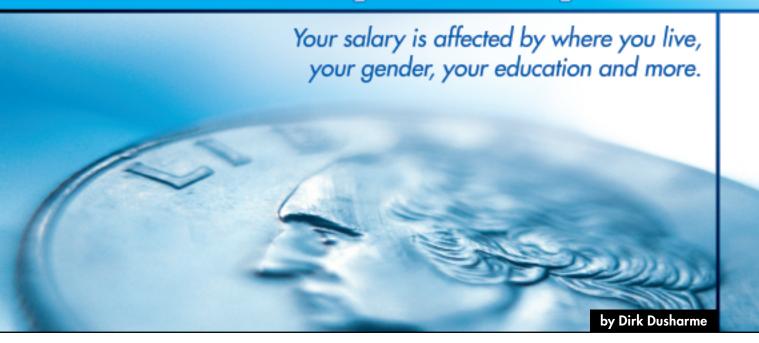
2004 Salary Survey



f you like numbers (And what self-respecting quality professional doesn't?), salary surveys present hours of entertainment. This is particularly true if you try to correlate survey results to your own situation or if you compare one year's results to another's.

Questions abound: "Why don't I make as much as what the survey shows I should?" "Why does a vice president make more than a president or CEO?" "Should I move to the West Coast, home of higher salaries, Starbucks and a governor who can bench press twice his weight in quality consultants?"

Unfortunately, we can't answer these questions. However, we can present all the data, let you draw your own conclusions and offer a few observations of our own.

If you're new to salary surveys, here are some of the rules: A survey of this type is only a guideline, a yardstick that gives some indication of where your salary should be relative to other positions—not an absolute indicator of how much you should be making. To get the most out of the data, look at your position from every angle: regional, industry and broad title classification (e.g., executive, manager, technical). This will give you a general idea of where you stand. If you find your salary is much lower than the average salary, no matter which table you look at, you may have cause for concern.

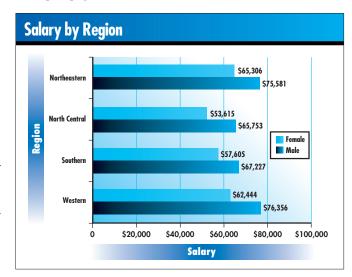
Keep in mind that as table categories get more specific (e.g., female supervisor in the Western United States), the number of respondents contributing to that category gets smaller. Therefore, the data may not be as representative as a larger sample. So be sure you take into account both the average salary and the number of respondents shown in superscript (e.g., \$29,300 ³⁷).

Try to find similar surveys to compare with this one. The more data you have, the better. If you're a member of the American

Society for Quality, you have access to its yearly salary survey at *www.asq.org*. Your particular industry association may also have salary guidelines. The American Society of Association Executives (*www.asaenet.org*) is a good place to find an association that represents your industry.

Gender and location

It's still here, and it's still worth mentioning. No matter how you slice it—by region, by age or by years of experience—women make less money than men in the same position. By region, women earn anywhere from 14 to 18 percent less than men. With the exception of the Western region, this is somewhat less disparate than we found two years ago, as illustrated at the top of page 23.



Gender Gap by Region Percent More Earned by Men

Region	2002 Survey	2004 Survey
Western	7%	18%
North Central	20%	18%
Southern	18%	14%
Northeastern	17%	14%

We can't explain the huge jump in the wage gap in the Western states from 2002 to 2004. Even omitting some outliers (one male executive earned close to \$1 million) only brought the gap down to about 14 percent, still a big jump from 2002 and consistent with the other regions.

By title, the gender gap ranges from 5 to 30 percent; this excludes two job titles, president/CEO and inspector, for which there were too few female respondents from which to derive meaningful results.

Did we mention location? The graph on page 22 shows that for better salaries, one needs only to head west or east. Salaries in the West and Northeast are about the same, close to 10 percent higher than in the Southern or North Central states.

