



Salary Report for Economists 2020/21

INOMICS Salary Report 2020/21

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Introduction

True to form economists are methodical about their careers. With every choice, and at every stage, the costs and benefits are meticulously weighed, the potential utility assessed. Integral to this process is a thorough understanding of the job market. Where, for instance, are the highest salaries? In which sector, country? Is a PhD required? Or would a Master's degree suffice? At INOMICS, we know these questions are important, because we are asked them constantly by our thousands of users.

The Salary Report 2020/21 is our annual contribution towards helping economists answer these questions – a comprehensive examination of the state and health of the economics profession worldwide. Like in previous years, the survey assesses salary, sector, seniority, location, gender and educational background. Owing to our extraordinary circumstances, this year it's also been expanded, supplemented with new questions related to COVID-19 and the effect the crisis has had on economists' working lives. To this end, the survey includes a written section in which participants have recounted their experiences of the pandemic.

While recognising the limitations of an inevitably restricted sample (see our [methodology](#)), our data has permitted us to make key observations about the global, regional and national state of economist salaries; assess the level of gender diversity throughout the profession, and track the extent to which educational background influences future salary.

Ultimately, we hope the information presented gives readers invaluable insight into the economics job market, and will enable economists, no matter their background, to make the most informed career decisions possible.

Key Findings

- Having a PhD still matters. We found that globally those with a PhD earn on average nearly twice as much (86% more) as those with a Master's. In turn, economists with a Master's degree earn roughly a third (36%) more than those with just a Bachelor's degree.
- Among economists, the global gender pay-gap stands at 27%. In part, this is due to a glass-ceiling – a social barrier hindering female advancement. The result: 64% of surveyed men held senior positions compared to just 51% of women.
- The United States is the most lucrative job market for economists in the world. Taken alongside neighbouring Canada, annual salaries in the two countries – across all sectors – surpass those available anywhere else.
- On average, economists in the UK earn more than those in the European Union thanks to the large salaries of senior economists. However, wages for junior positions are better in the EU.
- A third of economists have had their job negatively affected by the coronavirus pandemic. This includes being made redundant, having hours or salary reduced, a contract not extended, or a scheduled promotion cancelled or delayed. It does not include working or teaching from home.
- Economists in the Global South have been more negatively affected by the pandemic than those in the Global North. 60% of economists in Africa and 58% in South Asia reported being negatively affected by the pandemic professionally, compared with just 23% in North America, and only 17% in Western Europe & Scandinavia.
- There was a strong connection between educational background and how the pandemic has been experienced. Over two thirds (68%) of those with a bachelor degree were negatively affected compared to just 27% of those with a PhD.

Global Summary

At INOMICS, we are constantly being asked where economists earn the most money? Whether a career is better pursued in academia or industry? And – perhaps most frequently – is doing a PhD a worthwhile financial investment? It is precisely these questions that we will now attempt to answer, comparing salaries geographically, as well as by sector, seniority, education level and gender. Appreciating the uniqueness of the current moment, we will also examine the effects the COVID-19 pandemic has had on economists' working lives.

All figures used in this section are annualised salaries calculated in US dollars. They do not take account of purchasing power. More information on our [methodology](#) can be found at the back of this report.

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5TH EDITION
INOMICS HANDBOOK

THE ULTIMATE CAREER GUIDE FOR ECONOMISTS



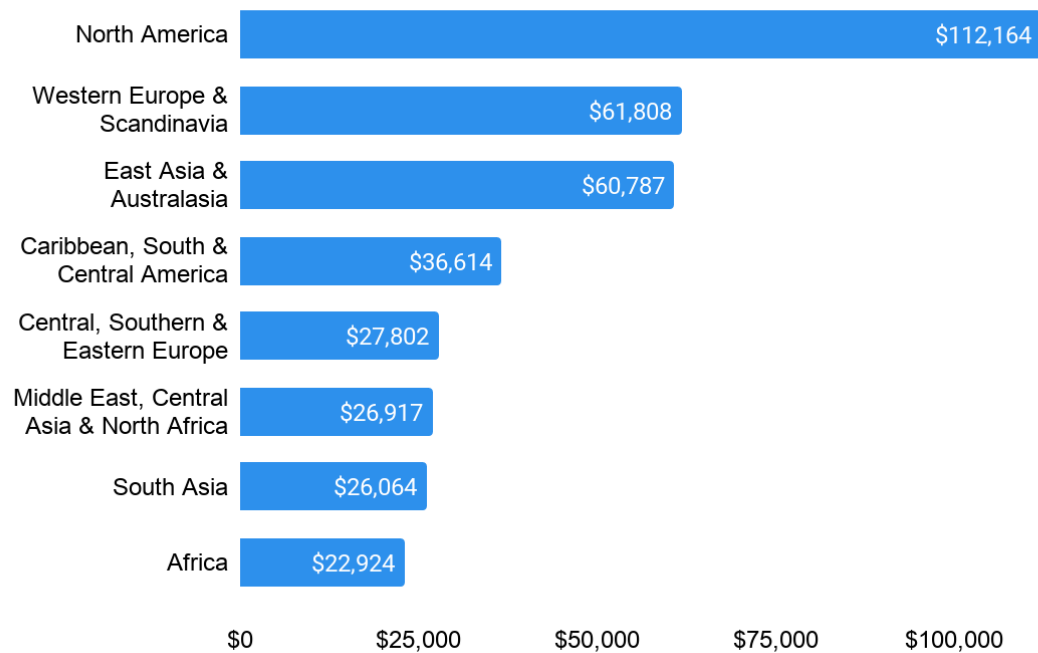
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Where do economists earn the most?

Our research found a clear global hierarchy of salaries (see graph 1 below). By taking salary averages in key employment types in each [region](#), we found that North America is by far the most lucrative job market for economists. Economists in North America earn nearly twice as much as those in Western Europe & Scandinavia and East Asia & Australasia, and nearly five-times those in Africa and South Asia.

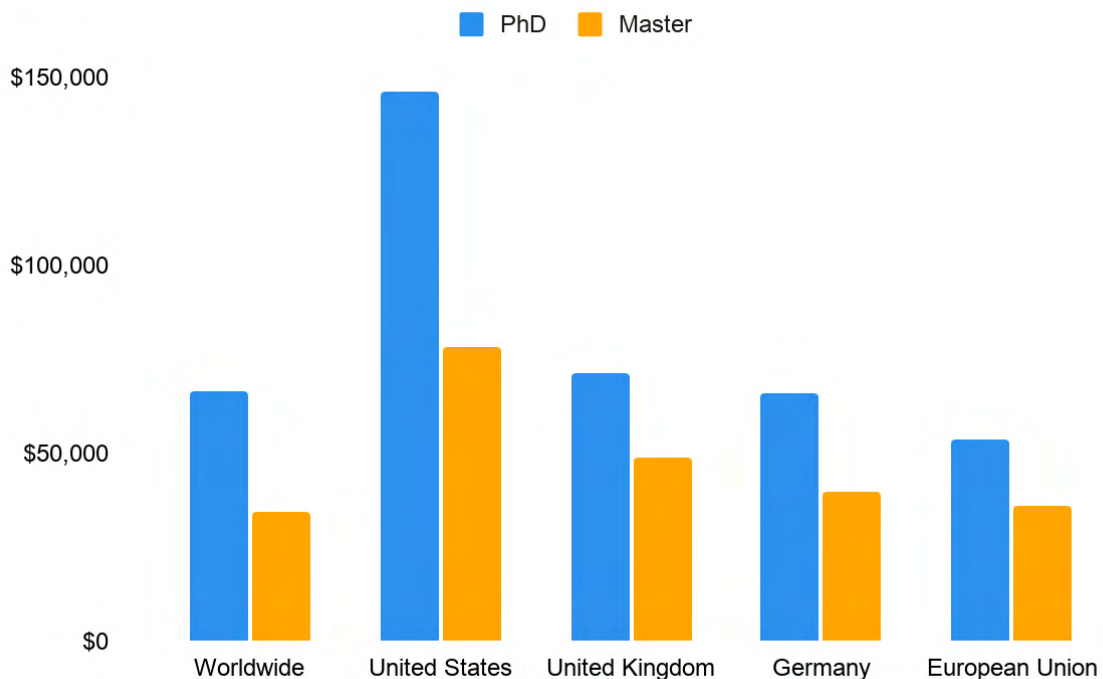


Graph 1: Weighted average annual salaries of economists by region

Although not entirely surprising, the difference between regions is striking. It is consequently impossible to talk of a single global job market for economists – the geographical divergence in wages is too substantial. For more data see our sections on salaries in [Europe](#), [North America](#) and the [rest of the world](#).

Does having a PhD still matter?

Yes, in financial terms having a PhD does still matter. Our research found that globally those with a PhD earn nearly twice as much (86% more) as those with just a Master's degree, who, in turn, earn roughly a third (36%) more than those with just a Bachelor's degree. However, this global figure is skewed by the prevalence of economists with a PhD in regions with higher salaries. For a more nuanced analysis, therefore, we must look at different regions individually. As the graph 2 (below) shows, across all four selected regions the financial incentive to do a PhD is clear: doctorate holders earn significantly more than their colleagues with Master's degrees.



Graph 2: Average annual salaries of PhD & Master degree holders in selected locations

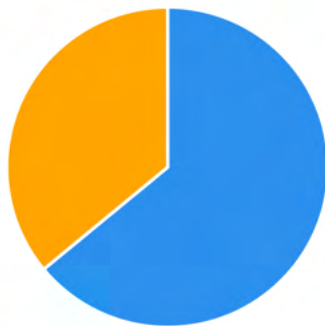
Nowhere is this incentive greater than in the United States, where not only do PhDs enjoy by far the highest salaries – on average almost \$150,000 – they also earn the most in proportion to their Master's degree holding counterparts, on average an incredible 86% more. In Germany, that figure stands at 67% more, while in the EEA and UK it is 49% and 46% respectively. The US figures are particularly pronounced because of the preponderance of professors who participated in our study. More information on how educational background affects salaries can be found for [Europe](#) and [North America](#).

