EPA Compensation Survey 2019

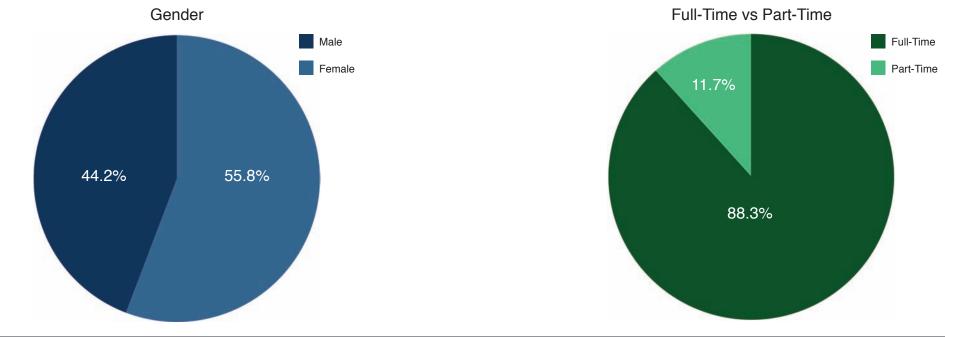
In May 2019, EPA conducted an anonymous survey on salaries and benefits of its members, commissioned by the EPA Board of Directors and conducted by 5by5, an independent research firm based in Nashville.

The survey was a followup to a 2016 survey [www.evangelicalpress.com/salary-survey].

The survey was promoted through a postcard mailing to 650 individuals and three emails sent to 560 of the same individuals for whom we had email addresses. The contact list was made up of staff names from current EPA member publications, numbering more than 200. EPA does not know how many total workers are employed by all publications.

There were 154 responses to the survey, 24% of the targeted group. EPA does not know how many publications or which publications are represented in the survey. The margin of error is +/-7.775%.

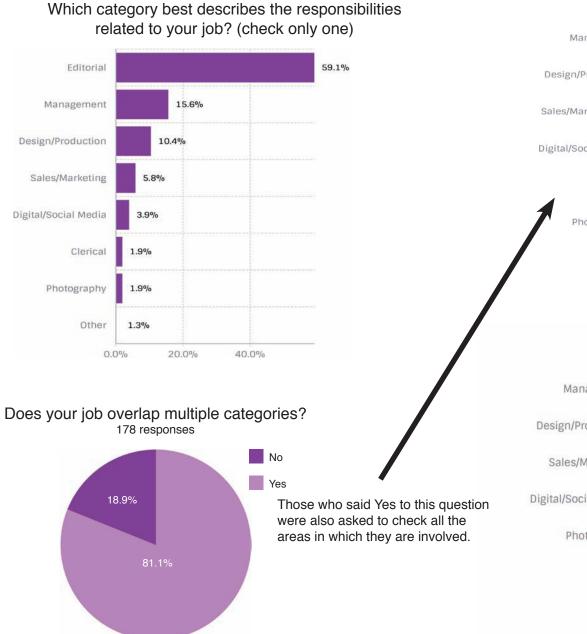
Survey graphs that compare gender or full-time vs. part-time do not include responses from those who did not declare their gender or employment status.

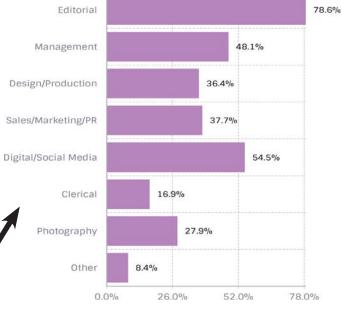




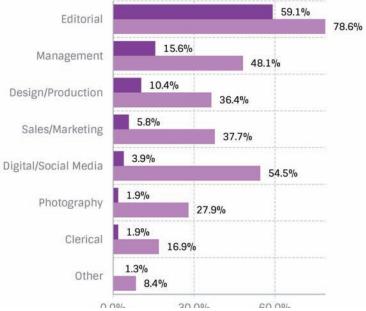
Job Categories

Which of these categories are part of your job? (check all that apply)