Go to school

It should be no surprise that education improves your personal bottom line. Whether formal schooling, in-house training or certification courses such as those offered by ASQ or other industry trade associations, you're more valuable

Respondent Breakdown by Job Title

	U.S.	Canada
Managers	40%	43%
Technical	24%	16%
(specialist, engineer,		
technician, analyst)		
Executives	15%	11%
(president, vice president,		
CEO, director)		
Supervisors	4%	4%
Other	18%	26%

Respondent Breakdown by Sector

	U.S.	Canada
Manufacturing	73%	67%
Service	14%	19%
Consulting	5%	8%
Government	4%	4%
Health Care	3%	1%
Education	1%	2%

to your employer if you have more training.

How much more? In general, you can expect to earn about 4 to 5 percent more with a two-year college degree (i.e., associate's degree) than you would with only a high-school/GED or vocational school degree.

Hang out in college for another couple of years, party light and pick up a bachelor's degree for a salary increase of about an additional 13 to 15 percent. About 39 percent of our respondents have a four-year degree.

For the truly devoted, the survey shows at least an additional 15 percent increase

Value of ASQ Certification by Top Job Titles (U.S. Only)

Job Title	Without Certification	With Certification	Difference
Manager	\$64,907 689	\$66,003 359	1.7%
Engineer	\$59,422 215	\$62,488 170	5.2%
Director	\$89,565 170	\$87,581 98	-2.2%
Coordinator	\$44,553 86	\$49,127 37	10.3%
ISO Coordinator	\$49,046 89	\$51,77832	5.6%
Technician	\$40,122 58	\$39,82230	-0.7%

Salary by ASQ Certification and Job Type

		<i>,</i> .		
United States	Executive	Management	Technical	Other
Mechanical Inspector Certification (CMI)	\$79,608 5	\$58,293 41	\$51,486 36	\$56,965 20
Quality Auditor Certification (CQA)	\$91,981 68	\$64,223 216	\$62,325 120	\$60,445 115
Quality Auditor Certification-Biomedical (CQA-Biomedical)	N/A º	N/A º	N/A º	N/A º
Quality Auditor Certification-HACCP (CQA-HACCP)	N/A º	N/A º	N/A º	N/A º
Quality Engineer Certification (CQE)	\$92,203 53	\$70,358 137	\$64,602 124	\$74,470 51
Quality Improvement Associate Certification (CQIA)	\$92,666 ³	\$58,300 12	\$58,317 11	\$52,956 °
Quality Manager Certification	\$93,999 61	\$70,798 109	\$71,469 37	\$72,701 36
Quality Technician Certification (CQT)	\$68,448 6	\$57,704 53	\$50,661 66	\$54,176 27
