## Faculty <br> Compensation Analysis Academic Year 2019-2020



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Departments with over 20 faculty members


This report explores the effects of gender, race/ethnicity, educational degree, academic rank, fellowship training, and length of hire on fixed salary and total compensation. We performed select analyses by department in order to remove specialty bias. Chairs and associate dean-level faculty were excluded.

In summary, when considering departments with at least 5 faculty members and faculty of both genders are present, the majority had no statistical difference between gender in regards to fixed salary ( $86 \%$; $n=12 / 14$ ) or total compensation ( $83 \% ; n=10 / 12$ ) (when controlling for other factors). Estimates for the effect of each factor on fixed salary and total compensation is detailed on departmental briefs starting on page 4.

Data for Office of the Dean, Ophthalmology, and Urology were
not analyzed as department size is less than 5 .
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Data included 420 faculty employed during the academic year 2019-2020 after removing chairs and associate/assistant dean-level faculty. We removed faculty with non-clinical positions and missing salary or compensation data, leaving 407 faculty in the final data set. Total compensation analyses further removed faculty hired after January 1, 2019 to allow for appropriate standardization described below, resulting in a sample size of 346 faculty.

Due to differences in pay between specialties, we stratified analyses by departments. Fixed salary with supplements and total compensation were the outcomes of interest, and were analyzed independently. We standardized both outcomes to reflect FTE 1.0 for all faculty (Adjusted Fixed Salary= fixed salary with supplements/FTE; Adjusted Total Compensation= total compensation/FTE).

Natural log transformation on the standardized outcomes was used to approximate the normal distribution, allowing model assumptions to be met. The interpretation of the estimates using the log-transformed outcome are the multiplicative differences between male vs. female faculty and presented as cents on a dollar. Multivariable models included gender, race, ethnicity, degree, academic rank (assistant/associate professor vs. full professor), fellowship training, and length of hire.

Factorial analysis of variance models were used to assess FTE adjusted-log transformed outcomes with Tukey-Kramer adjustment method for multiple comparisons, when appropriate. Interaction models were performed to assess the effects between gender and other stated factors on fixed salary outcome (data not shown). Departments where sample size is less than 20 faculty were analyzed with one-way analysis of variance models to reduce the possibility of over-parameterizing the model. Departments with sample size less than five are not included in this report.

Faculty were categorized as below AAMC* 50th percentile, in 50th- 75th percentile, or above 75th percentile according to their respective AAMC fixed salary estimate and AAMC total compensation estimate. Chi-squared test of independence or Fisher's exact test were used to assess differences in gender, race or ethnicity distributions and AAMC fixed salary percentile and AAMC total compensation percentile, as well as the presence or absence of extra duty and admin supplement. Distributions of extra duty and admin supplement are presented as proportion rounded to the nearest decile. 16 faculty did not have AAMC fixed salary data and were excluded from AAMC fixed salary analyses.
*AAMC defines total compensation to include fixed/contractual salary, administrative supplements, bonus/incentive pay, and uncontrolled outside earnings so when comparing benchmarks to your own compensation, you should consider all salary and other payments you receive through UF payroll. This may include:

- Fixed salary (include administrative supplements) paid bi-weekly
- All other payments including, but not limited to:
- Incentive payments for clinical productivity
- Contractual incentives
- Payments for extra clinical work like call pay, extra duty, North consults, outside clinical work through UF contract.

Total compensation does not take into account the benefits we enjoy as University of Florida employees, such as employer-paid premiums for health, AD\&D, disability, and life insurance; and a $5.14 \%$ employer contribution towards retirement. The employer-paid cost to the Fringe Benefit Pool account for $18.8 \%$ of faculty salary during FY20. The pooled rates include the following employer costs of taxes and benefits: FICA OASDI (Social Security); FICA Medical; Health Insurance (including graduate assistant and postdoctoral associates health insurance); Retirement; Life Insurance; Clinical Disability Insurance; Worker's Compensation; Unemployment Compensation; Eligible Leave Cash Outs; Paid Parental Leave payments.

Gender equality estimates

Male estimates and their confidence intervals are graphed relative to the female reference line. The point estimate indicates how much a male earns for every dollar a female earns. To the left of the reference line, males earn less that females and to the right males earn more than females. For example, in fixed salary for Surgery, males earn $\$ 0.99$ for every dollar females earn, and it could be as low as $\$ 0.76$ or as high as $\$ 1.28$.