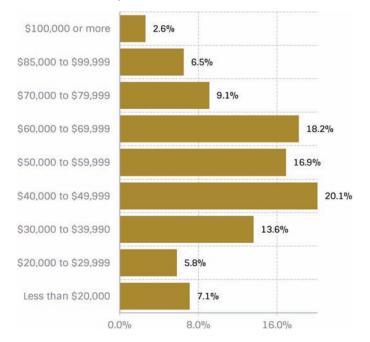


Both graphs side-by-side



Salary Range

Salary - Full-time & Part-Time



Salary - Full-Time Only

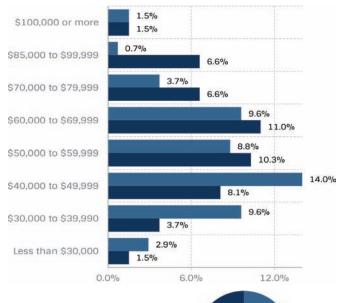


Salary - Part-Time Only



Salary Range Full-Time by Gender

plus a breakout of the three primary categories of jobs



Male

45.5%

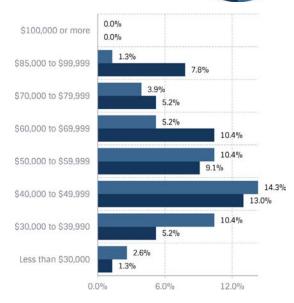
Female

54.5%





Salary - Full-time Editorial Only



Male

Male

49.2%

Female

Female

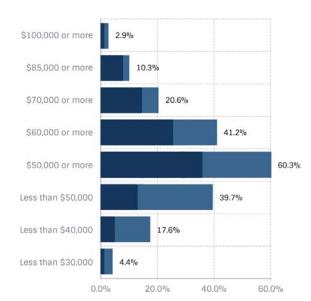
50.8%

Male

51.9%

Female

48.1%



Salary - Full-time Designers Only



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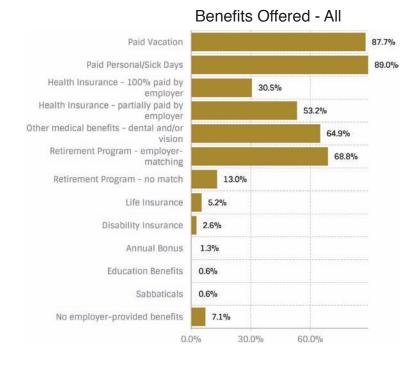
Male

68.7%

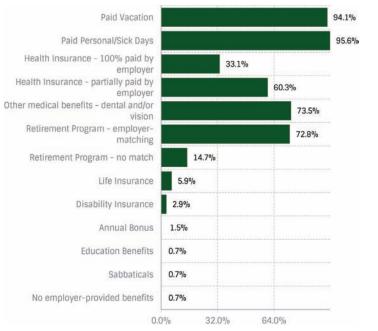
Female

31.3%

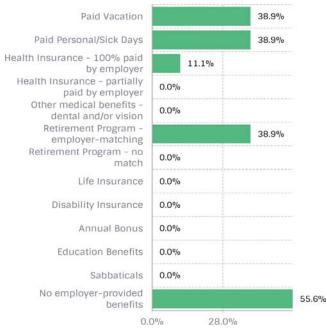
Benefits Offered



Benefits Offered - Full-time Only



Benefits Offered - Part-time Only



2016 vs 2019 Compensation Survey Comparison Significant Points of Change

Summary: Salary levels increased all around, with female salaries making up a larger portion of the higher tiers, but still trailing male salaries. There was an insignicant difference in the benefits offered.

- Female vs. male gender majority increased from 51.7% to 55.8% when considering both full-time and part-time roles
- Female vs. male gender majority increased from 48.6% to 50.8% when considering only full-time roles
- Full-time vs. part-time status increased from 83.1% to 88.3%
- 31% more people have roles in digital/social media as part of their responsibilities
- 23% fewer people have design roles as part of their responsibilities
- 20% more people earn \$60,000 or more
- 20% more people earn \$50,000 or more
- The primary full-time salary range increased from \$30,000 \$59,999 to \$40,000 \$69,999
- The percentage of males earning \$60,000 or more increased from 25.3% to 52.2%
- The percentage of females earning \$60,000 or more increased from 8.9% to 30.4%
- The ratio of female to male salaries increased in the higher tiers
 - \$60,000 or more: From 26.0% to 37.5%
 - \$70,000 or more: From 18.8% to 28.6%
 - \$85,000 or more: From 11.1% to 21.4%
- The percentage of females in management (compared to males) increased from 44.4% to 54.5%

The 2016 report may be seen at <u>www.evangelicalpress.com/salary-survey</u>.