

**2014 Report on Johns Hopkins University  
School of Medicine Faculty Salary Analysis, Fiscal Year 2013**

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## **1 Executive Summary**

The analyses in this report were done on the salaries as of July 1, 2013 for the full time faculty ranks Assistant Professor through Professor. Excluded from the study were all deans, department and institute directors and faculty who were previously in these leadership positions. The salary and other data are obtained from the SAP system and the rank, years at rank, and gender were validated by the Registrar's Office. The faculty salary data in the SAP system are the full-time equivalent (FTE) salary, which are comprised of the base salary (part A) plus any supplemental salary for administrative, educational or clinical roles assumed by the faculty (part B) ( $FTE=A+B$ ). The SAP system does not contain only part A salary data. Total salary is the FTE salary plus bonus (part C) that is defined in the individual departmental compensation plans or that have been agreed upon by the faculty and department ( $Total\ salary=A+B+C$ ). Not all departments in the SOM utilize the A+B+C system, so it is imperative that faculty be aware of the individual compensation plans of their department and how they are individually compensated for their work. The 2014 Report on the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine faculty Salary Analysis found that in terms of the FTE salary, the salaries of women faculty were 3.4% less than the salaries of male faculty in FY 2013, and 8.6% less for Total salary.

It is important for two points to be appreciated about the report and the faculty salary data. First, the potential for salary differences due to individual faculty choice is high. Faculty may choose to engage in activities that have the potential to impact their part B and Part C salary. For example, faculty may choose to take incremental call, see additional patients, or take on administrative duties to increase their salary. Depending on the individual departmental compensation plan this could translate into additional part B or part C income. Thus, some component of the differences in FTE and Total salary by gender may represent differences due to choice and may not reflect differences in baseline or part A, salary.

Second, the individual departmental data generated through the annual faculty salary survey are provided to each of the department directors for review on an annual basis. The department directors are expected to address any significant potential salary inequities identified in their department

by this analysis. They are expected to explain them to the Vice Dean for Faculty and the School of Medicine Chief Financial Officer. Further, the department directors must identify strategies to correct the salary disparities as appropriate. It is anticipated that the information obtained from the annual salary analysis will help to inform and refine the individual departmental compensation plans. Further, we strongly recommend that department directors review this report and their departmental plan annually with their faculty.

## 2 Background

The results in this report represent an annual faculty salary analyses at the School of Medicine since 2004 as part of efforts to assess gender equity in salary, and constitute the ninth year in which salary data have been analyzed. As directed by the Dean, department directors' efforts are focused on achieving faculty salary equity for all faculty. In terms of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) salary, this new report revealed that the salaries of women faculty were 3.4% less than men in FY 2013. In FY 2012, the salaries of women faculty were 3.5% less than men, and the salary difference between genders has varied from -4.6% to -2.2% over the last five years.

The structure of faculty salary compensation in the SOM is not uniform and varies in the 32 departments. Despite the lack of uniformity, in general the faculty are compensated by an A+B+C system. The part A salary reflects the base salary of the faculty, while the B component is usually related to leadership, educational or administrative roles, as well as clinical productivity. The B component is up to the discretion of the division chief and department chair. The components of the B part of the salary and how they are compensated is not uniform across the SOM. The A+B components of the salary are combined and become the full time equivalent salary or FTE salary of the individual faculty member. The part C salary is generally a bonus and is most typically received once yearly by faculty members after the fiscal year ends. The part C salary is defined by the individual departments and reasons for receiving a C component are variable. In fact, many departments do not have a C component contributing to the salary of their faculty. The C part of the salary is added to the A+B component for purposes of this report and this is labeled as total salary in the faculty salary analysis. Again it is important to note that the A+B+C system is not uniformly used in the SOM. There are departments that place a great significance on using all 3 components to faculty salary levels, where others predominantly only have an A component to faculty salary.

## 3 Methods

For 1862 faculty, statistics were gathered on gender and rank distributions, both school-wide and within departments, and mean years in rank by degree and gender were tabulated. FTE and Total Salary (including bonuses) were tabulated by degree, rank and gender. These results are shown in Tables 1-7.

There were 9 large groups of departments analyzed.<sup>1</sup> In addition, Basic Science was considered a group consisting of Art as Applied to Medicine, History of Medicine, Biological Chemistry, Biomedical Engineering, Biophysics, Cell Biology, Functional Anatomy, Molecular & Comparative Pathobiology, Molecular Biology and Genetics, Neuroscience, Pharmacology, and Physiology. The departments of Surgery, Otolaryngology (including Dentistry and Oral Surgery), Orthopaedic surgery, Neurosurgery, Plastic Surgery, and Urology were combined to form the Surgery group. Lastly Dermatology, Emergency Medicine, Genetic Medicine, OB/GYN, Radiation Oncology, and Physical Medicine/Rehabilitation were collected into an “Other” category. This resulted in the formation of 12 groups for the analysis. In results reported for years prior to 2009, note that Art as Applied to Medicine and History of Medicine were included in the “Other” category, however, since then these departments have been included within the Basic Science group. Also note that in results reported for years prior to 2011 Radiation Oncology was included in the “Oncology” category, however, since then it has been included in the “Other” group. Several additional figures have been added for clarity (Figures 1, 2 and 5) as well as Table 2.

This year’s analysis of salary differences between genders used the same models that were developed in the FY 2004 - 2012 analyses (see Appendix: Model Specifications). We calculated the percent difference for women relative to men (with negative differences indicating that the salaries of women were lower) for the School of Medicine overall, as well as within ranks, within degrees (MD and non-MD<sup>2</sup>), within rank by years-in-rank<sup>3</sup>, and within departments. Our models adjusted for the administrative data available: department, department-specific rank, degree, and years-in-rank. Modeling the log salary allowed us to calculate the percentage difference between genders, and also protects against a few large or a few small salaries having inordinate influence on the regression results. Of the 1863 faculty members, 1 was removed as a potentially influential outlier.

## 4 Results

The distribution of faculty gender, school-wide, was 1185 men (64%) and 677 women (36%). Of the 19 departments, there are 3 in which women made up more than half the faculty, these being OB/Gyn (80%), Pediatrics (56%), and Dermatology (54%); there was also a relatively high percentage representation of women in Psychiatry (47%).

Of the remaining large departments (the 9 having more than 70 faculty), women comprised 20 - 42% of the faculty: in descending order of representation, Pathology (42%), Medicine (38%), Anesthesiology (38%), Ophthalmology (33%), Neurology (30%), Oncology (30%), Basic science (29%), and Radiology (27%). The lowest representation of women was in the Surgery Group (20%).

