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1990 Annual AMS-MAA Survey

(First Report)

Report on the 1990 Survey of New Doctorates, *Donald E. McClure*
Salary Survey for New Doctorates
Faculty Salary Survey

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1990 Annual AMS-MAA Survey

(First Report)

Report on the 1990 Survey of New Doctorates, *Donald E. McClure* Salary Survey for New Doctorates Faculty Salary Survey Doctoral Degrees Conferred, 1989-1990

This first report on the 1990 Survey includes a report on the 1990 survey of new doctorates, a report on salaries of new doctorates, salary data on faculty members in four-year colleges and universities, and a list of names and thesis titles for members of the 1989-1990 Ph.D. class. The report is based on information collected from questionnaires distributed in May to 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 1989 and June 1990, inclusive. A further questionnaire was distributed in September, concerned with data on fall enrollments, majors, and departmental size. This data will appear in the second report on the 1990 Survey, in a spring 1991 issue of *Notices*.

For these reports, departments are divided into groups according to the highest degree offered in the mathematical sciences. The groups are described in the box below.

The 1990 Annual AMS-MAA Survey represents the thirty-fourth in an annual series begun in 1957 by the Society. The 1990 Survey is under the direction of the AMS-MAA Data Committee whose members are Edward A. Connors (chair), Lincoln K. Durst (consultant), John D. Fulton, James F. Hurley, Charlotte Lin, Don O. Loftsgaarden, David J. Lutzer, James W. Maxwell (ex officio), Donald E. McClure, and Donald C. Rung. Comments or suggestions regarding this Survey may be directed to the committee.

Groups I and II include the leading departments of mathematics in the U.S. according to the 1982 assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs conducted by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils in which departments were rated according to the quality of their graduate faculty. ¹

Group I is composed of 39 departments with scores in the 3.0-5.0 range

Group II is composed of 43 departments with scores in the 2.0-2.9 range.

Group III contains the remaining U.S. departments reporting a doctoral program.

Group IV contains U.S. departments (or programs) of statistics, biostatistics and biometrics reporting a doctoral program.

Group V contains U.S. departments (or programs) in applied mathematics/applied science, operations research and management science which report a doctoral program.

Group Va is applied mathematics/applied science; **Group Vb** is operations research and management science.

Group VI contains doctorate-granting departments (or programs) in the mathematical sciences in Canadian universities.

Group M contains U.S. departments granting a master's degree as the highest graduate degree.

Group B contains U.S. departments granting a baccalaureate degree only.

¹These findings were published in *An Assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States: Mathematical and Physical Sciences*, edited by Lyle V. Jones, Gardner Lindzey, and Porter E. Coggeshall, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1982. The information on mathematics, statistics and computer science was presented in digest form in the April 1983 issue of *Notices*, pages 257-267, and an analysis of the above classifications was given in the June 1983 *Notices*, pages 392-393. For a listing of departments in Groups I and II see April 1988 *Notices*, pages 532-533.

Highlights

1. 933 doctorates in the mathematical sciences were awarded by U.S. institutions in the period July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990. This is an increase of 3 percent over last year and is 15 percent greater than the average of the fall counts for the last four years.

2. 401 U.S. citizens are reported to have received doctorates in the mathematical sciences. This is 43 percent of the total awarded by U.S. institutions, the lowest percentage ever reported. In part, the low percentage is explained by the relatively high numbers of new doctorates awarded to non-U.S. citizens. The number of U.S. citizens receiving doctorates is slightly lower than the number reported last year, and still strikingly lower than the numbers reported up to the early 1980s, but it remains more than 10 percent above the record low numbers reported in 1986-87 and 1987-88.

3. 22 percent of the U.S. citizen doctorates were awarded to women, less than the historical high of 24 percent in 1988-89, and equal to the percentage awarded to women over the preceding four years.

4. 17 percent of the new doctorates hired in U.S. doctorate-granting departments were women, while 18 percent of the new doctorates (regardless of citizenship) were women.

5. 4 of the 401 U.S. citizen doctorates were black. The higher number (9) reported in 1988-89 apparently does not signal a trend of increased representation of blacks among new doctorates.

6. The median starting salary of new doctorates reporting teaching (or teaching and research) was \$32,000 for men and \$32,500 for women.

Report on the 1990 Survey of New Doctorates

Donald E. McClure

This report presents a statistical profile of new doctorates in the mathematical sciences awarded by universities in the United States and Canada during the period July 1, 1989, through June 30, 1990. It includes the employment status of recipients of 1989-90 doctorates in the mathematical sciences (as of October 5, 1990), an analysis of the data by sex, racial/ethnic group and citizenship, and reports trends in the number of doctoral degrees for each of Groups I through V (see box on preceding page for description of groups). Table 1 provides the response rates for the 1990 Survey of New Doctorates.

TABLE 1: Response Rates

Group I	39 of 39
Group II	41 of 43 including 2 with 0 degrees
Group III	75 of 86 including 18 with 0 degrees
Group IV	54 of 74 including 6 with 0 degrees
Group Va	9 of 16
Group Vb	18 of 33 including 4 with 0 degrees
Group VI	18 of 30 including 4 with 0 degrees

Doctorates Granted

The number of new doctorates reported in 1989-90 by U.S. and Canadian mathematical sciences departments is 991. Table 2A gives the fall counts for the past five Annual Surveys. This year's fall count will be updated in the Second Report of the 1990 Survey, to appear in a spring 1991 issue of *Notices*. Table 2B reports for comparison the fall and spring counts in the years 1985-86 through 1988-89.

Table 2A: New Doctorates, Fall Counts

	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
U.S.	756	779	804	905	933
Canada	45	66	52	53	58
Total	801	845	856	958	991

Table 2B: New Doctorates, Fall and Spring Counts

	85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89		89-90
	Fall/Spring	Fall/Spring	Fall/Spring	Fall/Spring	Fall/Spring	Fall/Spring	Fall/Spring	Fall/Spring	
U.S.	756	782	779	808	804	828	905	919	933 *
Canada	45	45	66	66	52	55	53	62	58 *
Total	801	827	845	874	856	883	958	981	991 *

* To appear in a spring 1991 issue of *Notices*.

In Table 2C we record the number of new doctorates in the mathematical sciences in the U.S. from the years 1985-86, exclusive of Group Vb. The response rate for Group Vb, which includes departments in engineering and management science, is the lowest of all groups.

**Table 2C: New Doctorates
Awarded by Groups I-Va**

	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
I-Va	698	743	760	854	864**

** This is a fall count. The other entries in Table 2C are spring counts. Table 2C will be updated to include a spring count for 1989-90 in a spring 1991 issue of *Notices*.

Employment Status of New Doctorates, 1989-1990

Table 3A shows the employment status, by type of employer and field of degree, of the 991 recipients of doctoral degrees conferred by the mathematical sciences departments in the U.S. and Canada between July 1, 1989, and June 30, 1990. The names of these individuals are listed with their thesis titles in a later section of this First Report of the 1990 Annual Survey. Again this year we present the employment status of the 183 women new doctorates in Table 3B. The employment information was obtained initially from the departments granting the degrees and subsequently from data provided by the degree recipients themselves.