Is there a gender pay-gap in economics?

Yes, our research found that globally male economists earned 27% more than female economists. For context, the [World Economic Forum](#) estimated that in 2020 there was a 31.4% average gender pay-gap across all areas of work. Regionally, our figures identified a gap of 14% in [North America](#), and – a somewhat surprising – 28% in [Western Europe and Scandinavia](#). In all other regions, we did not have a sufficient sample of women to make the calculation. In East Asia & Australasia, for example, 71% of respondents were men, while in Africa it was as high as 83%.

To understand these discrepancies in pay, one should note that 64% of the men that participated in our research held senior positions, compared to just 51% of all women – and with seniority, typically, comes better pay (see graph 3 below). Rather than an anomaly in the data set, this gap in seniority is likely a reflection of what other studies have also identified, and what in economics is known as the glass ceiling. Otherwise put, it is the barrier women face – because of their gender – that limits their ability to climb the seniority ranks.

Male economist seniority breakdown



■ Senior Positions - 64% ■ Junior Positions - 36%

Female economist seniority breakdown



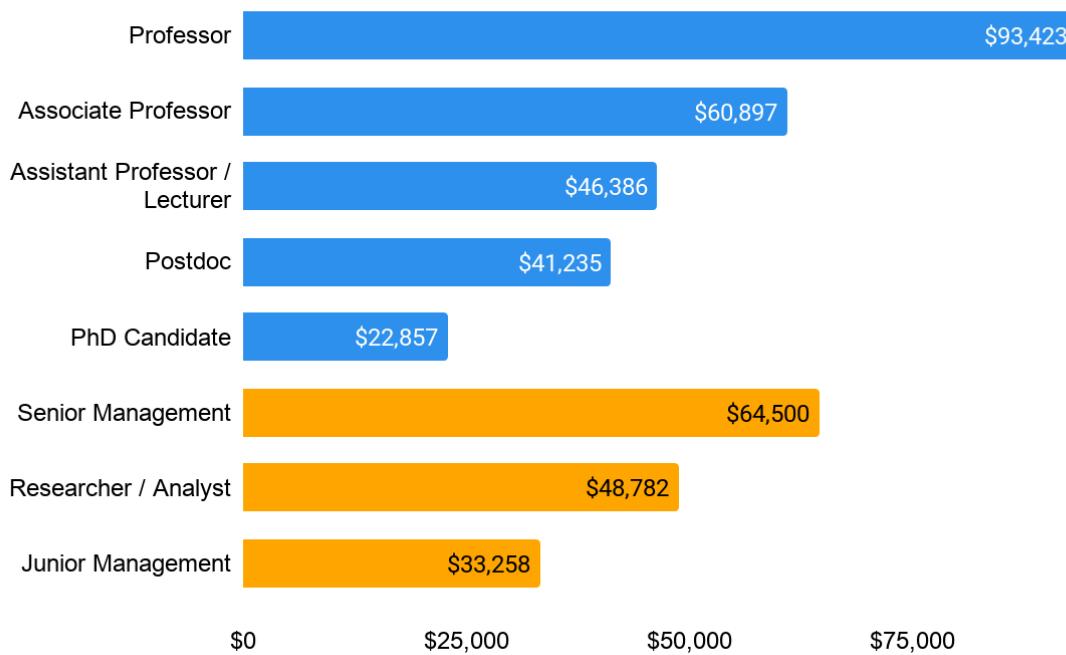
■ Senior Positions - 51% ■ Junior Positions - 49%

Graph 3: Pie charts showing the proportion of men and women in senior and junior positions

The barrier tends to be greater the higher one ascends, not only disrupting or halting progress, but sometimes even encouraging the abandonment of the profession altogether. On this front the data is unambiguous: the more senior the economist, the less likely it is a woman. These figures speak to the profound gender inequality that persists in the economics profession.

What type of economist jobs pay the best?

Across multiple regions, professor jobs were the best remunerated and most sought after positions available to economists (see graph 4 below). The prestige, security and salary of a tenured professorship is hard to beat, even if these jobs represent a small proportion of what's out there.



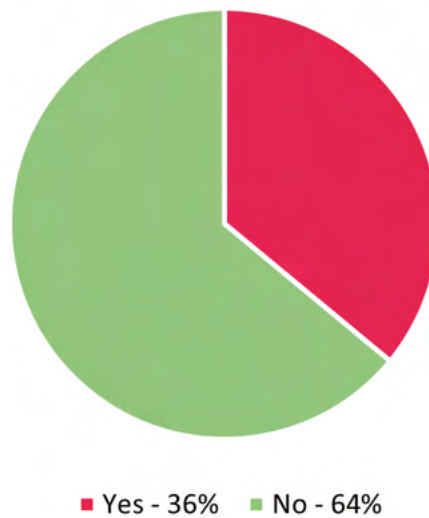
Graph 4: Global average annual salaries of economists by job type (Blue: Academia, Orange: Private & Public Sectors)

Across regions, though, the differences between sectors can be stark. In North America and Western Europe & Scandinavia, for example, the highest paid jobs are found in industry and the public sector; that despite professor positions also paying handsomely. Outside North America and Europe, it is jobs in academia which are relatively better paid. For separate regional and country breakdowns read on to the relevant section of this report.

How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected economists?

No report about the economics profession in 2020/21 would be complete without an assessment of the impact of the pandemic. For that reason, this year's report was adapted to include an entire section on the coronavirus and how it has affected economists and economics students.

Has your job been negatively affected by the Covid-19 pandemic?

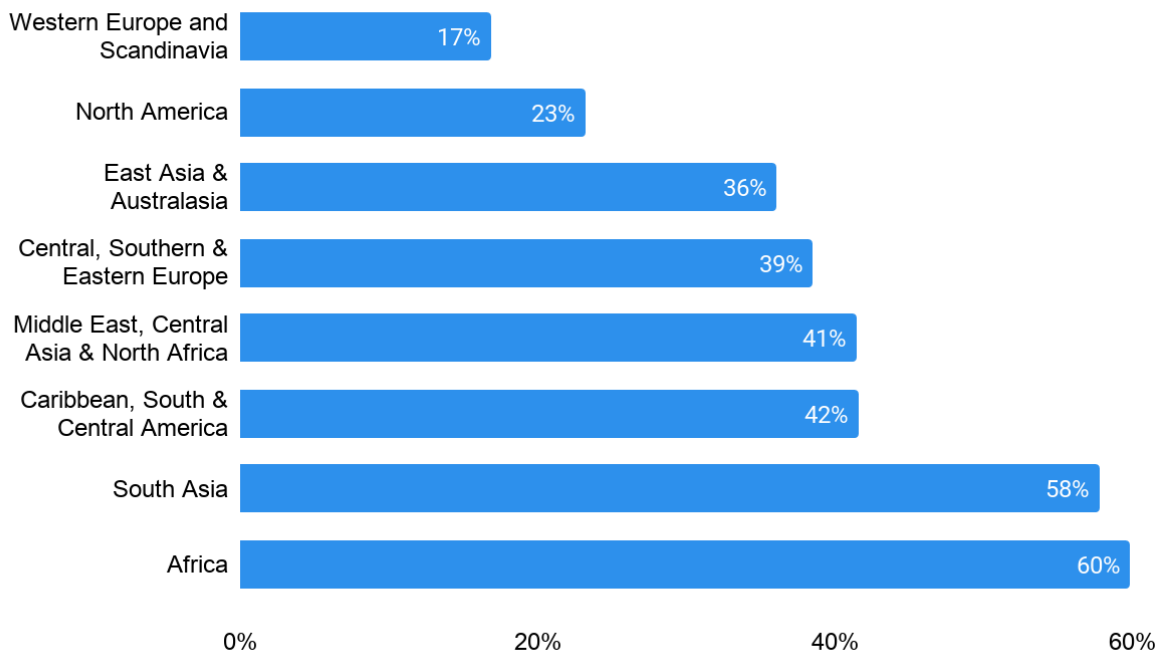


Graph 5: Pie chart showing proportion of economists in our survey who report being negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

The chart above conveys the number of economists who were negatively affected by the pandemic, a classification that includes: those who experienced redundancy, a reduction in hours or salary, cancellation or postponement of a promotion, and those cases in which contracts were allowed to expire when extension had otherwise been expected. It does *not* include those that moved to home-office.

Economics - relative to comparable sectors - has fared reasonably well: almost two thirds of the participating economists reported that, besides a possible move to home-office, their employment status was unaffected. Of the 36% who faced negative changes, the data shows that rather than being spread evenly geographically, they are concentrated in certain areas.

