Complex Family Planning Faculty Salary Report FY 2022
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## Background

The Complex Family Planning (CFP) Faculty Salary Report FY 2022 is the Society of Family Planning's first review of full-time medical school faculty compensation for CFP fulltime paid faculty, chairs, and chiefs. The CFP Faculty Salary Survey was modeled after the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) Faculty Salary Survey, using the same questions (where relevant) and instructions for comparability. Following the exclusion criteria of the AAMC Faculty Salary Survey, CFP faculty in administrative positions such as medical school deans, associate deans, or practice plan CFOs and center/institute directors with similar responsibilities were excluded, as were faculty who received $100 \%$ of their compensation from the Veterans Administration. The 2022 CFP Faculty Salary Survey was administered to 44 accredited medical schools in the US, and of those, 31 schools participated (Table 1).

The report presents the total compensation attributable to teaching, patient care, and research for 98 faculty, as reported by their institutions. All faculty included in this report hold an MD or equivalent degree. Medical schools provided data for an additional 11 faculty, but these faculty are not included in the published tables because the individuals earned income from the medical practice supplement or from bonus/incentive pay, but the institutions did not know those amounts.

## Methodology

On March 10, 2023, the Society emailed 2022 CFP Faculty Salary Survey invitations to 44 accredited medical schools in the US, with continued follow-up through mid-April. Thirtyone schools participated in the survey (a $70 \%$ response rate). Of these schools, 13 (42\%) are public and 18 (58\%) are private. The survey collected data for the previous fiscal year (FY), FY 2022. Respondents reported the total compensation rounded to the nearest dollar for each full-time faculty member. The total compensation equaled the fixed/contractual salary component of total compensation plus the supplemental earnings components of total compensation (medical practice supplement and bonus/incentive pay) for the 12month FY 2022 period. The Society deployed the survey via Qualtrics. Survey instructions, with definitions of the components of total compensation modeled on the AAMC Faculty Salary Survey, can be viewed at https://www.societyfp.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Salary-Survey-Instructions-and-FAQs.pdf. Descriptive data analysis for this report was conducted in Excel and statistical analysis was conducted in JMP. Following procedures established for the AAMC Faculty Salary Survey, faculty with missing compensation information ( $\mathrm{N}=11$ ) were excluded from analysis. In addition, in order to protect individual privacy, compensation figures for categories with a sample size under five are not represented in the report.

## Participating medical schools

Table 1. Participating medical schools by geographic region and primary source of funding

| Northeastern region | Southern region | Central region | Western region |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private ( $\mathrm{N}=11$ ) | Private ( $\mathrm{N}=2$ ) | Private ( $\mathrm{N}=2$ ) | Private ( $\mathrm{N}=3$ ) |
| - Anonymous ${ }^{1}$ <br> - Boston University <br> - Columbia University <br> - Hackensack University Medical Center <br> - Jefferson Health <br> - Johns Hopkins University <br> - Maimonides Medical Center <br> - Stamford Hospital <br> - Tufts University School of Medicine <br> - University of Pittsburgh <br> - Yale University | - Emory University <br> - University of Miami | - University of Chicago <br> - Washington University | - Queens University Medical Group <br> - Stanford University <br> - University of Southern California |
| Public (N=1) | Public ( $\mathrm{N}=1$ ) | Public ( $\mathrm{N}=1$ ) | Public ( $\mathrm{N}=10$ ) |
| - University of Connecticut | - University of North Carolina Hospitals at Chapel Hill | - University of Illinois at Chicago | - Oregon Health \& Science University <br> - University of California, Davis <br> - University of California, Irvine <br> - University of California, San Diego <br> - University of California, San Francisco <br> - University of Colorado <br> - University of Hawaii <br> - University of New Mexico <br> - University of Utah <br> - University of Washington |

[^0]
## Key findings

## CFP faculty characteristics

A majority (57\%) of CFP faculty were from the Western region of the US. Most other faculty were from the Northeast (29\%), with only $14 \%$ located in the Central or Southern regions. Over half of all faculty (58\%) worked at institutions primarily funded by public sources. Nearly all faculty (91\%) were listed as professors at some level. Assistant Professor was the most common rank (45.9\%), followed by Associate Professor (33.7\%).