The first five rows of Table 3A give the numbers of new doctorates who have accepted appointments in U.S. doctorate-granting mathematical sciences departments (Groups I-V). The next two rows give the numbers who have accepted appointments in mathematical sciences departments granting masters and bachelors as the highest degrees.

There was an increase in the number of new doctorates hired in Groups I-V (259 compared to 240 last year and 207 two years ago). Most of the increase occurred among Group III departments. The number hired by Group I departments is essentially the same as last year, and still over 40 percent above the levels reported in 1986-87 and 1987-88. Excluding those whose employment status is unknown, 28 percent of the men and 25 percent of the women new doctorates accepted appointments in Group I-V departments.

Most new doctorates accepted academic positions. Of the 678 new doctorates employed in the U.S., 66 percent (446) assumed positions in university or four-year college mathematical sciences departments, a two percentage point decrease from last year. Sixteen percent (107) assumed positions in government, business and industry, a fraction of a percentage below last year. The marginal decreases in these percentages do not reflect reductions in total employment in these sectors; instead, they are due to increased employment overall weighted towards other types of employers, for example, research institutes and other academic departments.

Table 3A shows as "not yet employed" about 5.7 percent of the 1989-90 new doctorates, excluding those whose employment status is unknown. At the same time last year, 6.8 percent of the 1988-89 new doctorates were reported as "not yet employed". The data in Table 3A were obtained in many instances early in the summer of 1990 and do not reflect subsequent hiring; an update of Table 3A is planned for the Second Report in a spring 1991 issue of *Notices*. In a similar update last year, the percentage of 1988-89 new doctorates who had reported not finding employment was 3.1 percent (see *Notices*, November 1989, page 1157, and July/August 1990, page 660).

Table 3A: Employment Status of 1989-1990 New Doctorates in the Mathematical Sciences

Type of Employer	Algebra or Number Theory	Real or Complex Analysis	Geometry or Topology	Logic	Probability or Statistics	Applied Mathematics	Discrete Mathematics or Combinatorics	Numerical Analysis	Linear or Nonlinear Optimization	Other	Total
Group I	19	26	39	1	2	4	4	4		2	101
Group II	12	7	7		3	9	5	2		1	46
Group III	7	7	10	3	9	17	3	4	1	2	63
Group IV					30				1		31
Group V					4	9	2		1	2	18
Masters	12	12	9	3	22	12	6	1	2	3	82
Bachelors	22	12	12	6	17	20	10	2		4	105
Two-year Colleges	1	1	2		1	2		1		1	9
Other Academic Departments	5	5	4	1	34	18	2	3	5	7	84
Research Institutes	2	4	7		7	8	1	1	1	1	32
Government	1	1			9	4			1	1	17
Business and Industry	2	4	2	2	51	13	4	6	2	4	90
Canada, Academic	7	2	2	1	9	6	6	1	2	2	38
Canada, Nonacademic					7	2			1		10
Foreign, Academic	12	19	10	5	46	26	6	6	3	9	142
Foreign, Nonacademic	1		2		5	2					10
Not seeking employment	1		1		5	1	1	2	1		12
Not yet employed	8	8	5	1	11	10	4	2	3	2	54
Unknown	2	6	6	2	10	7	3		2	9	47
Total	114	114	118	25	282	170	57	35	26	50	991

Table 3B: Employment Status of 1989-1990 New Doctorates in the Mathematical Sciences Females Only

Type of Employer	Algebra or Number Theory	Real or Complex Analysis	Geometry or Topology	Logic	Probability or Statistics	Applied Mathematics	Discrete Mathematics or Combinatorics	Numerical Analysis	Linear or Nonlinear Optimization	Other	Total
Group I	1	2	7			1	1				12
Group II	3		2		2		1				8
Group III	1	1	2			5		1		1	11
Group IV					9						9
Group V					1		1			2	4
Masters		2	2	1	3	2	4			2	16
Bachelors	3	2	5	1	2	4				2	19
Two-year Colleges					1	1		1		1	4
Other Academic Departments	2				10	6				3	21
Research Institutes					2					1	3
Government					2						2
Business and Industry		1			9	4		1		1	16
Canada, Academic	2			1	3	1	1				8
Canada, Nonacademic					2						2
Foreign, Academic	3	2	1	1	6	6		1		1	21
Foreign, Nonacademic											
Not seeking employment			1		2		1	2			6
Not yet employed	1		1		4	2		2	1		11
Unknown	1	2			4	2				1	10
Total	17	12	21	4	62	34	9	8	1	15	183

TABLE 4: Sex, Racial/Ethnic Group, and Citizenship of New Doctorates
July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990

U.S. DEGREES	MEN					WOMEN				TOTAL	
	CITIZENSHIP				Total Men	CITIZENSHIP					Total Women
	U.S.	Canada	Other	Not Known		U.S.	Canada	Other	Not Known		
RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP											
Asian, Pacific Islander	13	1	255	1	270	10		52		62	332
Black	3		6		9	1				1	10
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	2				2						2
Mexican American, Puerto Rican, or other Hispanic	5		29		34	3		1		4	38
None of those above	276	7	127		410	72	1	25		98	508
Unknown	13	1	21	2	37	3		2	1	6	43
Total	312	9	438	3	762	89	1	80	1	171	933

CANADIAN DEGREES	MEN					WOMEN				TOTAL	
	CITIZENSHIP				Total Men	CITIZENSHIP					Total Women
	U.S.	Canada	Other	Not Known		U.S.	Canada	Other	Not Known		
RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP											
Asian, Pacific Islander		3	2	1	6		3			3	9
Black							1			1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut											
Mexican American, Puerto Rican, or other Hispanic											
None of those above	1	23	5	1	30		1	2		3	33
Unknown		9	1		10	1	4			5	15
Total	1	35	8	2	46	1	9	2		12	58

Sex, Racial/Ethnic Group, and Citizenship of New Doctorates, 1989-1990

Table 4 presents a breakdown according to sex, racial/ethnic group, and citizenship of the new doctorates. The information reported in this table was obtained from departments granting the degrees and in some cases from the recipients themselves.

Of the 933 doctorates awarded by U.S. universities, the citizenship is reported as known for 929 recipients, with 401 reporting U.S. citizenship. Thus, only 43 percent of the doctorates awarded by U.S. institutions went to U.S. citizens. This is a record low for the percentage of U.S. citizens since citizenship data started being reported in 1973-74.

Two factors are reflected in the low percentage of U.S. citizens: (1) the number of U.S. citizens receiving doctorates remains low, down from last year and barely over 400 for only the second time in the past six years, and (2) the number of non-U.S. citizens receiving doctorates has been increasing (528 this year compared to 473 last year and 435 two years ago). Refer to Table 5 and the accompanying graphs.

Among the U.S. citizens receiving doctorates in the mathematical sciences, 4 were black (3 men, 1 woman) and 8 were Mexican American, Puerto Rican or other Hispanic (5 men, 3 women).

Women comprise 22 percent of the U.S. citizens receiving doctorates in the mathematical sciences, equal to the percentage of U.S. citizen doctorates granted to women over the preceding four years. The numbers of U.S. citizen women receiving doctorates in the mathematical sciences have been quite stable for the last nine years, except for a dip in 1986-87 and 1987-88. The increased percentage of women from the levels of ten or more years ago mainly reflects the decline in the number of U.S. citizen men receiving doctorates. Table 6 presents data for the period 1973-74 through 1989-90.