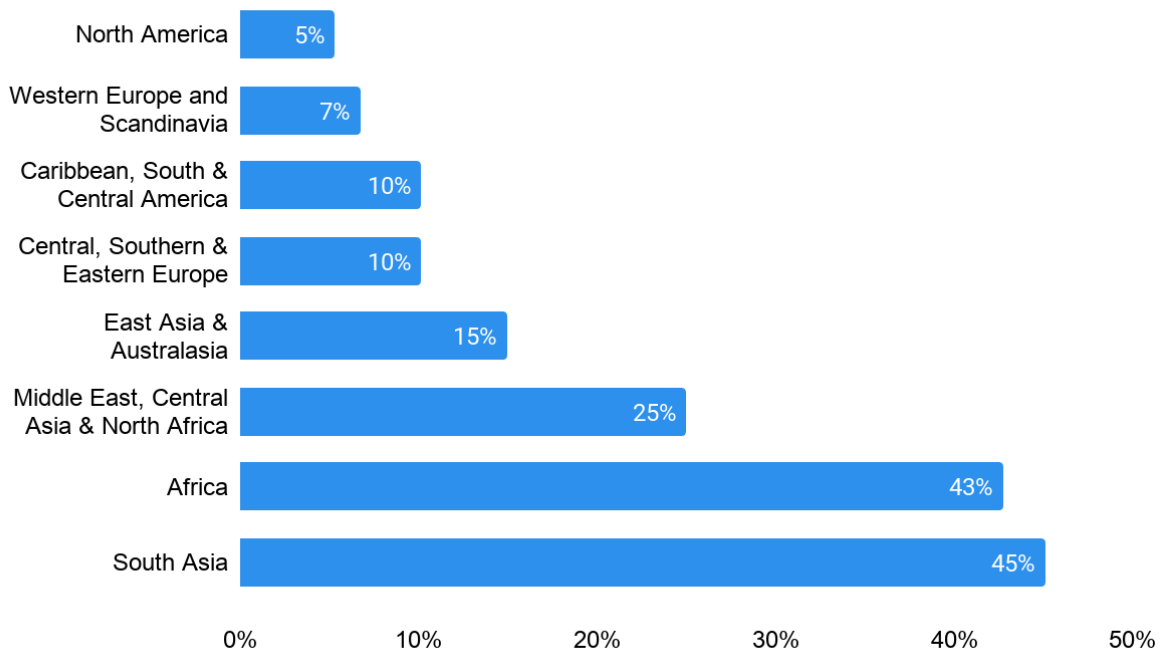
Economists working in the Global South have suffered far higher levels of job loss, greater reductions in working hours and salary, and have had more promotions postponed, than their Global North counterparts.



Graph 6: Percentage of economists made redundant, had hours or salary reduced, contract not extended or promotion delayed by region

The data is stark: 60% of economists in Africa and 58% in South Asia reported being negatively affected by the pandemic professionally, compared with just 23% in North America, and only 17% in Western Europe.

Additionally, the number of those reporting joblessness skyrocketed: from 1% in our 2018 survey to 13% in 2020. Both North America and Europe experienced significant increases, but their numbers were dwarfed by those recorded in South Asia and Africa, further confirming that the economic effects have been disproportionately felt across regions.

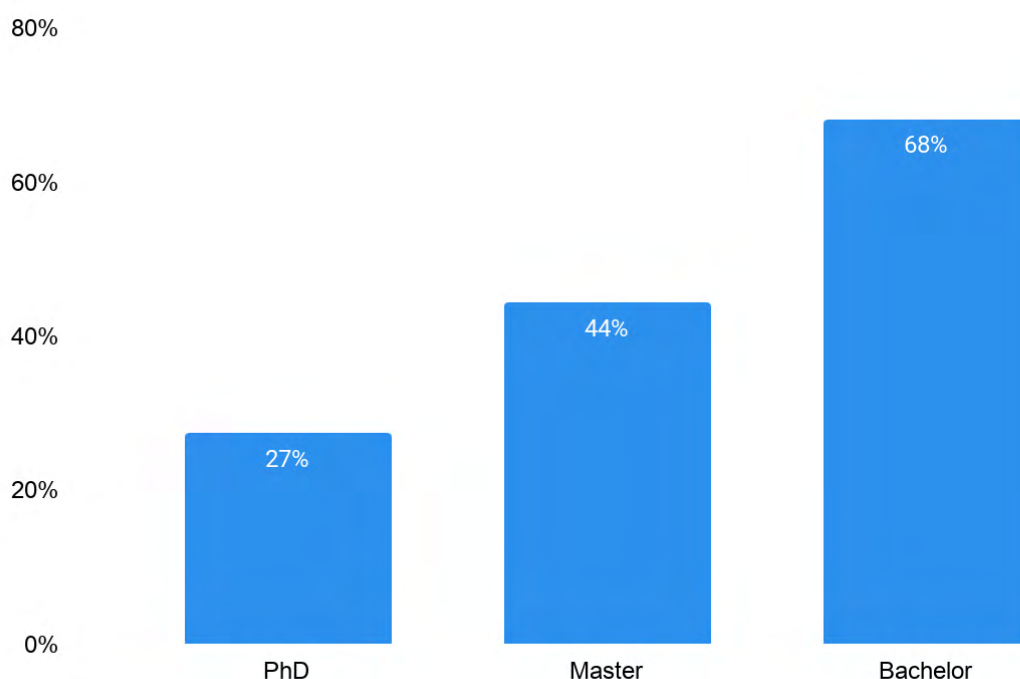


Graph 7: Percentage of respondents reporting unemployment by region

This uneven distribution of negative effects is also evident across different sectors. For instance, our data shows that economists working in industry or the public sector (36%) were more likely to be negatively affected than their counterparts in academia (26%).

The data further revealed a strong connection between educational background and how the pandemic was experienced. For example, of those with a bachelor degree, over two thirds reported being negatively affected by the pandemic, compared with 28% of those with PhDs. Those with a master's degree fell somewhere in between, just under half suffering some kind of professional setback.

The correlation is explained, in part, by where those with lower educational backgrounds were employed. The majority of those with bachelor degrees were working in the private sector, compared with just 8% of PhDs. In contrast, the large majority of PhDs - 69% - reported working in academia.



Graph 8: Percentage of economists made redundant, had hours or salary reduced, contract not extended or promotion delayed by highest degree earned

It's worth noting that even in junior and senior management positions those with bachelor degrees fared far worse than those with master's degrees and PhDs: 65% experienced negative effects, compared with 38% and 34% respectively. From this data, one can surmise that within the economic profession the level of education has functioned as an effective insulation from the worst effects of the pandemic, irrespective of sector. The higher the qualification the better the protection.

What has been the impact of remote working and online learning?

From our textual analysis, it is clear that most economists have been able to work remotely throughout the crisis, with researchers – often only relying on computer access to conduct their work – making the transition with particular ease. This is reflected by almost two thirds of economists reporting that, besides the migration home, they've experienced no change to their work. In the words of one: 'it's all remained the same'.

This, however, cannot be said of teachers, for whom the transition to online learning, while mostly possible, has invariably been a bumpy road. Capturing the prevailing

mood, teachers described E-teaching as ‘difficult, time-consuming and boring’, bemoaned their lack of ‘technical help’, and spoke of increased ‘inefficiency’ that had led to ‘an increased workload’.

For many, though, it’s the future that is the greatest cause of concern. The scarcity of job opportunities was reported multiple times as a primary consequence of the pandemic, a concern expressed often by those early in their careers. This development will be especially worrisome for those straddled with enormous student loan debt who now face an increasingly precarious future. The prospect of this, according to testimonies from this cohort, has prompted increases in ‘mental stress’, ‘anxiety’, and a fear of perpetual joblessness.

The demand for diminishing work was also noted to have negatively affected worker power, empowering the employer. Articulating this emerging reality, one economist predicted that ‘labor struggles for fair pay [would] continue in the long term’, while an economics PhD relayed, in slightly more dramatic terms, that labor relations at their workplace ‘were destroyed’.

Another frequent story was that of ‘delayed promotions’, almost 10% of survey participants reporting a promotion postponed as a result of the pandemic. Epitomising this experience, one survey participant explained that their promotion was ‘postponed because my research has stalled. I cannot go for visiting research stays in universities and research institutes locally and internationally. And without research, my work has been made redundant as I now do mostly teaching, lecturing and administrative work online from home’. Such disillusion was not uncommon.

A sizable number have also lost their jobs, and the prospect of this number increasing is having a significant effect, many noting a pervading ‘atmosphere of uncertainty’, aptly captured by one economist who spoke of the looming ‘threat of future redundancies’ that hovered over his workplace.

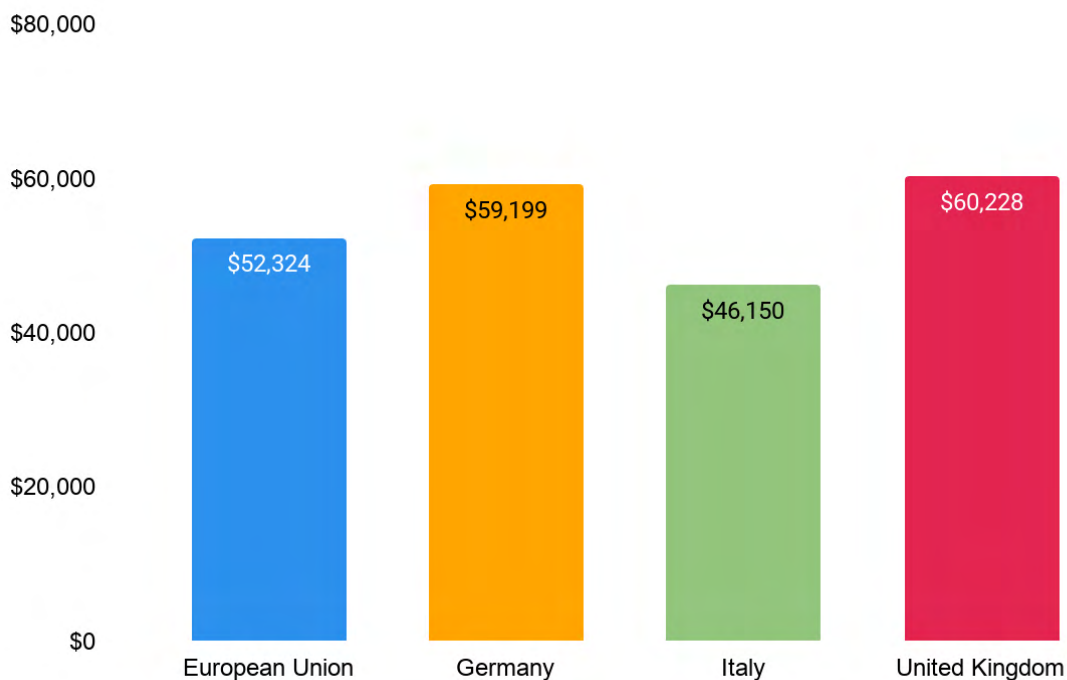
Put in perspective, though, economics has, by-and-large, been able to work on through, placing it among the luckier industries.