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<sup>1</sup>We calculated differences for Medicine and Surgery after excluding their higher earning specialties (cardiology and GI for medicine and Neurosurgery for Surgery). For Pediatrics, we included an adjustment for the rank-specific effect of the percentile for AAAP survey of Pediatric Salaries.

<sup>2</sup>An MD is defined to be someone who has at least one of the following degrees: MD, DMD, MBBCh, MBBS, MBChB

<sup>3</sup>New: Professors ( $\leq 4$  years), Assoc. Prof. ( $\leq 3$ ), Assist. Prof. ( $\leq 2$ ); Mid: Professors (4-10), Assoc. Prof. (3-7), Assist. Prof. (2-5); Long: Professors ( $> 10$ ), Assoc. Prof. ( $> 7$ ), Assist. Prof. ( $> 5$ )

After adjustment for the available administrative descriptors (such as rank, and years at rank), women's FTE salaries on average were 3.4% less than men's FTE salaries school-wide in FY 2013.

A further analysis, which excluded all faculty in Cardiology and Gastroenterology (Department of Medicine) and Neurosurgery (Surgery Group), showed that women's FTE salaries were 2.8% less than men's FTE salaries school-wide in FY 2013. This further analysis was done because there are few women in these relatively highly paid specialties.

The population of SOM faculty fluctuates from year to year as individual members enter and leave Johns Hopkins. In addition, salaries are set partly by systematic assessments, consistently applied over people and time, and partly by accomplishments, skills, and attitudes that cannot be captured by measurements and therefore introduce uncertainty to our understanding of the systematic parts. The variations due to changing membership and to unmeasured influences are represented by the stochastic part of the regression model.

The confidence intervals given in this report represent the influence of this inherent uncertainty on our estimates of the parameters of the systematic part. From a frequentist perspective, they are a range of plausible estimates of gender differences in salary that might be expected in many hypothetical repetitions of this year's experience. Equivalently, from a Bayesian perspective, they represent our uncertainty about the systematic parts of the underlying salary process after we have quantified the systematic patterns in the data in any given year.

These confidence intervals should not be interpreted as a measure of the statistical significance in salary differences by gender as would be the case for an analysis based on a representative sample of SOM faculty. The estimated differences in SOM faculty salary by gender reported here represent this year's faculty experience given our understanding of the systematic assessments (our model for salary).

## 5 Summary

The JHSOM has been analyzing faculty salary data since 2004 as part of an effort to assess gender equity in salary. This report demonstrates that the salaries of women faculty were 3.4% less than men in FY 2013.

There are several limitations identified which could explain the findings noted in this salary survey. First, although we control for department, there may exist sub-specialties within departments that are compensated differently and are comprised of men and women in different proportions. For example, if women are more highly represented in lower-paying sub-specialties within departments, this could result in a downward bias in the estimate of gender difference in compensation. Some divisions that are procedurally oriented and have higher financial incomes and male representation are excluded from some analyses (GI and Cardiology from Medicine and Neurosurgery from Surgery), however, there may be other subspecialties that could be excluded or otherwise controlled for as well.

In addition, although all deans, department and institute directors and faculty who were previously in these leadership positions were excluded from the data provided for analysis, the data may still include faculty with other levels or forms of leadership that are not recorded in the data. Differences between genders in representation in such positions could also account for some of the estimated difference in compensation between men and women.

Another limitation of this report is that the data on years at current rank, which is controlled for in this analysis, encompass only time at Hopkins, and not time from previous employment at other universities. If time at current rank including time spent with previous employers is the relevant consideration in salary determinations rather than time at current rank at Hopkins, this could lead to some inaccuracies in the analysis results, depending on how well time at current rank at Hopkins serves as a surrogate for time at current rank anywhere.

Despite the limitations of the data available for this study and the diversity of faculty throughout the SOM, women faculty across the entire SOM receive lower salaries (3.4%) than their male counterparts in FY2013. Note that this figure represents an overall average across the SOM. Department-specific reports accompany this executive summary with department-specific results.

In conclusion, it is critical that the SOM continue to analyze this faculty salary data in a transparent fashion which is readily made available to the faculty. Faculty awareness of how they are compensated is critical to salary equity and fairness. We would encourage all faculty members to familiarize themselves with their departmental compensation plans and to discuss their individual compensation at their mandatory annual faculty review (for assistant and associate professors). As noted above, these data will continue to be shared with individual departmental directors for review on an annual basis. Department directors are expected to address any significant salary disparities identified in their department, and are expected to explain them to provide a justification for the difference or a plan to remedy salary inequities to the Vice Dean for Faculty and the School of Medicine Chief Financial Officer.

## 6 Future Directions

The SOM will continue to analyze the faculty salary data on an annual basis. In this present report, data for Cardiology and GI faculty were excluded from tables 8-13. This has been done historically because higher paying specialty groups were predominantly male. However, over the years there has been an increasing number of women faculty in these areas. Neurosurgery continues to be male dominated, and they will continue to be excluded in these particular analyses. In the future we will continue to monitor gender imbalance in these specialties.

The Vice Dean of Faculty has previously asked that all department directors develop a clear plan for salary compensation for their individual departments and that this compensation plan be made readily available to faculty members, and be utilized in the annual faculty review. The Faculty Senate has also requested copies of these compensation plans be made available to the departmental faculty senate representatives. Many department directors have already provided their compensa-

tion plans to the Vice Dean's office. The available compensation plans are attached to this report to demonstrate the various compensation models that exist across the School of Medicine. We urge faculty to be aware of their department compensation plans and use them to discuss their individual salary compensation at their annual review.

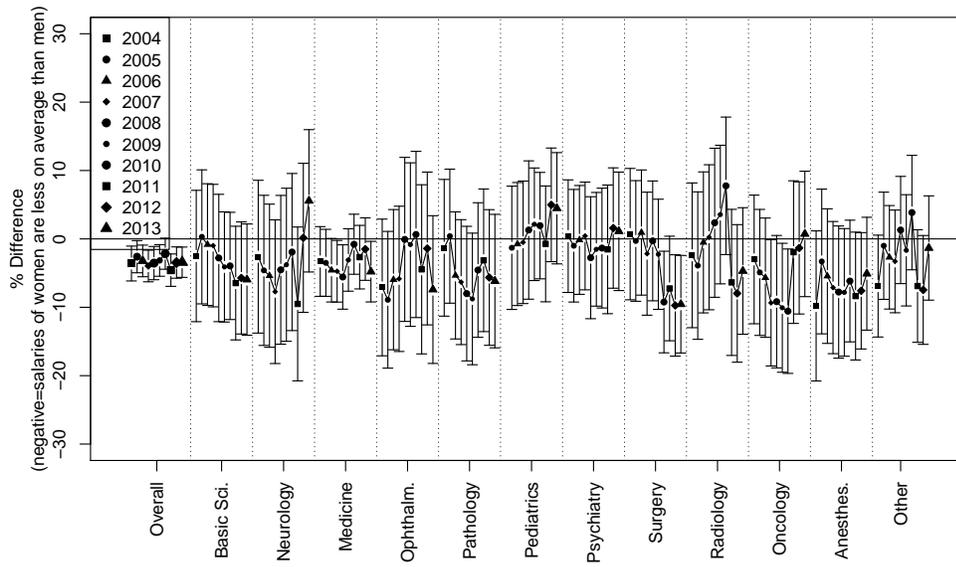


Figure 1: % Differences in FTE Salary (+/- 95% CI) 2004-2013 (n=1862)