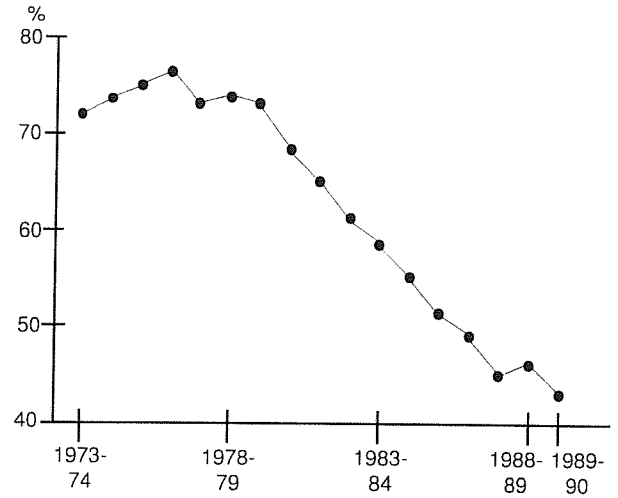
Citizenship and Sex of U.S. Doctorates, 1973 to 1990

Again this year, information is presented on the annual number of doctorates granted by U.S. universities to U.S. citizens since 1973 (Table 5). This number is divided into male and female doctorates (Table 6). In Table 5 the column headed "Adjusted Total of Doctorates given by U.S. Universities" gives the number of doctorates granted between July 1 and June 30 of the indicated years *whose citizenship is known*. Column 2 gives the number who are U.S. citizens and column 3 the percentage that this represents. In Table 6 the number in column 2 of Table 5 is further divided into men and women. Note that in both tables *all years prior to 1982-83* include doctorates granted by computer science departments.

TABLE 5: U.S. Citizen Doctorates

	Adjusted Total of Doctorates given by U.S. universities	Total of Doctorates who are U.S. citizens	%
1973-1974	938	677	72
1974-1975	999	741	74
1975-1976	965	722	75
1976-1977	901	689	76
1977-1978	868	634	73
1978-1979	806	596	74
1979-1980	791	578	73
1980-1981	839	567	68
1981-1982	798	519	65
1982-1983	744	455	61
1983-1984	738	433	59
1984-1985	726	396	55
1985-1986	755	386	51
1986-1987	739	362	49
1987-1988	798	363	45
1988-1989	884	411	46
1989-1990	929	401	43

Graph for Table 5: U.S. Citizen Doctorates Total of Doctorates by Percent



Graph for Table 5: U.S. Citizen Doctorates

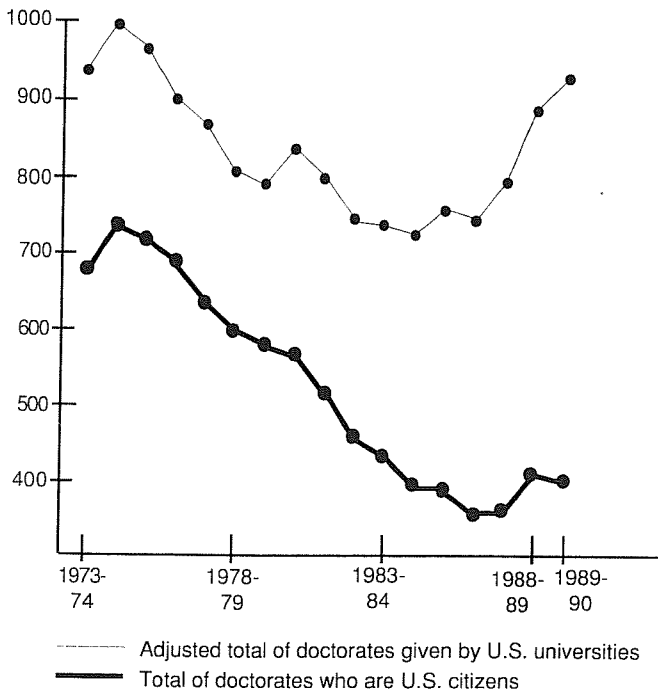


TABLE 6: U.S. Citizen Doctorates, Male and Female

	Doctorates who are U.S. citizens	Male	Female	% Female
1973-1974	677	618	59	9
1974-1975	741	658	83	11
1975-1976	722	636	86	12
1976-1977	689	602	87	13
1977-1978	634	545	89	14
1978-1979	596	503	93	16
1979-1980	578	491	87	15
1980-1981	567	465	102	18
1981-1982	519	431	88	17
1982-1983	455	366	89	20
1983-1984	433	346	87	20
1984-1985	396	315	81	20
1985-1986	386	304	82	21
1986-1987	362	289	73	20
1987-1988	363	287	76	21
1988-1989	411	313	98	24
1989-1990	401	312	89	22

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Salary Survey for New Recipients of Doctorates, 1989-1990

The figures for 1990 were compiled from questionnaires sent to individuals who received a doctorate in the mathematical sciences during the 1989-90 academic year from universities in the United States and Canada.

Questionnaires requesting information on salaries and professional experience were distributed to 820 recipients of degrees using addresses provided by the departments granting the degrees. Of these, 11 were returned by the postal service as undeliverable and could not be forwarded. There were 421 individuals who returned forms between late June and mid-September. The tables below are based on the responses from 367 of these individuals (297 men and 70 women). Data from 54 responses were not used in the compilation of the tables below; forms with insufficient data, or from individuals who indicated they had part-time 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. For more comprehensive information on the recipients of new doctorates granted last year in the mathematical sciences in the U.S. and Canada, see the preceding article by D. McClure.

Key to Tables. *Salaries* are listed in hundreds of dollars. Nine-month salaries are based on 9-10 months teaching and/or research, not adding extra stipends for summer grants or summer teaching or the equivalent. *Years* listed refer to the academic year in which the doctorate was received. *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 1990 sample. Quartile figures are given only in cases where the number of responses is large enough to make them meaningful.

Graphs. The horizontal line represents the median salary for 1989 in hundreds of dollars. The points plotted are the median salaries for each year converted to 1989 dollars using the implicit price deflator prepared annually by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. (Because the deflator is not yet available for this year, the 1990 figures do not appear on the graphs). The boxes show the middle half of the population, where the quartile data are available.

Note that salaries for teaching, or teaching and research, have yet to return to their high point of 1970, although steady progress has been made since 1980. (For further details, see Donald Rung's article, "A Fifteen Year Retrospective on Academic Salaries of U.S. Doctorate Holding Faculty," in the November 1985 issue of *Notices*, pages 772-773.)