Europe

Summary

After North America, Europe is the second best region for economists in terms of pay. However, given the diversity of economies that the continent houses, there is much variation between countries. In the global outlook section we have compared countries [grouped regionally](#) as Western Europe and Scandinavia on the one hand, and Central, Southern & Eastern Europe on the other. To allow for more precise comparison, in this section we will instead focus on the European Union as a distinct job market, alongside Germany and Italy within the bloc, and the UK outside it.

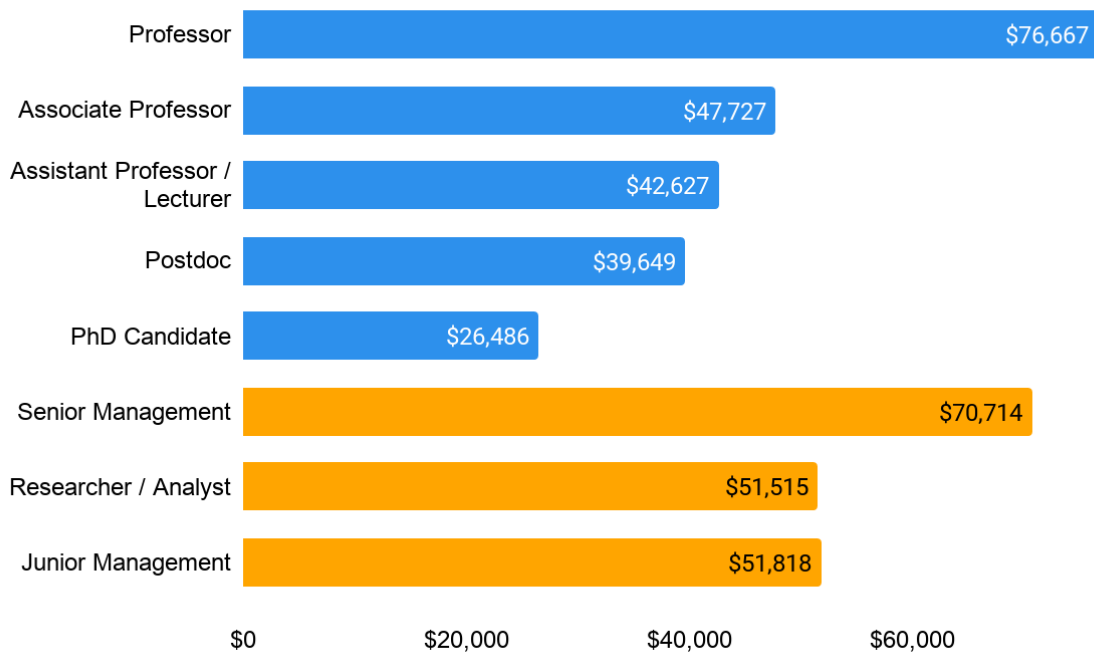
Of the larger European nations from which we had sizable samples, our research found that it was the [UK](#) that had the highest average wage, marginally more than [Germany](#), and some way ahead of Italy.



Graph 9: Weighted average annual salaries in the European Union, Germany, Italy and the UK

Like in the United States, private and public sector jobs in Europe paid, on average, better than academic jobs – but by nowhere near the same extent. Industry and public

sector jobs, for example, paid approximately 10% more than jobs in academia in Germany (9% more) and the UK (12% more). In the United States, by contrast, it was 47% more, despite American academic salaries being higher than those in Europe.

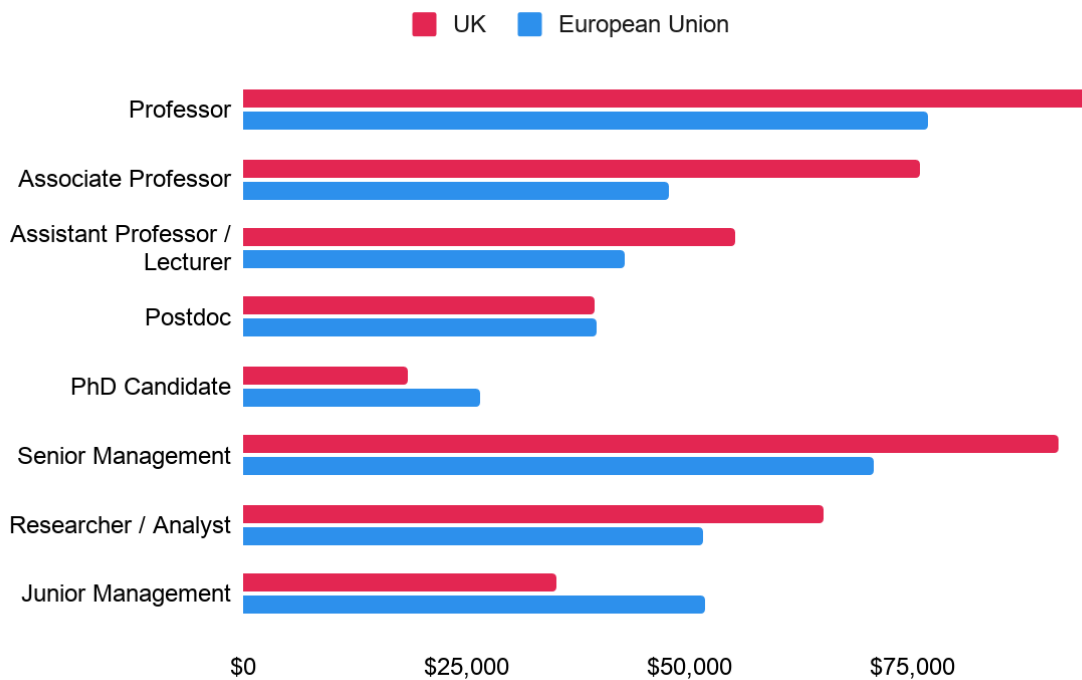


Graph 10: Average annual salaries in the European Union by job type (Blue: Academia, Orange: Private & Public Sectors)

As the chart above demonstrates, the best earning jobs in the EU (excluding the UK) are, by some way, professor jobs and senior management positions in the private and public sectors. Within academia there are a wide range of possible salaries, starting small with PhD candidates, increasing substantially for postdocs, rising minimally from assistant through to associate professorships, before finally making a large jump when one makes it to full professorship. Outside of academia, the wage spectrum is smaller, junior management positions earning, on average, just over \$50,000, increasing to just over \$70,000 when seniority is reached.

United Kingdom

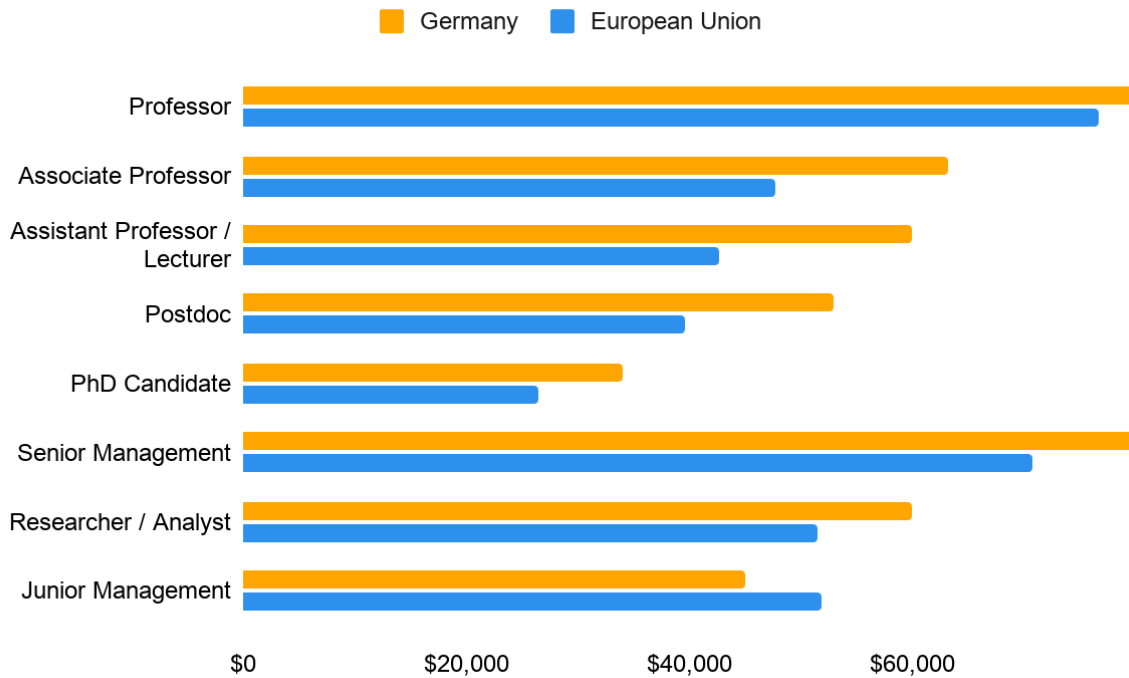
On average, salaries are higher in the UK than in European Union, in large part because of better paid senior positions. When comparing junior positions, on the other hand, salaries in the EU are slightly higher – within industry and the public sector significantly so. These discrepancies predate Brexit and reflect the number of prestigious institutions based in the UK, and the size of London wages.