## Fixed Salary

Fixed salary is defined as base salary and administrative supplements, paid bi-weekly.


## Total Compensation

Total compensation includes fixed salary, incentive payments for clinical productivity, contractual incentives, and payments for extra clinical work such as call pay, extra duty, North consults, \& outside clinical work through UF contract.

Note: After removing faculty hired after Jan 1, 2019,
Psychiatry does not meet sample size requirements \& Orthopaedic Surgery and Rehabilitation does not have a female comparator.


## Summary

Extra duty pay

Proportions of male and female faculty receiving extra duty pay are depicted by department below. A chi-square analysis demonstrated that there are no statistical significance* between genders in receiving extra duty pay. Race, ethnicity, education degree, fellowship, academic rank, and length of hire were also examined. Statistically significant factors, if any, are depicted below. Distributions are rounded to the nearest decile.

## Anesthesiology <br> 

## Community Health \& Family Medicine <br>  cuverver

## Cardiology



Obstetrics \& Gynecology


Faculty without fellowship training are more likely to obtain extra duty pay

Emergency Medicine


## Medicine



Faculty with fellowship training are more likely to obtain extra duty pay

## Pediatrics



Faculty with fellowship
training are more likely to obtain extra duty pay

## Radiology

Mi円hiqiqi

Surgery


Neurology



## Neurosurgery



Faculty with 5 years or less of service are more likely to obtain extra duty pay

Oral \& Maxillofacial Surgery

Orthopaedic Surgery \& Rehabilitation


## Pathology \&

## Laboratory Medicine

## Psychiatry



## Summary

Administrative Supplement
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Proportions of male and female faculty receiving administrative supplements are depicted by department below. A chi-square analysis demonstrated that there is no statistical significance* between genders in receiving administrative supplement. Race, ethnicity, education degree, fellowship, academic rank, and length of hire were also examined. Statistically significant factors, if any, are depicted below. Distributions are rounded to the nearest decile.

## Anesthesiology



African American faculty or faculty are more likely to receive admin supplement

Community Health \& Family Medicine


Professors are more likely to receive admin supplement

Medicine


E Professors or faculty with \&

## Emergency Medicine



## Cardiology



Obstetrics \& Gynecology
 American faculty are more likely to receive admin supplement

## Pediatrics



Radiology


## Surgery



Neurology
 Movinvio

Orthopaedic Surgery \& Rehabilitation

Neurosurgery
 かivingmin

Oral \& Maxillofacial Surgery


## Pathology \&

## Laboratory Medicine



## Psychiatry



## Fixed Salary

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty salary．

Males（ $\mathrm{n}=20$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 2}$ more on a dollar compared to females（ $n=12$ ）．

Gender

Academic Rank


## Caucasians（ $n=25$ ）earn：

－\＄0．01 less on a dollar compared to African Americans（ $n=1$ ），
－\＄0．04 more on a dollar compared to non－Caucasians／non－ African Americans（ $\mathrm{n}=6$ ）．
Non－Hispanics（ $\mathrm{n}=27$ ）earn：
－\＄0．02 less on a dollar compared to Hispanics（ $n=4$ ）．
－\＄0．03 less on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity （ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）．

MDs，DOs，MBBSs（ $n=24$ ）earn
－\＄0．04 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree（s）（n＝5），
－\＄0．03 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree（ $n=3$ ）．
－Male professors（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 8}$ more on a dollar compared to female professors（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）．
－Male associate／assistant professors（ $\mathrm{n}=19$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 1}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate／assistant professors（ $\mathrm{n}=11$ ）．
hose with fellowships earn（ $\mathrm{n}=12$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 4}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships（ $n=20$ ）．

Those with more than 15 years of service（ $n=2$ ）earn：
－\＄0．10 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service（ $n=19$ ）
－\＄0．06 more on a dollar compared to those with 6－10 years of service（ $n=9$ ），
－\＄0．09 more on a dollar compared to those with 11－15 years of service（ $n=2$ ）．

## Total Compensation

Statistically significant associations were found between at least one level of ethnicity，length of hire， and faculty total compensation．