Nine-Month Salaries

Ph.D. Year	Min	Q ₁	Median	Q ₃	Max	Reported Median in 1989 \$
TEACHING OR TEACHING AND RESEARCH (187 + 50)						
1960	49		65		80	266
1965	70		80		105	299
1970	85		110		195	331
1975	90	120	128	135	173	273
1980	105	155	171	185	250	252
1985	170	230	250	270	380	283
1986	170	250	269	290	400	298
1987	165	260	280	300	517	301
1988	200	275	293	314	575	305
1989	200	290	310	330	478	310
1990	230	305	320	350	710	—

1987M	165	260	280	300	517	
1987F	230	251	280	325	420	

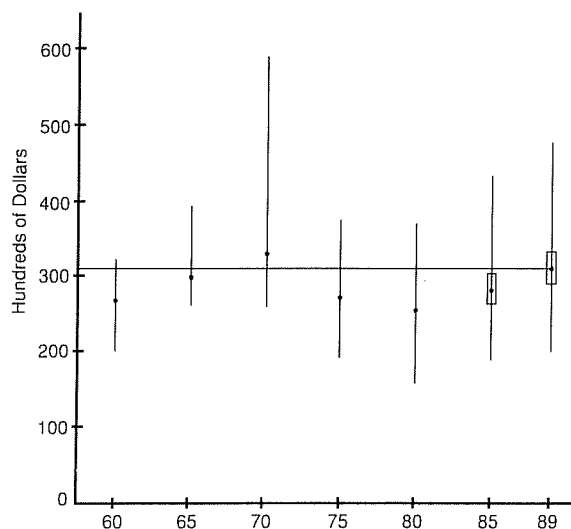
1988M	200	274	290	315	520	
1988F	216	275	299	314	575	

1989M	200	290	305	330	478	
1989F	220	295	310	330	470	

1990M	230	306	320	350	710	
1990F	250	300	325	360	493	

One year experience (169 + 39)						
1990M	230	309	320	350	710	
1990F	250	305	325	360	470	

Nine-Month Teaching



Nine-Month Salaries

Ph.D. Year	Min	Median	Max	Reported Median in 1989 \$
RESEARCH (7 + 0)				
1960	52	65	80	266
1965	71	81	90	303
1970	78	105	160	316
1975	100	-	110	---
1980	125	137	180	202
1985	205	235	250	268
1986	215	245	280	272
1987	250	300	300	322
1988	260	280	385	292
1989	235	270	330	270
1990	230	300	404	---
1987M	250	300	300	
1987F	---	---	---	
1988M	260	280	385	
1988F	---	---	---	
1989M	235	270	330	
1989F	---	---	---	
1990M	230	300	404	
1990F	---	---	---	
One year experience (7 + 0)				
1990M	230	300	404	
1990F	---	---	---	

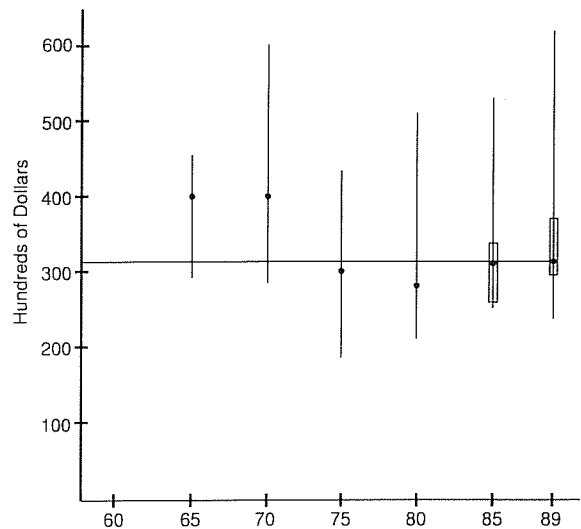
Nine-Month Research

Graph omitted because sample size too small.

Twelve-Month Salaries

Ph.D. Year	Min	Q ₁	Median	Q ₃	Max	Reported Median in 1989 \$	
TEACHING OR TEACHING AND RESEARCH (29 + 6)							
1960No data.....						
1965	78		104		121	389	
1970	95		128		200	385	
1975	87		145		204	309	
1980	143		195		350	287	
1985	220	230	273	300	470	311	
1986	220	265	320	360	480	355	
1987	200	283	315	357	520	338	
1988	220	313	330	360	480	344	
1989	238	290	315	370	620	315	
1990	225	318	365	404	670	---	
1987M	200	270	300	358	520		
1987F	300	320	339	357	450		
1988M	220	308	330	355	480		
1988F	329	335	350	365	441		
1989M	238	295	315	370	620		
1989F	275	290	314	380	435		
1990M	225	316	360	400	670		
1990F	250	320	383	420	425		
One year experience (24 + 5)							
1990M	225	305	338	404	670		
1990F	250	365	400	420	425		

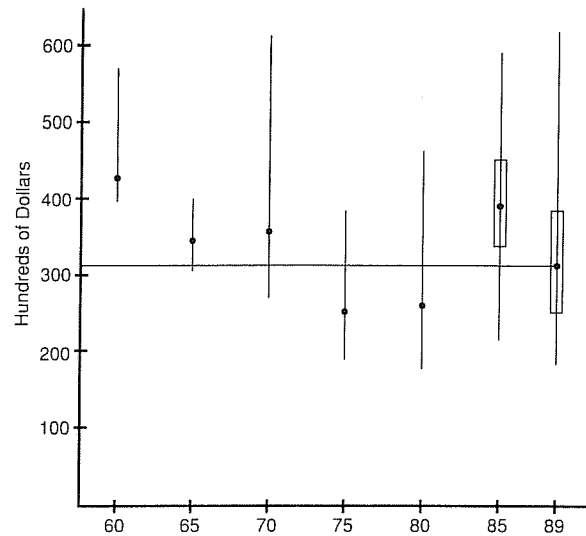
Twelve-Month Teaching



Twelve-Month Salaries

Ph.D. Year	Min	Q ₁	Median	Q ₃	Max	Reported Median in 1989 \$
RESEARCH (25 + 2)						
1960	97		105		140	429
1965	81		93		107	348
1970	90		120		205	361
1975	90		119		180	254
1980	120		180		321	265
1985	190	295	342	400	520	390
1986	160	240	300	325	510	333
1987	200	260	287	337	430	308
1988	200	245	295	331	505	307
1989	180	250	317	385	623	317
1990	180	280	300	365	546	---
1987M	200	250	282	337	400	
1987F	300	308	316	373	430	
1988M	200	240	280	330	505	
1988F	280	320	330	350	360	
1989M	180	250	300	393	623	
1989F	200	295	350	373	400	
1990M	180	280	300	360	546	
1990F	330	330	365	400	400	
One year experience (22 + 2)						
1990M	180	280	300	360	546	
1990F	330	330	365	400	400	