Graph 11: Average annual salaries by job type in the UK compared with the European Union

Germany

German and European Union data shows a closer relationship between seniority and pay in comparison with the UK and European Union. In both Germany and the EU, the salary increases enjoyed as one ascends in seniority are – relatively – proportionally in sync, with German salaries, in general, somewhat higher. Junior managerial positions buck this trend, the EU average wage at this level marginally higher than the German.

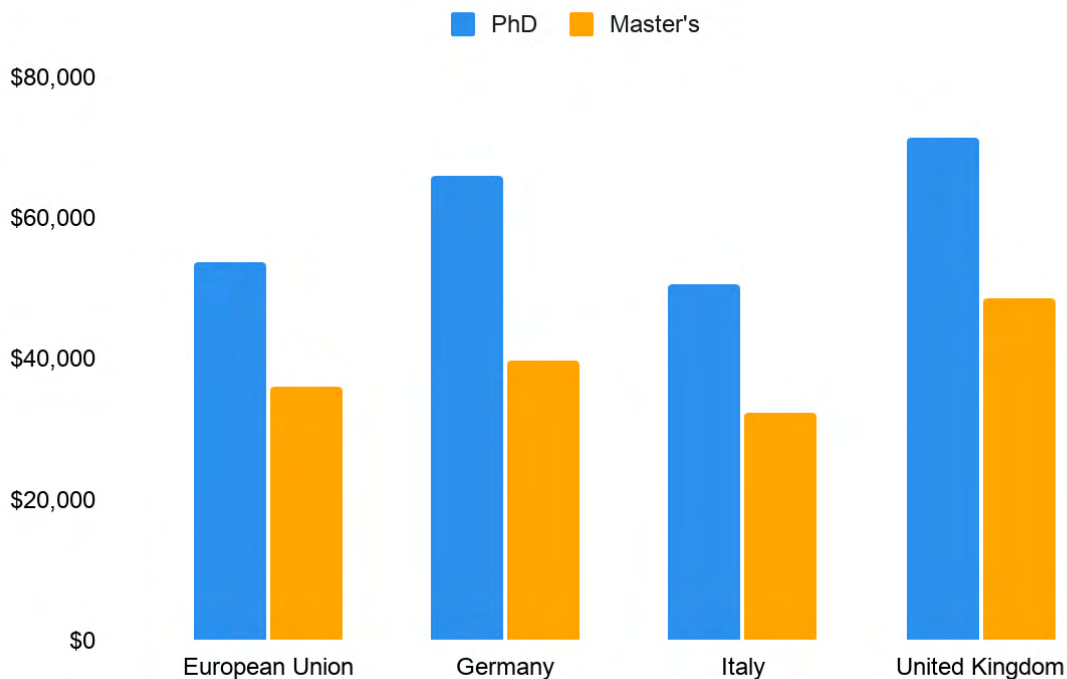


Graph 12: Average annual salaries by job type in Germany compared with the European Union

The wage difference between those with a PhD and a Master’s degree

Our research shows the clear impact that having a PhD has on one’s earnings. While the impact is less than in the United States, the results were fairly consistent, showing that across the European Union, PhD holders earned 49% more than those economists for whom a master’s degree is their highest qualification. This figure is as high as 67% more in Germany, 57% in Italy, and 46% in the UK.

That education level is such an influential factor in salary is unsurprising: many high-paying senior academic jobs, for instance, are off limits to those without a PhD. It is, therefore, more notable that education level plays an even greater role in senior and junior managerial positions. Our EU data shows that the average earnings of economists with a PhD is 92% higher than those with a Master’s. For those questioning whether a PhD is a sound financial investment when looking for a [job in Europe](#), there is your answer.

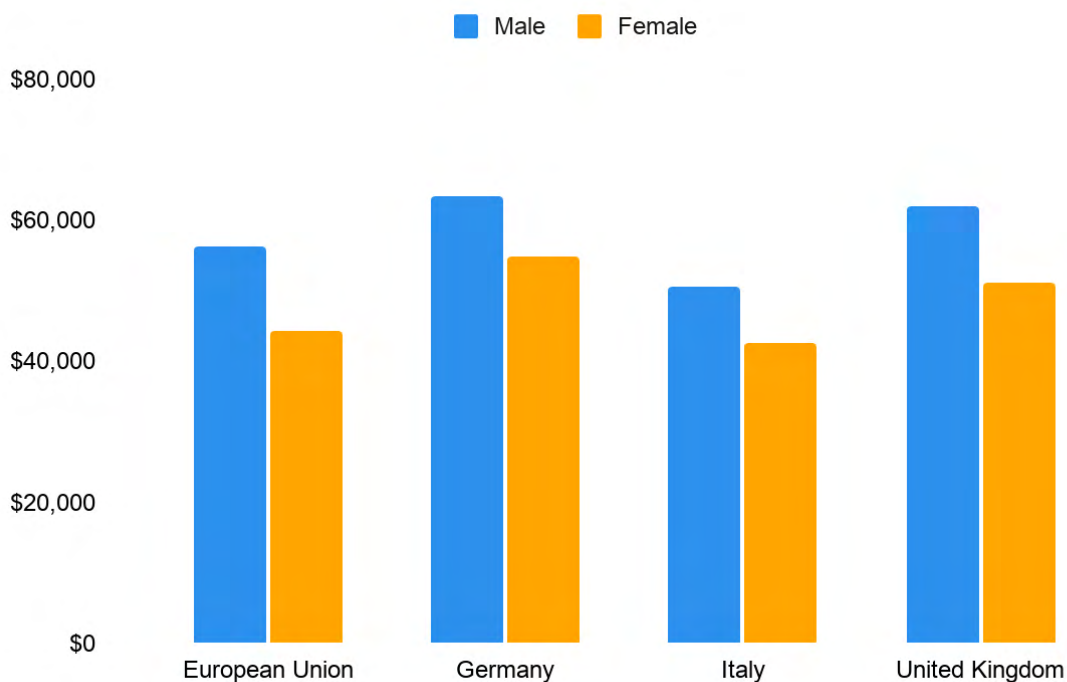


Graph 13: Average annual salaries in Europe by highest qualification attained

Gender divide

As the graph below shows, the gender pay-gap in Europe is both wide and stubborn. Across the EU it stands at 27%, and among the countries from which we have sizable sample sizes, the gap was recorded at 21% in the UK, 18% in Italy and 16% in Germany.

Like elsewhere, our European data – especially the UK – points to the existence of a glass ceiling: women, on account of their gender, face obstacles that prevent or hinder their advancement in the job market. In the UK – by some way the worst offender – 78% of male respondents claimed seniority, compared to just 60% of women. Across the EU, the difference was less severe, with 55% of men reporting a senior position and 50% of women. Despite a more even spread, the pay-gap in the EU persisted, suggesting women are earning less than men for roles of similar seniority. To say there is work to be done would, evidently, be an understatement.

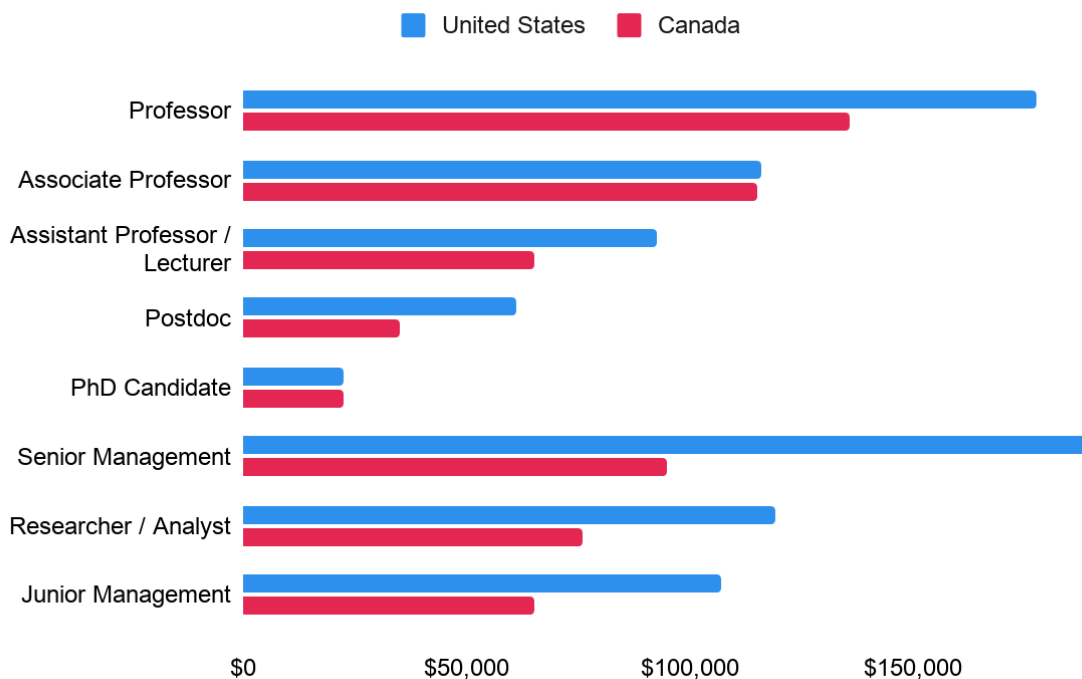


Graph 14: Weighted average annual salaries in Europe by gender

North America

Summary

The United States is the most lucrative job market for economists in the world. Taken alongside neighbouring Canada, annual salaries in the two countries – across all sectors – surpass those available anywhere else. While the cost of living is often more expensive, in terms of pure dollars and cents, the region is unrivalled.