Males（ $n=16$ ）earn the same compared to females（ $n=11$ ）．

## Caucasians（ $n=21$ ）earn：

－\＄0．02 more on a dollar compared to African Americans（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ），
－\＄0．09 more on a dollar compared to non－Caucasians／non－ African Americans（ $\mathrm{n}=5$ ）．
Non－Hispanics（ $n=25$ ）earn：
－\＄0．28 more＊on a dollar compared to Hispanics（n＝2）．

## MDs，DOs，MBBSs（ $\mathrm{n}=20$ ）earn

－\＄0．06 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree（s）（n＝5），
－\＄0．07 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree（ $n=2$ ）．
－Male professors（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 2}$ less on a dollar compared to female professors（ $n=1$ ）．
－Male associate／assistant professors（ $n=15$ ）earn the same compared to female associate／assistant professors（ $n=10$ ）．

Those with fellowships earn（ $n=10$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 3}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships（ $n=17$ ）．

Those with more than 15 years of service（ $n=2$ ）earn：
－\＄0．43 more＊on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service（ $n=14$ ）
－\＄0．41 more＊on a dollar compared to those with 6－10 years of service（ $n=9$ ），
－\＄0．16 more on a dollar compared to those with 11－15 years of service（ $n=2$ ）．

## Anesthesiology <br> Compared to AAMC National Data

## Total Compensation

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Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender


## Total Compensation

Distribution of AAMC percentile by race


Total Compensation
9
Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity


## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found between at least one level of race, length of hire, and faculty salary.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=22$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 1}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=20$ ).

Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=25$ ) earn:

- \$0.09 less* on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $n=7$ ),
- \$0.04 less on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/non-African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=9$ ),
- \$0.06 less on a dollar compare to undisclosed race ( $n=1$ ).

Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=31$ ) earn:

- \$0.03 less on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=10$ ).
- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $n=1$ ).


## Those with fellowships earn ( $n=4$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 2}$ less on a dollar

 compared to those without fellowships ( $\mathrm{n}=38$ ).Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=12$ ) earn:

- \$0.18 more* on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=18$ )
- \$0.09 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=6$ ),
- \$0.04 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=6$ ).


## Total Compensation

Statistically significant associations were found between at least one level of length of hire and faculty total compensation.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=20$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 9}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $\mathrm{n}=16$ ).

## Caucasians ( $n=24$ ) earn:

- \$0.09 more on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=6$ ),
- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=6$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $n=26$ ) earn:
- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=10$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $\mathrm{n}=3$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 4}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $\mathrm{n}=33$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=12$ ) earn:

- \$0.35 more* on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=12$ )
- \$0.11 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=6$ ),
- \$0.10 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=6$ ).

All faculty have equivalent medical degrees.
Degree

# Community Health and Family Medicine Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



## Total Compensation




Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

## Fixed Salary

## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


Multivariable model controlling for gender, race, ethnicity, educational degree, academic rank,

## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found between at least one level of educational degree, and faculty salary.

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=14$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 2}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=34$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=10$ ) earn:

- \$0.08 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=21$ )
- \$0.10 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=11$ ), and
- the same compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $\mathrm{n}=6$ ).


## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation.

Males ( $n=22$ ) earn the same compared to females ( $n=17$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=31$ ) earn:

- the same compared to African Americans ( $n=3$ ), and
- \$0.09 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $n=5$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $n=36$ ) earn:
- \$0.08 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=3$ ).

MDs ( $n=29$ ) earn

- \$0.04 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=8$ ),
- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ),
- \$0.59 more on a dollar compared to those with solely a Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- Male professors ( $n=5$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 2}$ less on a dollar compared to female professors ( $n=3$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=17$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 1}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=14$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $\mathrm{n}=12$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 3}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=27$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=10$ ) earn:

- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=12$ )
- \$0.15 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=11$ ), and
- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=6$ ).


# Emergency Medicine <br> Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by race


Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found between gender, at least one level of length of hire, and faculty salary.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=27$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 2}$ more* on a dollar compared to females ( $n=18$ ).

Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=27$ ) earn:

- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ ),
- \$0.16 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/non African-Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=16$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $n=40$ ) earn:
- \$0.08 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=4$ ).
- \$0.33 more on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs, MBChBs ( $n=41$ ) earn

Degree

Academic Rank


Fellowship

- All professors are male ( $n=12$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=15$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 2}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=18$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $\mathrm{n}=35$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 5}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=10$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=11$ ) earn:

- \$0.22 less* on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=24$ )
- \$0.29 less* on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=6$ ),
- \$0.09 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=4$ ).


