

## American Economic Association Universal Academic Questionnaire Summary Statistics

The Association occasionally is asked for information from the Universal Academic Questionnaire (UAQ), an annual survey of US economics departments. Each *Papers & Proceedings* includes a few tables assembled from the latest UAQ responses. The survey goes to each institution, addressed to the chair of the Department of Economics. Responses apply only to that department. Economists employed in other academic units are not included in the survey. We try to maintain the confidentiality of responses

from individual institutions. The accuracy and scope of these tables depend on the cooperation of departments in completing the UAQ. Table A (at the end of this report) contains data from the Survey of Earned Doctorates 1960–2012 that we include among these tables every few years. It shows long-term trends in demographic characteristics of new PhD economists.

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TABLE 1A—NOMINAL 2013–2014 ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES OF TENURED OR TENURE-TRACK ACADEMIC ECONOMISTS

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor
<i>Panel A. Mean of institutional means<sup>a</sup></i>			
PhD institutions	\$167,964 (86) [\$46,626]	\$124,264 (85) [\$34,159]	\$108,573 (84) [\$15,196]
MA institutions	\$114,360 (31) [\$22,700]	\$93,527 (30) [\$19,726]	\$85,709 (30) [\$11,977]
BA institutions	\$108,399 (133) [\$26,582]	\$86,722 (97) [\$15,366]	\$79,070 (104) [\$14,213]
<i>Panel B. Median of institutional means</i>			
PhD institutions	\$160,076	\$112,675	\$108,000
MA institutions	\$109,675	\$ 91,188	\$ 83,516
BA institutions	\$105,000	\$ 85,992	\$ 80,000

*Notes:* <sup>a</sup>Institution category based on highest degree awarded in economics. Number of reporting institutions are in parentheses; standard deviations are in brackets. Includes salaries of faculty on leave; excludes visiting faculty. Calendar-year salaries converted to academic year by multiplying by 0.818.

TABLE 1B—NOMINAL 2013–2014 ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES OF TENURED OR TENURE-TRACK FULL, ASSOCIATE, AND ASSISTANT PROFESSORS OF ECONOMICS AT PHD-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES, BY 1995 NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL “TIERS”

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor
Tiers 1 & 2 (ranks 1–15)	\$255,100 (10) [\$28,634]	\$187,810 (8) [\$33,948]	\$132,059 (10) [\$10,266]
Tier 3 (ranks 16–30)	\$202,362 (8) [\$35,866]	\$146,699 (8) [\$30,120]	\$120,866 (8) [\$7,519]
Tier 4 (ranks 31–48)	\$182,190 (11) [\$31,323]	\$141,214 (12) [\$27,279]	\$114,298 (12) [\$6,698]
Tier 5 (ranks 49+)	\$145,712 (55) [\$27,048]	\$109,031 (55) [\$19,897]	\$101,104 (53) [\$11,780]

*Notes:* Numbers of reporting institutions in parentheses; standard deviations in brackets. Includes salaries of faculty on leave; excludes visiting faculty. Calendar-year salaries converted to academic year by multiplying by 0.818.

TABLE 2—NOMINAL ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES OF TENURED OR TENURE-TRACK ACADEMIC ECONOMISTS  
OVER THREE YEARS FOR A MATCHED SAMPLE  
(Percentage change from prior year in parentheses)

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor
<i>PhD institutions</i>			
Institutions	65	58	63
2013–2014	\$170,291 (3.9) [\$46,596]	\$124,830 (3.7) [\$33,042]	\$109,668 (3.0) [\$15,828]
2012–2013	\$163,869 (1.6) [\$43,346]	\$120,367 (3.7) [\$30,180]	\$106,512 (3.4) [\$13,947]
2011–2012	\$161,267 [\$42,281]	\$116,058 [\$28,927]	\$103,015 [\$13,961]
<i>BA institutions</i>			
Institutions	57	38	34
2013–2014	\$110,185 (4.3) [\$28,883]	\$87,291 (3.4) [\$13,737]	\$80,272 (1.6) [\$12,176]
2012–2013	\$105,655 (0.7) [\$26,087]	\$84,439 (1.7) [\$13,039]	\$79,040 (3.0) [\$12,184]
2011–2012	\$104,905 [\$26,248]	\$83,058 [\$12,489]	\$76,697 [\$10,962]

*Notes:* Salaries are means of institutional means; not all institutions report at each rank every year. Individual faculty move among ranks from year to year. Includes salaries of faculty on leave; excludes visiting faculty. Calendar-year salaries converted to academic year by multiplying by 0.818. Standard deviations are in brackets. Growth rates are in parentheses.