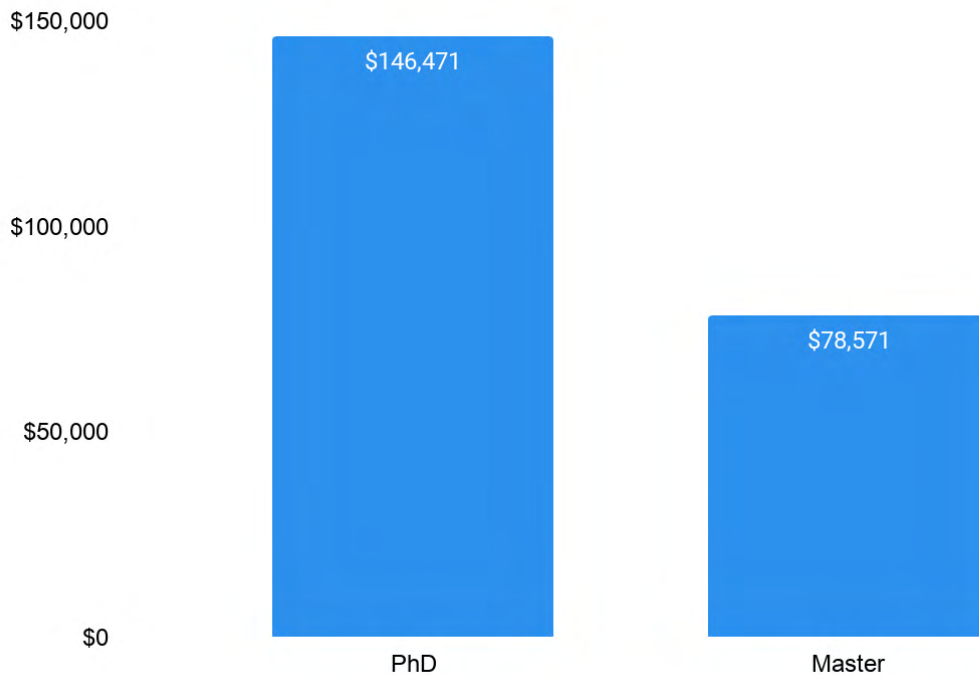


Graph 15 - Average annual salaries in the United States and Canada by job type

On the whole, wages in the US are considerably higher than in Canada, a difference that is most pronounced in industry and the public sector, where those occupying senior management positions earn an enormous \$190,000 on average, exactly double that of their Canadian colleagues. That the highest wages in North America are found in industry and the public sector is not unusual, with wage data from Western Europe and Scandinavia showing a similar distribution.

The Wage difference between those with a PhD and a Master's degree

Despite its cost, our research shows that getting a PhD remains a good investment for those who plan to work in North America. In the United States, for instance, those with a PhD earn 86% more, on average, than those with just a Master's degree. In Canada, the gap is marginally less at 81%.



Graph 16: Average annual salaries in United States by highest qualification attained

The wage gap between those with a PhD and a Master's degree – shown above in the United States – is explained by a far greater number of those with PhDs working in senior positions and thus earning much more. This is unsurprising: to reach professorship, for example, a PhD is a prerequisite. Some higher paid jobs are simply off-limits to those without a doctorate.

However, educational level tracking closely with wage is not exclusive to academia, the same also holds true – albeit to a lesser degree – in junior and senior management positions within the private and public sectors. On average, those with PhDs earn 52% more than those with Master's degrees.



Graph 17: Average annual salaries in junior and senior management positions outside academia in the United States by highest qualification attained

Although the gulf between these figures is vast, they should be considered in the context of extremely expensive tuition fees in the US. It is also worth acknowledging that higher qualifications do not guarantee a better paying career, but rather are one important factor among several. What our research does show, though, in line with many other studies, is that higher qualifications brings greater earning *potential*.

Gender divide

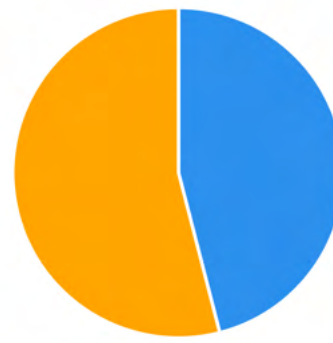
Our research found that the gender pay-gap between male and female economists in North America stood at 14%. For context, last year in the US the national median salary for men was roughly 19% higher than it was for women. The gap in our data is explained, in large part, by the uneven distribution of men and women across senior and junior positions. As the below charts show, 66% of male respondents from North America occupied senior positions, compared to just 46% of women. This discrepancy suggests the continued existence of a glass ceiling that is hindering the advancement of women in the field.

Male economist seniority breakdown



■ Senior Positions - 64% ■ Junior Positions - 34%

Female economist seniority breakdown



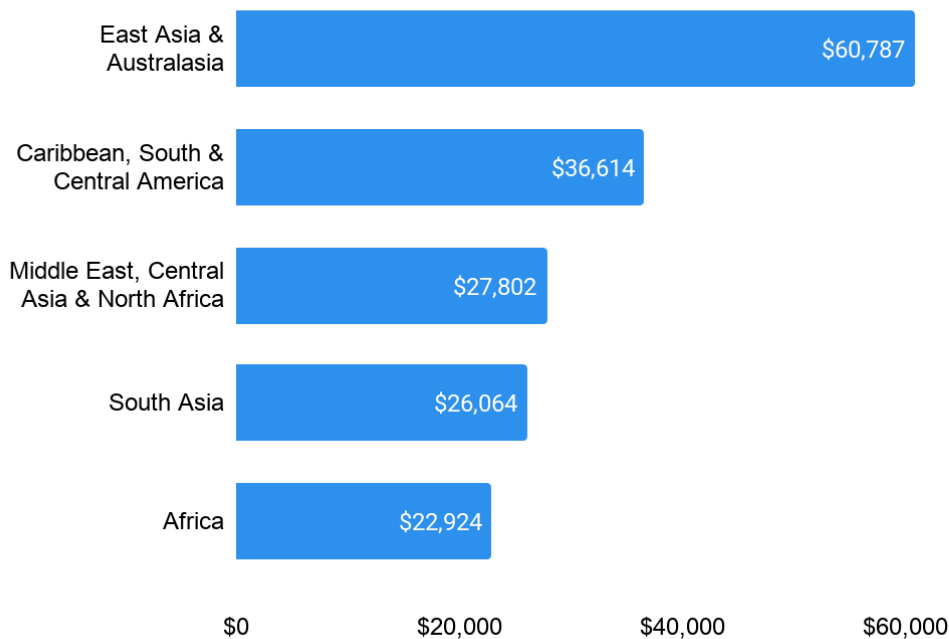
■ Senior Positions - 46% ■ Junior Positions - 54%

Graph 18: Pie charts showing proportion of women in senior and junior positions in North America

It should also be noted that 71% of respondents from North America were male. While this could be attributed to sampling error, it is more likely indicative of the continued gender imbalance within the profession, with men dominating in terms of raw numbers.

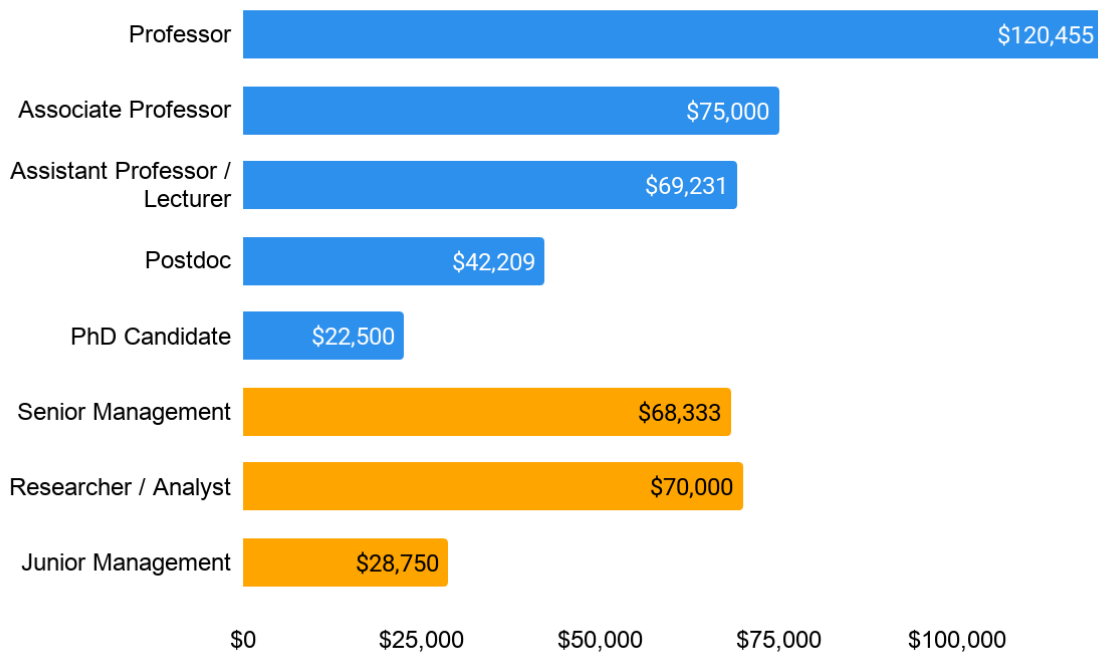
Rest of World

Although survey participants hailed from every corner of the globe – not just Europe and North America – we have insufficient data from these regions for as thorough an analysis as we have done elsewhere. Nonetheless, the figures make possible a broad international comparison, and despite the regional groupings being necessarily large, they permit a bird’s-eye view of salary data from across the world.