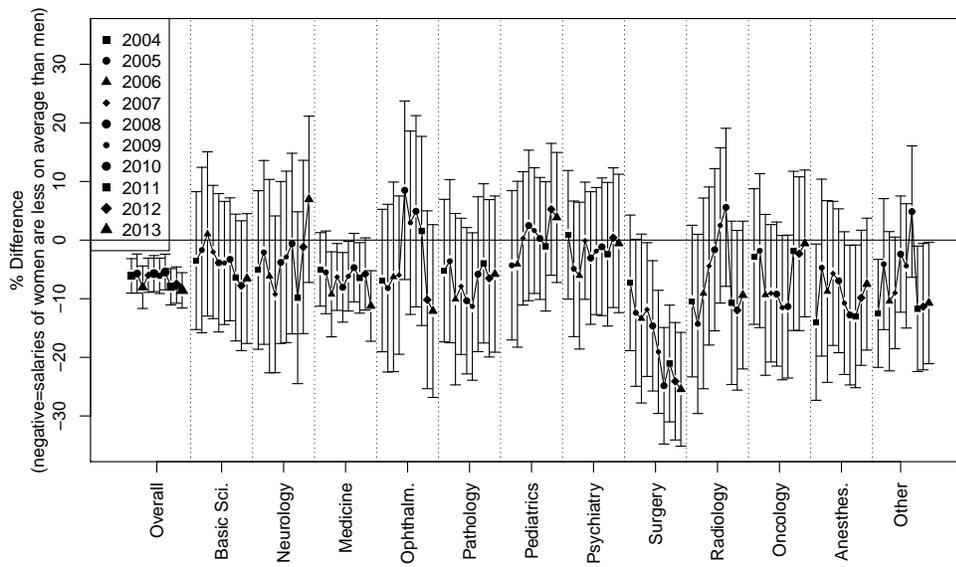


Figure 2: % Differences in Total Salary (+/- 95% CI) 2004-2013 (n=1862)

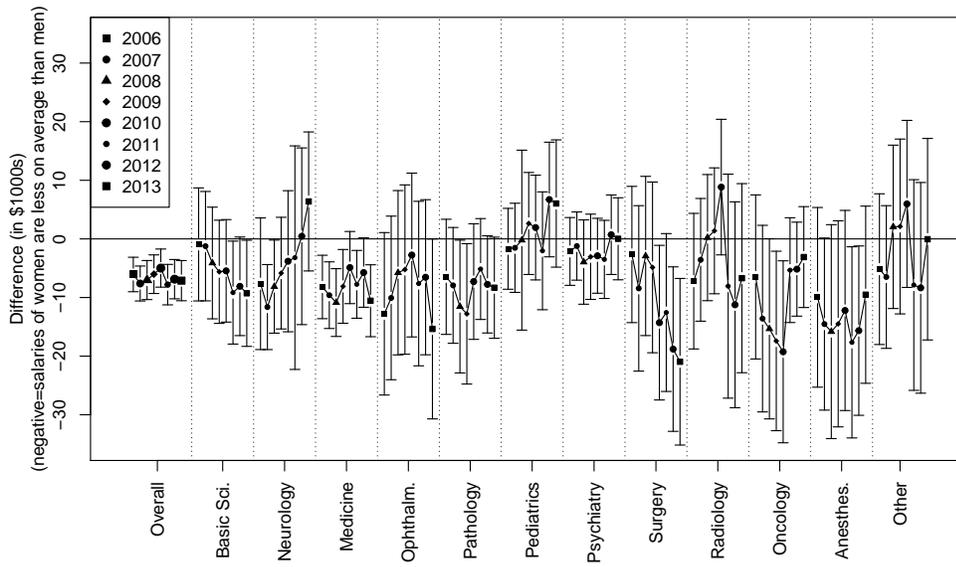


Figure 3: % Differences in FTE Salary (+/- 95% CI) 2006-2013 (n=1862)

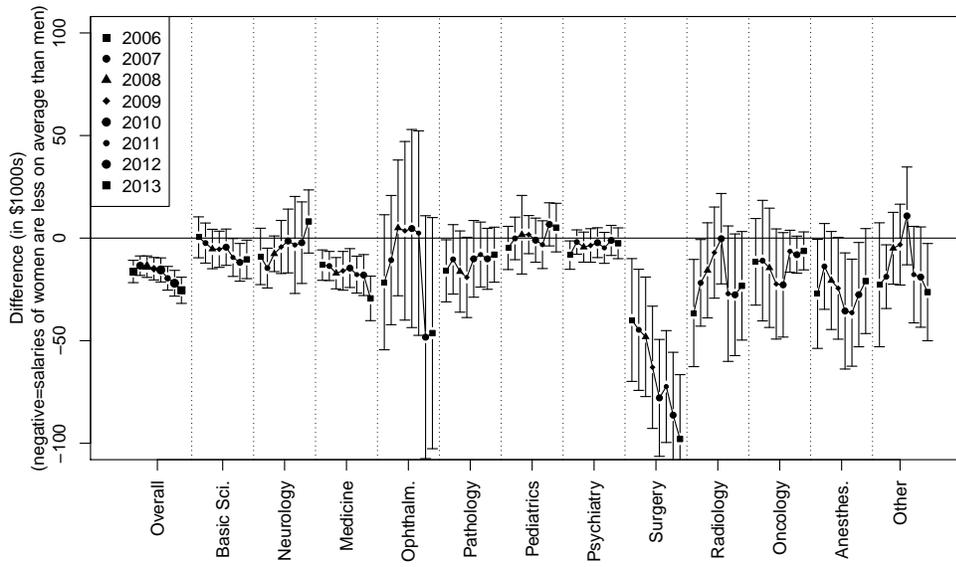


Figure 4: % Differences in Total Salary (+/- 95% CI) 2006-2013 (n=1862)