TABLE 3—EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS FOR NEW ASSISTANT PROFESSORS HOLDING PhD, 2013–2014  
(Means of reporting institutions: Number reporting in parentheses)

	Salary	Additional compensation <sup>a</sup>	Teaching load (courses per year) <sup>b</sup>
PhD institutions	\$115,240 (56) [\$18,860]	\$36,923 (30) [\$22,097]	3.2 (49) [0.9]
MA institutions	\$86,829 (12) [\$6,489]	\$15,132 (8) [\$14,073]	4.2 (11) [0.8]
BA institutions	\$76,825 (45) [\$17,219]	\$13,741 (17) [\$16,425]	5.6 (55) [1.4]

*Notes:* Some institutions hired more than one new assistant professor; thus, means cover more people than institutions but are not weighted by number of new hires. Standard deviations are in brackets.

<sup>a</sup>Includes guaranteed summer compensation (over all years) and other compensation of cash value to employees, such as a signing bonus. Does not include fringe benefits, moving expenses, or computer that remains the property of the institution. Mean computed over only institutions reporting additional compensation.

<sup>b</sup>Mean computed over only institutions reporting teaching load.

TABLE 4—DISTRIBUTIONS OF FACULTY, 2013–2014

	Number of sample institutions	Tenured or tenure track				Full-time non-tenure track	Part-time	
		Full professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Other		Tenured or tenure track	Non-tenure track
<i>Rank</i>								
PhD institutions	108	1,349	522	656.51	46	304	83.915	236.15
percent at rank		42.2	16.3	20.5	1.4	9.5	2.6	7.4
MA institutions	37	200	161	130	18	72	37	110
percent at rank		27.5	22.1	17.9	2.5	9.9	5.1	15.1
BA institutions	198	707	423	433	43	177	187	268
percent at rank		31.6	18.9	19.3	1.9	7.9	8.4	12.0
<i>Sex (percent female)</i>								
PhD institutions	108	11.3	22.4	28.0	32.6	38.2	19.1	30.1
MA institutions	37	19.5	26.7	33.1	38.9	43.1	27.0	30.0
BA institutions	198	18.8	34.3	36.0	34.9	31.1	31.0	29.1
<i>Black or Hispanic (percent)<sup>a</sup></i>								
PhD institutions	108	3.3	7.1	8.5	0.0	5.9	3.6	4.2
MA institutions	37	2.5	3.7	2.3	0.0	1.4	12.2	11.8
BA institutions	198	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	2.4	4.9
<i>Asian (percent)<sup>a</sup></i>								
PhD institutions	108	8.2	15.9	18.4	13.0	9.2	4.8	7.2
MA institutions	37	9.0	14.9	26.2	0.0	8.3	4.1	10.0
BA institutions	198	7.4	14.7	17.1	7.0	7.9	7.0	4.1

Notes: Includes faculty on leave during 2013–2014 but excludes visiting appointments. Person who is full-time at the institution but only part-time in economics department is considered full-time.

<sup>a</sup>Nonresponses to ethnic diversity question cannot be distinguished from blanks that represent zeros; thus, all blanks were treated as zeros. This convention may understate ethnic representation. Ethnic representation includes only US citizens and permanent residents.

TABLE 5—GRADUATE PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS, 2013–2014

	Applications	Offers of admission	Acceptances	New students enrolled
<i>PhD students (N = 77)</i>				
Number	22,805	3,486	1,200	1,118
Percent female	31.8	31.7	30.5	31.0
Percent change from 2012–2013	-7.0	-7.5	-8.4	-9.4
<i>MA students at PhD-granting institutions (N = 31)</i>				
Number	5,560	2,604	1,032	963
Percent female	46.8	47.8	44.2	43.9
Percent change from 2012–2013	-4.9	-3.4	-2.9	-3.2
<i>MA students at MA (only)-granting institutions (N = 19)</i>				
Number	802	518	255	233
Percent female	38.8	38.0	32.6	31.8
Percent change from 2012–2013	-8.8	-6.2	-2.7	-4.1

Note: Data reported only for institutions reporting all columns for last two years; no double-counting between Master’s and PhD students.

TABLE 6—DEGREES AWARDED JULY 1, 2012–JUNE 30, 2013

	104 PhD institutions		37 MA institutions		210 BA institutions		All 351 institutions	
	Total	% female	Total	% female	Total	% female	Total	% female
BA	16,286	30.7	2,051	29.4	6,355	32.4	24,692	31.0
MA	1,730	38.2	409	35.4			2,139	37.7
PhD	959	33.8					959	33.8

Note: Percent female based on only those institutions reporting sex breakdown.