Table 2. CFP faculty by region

| Region | N | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Central | 7 | $7.1 \%$ |
| Northeast | 28 | $28.6 \%$ |
| Southern | 7 | $7.1 \%$ |
| Western | 56 | $57.1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Table 3. CFP faculty by institution type

| Institution type | N | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Private | 41 | $41.8 \%$ |
| Public | 57 | $58.2 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Table 4. CFP faculty by rank

| Rank | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{\%}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Assistant Professor | 45 | $45.9 \%$ |
| Associate Professor | 33 | $33.7 \%$ |
| Chair | 1 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Chief | 7 | $7.1 \%$ |
| Other | 1 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Professor | 11 | $11.2 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

## CFP faculty compensation

Mean total compensation for FY 2022 is shown in Table 5 below. The total mean compensation for all faculty ( $\mathrm{n}=98$ ) was $\$ 277,496$ and the median was $\$ 268,440$.

For CFP faculty who were ranked as professors (combining Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor), total compensation averaged \$271,128. AAMC's 2022 Faculty Salary Survey Report indicates that for these three combined ranks nationwide, professors in the basic sciences averaged $\$ 198,222$ and professors in the clinical sciences averaged
$\$ 358,844 .{ }^{2}$ CFP professor salaries were therefore $37 \%$ above the national average for professors in the basic sciences, and $24 \%$ below the national average for professors in the clinical sciences. Comparisons and percentage change between years for CFP faculty cannot yet be calculated since this is the first year the CFP Faculty Survey was conducted.

In multivariate analysis that included institution type, region, gender, race, and rank - and in univariate analyses for each of these variables - the only significant predictor of total compensation was rank ( $p<.0001$ ).

Table 5. CFP faculty compensation, all faculty ( $\mathrm{N}=98$ )

| Count | 98 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 25th percentile | $\$ 245,542$ |
| Median | $\$ 268,440$ |
| 75 th percentile | $\$ 313,524$ |
| Mean | $\$ 277,496$ |

## Institution type

The average total compensation of faculty employed at publicly funded institutions was 3\% higher than that of faculty employed at private institutions. There was not a statistically significant difference between the salary of faculty at public and private institutions.

Table 6. CFP faculty compensation by institution type ( $\mathrm{N}=98$ )

|  | Private | Public | All |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Count | 41 | 57 | 98 |
| 25th percentile | $\$ 245,279$ | $\$ 245,425$ | $\$ 245,542$ |
| Median | $\$ 265,225$ | $\$ 269,511$ | $\$ 268,440$ |
| 75th percentile | $\$ 305,131$ | $\$ 313,848$ | $\$ 313,524$ |
| Mean | $\$ 272,360$ | $\$ 281, \mathbf{1 9 0}$ | $\$ \mathbf{2 7 7 , 4 9 6}$ |

## Region

The average total compensation of faculty in the highest-earning region (Southern) was $8 \%$ higher than that of faculty in the lowest-earning region (Central). Total compensation did not vary significantly by region.

Table 7. CFP faculty compensation by region ( $\mathrm{N}=98$ )

|  | Central | Northeast | Southern | Western | All |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Count | 7 | 28 | 7 | 56 | 98 |
| 25th percentile | $\$ 244,754$ | $\$ 247,992$ | $\$ 254,811$ | $\$ 237,051$ | $\$ 245,542$ |
| Median | $\$ 250,674$ | $\$ 276,402$ | $\$ 261,873$ | $\$ 266,299$ | $\$ 268,440$ |
| 75th percentile | $\$ 276,060$ | $\$ 311,031$ | $\$ 310,261$ | $\$ 313,909$ | $\$ 313,524$ |
| Mean | $\$ 266, \mathbf{2 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 0 , 8 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 4 , 9 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 7 6 , 3 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 7 7 , 4 9 6}$ |

[^1]
## Gender

The average total compensation of men was $8 \%$ higher than that of women. There was not a statistically significant difference between these two categories.