Graph 19: Weighted average annual salaries by region outside North America & Europe

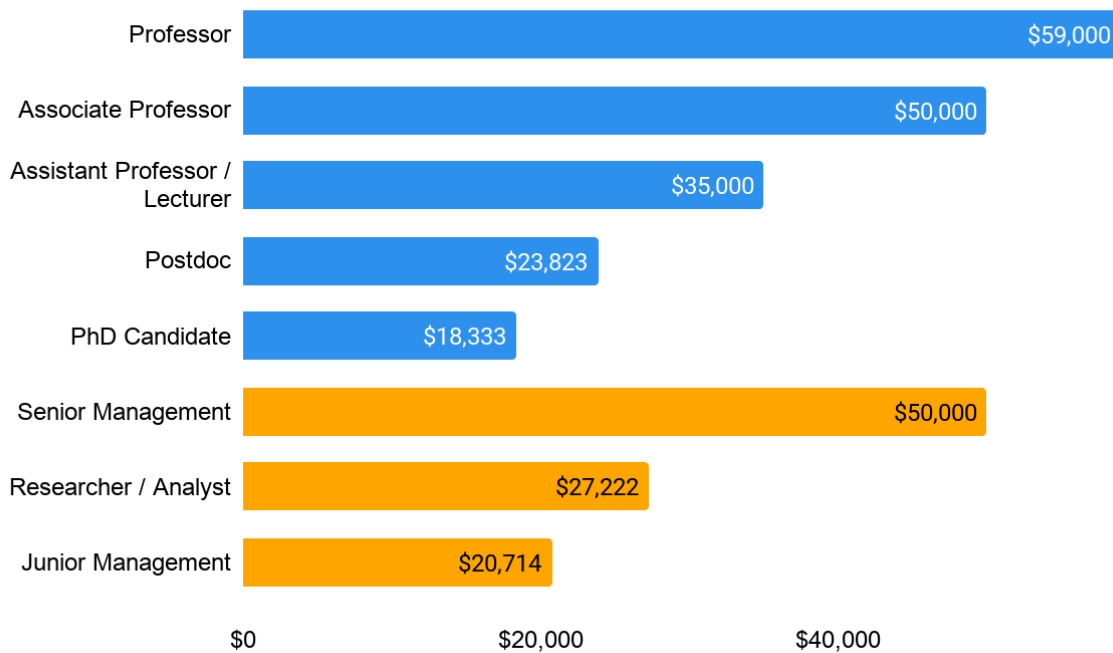
As the above graph shows, there is great variation in economists’ salaries across the world. Those in Africa, South and Central Asia, and the Middle East recorded similar, rather small average salaries, between \$22,000 and \$27,000 when weighted; with those in the Caribbean, and South and Central America earning slightly more at a weighted average of \$34,000. In stark contrast, economists in East Asia and Australasia earned almost double, on average just over \$61,000 – likely a reflection of the developed economies in Australia, Japan and Singapore.



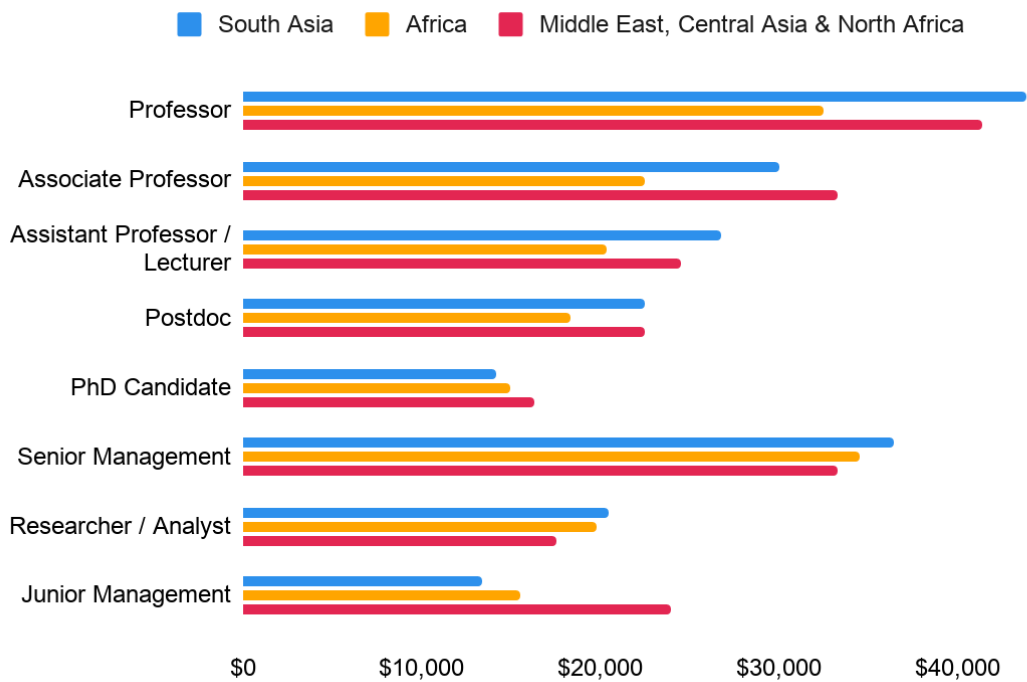
Graph 20: Average annual salaries by job type in East Asia & Australasia (Blue: Academia, Orange: Private & Public Sectors)

In keeping with global data, it is professors that earn the most in East Asia and Australasia – on average \$120,000 annually. Other senior academic positions, most notably associate and assistant professors, also command impressive salaries, and earn far more than in other regions. Researchers, too, appear to be well paid, taking home an average \$70,000 per year.

Despite professor positions being the best paid in the Caribbean and South and Central America, our data suggests that, on average, their pay is less than half that of their colleagues in East Asia and Australasia. In further contrast, the below graph shows that wages within academia increase more incrementally, and in closer relation to seniority, than they do in East Asia and Australasia, where the increases are uneven. It is also notable that the salaries of researchers are comparatively far smaller.



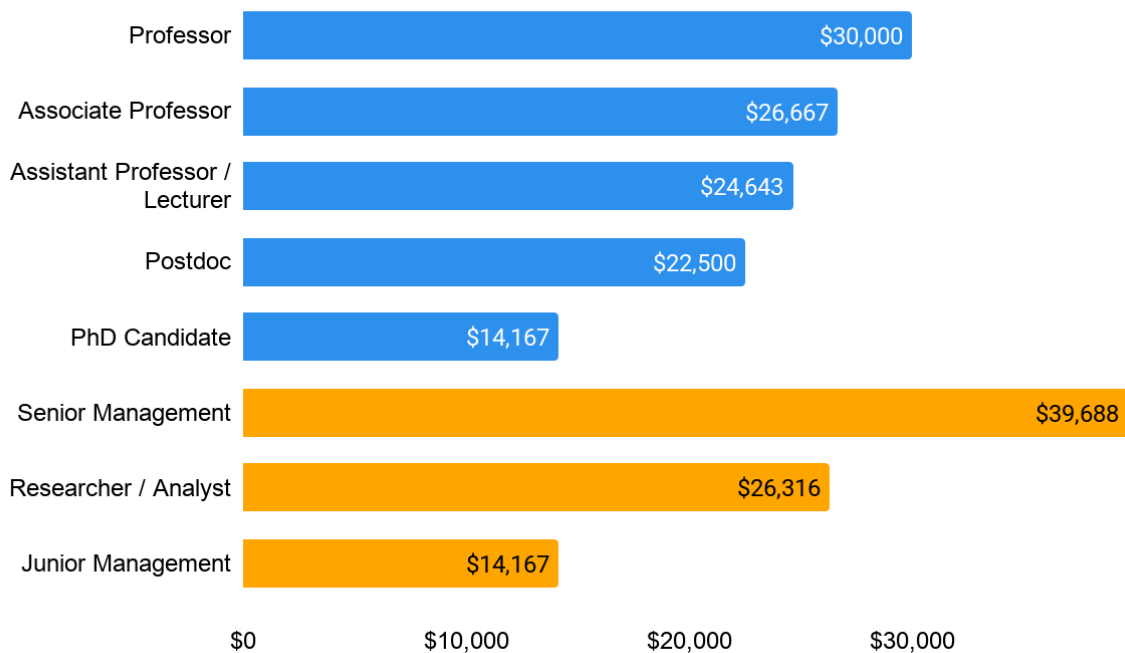
Graph 21: Average annual salaries by job type in the Caribbean, South & Central America (Blue: Academia, Orange: Private & Public Sectors)



Graph 22: Average annual salaries of selected positions in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East, Central Asia & North Africa

Comparing South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa, one sees that salaries are not so different, with quite similar distributions across sectors and seniority. The most obvious exception to this is in Africa, where, unlike the other regions, the best paid jobs are in the private and public sectors, as opposed to academia.

Our data in India offers a compelling, albeit somewhat limited, case study. Enormous in size – both landmass and population – and developing at an extraordinary pace, economists in India will play a key role in shaping the future world. At present, however, they are paid less than in many other regions: senior management positions are the best paid jobs for economists, earning, on average, around \$40,000, followed by professor positions, which earn \$30,000.



Graph 23: Average annual salaries of selected positions in India

In appreciation of their growing importance on the world scene – and in a reflection of INOMICS users’ concerns and interests – we will continue to pay close attention to these developing job markets. If you would like to partner with us to conduct further research please email us at info@inomics.com.

Appendix

Methodology

The INOMICS Salary Report 2020/21 is based on data from our [salary survey](#) which was conducted through an anonymous online questionnaire on [inomics.com](#) between April 2020 and January 2021. The data collected was used to compile this report.