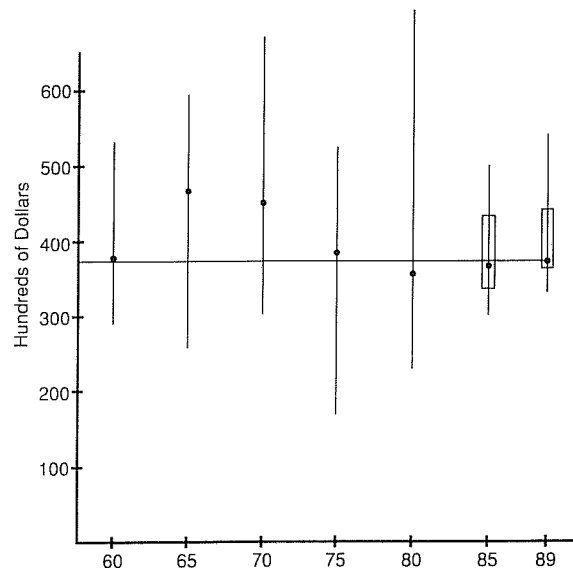
Twelve-Month Research



Twelve-Month Salaries

Ph.D. Year	Min	Q ₁	Median	Q ₃	Max	Reported Median in 1989 \$
GOVERNMENT (10 + 3)						
1960	72		93		130	380
1965	70		126		160	471
1970	100		150		223	451
1975	78		182		247	388
1980	156		244		501	360
1985	263	294	325	381	440	370
1986	270	330	400	449	610	444
1987	200	290	360	465	500	386
1988	240	298	343	405	436	357
1989	330	363	378	438	540	378
1990	320	345	378	430	587	---
1987M	200	290	360	465	500	
1987F	---	---	---	---	---	
1988M	240	290	332	360	436	
1988F	380	380	405	430	430	
1989M	330	363	378	438	540	
1989F	---	---	---	---	---	
1990M	320	345	375	430	587	
1990F	330	354	378	429	480	
One year experience (8 + 3)						
1990M	320	338	350	429	587	
1990F	330	354	378	429	480	

Twelve-Month Government



Twelve-Month Salaries

Ph.D. Year	Min	Q ₁	Median	Q ₃	Max	Reported Median in 1989 \$
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**BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
(39 + 9)**

1960	78		110		150	450
1965	100		136		180	508
1970	96		170		235	511
1975	114		187		240	398
1980	190		284		400	419
1985	260	360	400	420	493	456
1986	324	373	425	477	750	471
1987	290	400	451	500	1500	484
1988	300	400	440	490	1100	458
1989	250	420	464	505	5250	464
1990	320	438	495	533	700	

1987M	290	400	465	517	1500	
1987F	300	394	424	466	502	

1988M	300	400	431	490	1100	
1988F	375	437	454	495	660	

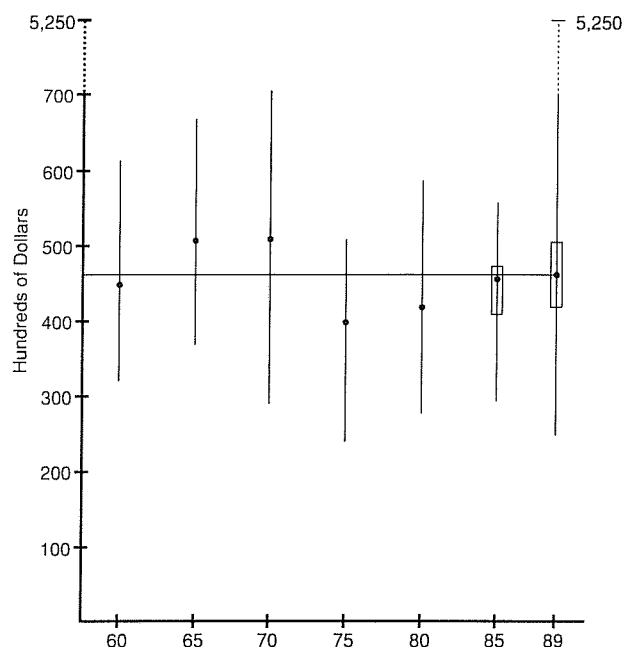
1989M	250	420	464	513	5250	
1989F	375	430	470	500	516	

1990M	320	443	490	533	630	
1990F	390	440	500	525	700	

One year experience (24 + 4)

1990M	320	430	470	513	622	
1990F	420	430	465	495	500	

Twelve-Month Industry



1990 CBMS Survey

Questionnaires for the 1990 Survey of Undergraduate Programs in the Mathematical Sciences and Computer Science, conducted by the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences and funded by NSF, were mailed in fall to selected departments. Donald C. Rung, director of the 1990 CBMS Survey, expects to have preliminary results in spring 1991. Survey reports will be published as quickly as possible, and copies will be available from the Mathematical Association of America.

In addition to the usual detailed enrollment and faculty profile data, the 1990 CBMS Survey contains questions on both the undergraduate major in the mathematical sciences and mathematical sciences libraries.

Although the deadline for survey returns was November 1, 1990, late returns will be accepted. Departments in the sample who have not yet responded are urged to complete and return their questionnaires as soon as possible to: CBMS Survey, Attn: Monica Foulkes, AMS, P.O. Box 6248, Providence, RI 02940-6248.

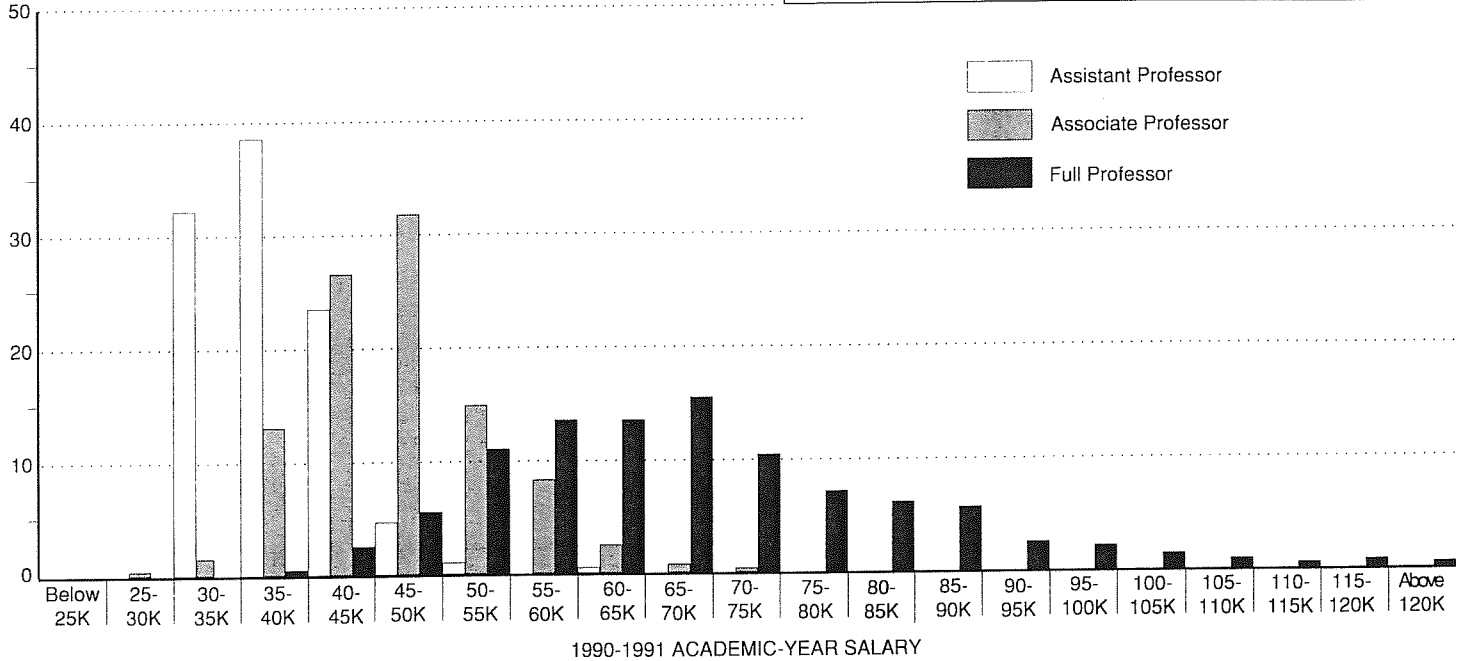
**Faculty Salary Survey
1990-1991**

The charts on the following pages display faculty salary data for Groups I-VI, M and B: faculty salaries by rank, mean salaries by rank, the number of faculty within that rank, and the number of usable returns for the group. Departments were asked to report the number of faculty whose 1990-91 academic-year salaries fell within given salary intervals.