Table 8. CFP faculty compensation by gender ( $\mathrm{N}=98)^{3}$

|  | Men | Women | Unknown | All |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Count | 11 | 81 | 6 | 98 |
| 25th percentile | $\$ 252,550$ | $\$ 245,279$ | $\$ 233,070$ | $\$ 245,542$ |
| Median | $\$ 300,000$ | $\$ 269,511$ | $\$ 248,826$ | $\$ 268,440$ |
| 75th percentile | $\$ 315,000$ | $\$ 310,014$ | $\$ 306,912$ | $\$ 313,524$ |
| Mean | $\$ 297,080$ | $\$ 275,804$ | $\$ 264,437$ | $\$ 277, \mathbf{4 9 6}$ |

## Race and ethnicity

The average total compensation of all faculty whose race and ethnicity had a sample size under five ${ }^{4}$ (the category with lowest compensation) was $10 \%$ lower than that of White faculty (the category with highest compensation). No significant differences were observed in univariate analyses with each of these classifications or in an analysis where these categories were combined.

Table 9. CFP faculty compensation by race and ethnicity ( $\mathrm{N}=98)^{5}$

|  | Asian | WhiteRace and <br> ethnicities <br> with $\mathbf{N}<5^{4}$ | Decline | Unknown |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Count | 12 | 57 | 7 | 12 | 10 |
| 25th percentile | $\$ 245,603$ | $\$ 242,102$ | $\$ 247,475$ | $\$ 252,416$ | $\$ 237,103$ |
| Median | $\$ 282,184$ | $\$ 270,101$ | $\$ 259,300$ | $\$ 275,170$ | $\$ 269,947$ |
| 75th percentile | $\$ 314,232$ | $\$ 312,631$ | $\$ 275,910$ | $\$ 313,659$ | $\$ 321,387$ |
| Mean | $\$ 269,291$ | $\$ 279,327$ | $\$ 252,173$ | $\$ 281,191$ | $\$ 290,195$ |

## Rank

The average total compensation of Chiefs was 40\% higher than that of Assistant Professors. The compensation of the highest-earning rank ("Chair") and lowest-earning rank ("Other") are not displayed because these categories had a sample size under five. Compensation differences between ranks were significantly different ( $p<.0001$ ) whether or not the outlying categories of "Chief" and "Other" were included in analysis.

[^2]Table 10. CFP faculty compensation by rank ( $\mathrm{N}=96$ ) ${ }^{6}$

|  | Assistant <br> Professor | Associate <br> Professor | Chief | Professor |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Count | 45 | 33 | 7 | 11 |
| 25th percentile | $\$ 236,166$ | $\$ 257,856$ | $\$ 295,411$ | $\$ 270,010$ |
| Median | $\$ 250,674$ | $\$ 276,060$ | $\$ 323,344$ | $\$ 313,727$ |
| 75 th percentile | $\$ 277,898$ | $\$ 320,858$ | $\$ 403,444$ | $\$ 341,007$ |
| Mean | $\$ 248,677$ | $\$ 283,101$ | $\$ 345,206$ | $\$ 320,986$ |

[^3]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Institution prefers not to be listed.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Association of American Medical Colleges. AAMC Faculty Salary Report FY 2022. 2022. Accessed June 8, 2023.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Available categories were "Man", "Woman", "Other", "Unknown", or "Decline to Respond". No faculty were listed as "Other" or "Decline to Respond".
    ${ }^{4}$ Category includes people identifying as Black or African American, Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin, Black or African American and White, Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin and White, and Other. The categories were combined because each category had a sample size of less than five.
    ${ }^{5}$ Categories are mutually exclusive. Faculty listed as more than one race and ethnicity were fewer than five and are included in the category "Race and ethnicities with $\mathrm{N}<5$ ".

[^3]:    ${ }^{6}$ Two faculty were omitted because the rank under which they were listed was less than five.