## 7 Tables of Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Department By Gender, Counts (%)

Department	Male	Female	Total
Basic Science	95 (71)	38 (29)	133
OB/GYN	10 (20)	41 (80)	51
Neurology	64 (70)	28 (30)	92
Medicine	266 (62)	164 (38)	430
Ophthalmology	57 (67)	28 (33)	85
Pathology	54 (58)	39 (42)	93
Pediatrics	59 (44)	74 (56)	133
Psychiatry	63 (53)	55 (47)	118
Surgery	195 (80)	49 (20)	244
Radiology	85 (73)	32 (27)	117
Oncology	83 (70)	35 (30)	118
Anesthesiology	83 (62)	51 (38)	134
Art Applied to Medicine	3 (60)	2 (40)	5
History of Medicine	4 (57)	3 (43)	7
Dermatology	6 (46)	7 (54)	13
Physical Medicine/Rehab	8 (53)	7 (47)	15
Emergency Medicine	25 (74)	9 (26)	34
Genetic Medicine	13 (62)	8 (38)	21
Radiation Oncology	12 (63)	7 (37)	19
Total	1185 (64)	677 (36)	1862

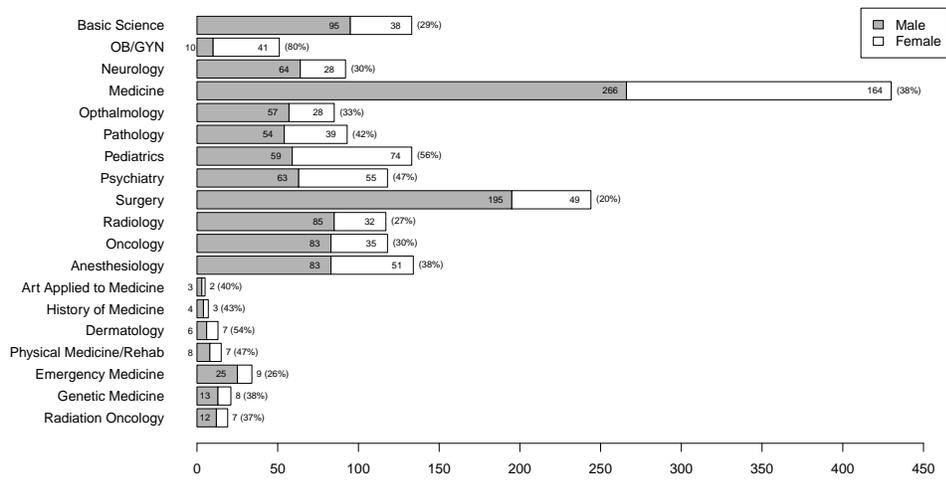


Figure 5: Number of faculty members by Department and Gender

Table 2: Department By Rank and Sex, Counts (%)

Department	Prof M	Prof F	Assoc Prof M	Assoc Prof F	Assist Prof M	Assist Prof F	Total
Basic Science	54 (41)	13 (10)	11 (8)	12 (9)	30 (23)	13 (10)	133
OB/GYN	3 (6)	4 (8)	4 (8)	9 (18)	3 (6)	28 (55)	51
Neurology	23 (25)	7 (8)	14 (15)	6 (7)	27 (29)	15 (16)	92
Medicine	84 (20)	23 (5)	67 (16)	43 (10)	115 (27)	98 (23)	430
Ophthalmology	23 (27)	4 (5)	12 (14)	6 (7)	22 (26)	18 (21)	85
Pathology	27 (29)	8 (9)	12 (13)	14 (15)	15 (16)	17 (18)	93
Pediatrics	15 (11)	19 (14)	15 (11)	12 (9)	29 (22)	43 (32)	133
Psychiatry	17 (14)	10 (8)	22 (19)	18 (15)	24 (20)	27 (23)	118
Surgery	50 (20)	3 (1)	71 (29)	15 (6)	74 (30)	31 (13)	244
Radiology	22 (19)	7 (6)	21 (18)	6 (5)	42 (36)	19 (16)	117
Oncology	34 (29)	5 (4)	24 (20)	13 (11)	25 (21)	17 (14)	118
Anesthesiology	16 (12)	1 (1)	22 (16)	9 (7)	45 (34)	41 (31)	134
Art Applied to Medicine	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (60)	1 (20)	0 (0)	1 (20)	5
History of Medicine	1 (14)	2 (29)	2 (29)	1 (14)	1 (14)	0 (0)	7
Dermatology	1 (8)	0 (0)	2 (15)	0 (0)	3 (23)	7 (54)	13
Physical Medicine/Rehab	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (27)	0 (0)	4 (27)	7 (47)	15
Emergency Medicine	2 (6)	0 (0)	8 (24)	0 (0)	15 (44)	9 (26)	34
Genetic Medicine	7 (33)	2 (10)	5 (24)	3 (14)	1 (5)	3 (14)	21
Radiation Oncology	1 (5)	1 (5)	7 (37)	1 (5)	4 (21)	5 (26)	19
Total	380 (20)	109 (6)	326 (18)	169 (9)	479 (26)	399 (21)	1862

Table 3: Rank by Sex, Counts (Col %)

	Male	Female	Total
Prof	380 (32)	109 (16)	489 (26)
Assoc Prof	326 (28)	169 (25)	495 (27)
Assist Prof	479 (40)	399 (59)	878 (47)
Total	1185	677	1862

Table 4: Years in Rank, Degree by Rank by Gender

	Non-MD			MD		
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median $\pm$ MAD	n	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median $\pm$ MAD	n
Prof M	10.67 $\pm$ 7.91	9.33 $\pm$ 8.52	105	11 $\pm$ 7.85	10.08 $\pm$ 8.03	275
Prof F	10.28 $\pm$ 6.51	9.25 $\pm$ 4.76	46	6.99 $\pm$ 4.81	6.42 $\pm$ 6.18	63
Asso Prof M	6.41 $\pm$ 6.55	3.75 $\pm$ 4.57	73	6.68 $\pm$ 6.47	4.58 $\pm$ 3.58	253
Asso Prof F	5.39 $\pm$ 5.56	3.67 $\pm$ 3.95	54	4.49 $\pm$ 4.05	3.33 $\pm$ 2.72	115
Asst Prof M	4.31 $\pm$ 3.76	3.42 $\pm$ 3.21	119	5.25 $\pm$ 5.09	3.96 $\pm$ 2.9	360
Asst Prof F	4.06 $\pm$ 3.28	3 $\pm$ 2.97	100	5.17 $\pm$ 4.52	4 $\pm$ 2.97	299