## Total Compensation

Statistically significant associations were found between gender, fellowship, at least one level of race, and faculty total compensation.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=24$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 8}$ more* on a dollar compared to females ( $\mathrm{n}=15$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=25$ ) earn:

- \$0.15 more on a dollar compared to African Americans $(n=2)$,
- \$0.27 more $^{*}$ on a dollar compared to nonCaucasians/non African-Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=12$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $n=34$ ) earn:
- \$0.08 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=4$ ).
- \$0.32 more on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs, MBChBs ( $\mathrm{n}=35$ ) earn

- \$0.19 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=4$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=11$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=13$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 8}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=15$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=30$ ) earn \$0.24 more* on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=9$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $\mathrm{n}=11$ ) earn:

- \$0.03 less compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $\mathrm{n}=18$ )
- \$0.16 less on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=6$ ),
- \$0.28 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service $(n=4)$.


# Medicine <br> Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by race


Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found between fellowship training and faculty salary.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=11$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 4}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $\mathrm{n}=19$ ).

Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=19$ ) earn:

- \$0.01 more on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $n=8$ ),
- \$0.17 less on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/non-African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=3$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=28$ ) earn:
- \$0.22 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=1$ ).
- \$0.19 more on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

MDs, DOs ( $n=26$ ) earn

- \$0.12 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=3$ ),
- \$0.32 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=4$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=7$ ) earn \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=19$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=11$ ) earn \$0.29 more* on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=19$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=6$ ) earn:

- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=20$ )
- \$0.09 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=1$ ), and
- \$0.04 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service $(n=3)$.


## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation.

Males ( $n=9$ ) earn \$0.17 more on a dollar compared to females ( $\mathrm{n}=15$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=14$ ) earn:

- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $n=7$ ),
- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=3$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $n=22$ ) earn:
- \$0.49 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).
- \$0.15 less on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

MDs, DOs ( $n=21$ ) earn

- \$0.10 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=2$ ),
- \$0.56 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=4$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=5$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 7}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=15$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $\mathrm{n}=8$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 4}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $\mathrm{n}=16$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=6$ ) earn:

- \$0.39 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=14$ )
- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=1$ ), and
- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=3$ ).


# Obstetrics \& Gynecology <br> Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by race

Fixed Salary


Total Compensation
Non-Caucasian/ Non-African American


Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation



Multivariable model controlling for gender, race, ethnicity, educational degree, academic rank, fellowship, and length of hire

## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found between gender, fellowship, at least one level of academic rank, educational degree, and faculty salary.

Males ( $n=36$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 5}$ more* on a dollar compared to females ( $n=52$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=51$ ) earn:

- \$0.10 more on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=8$ ), and
- \$0.04 more on a dollar compared to non Caucasians/non African-Americans ( $n=6$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $n=71$ ) earn:
- \$0.15 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=11$ ).
- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity $(n=6)$.

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $n=74$ ) earn

- \$0.01 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) (n=10),
- \$0.06 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=3$ ),
- \$1.08 more* on a dollar compared to those with solely a Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- Male professors ( $n=9$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 4 4}$ more* on a dollar compared to female professors ( $n=5$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $\mathrm{n}=27$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 9}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=47$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=54$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 6}$ more* on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=34$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=25$ ) earn:

- \$0.05 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=30$ )
- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=19$ ), and
- \$0.10 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=14$ ).


## Total Compensation

Statistically significant associations were found between gender, fellowship, at least one level of educational degree, and faculty total compensation.

Males ( $n=34$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 2}$ more* on a dollar compared to females ( $n=44$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=46$ ) earn:

- \$0.16 more on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=7$ ), and
- \$0.01 more on a dollar compared to non Caucasians/non African-Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=25$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=64$ ) earn:
- \$0.10 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=8$ ).
- \$0.02 more on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $\mathrm{n}=6$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $n=68$ ) earn

- \$0.05 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=7$ ),
- \$0.05 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=2$ ),
- \$1.17 more* on a dollar compared to those with solely a Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- Male professors ( $\mathrm{n}=8$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 4 6}$ more on a dollar compared to female professors ( $n=5$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $\mathrm{n}=26$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 7}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=39$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=48$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 6}$ more* on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=30$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=25$ ) earn:

- \$0.01 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=20$ )
- \$0.15 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=19$ ), and
- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=14$ ).