Annual AMS-MAA Survey

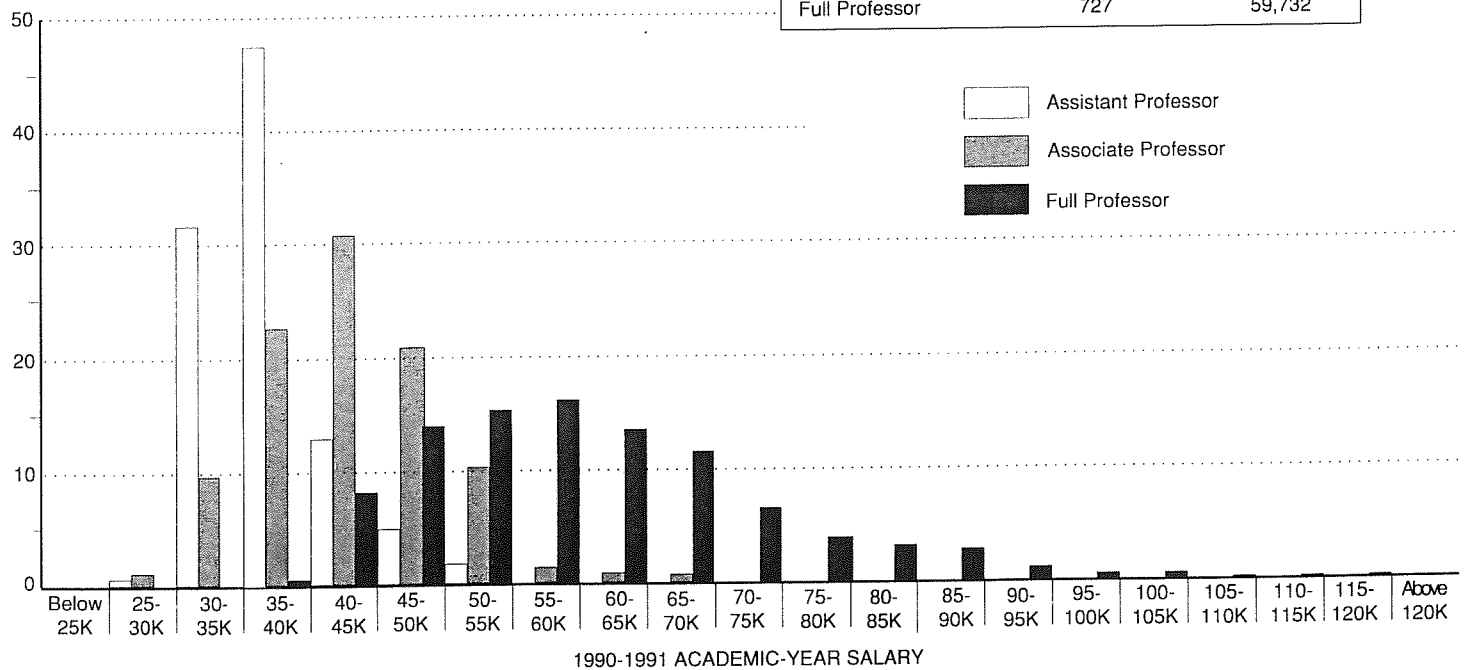
FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP I - Doctorate granting departments		
33 of 39 reporting (85%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	186	\$37,883
Associate Professor	267	47,354
Full Professor	1075	68,549



FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

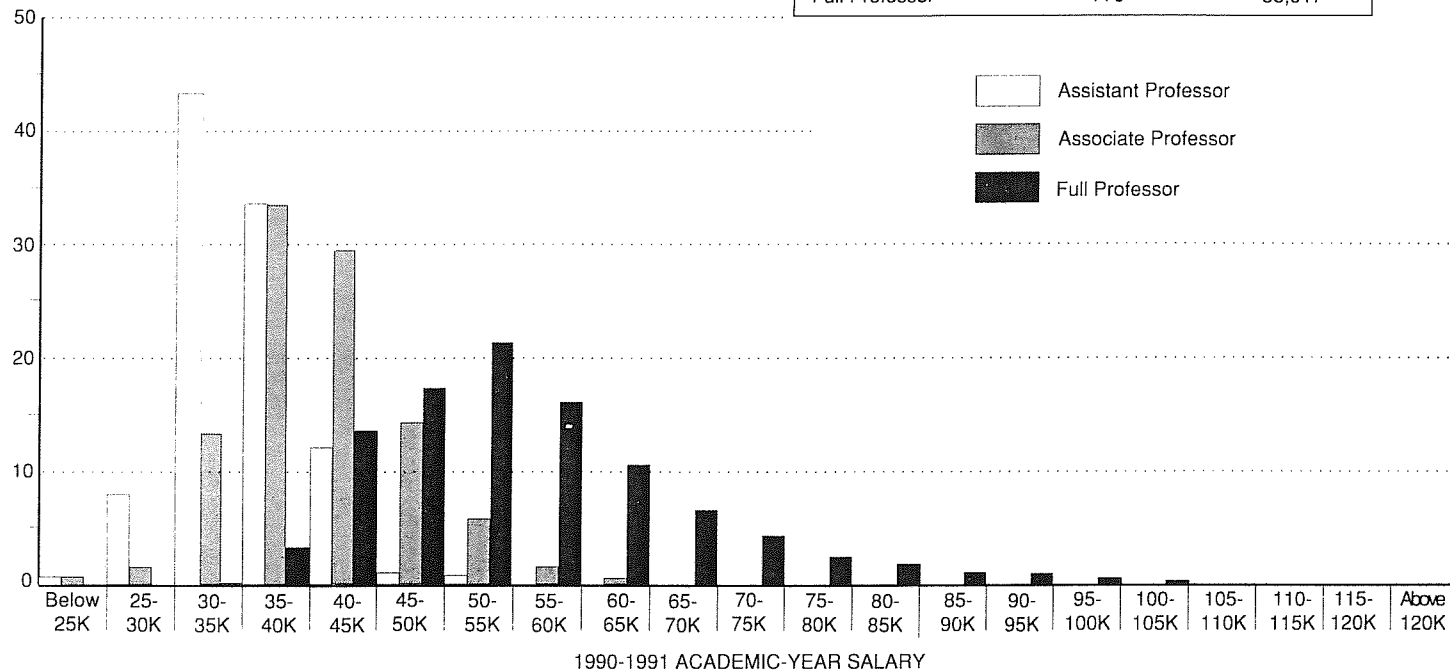
FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP II - Doctorate granting departments		
38 of 43 reporting (88%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	235	\$39,827
Associate Professor	360	43,021
Full Professor	727	59,732