Table 5: FTE Salary in \$1000s (unadjusted), Degree by Rank by Gender

	Non-MD			MD		
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median $\pm$ MAD	n	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median $\pm$ MAD	n
Prof M	182.2 $\pm$ 41.8	176.3 $\pm$ 40.9	105	248.5 $\pm$ 57.3	241.6 $\pm$ 47.2	275
Prof F	173.3 $\pm$ 34.4	169.3 $\pm$ 30.7	46	228 $\pm$ 35.4	220.5 $\pm$ 30.8	63
Asso Prof M	124 $\pm$ 27.4	119.1 $\pm$ 18.6	73	208.9 $\pm$ 52.2	204 $\pm$ 53.4	253
Asso Prof F	117 $\pm$ 21.7	114.7 $\pm$ 18.8	54	189.8 $\pm$ 46.5	181.5 $\pm$ 37.3	115
Asst Prof M	92.9 $\pm$ 19.5	90.6 $\pm$ 12.7	119	172.4 $\pm$ 54.3	160.7 $\pm$ 46.6	360
Asst Prof F	91.6 $\pm$ 22	87.3 $\pm$ 11.4	100	162.1 $\pm$ 45	156.6 $\pm$ 39.4	299

Table 6: Total Salary in \$1000s (unadjusted), Degree by Rank by Gender

	Non-MD			MD		
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median $\pm$ MAD	n	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median $\pm$ MAD	n
Prof M	187.5 $\pm$ 43.9	181.1 $\pm$ 41.6	105	317.4 $\pm$ 157.6	266 $\pm$ 86.4	275
Prof F	177.2 $\pm$ 40.9	169.3 $\pm$ 29.7	46	255.4 $\pm$ 54.2	246.5 $\pm$ 50.1	63
Asso Prof M	127.8 $\pm$ 28.8	123.4 $\pm$ 22.9	73	284.5 $\pm$ 151.6	239.7 $\pm$ 92.7	253
Asso Prof F	119.6 $\pm$ 22	119.3 $\pm$ 17.7	54	218.8 $\pm$ 76.3	195.1 $\pm$ 51.5	115
Asst Prof M	95.4 $\pm$ 23.6	90.6 $\pm$ 13	119	221.4 $\pm$ 106.6	186.5 $\pm$ 77.6	360
Asst Prof F	94.7 $\pm$ 24.1	87.7 $\pm$ 11.2	100	182.9 $\pm$ 63.5	171.4 $\pm$ 55.3	299

Table 7: Faculty Receiving Bonuses, by Gender and Rank

	Count (%)	Total
Prof M	265 (69.7)	380
Prof F	70 (64.2)	109
Assoc Prof M	242 (74.2)	326
Assoc Prof F	115 (68)	169
Assist Prof M	347 (72.4)	479
Assist Prof F	279 (69.9)	399

## 8 Tables of Analysis Results

Table 8: Overall Percent Differences (95% CI) in FTE Salary (FY2013), negative=women earn less than men. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine, and removing Neurosurgery specialty from Surgery.

	FTE Salary	FTE Salary*
Overall	-3.4 (-5.5, -1.3)	-2.8 (-5.0, -0.6)
Professor	-2.5 (-7.1, 2.3)	-2.8 (-7.5, 2.1)
Associate Professor	-2.1 (-6.1, 2.0)	-1.2 (-5.3, 3.1)
Assistant Professor	-3.8 (-6.6, -0.9)	-3.0 (-6.0, 0.0)
MD degree	-3.1 (-5.6, -0.4)	-1.9 (-4.6, 0.8)
Non-MD degree	-0.9 (-5.1, 3.3)	-1.0 (-5.1, 3.3)
Professor (New)	-2.6 (-11.7, 7.3)	-1.2 (-10.6, 9.2)
Professor (Mid)	-4.7 (-12.1, 3.3)	-4.8 (-12.2, 3.4)
Professor (Long)	1.4 (-6.1, 9.6)	0.6 (-6.9, 8.7)
Assoc Prof (New)	-0.7 (-7.0, 6.0)	0.0 (-6.3, 6.9)
Assoc Prof (Mid)	-2.5 (-9.3, 4.8)	-1.5 (-8.4, 5.9)
Assoc Prof (Long)	-6.7 (-14.4, 1.7)	-5.3 (-13.2, 3.3)
Assist Prof (New)	-3.7 (-8.8, 1.7)	-3.2 (-8.5, 2.3)
Assist Prof (Mid)	-5.9 (-10.6, -1.0)	-5.5 (-10.2, -0.4)
Assist Prof (Long)	-2.0 (-6.9, 3.1)	-0.6 (-5.8, 4.7)

Table 9: Overall Percent Differences (95% CI) in TOTAL Salary (FY2013), negative=women earn less than men. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine, and removing Neurosurgery specialty from Surgery.

	TOTAL Salary	TOTAL Salary*
Overall	-8.6 (-11.3, -5.8)	-7.3 (-10.0, -4.5)
Professor	-6.2 (-12.1, 0.2)	-6.0 (-11.9, 0.3)
Associate Professor	-8.3 (-13.3, -3.0)	-7.1 (-12.1, -1.9)
Assistant Professor	-9.1 (-12.7, -5.3)	-7.4 (-11.1, -3.5)
MD degree	-10.5 (-13.7, -7.1)	-8.5 (-11.8, -5.0)
Non-MD degree	1.0 (-4.7, 7.1)	0.9 (-4.7, 6.8)
Professor (New)	-10.1 (-21.1, 2.5)	-8.3 (-19.6, 4.6)
Professor (Mid)	-6.8 (-16.3, 3.8)	-6.9 (-16.4, 3.6)
Professor (Long)	-0.5 (-10.3, 10.4)	-0.8 (-10.3, 9.9)
Assoc Prof (New)	-7.9 (-15.7, 0.6)	-6.0 (-13.8, 2.4)
Assoc Prof (Mid)	-11.2 (-19.4, -2.2)	-10.9 (-19.0, -1.9)
Assoc Prof (Long)	-7.5 (-17.6, 3.9)	-5.5 (-15.7, 5.9)
Assist Prof (New)	-6.0 (-12.6, 1.0)	-4.9 (-11.6, 2.2)
Assist Prof (Mid)	-13.0 (-18.7, -6.8)	-12.0 (-17.8, -5.9)
Assist Prof (Long)	-7.9 (-14.0, -1.3)	-4.8 (-11.2, 2.0)

Table 10: Overall Departmental Percent Differences (95% CI) in FTE Salary (FY2013), negative=women earn less than men. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine, and removing Neurosurgery specialty from Surgery.