# Pediatrics <br> Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


- Distribution of AAMC percentile by race


Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


## Fixed Salary

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty salary.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=17$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 6}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=8$ ).

Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=17$ ) earn:

- \$0.02 more on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ),
- the same compared to non-Caucasians/non-African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=7$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=23$ ) earn:
- \$0.08 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=1$ ).
- \$0.11 less on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $n=23$ ) earn

- \$0.10 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=1$ ),
- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=3$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=14$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 6}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $\mathrm{n}=8$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $\mathrm{n}=21$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 4}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=4$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=3$ ) earn:

- \$0.14 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=13$ )
- the same compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ),
- \$0.04 less on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=4$ ).


## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=15$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 7}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=5$ ).

Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=16$ ) earn:

- \$0.02 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $n=4$ ).

Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=18$ ) earn:

- \$0.08 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=1$ ).
- \$0.20 less on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $n=19$ ) earn

- \$0.04 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=3$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=12$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 7}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=5$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $\mathrm{n}=17$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 5}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=3$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=3$ ) earn:

- the same compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $\mathrm{n}=8$ )
- \$0.02 less on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=5$ ),
- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=4$ ).


# Radiology <br> Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by race


Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

$\square$ Non-Hispanic Hispanic Undisclosed


## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found
between at least one level of educational degree and faculty salary.

Males ( $n=20$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 1}$ less on a dollar compared to females ( $n=5$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=20$ ) earn:

- \$0.05 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=21$ ) earn:
- \$0.16 more on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=1$ ).
- \$0.15 less on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $n=3$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $n=20$ ) earn

- \$0.01 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=2$ ),
- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ),
- \$1.86 more* on a dollar compared to those with solely a Doctorate degree ( $n=2$ ).
- Male professors ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 5 9}$ more on a dollar compared to female professors ( $n=2$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=18$ ) earn \$0.14 more than female associate/assistant professors ( $n=3$ ).
cademic Rank

Hire

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=18$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 1}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=7$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=4$ ) earn:

- \$0.10 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $\mathrm{n}=15$ )
- \$0.37 less compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ),
- \$0.47 less compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).


## Total Compensation

Statistically significant associations were found between at least one level of ethnicity, and faculty total compensation.

Males ( $n=17$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 4}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=4$ ).

Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=17$ ) earn:

- \$0.09 less on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=4$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $n=17$ ) earn:
- \$0.16 less on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=1$ ).
- \$0.38 less* on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity ( $n=3$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $n=16$ ) earn

- \$0.32 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree(s) ( $n=2$ ),
- \$0.33 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ),
- \$1.56 more on a dollar compared to those with solely a Doctorate degree ( $n=2$ ).
- Male professors ( $n=2$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 7 7}$ more on a dollar compared to female professors ( $n=2$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=15$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 4}$ more than female associate/assistant professors ( $n=2$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $\mathrm{n}=14$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 6}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=7$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=4$ ) earn:

- \$0.39 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $\mathrm{n}=11$ )
- \$0.60 less on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=5$ ),
- \$0.57 less compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by race

(i) Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Undisclosed


## Fixed Salary

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty fixed salary.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=11$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 5}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $\mathrm{n}=3$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=10$ ) earn:

- \$0.15 less on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=4$ ).
Race \& Ethnicity


Degree


Academic Rank


Length of Hire

Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=12$ ) earn:

- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to Hispanics (n=2).


## MDs ( $n=11$ ) earn

- \$0.15 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=3$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=2$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=9$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 7}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=3$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=3$ ) earn:

- \$0.11 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $\mathrm{n}=8$ )
- \$0.20 less on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=2$ ), and
- \$0.34 less on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=1$ ).


## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation.

Males ( $\mathrm{n}=11$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 8}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=3$ ).

## Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=10$ ) earn:

- \$0.15 less on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=4$ ).
Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=12$ ) earn:
- \$0.01 less on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=2$ ).


## MDs ( $n=11$ ) earn

- \$0.12 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=3$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=2$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=9$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 9}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=3$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=3$ ) earn:

- \$0.01 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=8$ )
- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=2$ ), and
- \$0.24 less on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=1$ ).


# Cardiology <br> Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation

\& Distribution of AAMC percentile by race

(i) Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found between length of hire, and faculty salary.

Males ( $n=5$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 7}$ more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=8$ ).