This year, 1,487 people responded from 128 countries. This sample was obtained from a self-selecting sample of INOMICS users. While our sample was not scientifically constructed, given the number of respondents we believe our findings to be somewhat representative of our global audience, who in turn represent an impressive cross-section of economists more broadly.

Participants of our survey were asked to disclose information about their current annual salary in US Dollars, employment status, sector and position, location, highest academic degree and their gender. The reported salaries do not take into account factors like the cost of living or any possible conversion errors made among respondents.

This year new questions were added related to COVID-19. This new section allowed participants to indicate whether they had recently been made redundant, had their hours or salary reduced, a contract not extended or a scheduled promotion cancelled or delayed. There was also the option to leave written comments about their pandemic experiences and their preparedness for working remotely.

The selection of the countries and regions to be analysed was made according to the number of respondents and their geographical location. For a breakdown of how our regional groupings were constructed please see the [survey population](#).

To ensure the results between regions were comparable, all regional and country specific figures were calculated by taking an average of annual salaries in academia on the one hand, and in the private and public sectors on the other. For our academic average we looked at the salaries of Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors & Lecturers, Postdocs and PhD Candidates. For our private and public sector average we looked at both senior and junior management positions, alongside researcher and analyst jobs. Because people in these positions span both private and

public sectors we have grouped these sectors together. We also used industry as a shorthand for the private sector.

While we acknowledge that given equal weighting to both of these sectoral groupings, as well as each position within each sector, may not reflect the breakdown of where economists actually work, it does allow us to compare between locations. For regions where we had no results for one particular job type, we've used the worldwide average to calculate our final figures. For countries with insufficient data we took the regional average.

The average annual salaries of male and female economists was calculated in the same way as overall average salaries, comparing different positions by gender and taking an average of these positions. Figures for differences between highest degree levels include all job types in each location.

Please contact info@inomics.com to request more information on our data.

If you would be interested in partnering with us to conduct future surveys or research please contact us. We are always looking to expand and improve our work and if you think you can assist with this, please email info@inomics.com.

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Survey Population

Total Sample 1,487

Reponses by employment status



■ Unemployed - 191 ■ Part Time - 112 ■ Full Time - 1,185

Responces by employment status



■ Unemployed - 191 ■ Academia - 741 ■ Private & Public Sectors - 556

Responses by highest qualification attained



■ High School - 13 ■ Bachelor - 110 ■ Master - 501 ■ PhD - 864

Responses by gender



■ Female - 530 ■ Male - 955 ■ Other - 3

Region	Included Countries (No. Responses)	Total
Western Europe and Scandinavia	Austria (22), Belgium (18), Denmark (3), Finland (2), France (41), Germany (100), Ireland (10), Italy (92), Luxembourg (9), Malta (1), Netherlands (13), Norway (4), Portugal (16), Spain (50), Sweden (11), Switzerland (13), United Kingdom (70)	476
Central, Southern & Eastern Europe	Albania (15), Belarus (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Bulgaria (5), Croatia (3), Cyprus (2), Czechia (6), Estonia (3), Greece (20), Hungary (7), Kosovo (3), Latvia (1), Macedonia (5), Montenegro (2), Poland (10), Romania (18), Russia (7), Serbia (2), Slovakia (1), Ukraine (6)	122
European Union	Austria (22), Belgium (18), Bulgaria (5), Croatia (3), Cyprus (2), Czechia (6), Denmark (3), Estonia (3), Finland (2), France (41), Germany (100), Greece (20), Hungary (7), Ireland (10), Italy (92), Latvia (1), Luxembourg (9), Malta (1), Netherlands (13), Poland (10), Portugal (16), Romania (18), Slovakia (1), Spain (50), Sweden (11)	464
North America	United States (114), Canada (37)	151
East Asia & Australasia	American Samoa (1), Australia (21), Cambodia (2), China (4), Fiji (1), Hong Kong (3), Indonesia (10), Japan (8), Laos (1), Malaysia (11), New Zealand (7), Papua New Guinea (3), Philippines (10), Singapore (4), Solomon Islands (1), South Korea (3), Vietnam (5)	97
Caribbean, South & Central America	Anguilla (1), Argentina (14), Bolivia (2), Brazil (11), Chile (11), Colombia (8), Costa Rica (1), Dominican Republic (3), Ecuador (5), Guatemala (1), Haiti (1), Jamaica (1), Mexico (14), Nicaragua (1), Paraguay (1), Peru (7), Suriname (2), Uruguay (3)	89
Middle East, Central Asia & North Africa	Algeria (8), Armenia (2), Egypt (6), Georgia (4), Iran (13), Iraq (2), Israel (5), Kazakhstan (3), Kuwait (1), Kyrgyzstan (1), Lebanon (4), Mongolia (1), Morocco (1), Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (4), Tajikistan (1), Tunisia (8), Turkey (27), United Arab Emirates (2), Uzbekistan (5)	99
South Asia	Afghanistan (3), Bangladesh (14), Bhutan (2), India (165), Nepal (13), Pakistan (36), Sri Lanka (6)	239
Africa	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (2), Cameroon (4), Côte d'Ivoire (1), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2), Ethiopia (32), Gambia (2), Ghana (23), Guinea (1), Kenya (17), Liberia (1), Malawi (6), Mauritius (1), Namibia (3), Nigeria (60), Rwanda (4), Senegal (3), Somalia (1), South Africa (11), South Sudan (2), Sudan (2), Tanzania (8), Togo (2), Uganda (6), Zambia (3), Zimbabwe (10)	214
Total sample		1,487

Worldwide	
Professor	163
Associate Professor	118
Assistant Professor / Lecturer	211
Postdoc	86
PhD Candidate	60
Senior Management Positions	141
Junior Management Positions	71
Researcher / Analyst	210
Other or Unspecified	427
Total	1,487
Sector	
Academia	740
Private & Public Sectors	556
Unemployed	191
Gender	
Male	954
Female	530
Other	3
Highest qualification attained	
PhD	864
Masters	500
Bachelors	110
High School	13

	Western Europe & Scandinavia	Central, Southern & Eastern Europe	European Union
Professor	62	14	63
Associate Professor	39	18	39
Assistant Professor / Lecturer	71	18	62
Postdoc	66	1	57
PhD Candidate	37	3	37
Senior Management Positions	31	12	28
Junior Management Positions	11	6	12
Researcher / Analyst	61	14	66
Other or Unspecified	98	36	102
Total	476	122	464
Sector			
Academia	300	67	288
Private & Public Sectors	114	21	143
Unemployed	32	8	35
Gender			
Male	279	60	263
Female	196	62	202
Other	1	0	1
Highest qualification attained			
PhD	347	84	340
Masters	119	33	117
Bachelors	9	3	8
High School	1	0	1

	Germany	United Kingdom	Italy
Professor	10	11	10
Associate Professor	0	12	11
Assistant Professor / Lecturer	5	15	13
Postdoc	20	7	16
PhD Candidate	14	2	6
Senior Management Positions	5	8	7
Junior Management Positions	3	2	0
Researcher / Analyst	18	3	11
Other or Unspecified	25	10	18
Total	100	70	92
Sector			
Academia	57	50	63
Private & Public Sectors	35	19	22
Unemployed	8	1	7
Gender			
Male	57	49	48
Female	43	21	44
Other	0	0	0
Highest qualification attained			
PhD	63	54	75
Masters	34	13	15
Bachelors	3	2	2
High School	0	1	0

	North America	United States	Canada
Professor	34	29	5
Associate Professor	16	13	3
Assistant Professor / Lecturer	11	9	2
Postdoc	10	8	2
PhD Candidate	3	2	1
Senior Management Positions	14	12	2
Junior Management Positions	7	6	1
Researcher / Analyst	31	17	14
Other or Unspecified	25	18	7
Total	151	114	37
Sector			
Academia	87	73	14
Private & Public Sectors	56	36	20
Unemployed	8	5	3
Gender			
Male	107	84	23
Female	43	30	13
Other	1	0	1
Highest Qualification Attained			
PhD	114	93	21
Masters	32	18	14
Bachelors	3	3	0
High School	2	0	2

	East Asia & Australasia	Caribbean, South & Central America	Middle East, Central Asia & North Africa
Professor	11	15	8
Associate Professor	17	9	6
Assistant Professor / Lecturer	15	5	13
Postdoc	0	0	3
PhD Candidate	2	2	1
Senior Management Positions	9	9	7
Junior Management Positions	1	4	10
Researcher / Analyst	13	18	18
Other or Unspecified	29	28	33
Total	97	89	99
Sector			
Academia	53	37	41
Private & Public Sectors	34	44	44
Unemployed	10	8	14
Gender			
Male	70	64	49
Female	27	26	42
Other	0	0	0
Highest Qualification Attained			
PhD	57	47	55
Masters	30	26	27
Bachelors	10	16	9
High School	0	0	1

	South Asia	India	Africa
Professor	13	7	6
Associate Professor	9	7	4
Assistant Professor / Lecturer	42	30	36
Postdoc	2	2	4
PhD Candidate	7	7	5
Senior Management Positions	27	16	32
Junior Management Positions	15	6	17
Researcher / Analyst	32	19	23
Other or Unspecified	92	71	87
Total	239	165	214
Sector			
Academia	91	66	64
Private & Public Sectors	84	50	103
Unemployment	64	49	47
Gender			
Male	146	93	174
Female	92	71	40
Other	1	1	0
Highest Qualification Attained			
PhD	94	76	60
Masters	119	73	114
Bachelors	23	14	37
High School	3	2	3

INOMICS is the career site for economists. We help students, researchers, academics and professionals advance their career, expand their network and stay up-to-date with career news and opportunities.

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