Department	FTE Salary	TOTAL Salary
Overall	-3.4 (-5.5, -1.3)	-8.6 (-11.3, -5.8)
Overall*	-2.8 (-5.0, -0.6)	-7.3 (-10.0, -4.5)
Basic Science	-5.9 (-13.2, 1.9)	-6.6 (-16.1, 4.1)
Neurology	5.6 (-4.6, 16.8)	7.0 (-6.7, 22.7)
Medicine	-4.8 (-8.9, -0.5)	-11.2 (-16.3, -5.8)
Medicine*	-3.2 (-8.0, 1.8)	-8.2 (-14.1, -1.8)
Ophthalmology	-7.4 (-16.6, 2.9)	-12.1 (-23.7, 1.3)
Pathology	-6.2 (-14.7, 3.2)	-5.8 (-17.2, 7.2)
Pediatrics	4.5 (-3.5, 13.1)	3.9 (-6.8, 15.7)
Psychiatry	1.1 (-7.1, 10.1)	-0.6 (-11.3, 11.5)
Surgery	-9.6 (-15.7, -3.0)	-25.4 (-32.2, -18.0)
Surgery*	-8.1 (-14.4, -1.3)	-22.9 (-29.8, -15.4)
Radiology	-4.7 (-12.9, 4.3)	-9.4 (-19.8, 2.4)
Oncology	0.7 (-7.9, 10.2)	-0.6 (-11.9, 12.3)
Anesthesiology	-5.1 (-12.5, 2.9)	-7.5 (-17.1, 3.2)
Other	-1.3 (-8.4, 6.3)	-10.7 (-19.3, -1.2)

Table 11: Overall Departmental Differences (95% CI) in FTE Salary (FY2013) in \$1000s, negative=women earn less than men. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine, and removing Neurosurgery specialty from Surgery.

Department	FTE Salary	TOTAL Salary
Overall	-7.1 (-10.6, -3.7)	-25.4 (-31.8, -19.0)
Overall*	-5.6 (-9.1, -2.1)	-21.5 (-27.8, -15.3)
Basic Science	-9.3 (-18.3, -0.2)	-10.4 (-19.8, -1.0)
Neurology	6.4 (-5.5, 18.2)	8.1 (-7.3, 23.5)
Medicine	-10.6 (-16.7, -4.4)	-29.4 (-40.2, -18.5)
Medicine*	-6.2 (-12.1, -0.2)	-20.1 (-30.7, -9.4)
Ophthalmology	-15.4 (-30.7, 0.0)	-46.3 (-102.7, 10.0)
Pathology	-8.3 (-17.0, 0.3)	-8.1 (-21.5, 5.3)
Pediatrics	6.0 (-4.8, 16.9)	5.1 (-6.7, 16.9)
Psychiatry	0.0 (-7.0, 7.0)	-2.5 (-10.0, 5.0)
Surgery	-21.0 (-35.2, -6.8)	-97.9 (-129.3, -66.6)
Surgery*	-18.2 (-32.8, -3.6)	-85.8 (-114.1, -57.4)
Radiology	-6.7 (-22.8, 9.4)	-23.2 (-49.7, 3.2)
Oncology	-3.1 (-11.7, 5.5)	-6.2 (-15.5, 3.0)
Anesthesiology	-9.5 (-24.6, 5.6)	-20.9 (-46.5, 4.6)
Other	0.0 (-17.2, 17.1)	-26.3 (-50.0, -2.6)

Table 12: Percent Differences (95% CI) FTE Salary for FY 2008-2013. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine.

Department	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Overall	-3.5 (-5.8, -1.2)	-3.1 (-5.4, -0.9)	-2.2 (-4.3, 0.1)	-4.6 (-6.8, -2.3)	-3.5 (-5.6, -1.2)	-3.4 (-5.5, -1.3)
Basic Science	-2.8 (-11.2, 6.5)	-4.1 (-11.4, 3.8)	-3.9 (-11.1, 3.7)	-6.5 (-13.8, 1.5)	-5.7 (-13.0, 2.2)	-5.9 (-13.2, 1.9)
Neurology	-4.5 (-14.1, 6.1)	-3.8 (-13.7, 7.3)	-1.9 (-12.3, 9.7)	-9.5 (-18.9, 1.0)	0.2 (-9.9, 11.4)	5.6 (-4.6, 16.8)
Medicine	-5.6 (-9.9, -1.1)	-3.1 (-7.4, 1.4)	-0.8 (-5.0, 3.6)	-2.7 (-7.0, 1.9)	-1.5 (-5.8, 3.1)	-4.8 (-8.9, -0.5)
Medicine*	-2.6 (-7.4, 2.4)	0.0 (-5.0, 5.1)	1.7 (-3.1, 6.7)	-0.1 (-5.1, 5.3)	0.4 (-4.7, 5.7)	-3.2 (-8.0, 1.8)
Ophthalmology	-0.1 (-11.1, 12.3)	-0.8 (-11.7, 11.4)	0.6 (-10.5, 13.2)	-4.4 (-15.2, 7.7)	-1.4 (-11.6, 9.9)	-7.4 (-16.6, 2.9)
Pathology	-8.0 (-16.4, 1.3)	-8.8 (-17.0, 0.2)	-4.5 (-13.3, 5.1)	-3.1 (-12.5, 7.2)	-5.6 (-14.3, 3.9)	-6.2 (-14.7, 3.2)
Pediatrics	1.3 (-8.2, 11.8)	2.1 (-5.8, 10.7)	1.9 (-5.5, 10.0)	-0.7 (-8.6, 7.8)	5.0 (-3.2, 13.9)	4.5 (-3.5, 13.1)
Psychiatry	-2.7 (-10.9, 6.1)	-1.5 (-9.2, 6.8)	-1.3 (-9.4, 7.5)	-1.5 (-10.2, 7.9)	1.6 (-6.8, 10.7)	1.1 (-7.1, 10.1)
Surgery	-0.3 (-8.5, 8.6)	-2.2 (-9.7, 5.8)	-9.2 (-15.6, -2.4)	-7.3 (-14.0, 0.0)	-9.7 (-16.1, -2.9)	-9.6 (-15.7, -3.0)
Radiology	2.4 (-7.9, 13.8)	3.6 (-6.2, 14.3)	7.8 (-2.3, 18.9)	-6.4 (-15.6, 3.9)	-8.0 (-16.6, 1.5)	-4.7 (-12.9, 4.3)
Oncology	-9.2 (-17.4, -0.2)	-10.1 (-18.0, -1.4)	-10.6 (-18.2, -2.3)	-1.9 (-11.4, 8.6)	-1.3 (-10.2, 8.4)	0.7 (-7.9, 10.2)
Anesthesiology	-7.8 (-16.1, 1.4)	-7.8 (-15.8, 1.0)	-6.2 (-14.0, 2.4)	-8.4 (-16.4, 0.4)	-7.6 (-15.0, 0.4)	-5.1 (-12.5, 2.9)
Other	1.3 (-6.2, 9.4)	-1.7 (-9.2, 6.5)	3.8 (-4.3, 12.7)	-6.9 (-14.1, 0.9)	-7.5 (-14.4, 0.0)	-1.3 (-8.4, 6.3)

Table 13: Percent Differences (95% CI) TOTAL Salary for FY 2008-2013. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine.