Reliability Engineer Certification (CRE)	\$111,533 ³	\$72,027 11	\$75,233 15	\$81,680 5
Six Sigma Black Belt Certification	\$102,250 14	\$68,904 27	\$61,775 12	\$82,989 22
Software Quality Engineer Certification (CSQE)	\$123,666 ³	\$95,000 ³	\$59,933 6	\$107,294 ³
None	\$98,522 251	\$63,723 772	\$56,144 381	\$57,086 290
Any ASQ Certification	\$90,551 136	\$65,402 389	\$60,364 251	\$63,368 175
Canada	Executive	Management	Technical	Other
Mechanical Inspector Certification (CMI)	\$80,000 1	\$88,000 1	N/A °	\$48,000 1
Quality Auditor Certification (CQA)	\$58,575 8	\$62,473 30	\$64,950 5	\$30,000 22
Quality Auditor Certification-Biomedical (CQA-Biomedical)	N/A º	\$46,000 1	\$75,000 1	\$60,000 1
Quality Auditor Certification-HACCP (CQA-HACCP)	N/A º	N/A º	N/A º	N/A º
		·	11/ A	II/A
Quality Engineer Certification (CQE)	\$72,000 ²	\$67,285 7	\$73,000 ³	\$57,333 ³
Quality Engineer Certification (CQE) Quality Improvement Associate Certification (CQIA)	\$72,000 ² N/A ⁰	\$67,285 ⁷ N/A ⁰		
Quality Improvement Associate		· ·	\$73,000 ³	\$57,333 ³
Quality Improvement Associate Certification (CQIA)	N/A º	N/A º	\$73,000 ³ N/A ⁰	\$57,333 ° \$70,000 °
Quality Improvement Associate Certification (CQIA) Quality Manager Certification	N/A ° \$61,514 7	N/A ⁰ \$63,500 ¹⁵	\$73,000 ³ N/A ⁰ \$75,000 ³	\$57,333 ³ \$70,000 ¹ \$55,000 ⁵
Quality Improvement Associate Certification (CQIA) Quality Manager Certification Quality Technician Certification (CQT)	N/A ° \$61,514 ⁷ \$56,000 ¹	N/A ° \$63,500 15 \$70,500 4	\$73,000 ³ N/A ⁰ \$75,000 ³ \$52,166 ³	\$57,333 ³ \$70,000 ¹ \$55,000 ⁵ \$54,611 ²
Quality Improvement Associate Certification (CQIA) Quality Manager Certification Quality Technician Certification (CQT) Reliability Engineer Certification (CRE)	N/A ° \$61,514 ⁷ \$56,000 ¹ N/A °	N/A ° \$63,500 ¹5 \$70,500 ⁴ \$66,000 ²	\$73,000 ³ N/A ⁰ \$75,000 ³ \$52,166 ³ \$72,000 ¹	\$57,333 ³ \$70,000 ¹ \$55,000 ³ \$54,611 ² \$65,000 ¹
Quality Improvement Associate Certification (CQIA) Quality Manager Certification Quality Technician Certification (CQT) Reliability Engineer Certification (CRE) Six Sigma Black Belt Certification Software Quality Engineer Certification	N/A ° \$61,514 ⁷ \$56,000 ¹ N/A ° N/A °	N/A ° \$63,500 ¹5 \$70,500 ⁴ \$66,000 ² \$67,000 ³	\$73,000 ° N/A ° N/A ° \$75,000 ° \$52,166 ° \$72,000 ° \$62,500 °	\$57,333 ³ \$70,000 ¹ \$55,000 ⁵ \$54,611 ² \$65,000 ¹ \$75,000 ²

