at the professorial salaries given in Table II. The Society has conducted its Annual Survey since 1957. The salaries for each of the years given in Table II were computed using the salary for that year as reported in the succeeding year's Survey. Thus, the 1960 numbers are from the Survey as reported in the October 1961 Notices; the 1970 figures are from the October 1971 Notices; the 1978 figures are from the October 1979 Notices, and the 1980 figures are from this issue of the Notices. To arrive at a representative salary for each rank, the median salaries for the 25th and 75th percentiles were averaged. The classification of departments of universities and colleges in various groups for the purpose of reporting salaries has changed between 1961 and 1970. However, there are enough similarities in the groupings to retain the comparisons in the salaries of Group I and Group II departments. Comparisons of the salaries in Group III have been given only for 1970, 1978, and 1980. (See the first page of this report of the 1981 Survey for definitions of the groups.) For the other categories of departments in the Annual AMS Survey, it is a simple matter to produce comparative figures similar to the ones presented here by using the implicit price deflator index given in Table

This article presents no solution to the salary dilemma. We must continue to attract those talented in mathematics, but we face strong competition from related fields where salaries are considerably more attractive. Yet mathematics remains the single discipline able to offer the proper foundations for work in science and so its vitality is of primary importance.

TABLE III: Implicit Price Deflator

prepared by
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

	-		
37	Index	Year	Index Value
Year	Value	Tear	value
1956	62.9	1969	86.7
1957	65.0	1970	91.4
1958	66.1	1971	96.0
1959	67.5	1972	100.0
1960	68.7	1973	105.7
1961	69.3	1974	114.9
1962	70.6	1975	125.6
1963	71.6	1976	132.1
1964	72.7	1977	139.8
1965	74.3	1978	150.0
1966	76.8	1979	162.8
1967	79.0	1980	177.4
1968	82.6		