Department	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Overall	-5.7 (-8.5, -2.8)	-6.1 (-8.9, -3.2)	-5.4 (-8.2, -2.5)	-8.0 (-10.7, -5.1)	-7.7 (-10.5, -4.8)	-8.6 (-11.3, -5.8)
Basic Science	-3.9 (-14.3, 7.8)	-3.9 (-13.2, 6.5)	-3.3 (-12.7, 7.1)	-6.4 (-15.7, 4.0)	-7.8 (-17.2, 2.7)	-6.6 (-16.1, 4.1)
Neurology	-3.8 (-15.8, 9.9)	-2.9 (-15.6, 11.9)	-0.6 (-14.3, 15.3)	-9.8 (-21.7, 3.9)	-1.2 (-14.3, 14.0)	7.0 (-6.7, 22.7)
Medicine	-8.1 (-13.3, -2.5)	-6.2 (-11.5, -0.5)	-4.7 (-10.0, 1.0)	-6.5 (-11.8, -0.7)	-5.8 (-11.3, 0.1)	-11.2 (-16.3, -5.8)
Medicine*	-3.6 (-9.5, 2.6)	-0.8 (-7.0, 5.7)	-0.3 (-6.4, 6.1)	-2.4 (-8.7, 4.2)	-2.4 (-8.9, 4.5)	-8.2 (-14.1, -1.8)
Ophthalmology	8.5 (-6.3, 25.6)	3.0 (-11.4, 19.7)	4.9 (-10.3, 22.7)	1.6 (-13.0, 18.6)	-10.2 (-22.4, 4.0)	-12.1 (-23.7, 1.3)
Pathology	-10.3 (-20.6, 1.2)	-11.3 (-21.5, 0.2)	-5.8 (-17.1, 7.0)	-4.0 (-15.8, 9.5)	-6.5 (-17.9, 6.4)	-5.8 (-17.2, 7.2)
Pediatrics	2.5 (-9.5, 16.1)	1.6 (-8.5, 12.8)	0.3 (-9.4, 11.0)	-1.1 (-11.1, 10.1)	5.2 (-5.7, 17.4)	3.9 (-6.8, 15.7)
Psychiatry	-3.1 (-13.2, 8.2)	-1.9 (-11.7, 9.0)	-1.1 (-11.8, 10.8)	-2.4 (-13.3, 9.9)	0.4 (-10.6, 12.7)	-0.6 (-11.3, 11.5)
Surgery	-14.6 (-23.4, -4.9)	-19.1 (-26.9, -10.3)	-24.9 (-31.8, -17.2)	-21.1 (-28.4, -13.0)	-24.1 (-31.1, -16.3)	-25.4 (-32.2, -18.0)
Radiology	-1.6 (-14.0, 12.4)	2.5 (-9.8, 16.5)	5.6 (-7.3, 20.3)	-10.7 (-21.9, 2.2)	-12.0 (-22.8, 0.4)	-9.4 (-19.8, 2.4)
Oncology	-9.2 (-19.4, 2.3)	-11.5 (-21.5, -0.3)	-11.3 (-21.2, -0.2)	-1.8 (-13.9, 11.9)	-2.3 (-14.0, 10.9)	-0.6 (-11.9, 12.3)
Anesthesiology	-6.9 (-17.4, 4.8)	-10.8 (-20.7, 0.4)	-12.8 (-22.3, -2.1)	-13.0 (-22.7, -2.1)	-9.8 (-19.4, 0.8)	-7.5 (-17.1, 3.2)
Other	-2.4 (-11.4, 7.5)	-4.4 (-13.8, 6.0)	4.9 (-6.0, 16.9)	-11.7 (-20.5, -2.0)	-11.4 (-20.2, -1.6)	-10.7 (-19.3, -1.2)

## 9 Appendix

### *Model Specifications*

For Tables 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13 log salary was modeled, as detailed below. For Table 11 and appendix Table 18 and 19, actual salary was modeled with robust variance estimates.

The models for Tables 8-9 and appendix Tables 18-19 adjust for department, rank separately within each department, degree, and year-in-rank, and estimate:

- 1) an overall gender difference,
- 2) gender differences separately for each rank,
- 3) gender differences separately for each degree type,
- 4) gender differences separately for each rank/year-in-rank combination.

The models for Table 10, 11, 12 and 13 estimate a separate gender difference for each department, adjusting for department-specific rank, degree, and years-in-rank.

Table 14: Department By Degree, Counts (%)

Department	Non-MD	MD	Total
Basic Science	121 (91)	12 (9)	133
OB/GYN	6 (12)	45 (88)	51
Neurology	25 (27)	67 (73)	92
Medicine	60 (14)	370 (86)	430
Ophthalmology	21 (25)	64 (75)	85
Pathology	21 (23)	72 (77)	93
Pediatrics	16 (12)	117 (88)	133
Psychiatry	54 (46)	64 (54)	118
Surgery	44 (18)	200 (82)	244
Radiology	46 (39)	71 (61)	117
Oncology	30 (25)	88 (75)	118
Anesthesiology	12 (9)	122 (91)	134
Art Applied to Medicine	5 (100)	0 (0)	5
History of Medicine	6 (86)	1 (14)	7
Dermatology	1 (8)	12 (92)	13
Physical Medicine/Rehab	9 (60)	6 (40)	15
Emergency Medicine	6 (18)	28 (82)	34
Genetic Medicine	9 (43)	12 (57)	21
Radiation Oncology	5 (26)	14 (74)	19
Total	497 (27)	1365 (73)	1862

Table 15: Degree By Rank, Counts (Row %) (Col %)

Degree	Prof	Assoc Prof	Assist Prof	Total
Non-MD	151 (30) (31)	127 (26) (26)	219 (44) (25)	497 (27)
MD	338 (25) (69)	368 (27) (74)	659 (48) (75)	1365 (73)
Total	489 (26)	495 (27)	878 (47)	1862

Table 16: Faculty Receiving Bonuses By Department and Rank, showing numbers [%] of faculty members receiving bonuses, and of those the number (%) who are women.