Note: Numbers in superscript represent the number of respondents. Technical refers to those with titles of engineer, technician, specialist or analyst.

for master's and doctorate degrees. See the chart on page 28 for a bird's-eye view of salary averages for men and women for various education levels.

In rough terms, by going to college for four years, you will increase your potential salary by about 30 percent. Get your Ph.D., and your income potential is almost 70 percent higher than a high school or vocational school graduate.

If you can't go to school full-time, consider going part-time. Our survey

results show that as useful as technical certificates are, they're no substitute—from a salary perspective—for a college degree.

This isn't to say you should pass up acquiring relevant certificates; they can enhance your salary, too. Most industry associations and some large companies offer training relative to your job function. ASQ offers training and certification for 11 technical or auditing certificates. Both ASQ and *Quality Digest* tabulate the benefits of those certificates on salaries. You

might expect these certificates to have a positive effect. However, it's tough to gauge, as it's largely dependent on the industry and the specific function that an employee performs within a company.

At the bottom of each of the executive, management, technical and other categories at the bottom of page 23 is a comparison of overall salaries with and without ASQ certification. For both the United States and Canada, the survey shows a slight salary advantage for those with an

Salary by Industrial Classification (NAICS) and Job Title

NAICS* Code	Industry	Manager	Engineer	Director	Supervisor	Coordinator	Specialist	ISO Coordinator	Vice President
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$54,666 ³	N/Aº	\$150,000 ²	\$41,900 1	\$58,300 ²	\$42,000 1	N/A º	N/Aº
21	Mining	\$83,500°	\$64,372 2	N/A º	\$68,500 ²	\$95,000 1	N/A º	\$57,000 1	N/A º
22	Utilities	\$81,2105	\$75,333³	\$138,8001	\$76,521 ³	\$54,0001	\$82,7002	N/Aº	N/A°
23	Construction	\$78,125°	\$61,500²	\$77,500²	N/Aº	N/A º	\$65,000°	\$29,0001	N/A º
31-33	Manufacturing	\$63,205 288	\$57,168118	\$87,026 54	\$49,587 36	\$43,51043	\$59,62434	\$46,836 32	\$111,533°
311	Food Manufacturing	\$73,266 15	N/Aº	\$77,3457	\$47,4754	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº	\$82,5002
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	\$85,9355	\$80,4001	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/A°
313–314	Textile Mills and Textile Product Mills	\$64,7147	\$61,500²	N/Aº	\$40,0001	\$27,0001	\$56,333³	\$27,0001	N/Aº
322	Paper Manufacturing	\$63,20412	\$59,6754	\$102,500²	\$81,7001	\$51,0001	\$85,0001	\$63,0001	N/A°
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	\$61,471 13	\$52,0001	\$80,0002	\$46,1002	\$53,0001	N/Aº	\$49,1002	\$115,000³
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	\$62,4254	\$145,0001	\$50,0001	N/Aº	\$56,125²	\$36,0001	N/A º	N/Aº
325	Chemical Manufacturing	\$72,995 42	\$84,5228	\$92,04611	\$60,200°	\$53,6666	\$64,0389	\$70,5006	\$138,500²
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	\$62,750 91	\$52,807 26	\$92,339 18	\$42,5828	\$39,7898	\$37,0001	\$40,055°	\$65,0001
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$62,59539	\$61,62513	\$77,1254	\$60,4004	\$36,2522	\$30,4001	\$46,4305	\$70,0001
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$60,40894	\$57,11338	\$75,447 19	\$60,2705	\$47,1568	N/Aº	\$47,9666	\$101,000³
333	Machinery Manufacturing	\$59,791 22	\$57,7996	\$84,7244	\$50,000¹	\$49,750 ²	\$46,0001	\$42,0004	N/Aº
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	\$77,550 44	\$67,62232	\$99,60814	\$36,5333	\$46,0854	\$49,000 2	\$68,9002	\$130,0002
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing	\$65,81653	\$64,392 33	\$96,227 11	\$45,000²	\$53,907 5	\$62,100°	\$53,8066	\$103,4005
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$73,810 20	\$66,955°	\$104,5717	\$70,500²	\$52,9924	\$90,080 5	\$54,500°	N/A°
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	\$70,15661	\$60,825 32	\$94,702 21	\$53,7877	\$45,1605	\$57,8849	\$44,17711	\$97,8754
48	Transportation	\$56,73023	\$51,200³	\$79,9147	\$122,500²	\$31,000³	N/Aº	\$47,0115	N/Aº
51	Information	\$74,000 5	\$40,0002	\$116,3333	\$33,7901	N/Aº	\$78,900²	\$65,6663	\$90,0001
52–525	Finance and Insurance, Banking, Credit, Bonds	\$77,07010	\$75,0001	\$111,1003	N/Aº	\$48,7001	\$37,900 4	N/A º	\$169,437 8
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$73,842 21	\$56,0205	\$89,8027	\$65,1885	\$40,550²	\$65,0333	\$73,250²	\$114,2504
61	Educational Services	\$80,0003	\$70,000¹	\$71,8577	N/Aº	N/A º	N/A º	\$55,000 1	N/A º
62–624	Health Care and Social Assistance, Hospitals, Residential Care	\$72,0006	\$72,526³	\$78,664 25	\$39,0001	\$42,9156	\$56,77010	N/Aº	\$87,0001
92-928	Public Administration	\$71,11915	\$80,56010	\$107,5758	\$65,434³	\$60,000³	\$69,0348	\$75,000¹	\$188,400²
Note: Num	bers in superscript represent the number	of respondents. *	Notth America Ind	ustry Classification	System				

Note: Numbers in superscript represent the number ot respondents. st Notth America Industry Classitication Syste

ASQ certificate. The exception for both countries is the executive category.