Annual AMS-MAA Survey

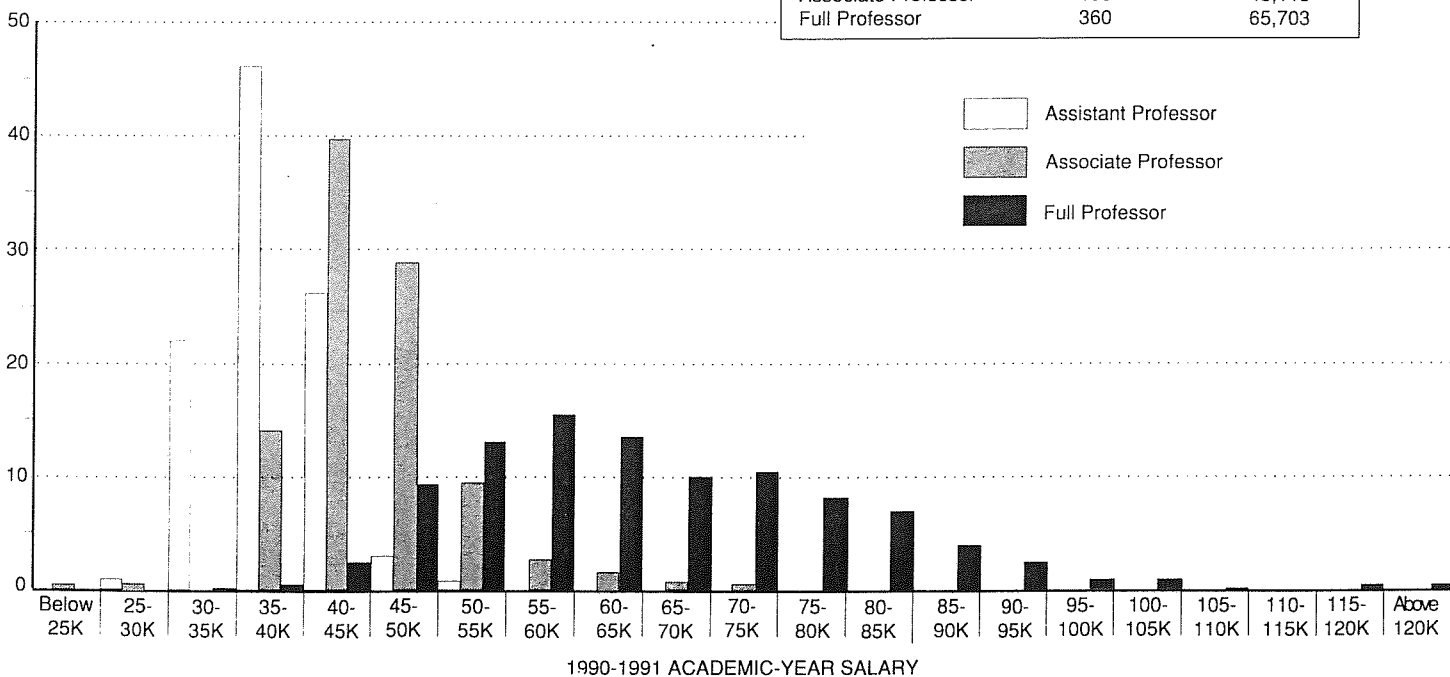
FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP III - Doctorate granting departments		
72 of 86 reporting (84%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	460	\$34,977
Associate Professor	522	40,737
Full Professor	779	55,917



FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

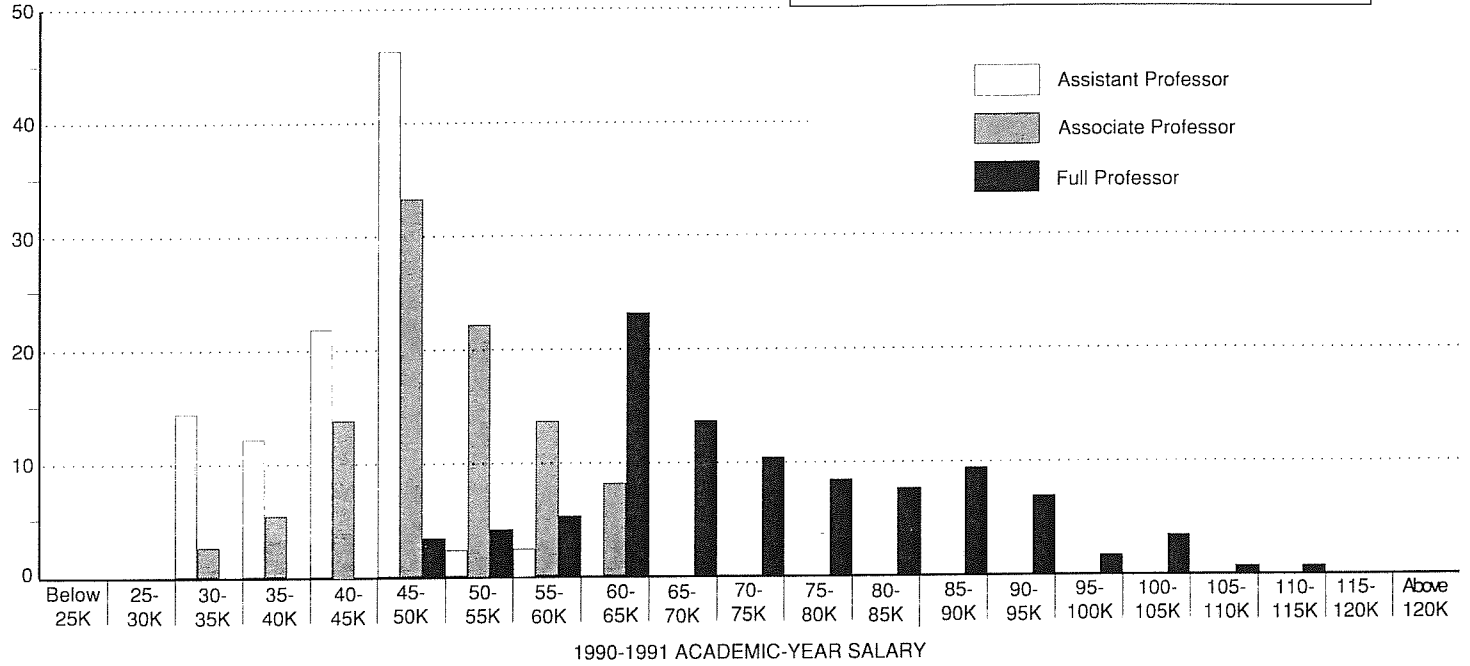
FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP IV - Doctorate granting departments		
50 of 74 reporting (68%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	162	\$35,883
Associate Professor	158	45,118
Full Professor	360	65,703