Department	Prof-All	Prof-F	Assoc-All	Assoc-F	Assist-All	Assist-F
Basic Science	9 [13]	0	1 [4]	1 [8] (100)	4 [9]	0
OB/GYN	7 [100]	4 [100] (57)	11 [85]	8 [89] (73)	31 [100]	28 [100] (90)
Neurology	30 [100]	7 [100] (23)	20 [100]	6 [100] (30)	34 [81]	12 [80] (35)
Medicine	62 [58]	13 [57] (21)	65 [59]	21 [49] (32)	132 [62]	56 [57] (42)
Ophthalmology	18 [67]	2 [50] (11)	14 [78]	5 [83] (36)	28 [70]	12 [67] (43)
Pathology	35 [100]	8 [100] (23)	25 [96]	13 [93] (52)	30 [94]	16 [94] (53)
Pediatrics	32 [94]	19 [100] (59)	23 [85]	11 [92] (48)	56 [78]	35 [81] (62)
Psychiatry	7 [26]	2 [20] (29)	20 [50]	9 [50] (45)	29 [57]	11 [41] (38)
Surgery	46 [87]	2 [67] (4)	71 [83]	13 [87] (18)	74 [70]	18 [58] (24)
Radiology	29 [100]	7 [100] (24)	22 [81]	6 [100] (27)	44 [72]	13 [68] (30)
Oncology	37 [95]	4 [80] (11)	35 [95]	12 [92] (34)	36 [86]	14 [82] (39)
Anesthesiology	17 [100]	1 [100] (6)	31 [100]	9 [100] (29)	84 [98]	40 [98] (48)
Art Applied to Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
History of Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dermatology	1 [100]	0	1 [50]	0	8 [80]	6 [86] (75)
Physical Medicine/Rehab	0	0	4 [100]	0	11 [100]	7 [100] (64)
Emergency Medicine	2 [100]	0	8 [100]	0	21 [88]	9 [100] (43)
Genetic Medicine	2 [22]	0	0	0	0	0
Radiation Oncology	1 [50]	1 [100] (100)	6 [75]	1 [100] (17)	4 [44]	2 [40] (50)
Total	335 [69]	70 [64] (21)	357 [72]	115 [68] (32)	626 [71]	279 [70] (45)

Table 17: Value of Bonuses in \$1000s, Degree by Rank by Gender—0,25,50,75,100th percentiles (mean, SD)

Degree	Rank	Male
Non-MD	Prof	0.5, 4.7, 8.0, 18.8, 41.0 (11.8, 10.6)
	Assoc Prof	0.7, 4.0, 5.2, 14.4, 39.3 (9.9, 10.2)
	Assist Prof	0.1, 1.5, 3.2, 8.1, 50.0 (7.3, 11.2)
MD	Prof	0.2, 11.0, 36.1, 99.5, 870.4 (86.9, 135.2)
	Assoc Prof	0.3, 15.0, 43.5, 97.0, 686.4 (89.3, 126.3)
	Assist Prof	0.3, 10.0, 30.1, 74.7, 515.0 (57.7, 72.8)
Degree	Rank	Female
Non-MD	Prof	1.3, 3.2, 4.8, 10.3, 52.8 (12.2, 15.8)
	Assoc Prof	0.4, 3.1, 5.2, 7.9, 17.2 (6.0, 4.2)
	Assist Prof	0.0, 2.5, 4.0, 7.3, 39.3 (6.9, 8.3)
MD	Prof	0.5, 9.8, 15.8, 38.4, 166.3 (31.3, 34.8)
	Assoc Prof	0.2, 6.5, 16.4, 45.9, 302.1 (36.2, 52.4)
	Assist Prof	0.2, 5.1, 12.9, 35.9, 147.9 (26.6, 30.9)

Table 18: Overall Differences (95% CI) in FTE Salary (FY2013) in \$1000s, negative=women earn less than men. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine, and removing Neurosurgery specialty from Surgery.

	FTE Salary	FTE Salary*
Overall	-7.1 (-10.6, -3.7)	-5.6 (-9.1, -2.1)
Professor	-11.3 (-19.3, -3.4)	-11.3 (-19.4, -3.2)
Associate Professor	-4.5 (-11.3, 2.2)	-2.5 (-9.1, 4.1)
Assistant Professor	-6.8 (-11.4, -2.1)	-5.1 (-9.9, -0.3)
MD degree	-8.5 (-12.9, -4.1)	-6.2 (-10.7, -1.7)
Non-MD degree	2.9 (-3.2, 8.9)	3.3 (-2.9, 9.5)
Professor (New)	-7.5 (-25.1, 10.2)	-4.7 (-23.1, 13.7)
Professor (Mid)	-12.6 (-24.1, -1.0)	-11.8 (-23.7, 0.2)
Professor (Long)	-10.6 (-23.5, 2.3)	-11.7 (-24.6, 1.1)
Assoc Prof (New)	1.4 (-9.4, 12.1)	2.9 (-7.5, 13.3)
Assoc Prof (Mid)	-6.4 (-17.1, 4.2)	-4.5 (-14.9, 6.0)
Assoc Prof (Long)	-14.7 (-28.5, -0.8)	-11.5 (-25.4, 2.4)
Assist Prof (New)	-7.6 (-16.0, 0.8)	-6.6 (-15.3, 2.0)
Assist Prof (Mid)	-8.7 (-17.2, -0.2)	-7.4 (-16.5, 1.6)
Assist Prof (Long)	-4.6 (-12.1, 2.9)	-1.9 (-9.4, 5.6)

Table 19: Overall Differences (95% CI) in Total Salary (FY2013) in \$1000s, negative=women earn less than men. \*Estimated gender differences after removing the Cardiology and GI specialties from Medicine, and removing Neurosurgery specialty from Surgery.

	Total Salary	Total Salary*
Overall	-25.4 (-31.8, -19.0)	-21.5 (-27.8, -15.3)
Professor	-32.3 (-47.1, -17.4)	-29.3 (-43.9, -14.7)
Associate Professor	-29.9 (-43.8, -16.0)	-26.8 (-40.0, -13.5)
Assistant Professor	-21.6 (-30.3, -12.9)	-17.0 (-25.5, -8.4)
MD degree	-36.1 (-44.4, -27.7)	-30.3 (-38.5, -22.1)
Non-MD degree	12.9 (3.1, 22.7)	12.6 (2.8, 22.4)
Professor (New)	-44.3 (-79.0, -9.7)	-36.0 (-69.4, -2.7)
Professor (Mid)	-23.3 (-43.3, -3.3)	-22.9 (-43.3, -2.4)
Professor (Long)	-28.7 (-52.3, -5.0)	-27.2 (-50.5, -3.8)
Assoc Prof (New)	-27.3 (-52.3, -2.4)	-19.1 (-41.4, 3.1)
Assoc Prof (Mid)	-42.2 (-68.9, -15.6)	-44.0 (-70.3, -17.8)
Assoc Prof (Long)	-19.8 (-42.4, 2.8)	-16.1 (-39.2, 7.1)
Assist Prof (New)	-13.2 (-26.9, 0.5)	-10.9 (-24.6, 2.8)
Assist Prof (Mid)	-30.5 (-46.4, -14.5)	-26.7 (-41.9, -11.4)
Assist Prof (Long)	-21.1 (-34.4, -7.7)	-13.9 (-27.3, -0.5)