Another table on page 23 displays the specific job titles that make up the top three-quarters of survey respondents. Again, for the most part, these titles benefit from certification. There are two exceptions: As with the previous table, the executive title of "director" was not helped by certification, nor was the title of "technician." About the same results for director and technician titles are also reflected in ASQ's 2003 salary survey.

A possible reason executive positions receive no value from certification is that employees in these positions probably don't require certification to perform their jobs. It's likely many of these

Technician	Consultant	Analyst	Auditor	President/ CEO
N/Aº	N/Aº	N/A º	N/Aº	N/Aº
N/A º	N/Aº	\$54,500 2	N/Aº	N/A º
\$47,1242	\$95,0001	\$92,0001	\$76,500°	N/A º
\$26,0001	\$69,000 2	N/A°	\$63,500²	\$510,000²
\$40,386 40	\$61,55311	\$48,3565	\$53,12116	\$114,7508
\$25,5001	\$41,6001	\$80,0001	\$45,0001	\$90,0002
N/Aº	\$96,0001	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº
N/Aº	\$59,0001	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº
N/A º	N/Aº	N/A º	N/Aº	N/Aº
N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº	\$76,0001
N/A º	\$30,000 1	N/A º	N/A º	N/A º
\$60,000²	\$90,4663	N/Aº	\$46,000²	N/Aº
\$33,329°	\$120,0001	N/A º	\$70,0001	N/Aº
\$43,551 ²	\$86,0001	N/Aº	N/Aº	\$65,0001
\$36,8287	N/A º	\$48,1263	\$41,0004	N/Aº
N/A º	\$70,000 1	N/A º	N/A º	N/Aº
\$47,000°	N/Aº	\$62,200³	\$46,8414	\$260,0001
\$44,5121	N/Aº	\$63,0001	\$43,0001	N/Aº
\$44,3546	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº	N/Aº
\$33,5194	\$86,0003	\$46,829³	N/Aº	N/Aº
\$42,500 ²	\$106,500°	\$77,2672	\$52,0001	\$150,0001
N/A°	\$75,000³	\$60,5001	N/A º	\$175,000 ²
N/A º	N/A º	\$59,806 6	N/A º	N/A º
N/A º	\$96,618 11	N/A º	\$52,0001	\$102,35714
N/A º	\$88,0628	N/Aº	N/A º	\$87,000 3
\$45,0001	\$66,0003	\$67,000²	\$89,5002	N/Aº
\$50,000¹	\$82,0836	\$81,7767	\$71,064²	N/A º



respondents earned their certificates well before moving to executive positions.

A belt by any color

More than 15 percent of survey respondents have some sort of Six Sigma title:

Green Belt, Black Belt or Master Black Belt. Our yearly Six Sigma survey has shown that companies with a Six Sigma program in place usually reward those employees who have a Six Sigma certification. From Green Belt to Master Black Belt, the higher the belt, the more responsibility and the higher the salary.

Because relatively few companies have a Six Sigma program in place and because we don't know whether a respondent without a belt works for a Six Sigma com-