Caucasians ( $\mathrm{n}=10$ ) earn:

- \$0.11 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $n=2$ ),
- \$0.23 less on a dollar compare to undisclosed race ( $n=1$ ). Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=12$ ) earn:
- \$0.24 less on a dollar compared to Hispanics ( $n=1$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $n=11$ ) earn

- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=2$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=2$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $\mathrm{n}=3$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 1}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=8$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=3$ ) earn:

- \$0.37 more* on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=8$ ),
- \$0.43 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=2$ ).


## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation.

Males ( $n=5$ ) earn \$0.50 more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=4$ ).

Caucasians ( $n=8$ ) earn:

- \$0.27 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

MDs, DOs, MBBSs ( $\mathrm{n}=7$ ) earn

- the same compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $n=2$ ).
- All professors are male ( $n=2$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $n=2$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 7}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $n=5$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=3$ ) earn:

- \$0.72 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=4$ ),
- \$0.85 more on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=2$ ).

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by race


Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

## Fixed Salary



## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


## Fixed Salary

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty salary．

Males（ $\mathrm{n}=6$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 7}$ more on a dollar compared to females（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）．

## Caucasians（ $n=4$ ）earn：

－\＄0．09 less on a dollar compared to African Americans （ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ），

Length of Hire
－\＄0．17 less on a dollar compare to non－Caucasians／non－ African Americans（ $n=2$ ）．

MDs，DOs，MBBSs（ $n=6$ ）earn
－\＄0．37 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree（ $n=1$ ）．
－All professors are male（ $n=1$ ）．
－Male associate／assistant professors（ $n=5$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 1}$ less on a dollar compared to female associate／assistant professors（ $n=1$ ）．

Those with $11-15$ years of service（ $n=1$ ）earn：
－\＄0．56 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service（ $n=4$ ）
－\＄0．56 more on a dollar compared to those with 6－10 years of service（ $n=2$ ）．

## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation．

Males（ $n=6$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 8}$ more on a dollar compared to females（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）．

Caucasians（ $n=4$ ）earn：
－\＄0．03 more on a dollar compared to African Americans （ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ），
－\＄0．01 less on a dollar compare to non－Caucasians／non－ African Americans（ $n=2$ ）．
All faculty members are non－Hispanic．

MDs，DOs，MBBSs（ $n=6$ ）earn
－\＄0．04 more on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree（ $n=1$ ）．
－All professors are male（ $n=1$ ）．
－Male associate／assistant professors（ $n=5$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 3}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate／assistant professors（ $n=1$ ）．

Those with $11-15$ years of service（ $n=1$ ）earn：
－\＄0．33 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service（ $n=4$ ）
－\＄0．35 more on a dollar compared to those with 6－10 years of service（ $n=2$ ）．

All faculty members have fellowships．
Fellowship

All faculty members are non－Hispanic．
Race \＆
Ethnicity

Fixed salary is defined as base salary and administrative supplements，paid bi－weekly．Total compensation includes fixed salary，incentive payments for clinical productivity，contractual incentives，and payments for extra clinical work such as call pay，extra duty，North consults，outside clinical work through UF contract．
＊statistical significance at＜0．05

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


- Distribution of AAMC percentile by race

\& Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


One way analysis of variance due to small department size
－

## Fixed Salary

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty salary．

Caucasians（ $n=4$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 5 8}$ less on a dollar compared to African Americans（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）．

MDs，DMDs，DDSs（ $n=4$ ）earn
－\＄0．07 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree（ $n=1$ ）．

Professors（ $n=2$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 8 5}$ more on a dollar compared to associate／assistant professors（ $n=3$ ）．

Those with fellowships earn（ $n=2$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 8 5}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships（ $n=3$ ）．

Those with more than 15 years of service（ $n=2$ ）earn：
－\＄0．15 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service（ $n=2$ ）
－\＄0．61 less on a dollar compared to those with 11－15 years of service（ $n=1$ ）．

## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation．

Caucasians（ $n=4$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 5 3}$ less on a dollar compared to African Americans（ $n=1$ ）．

MDs，DMDs，DDSs（ $n=4$ ）earn
－\＄0．22 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree（ $n=1$ ）．

Professors（ $\mathrm{n}=2$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 9 6}$ more on a dollar compared to associate／assistant professors（ $n=3$ ）．

Those with fellowships earn（ $n=2$ ）earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 9 5}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships（ $n=3$ ）．

Those with more than 15 years of service（ $n=2$ ）earn：
－\＄0．15 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service（ $\mathrm{n}=2$ ）
－\＄0．56 less on a dollar compared to those with 11－15 years of service（ $\mathrm{n}=1$ ）．

All faculty members are male．
Gender


Race \＆
Ethnicity
All faculty members are non－Hispanic．

# Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by race

Fixed Salary


African American

Total Compensation


Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


One way analysis of variance due to small department size

## Fixed Salary

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty salary.