Annual AMS-MAA Survey

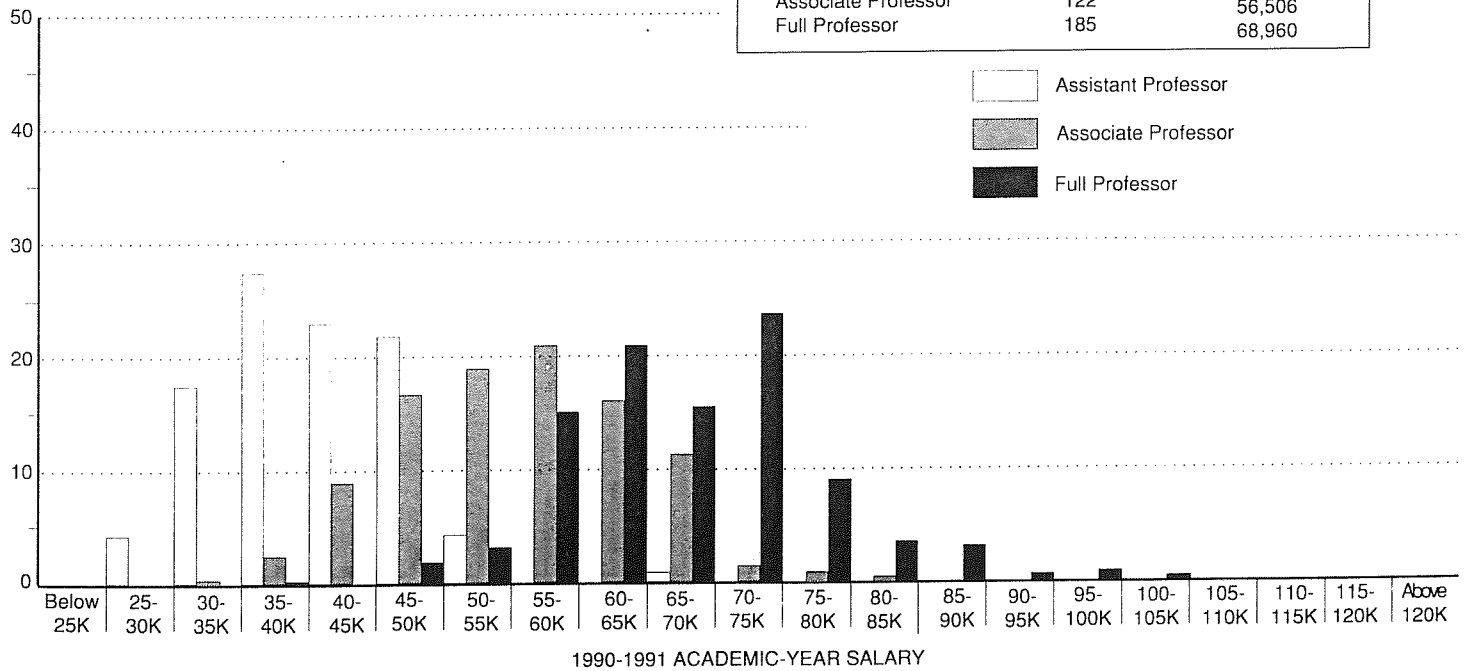
FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP V - Doctorate granting departments		
14 of 49 reporting (29%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	32	\$44,162
Associate Professor	28	49,156
Full Professor	72	69,801



FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

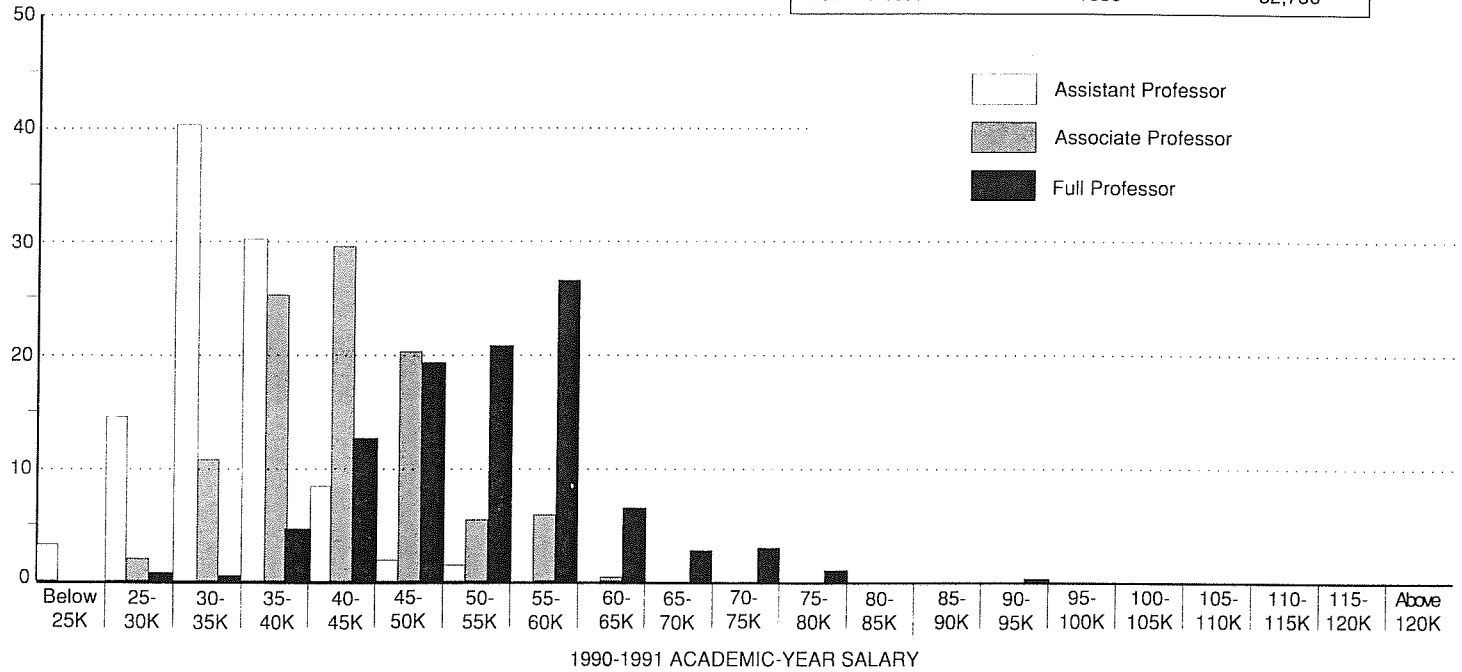
FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP VI - Canadian doctorate granting departments		
(Salaries reported in Canadian \$)		
15 of 30 reporting (50%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	77	\$39,475
Associate Professor	122	56,506
Full Professor	185	68,960



Annual AMS-MAA Survey

FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP M - Master's degree granting departments 163 of 263 reporting (62%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	873	\$34,517
Associate Professor	968	41,920
Full Professor	1035	52,736



FACULTY AS
A PERCENT
OF TOTAL
FACULTY
WITHIN RANK

FACULTY SALARIES 1990-91		
GROUP B - Bachelor's degree granting departments 456 of 975 reporting (47%)		
RANK	NUMBER REPORTED	MEAN SALARY
Assistant Professor	1012	\$31,579
Associate Professor	932	38,066
Full Professor	873	46,405