Salary by Job Title, Experience, Gender and Region

Title	Wes	tern	Sout	hern	North (Central	Northe	eastern	Overall	<10 Years Exp.
Tille	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	All
President/CEO	\$187,000 12	N/Aº	\$85,538 13	\$40,500°	\$94,46414	\$28,0001	\$113,732 13	N/A º	\$112,033 60	\$105,7546
Vice President	\$106,4287	\$48,000 2	\$130,600 5	\$81,1254	\$94,906 16	\$87,5605	\$134,900 12	\$111,700 2	\$119,050 60	\$91,30911
Director	\$101,181 33	\$81,968 16	\$86,822 41	\$95,990 11	\$87,57875	\$73,327 19	\$93,313 47	\$86,100 10	\$88,839 268	\$86,11844
Manager	\$70,509 119	\$56,772 31	\$66,136 216	\$61,657 40	\$65,716 307	\$57,92981	\$68,392 145	\$66,383 42	\$65,282 1048	\$57,278 ²⁸⁶
Supervisor	\$58,568 17	\$38,750 2	\$63,381 18	\$48,426 12	\$52,674 ³¹	\$55,6805	\$54,239 14	\$49,4225	\$55,042 113	\$45,355 ³⁷
Specialist	\$61,890 6	\$53,6987	\$57,746 20	\$52,823 15	\$62,34522	\$65,243 12	\$68,054 15	\$64,660 10	\$60,657 111	\$49,271 48
Coordinator	\$38,833 ³	\$48,7068	\$58,408 11	\$39,807 13	\$49,058 20	\$39,402 35	\$55,426 10	\$46,642 10	\$45,929 123	\$41,705 63
Engineer	\$68,918 42	\$79,518 13	\$64,500 67	\$54,944°	\$59,224 132	\$51,002 30	\$62,499 52	\$58,200 10	\$60,776 385	\$52,355 125
Technician	\$42,4947	\$42,5165	\$38,500 11	\$30,0001	\$40,911 36	\$36,090 13	\$43,686 6	\$43,000 2	\$40,020 88	\$36,482 34
Consultant	\$79,257 12	\$95,3333	\$70,000 14	\$71,600 5	\$80,71717	\$73,9427	\$108,576 13	\$75,000 2	\$84,77283	\$71,40514
Analyst	\$50,300 5	\$66,4881	\$64,6258	\$47,1178	\$54,9696	\$42,7024	\$83,033 6	\$81,0834	\$60,189 48	\$52,631 19
Auditor	\$57,2147	N/A°	\$60,3758	\$44,950 4	\$58,1187	\$47,6735	\$89,500 2	\$60,8833	\$56,373 44	\$48,805 18
ISO Coordinator	\$53,909 11	\$42,9737	\$52,268 16	\$36,2938	\$54,361 18	\$39,652 22	\$62,149 16	\$53,850 ⁸	\$49,769 121	\$44,696 65
Inspector	\$54,643 4	N/Aº	\$58,880 6	N/Aº	\$37,2444	\$37,7502	N/A º	N/Aº	\$48,277 24	\$34,3107

Note: Numbers in superscript represent the number of respondents.