Males ( $n=9$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 4 6}$ less on a dollar compared to females ( $n=1$ ).

Race \& Ethnicity

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=9$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 0}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=1$ ).

Those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=2$ ) earn:

- \$0.11 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service $(n=8)$.


## Total Compensation

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty total compensation.

## Caucasians ( $n=6$ ) earn:

- \$0.42 less on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ),
- \$0.26 less on a dollar compared to undisclosed race ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ). Non-Hispanics ( $\mathrm{n}=6$ ) earn:
- \$0.22 more on a dollar compared to undisclosed ethnicity $(n=2)$.

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=7$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 0}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=1$ ).

Those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=2$ ) earn:

- \$0.16 more on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=6$ ).

Degree


Academic Rank

None of the faculty members have master's degree, doctoral degree, or are solely PhDs.

All of the faculty members are associate/assistant professors.

# Orthopaedic Surgery \& Rehabilitation Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



Total Compensation


- Distribution of AAMC percentile by race



## - Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

## Fixed Salary

## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


## Fixed Salary

Statistically significant associations were found between at least one level of educational degree and faculty salary.

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=9$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 5}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=1$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=1$ ) earn:

- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=4$ )
- \$0.15 less on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=3$ ),
- \$0.20 less on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=2$ ).


## Total Compensation

Statistically significant associations were found between at least one level of educational degree, and faculty total compensation.

Males ( $n=5$ ) earn \$0.09 more on a dollar compared to females ( $n=4$ ).

## Caucasians ( $n=6$ ) earn:

- \$0.02 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $n=3$ ).


## MDs, MBBSs ( $n=6$ ) earn

- \$0.09 less on a dollar compared to those with additional Masters degree ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ),
- \$0.17 less* on a dollar compared to those with additional Doctorate degree ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ),
- \$0.12 more on a dollar compared to those with solely a Doctorate degree ( $n=1$ ).
- All professors are female ( $n=1$ ).
- Male associate/assistant professors ( $\mathbf{n}=5$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 6}$ more on a dollar compared to female associate/assistant professors ( $\mathrm{n}=3$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=8$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 1 7}$ more on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=1$ ).

Those with more than 15 years of service ( $n=1$ ) earn:

- \$0.09 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=3$ )
- \$0.15 less on a dollar compared to those with 6-10 years of service ( $n=3$ ),
- \$0.20 less on a dollar compared to those with 11-15 years of service ( $n=2$ ).

All faculty members are non-Hispanic.
Race \&
Ethnicity

# Pathology \& Laboratory Medicine Compared to AAMC National Data 

Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



## Total Compensation



Fixed Salary


Total Compensation
Non-Caucasian/ Non-African American
Undisclosed

© Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

Fixed Salary


## Total Compensation

Non-Hispanic


## Fixed Salary

None of the factors have demonstrated statistical significance in influencing faculty salary.

Males ( $n=2$ ) earn the same compared to females $(n=4)$.


Length of Hire

Caucasians ( $n=4$ ) earn:

- \$0.04 more on a dollar compared to African Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ )
- \$0.03 more on a dollar compared to non-Caucasians/nonAfrican Americans ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ).

Those with fellowships earn ( $n=4$ ) earn $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 0 2}$ less on a dollar compared to those without fellowships ( $n=2$ ).

Those with 6-10 years of service ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ) earn:

- \$0.07 less on a dollar compared to those who have 5 years or less of service ( $n=5$ ).


## Total Compensation

Does not meet sample size requirement and has not been analyzed; n=4.

All of the faculty members are non-Hispanic

Degree None of the faculty members have master's degree, doctoral degree, or are solely PhDs.


Academic Rank

All of the faculty members are associate/assistant professors.

# Psychiatry <br> Compared to AAMC National Data 

## 4 <br> Distribution of AAMC percentile by gender

## Fixed Salary



## - Distribution of AAMC percentile by race

## Fixed Salary



Distribution of AAMC percentile by ethnicity

## Fixed Salary