TABLE A—PROFILE OF DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS IN ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS: 1960–2012

Characteristic	1960–1964	1965–1969	1970–1974	1975–1979	1980–1984	1985–1989	1990–1994	1995–1999	2000–2004	2005–2009	2010–2012
<i>All doctorate recipients (number)<sup>a</sup></i>	2,160	3,333	4,359	4,219	3,959	4,240	4,526	4,944	4,674	5,303	3,390
<b>Sex (%)</b>											
Male	95.8	95.1	93.2	89.4	85.8	81.9	77.6	74.5	71.7	67.8	66.4
Female	4.2	4.9	6.8	10.6	14.2	18.1	21.8	24.7	28.1	32.1	33.5
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Citizenship (%)</b>											
US citizen or permanent resident	79.9	78.4	79.0	74.4	69.1	58.8	51.4	51.7	41.9	34.9	40.4
Temporary visa holder	17.7	19.1	19.5	23.5	27.3	34.5	45.9	43.8	53.3	59.7	53.7
Unknown	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.1	3.7	6.7	2.7	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.9
<b>Race and ethnicity (US citizens or permanent residents) (%)<sup>b</sup></b>											
American Indian or Alaska Native	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	D	D	D	0.3	D
Asian <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	4.1	6.7	7.4	10.2	16.4	12.1	14.0	14.2
Black	NA	NA	NA	1.8	3.1	2.9	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.6
Hispanic <sup>d</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.9	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.7	4.7	6.1
White	NA	NA	NA	86.2	83.7	84.4	80.4	73.4	77.9	73.4	72.2
Two or more races	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	1.6	1.8
Other or unknown <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	6.8	4.1	2.8	D	D	D	2.1	D
Age at doctorate (median years)	32.5	31.3	30.2	30.6	31.2	31.8	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.3	31.3
Bachelor's in same field as doctorate (%) <sup>f</sup>	49.9	52.3	57.8	61.8	62.3	61.8	60.5	56.1	56.0	57.6	58.3
<b>Definite employment (%)<sup>g</sup></b>											
Academe	64.1	67.0	73.3	66.1	65.8	66.4	63.8	54.6	55.1	59.0	59.0
Government	9.4	8.9	12.9	17.9	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.8	14.6	15.2
Industry or business <sup>h</sup>	6.4	5.4	6.3	9.4	10.9	9.0	9.6	18.7	18.9	17.1	15.5
Not-for-profit organization	4.4	3.6	4.5	3.5	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.3
Other or unknown <sup>i</sup>	15.7	15.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	5.7	7.0	6.5	4.7	4.9	5.0

(continued)

TABLE A—PROFILE OF DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS IN ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS: 1960–2012 (continued)

Characteristic	1960–1964	1965–1969	1970–1974	1975–1979	1980–1984	1985–1989	1990–1994	1995–1999	2000–2004	2005–2009	2010–2012
<i>Primary work activity (%)<sup>j</sup></i>											
R&D	32.8	27.7	27.2	33.7	38.3	44.9	51.6	50.4	55.1	59.9	63.6
Teaching	53.3	62.7	65.6	57.5	49.7	44.7	35.9	30.9	26.6	26.5	24.9
Management or administration	4.2	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.9
Professional services	2.6	1.2	2.5	2.8	4.1	4.2	5.2	10.3	10.9	7.8	6.6
Other	7.0	5.3	1.7	2.4	4.1	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.6	1.6	1.1

Notes: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100. D = suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information. NA = not applicable; data not collected during this period; prior to 2001, respondents were instructed to indicate only one race.

- <sup>a</sup>Includes respondents who did not report sex.
- <sup>b</sup>Race and ethnicity were first included on the 1973 questionnaire.
- <sup>c</sup>Excludes Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders who are not Hispanic.
- <sup>d</sup>Includes persons reporting Hispanic ethnicity, whether singly or in combination with one or more races.
- <sup>e</sup>Includes doctorate recipients who are not Hispanic and did not indicate race, doctorate recipients with unknown race and ethnicity, and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders who are not Hispanic.
- <sup>f</sup>A bachelor's degree is counted as "in same field as doctorate" if fields of study of doctorate recipient's bachelor's degree and doctorate degree are both in same major field category of National Science Foundation's field of study taxonomy. See Doctorate Recipients from US Universities: 2012 (available at <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/sed/2012/>), appendix A, table A-6, for listing of major fields and their constituent subfields.
- <sup>g</sup>Percentages based on number of doctorate recipients reporting definite postgraduation plans for employment (does not include plans for postdoctoral training or study).
- <sup>h</sup>Includes doctorate recipients who indicated self-employment.
- <sup>i</sup>"Other" is mainly composed of elementary and secondary schools.
- <sup>j</sup>Percentages based on number of doctorate recipients reporting definite postgraduation plans for employment and primary work activity.

Source: NSF/NIH/USED/NEH/USDA/NASA 2012 Survey of Earned Doctorates, conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. The information reported in the table was kindly provided by Briana Groenhout of the National Opinion Research Center.

**This article has been cited by:**

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