		d Manaaers

Ago	Wes	tern	Sout	hern	North	Central	Northe	astern	Ove	rall
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<30	\$51,750 4	\$37,0001	\$47,9004	\$37,868 5	\$43,540 5	\$51,128 7	\$50,500 ²	\$54,250 4	\$47,820 15	\$45,602 19
30-39	\$76,210 18	\$57,215 13	\$61,60240	\$67,035 14	\$63,421 84	\$57,817 33	\$63,889 37	\$63,703 8	\$64,017 183	\$60,143 69
40-49	\$96,971 72	\$65,148 22	\$71,167 98	\$66,759 28	\$67,896 149	\$63,052 43	\$73,790 65	\$71,331 22	\$75,328 399	\$65,052 130
50-59	\$77,056 66	\$67,617 12	\$74,048 121	\$98,454 21	\$76,057 162	\$66,627 21	\$83,748 98	\$68,465 23	\$77,209 469	\$76,091 80
>59	\$75,227 25	\$73,166³	\$73,853 26	\$38,200 1	\$75,161 40	\$73,300 ²	\$95,173 27	\$124,500 2	\$80,074 127	\$76,700 °
Years at Comp	any									
<3	\$75,921 48	\$73,300 6	\$68,568 54	\$111,364 14	\$67,207 78	\$61,419 27	\$72,416 56	\$57,090 9	\$70,417 243	\$74,483 56
3–5	\$99,281 33	\$60,028 14	\$66,82070	\$53,834 14	\$65,421 98	\$53,593 27	\$72,894 58	\$68,833 20	\$71,848 274	\$58,508 83
6–10	\$71,435 46	\$62,188 17	\$70,14070	\$61,908 16	\$71,256 106	\$60,282 22	\$77,412 40	\$61,325 8	\$72,476 275	\$59,739 70
11–15	\$82,521 22	\$67,337 ⁸	\$70,19036	\$59,083 6	\$67,713 55	\$68,942 18	\$78,120 21	\$60,060 4	\$72,749 141	\$66,227 37
16-20	\$104,990 15	\$58,7725	\$71,71824	\$79,900 5	\$71,221 40	\$70,831 °	\$83,917 17	\$77,033 °	\$78,723 101	\$71,007 30
21-30	\$71,311 12	\$75,0001	\$80,891 28	\$69,347 13	\$77,654 37	\$69,452 6	\$102,541 25	\$90,428 7	\$84,206 106	\$75,772 31
>30	\$106,298 11	N/A°	\$91,9007	\$90,000 2	\$91,708 23	\$54,000 1	\$81,900 11	\$86,000 2	\$92,172 53	\$81,200 5
<2	\$34,000 1	\$43,500 2	\$45,000°	\$51,933 ³	\$113,600 ³	\$61,000 2	\$55,500 4	N/A °	\$68,680 10	\$52,114 ⁷
2–5	\$58,649 12	\$47,137 8	\$59,206 ²¹	\$44,755 8	\$52,191 28	\$51,541 "	\$71,229 11	\$57,641 8	\$58,041 73	\$49,113 39
6–10	\$64,377 26	\$64,016 12	\$65,013 47	\$62,332 14	\$62,645 75	\$56,675 28	\$73,001 31	\$70,266 12	\$64,964 182	\$61,512 69
11–15	\$75,775 16	\$60,2229	\$65,445 48	\$108,178 17	\$66,391 70	\$62,773 22	\$79,179 29	\$57,541 12	\$69,334 174	\$72,970 66
16-20	\$80,982 27	\$68,438 12	\$74,193 ³⁵	\$71,716 12	\$72,279 85	\$59,606 23	\$72,830 ³¹	\$86,174 12	\$73,607 192	\$68,970 61
>20	\$93,432 106	\$81,1758	\$75,885 140	\$68,113 15	\$76,661 181	\$72,075 25	\$82,933 124	\$72,713 15	\$81,536 574	\$71,639 70
Employees Sup	pervised									
0	\$72,336 25	\$56,246 15	\$75,555 50	\$59,886 20	\$64,089 72	\$57,209 27	\$80,516 47	\$57,444 °	\$71,840 198	\$57,633 ⁷⁶
1–5	\$77,289 80	\$59,765 20	\$63,740 118	\$60,150 32	\$64,193 197	\$57,868 44	\$71,763 105	\$64,971 27	\$68,151 527	\$60,531 133
6–15	\$96,564 48	\$70,458 13	\$74,667 80	\$79,311 °	\$78,868 115	\$67,323 28	\$83,202 51	\$74,700 15	\$80,720 308	\$69,752 70
16–25	\$83,693 15	\$90,000 2	\$71,637 23	\$92,500 2	\$79,046 28	\$59,570 4	\$90,800 10	\$49,300 2	\$78,868 78	\$67,323 12
>25	\$99,020 14	\$110,0001	\$79,705 20	\$81,250 6	\$83,705 28	\$79,785 7	\$95,033 15	\$110,860 5	\$89,872 81	\$90,015 19

Note: Numbers in superscript represent the number of respondents. Executive refers to those with titles of president, CEO, vice president or director. Manager refers to those with titles of manager or supervisor.

pany or not (and therefore whether a belt is valued), it's a little misleading to compare Six Sigma belt holders to nonholders. We'll do it anyway, but keep that caveat in mind.

The table to the right compares the top three job titles that have belts to those

>10 Years Exp. Canada Overall* All Male Female \$113,990 **2 \$87,777 ** \$60,000 ** \$125,277 **9 \$75,166 ** \$65,566 ** \$89,308 ***2 \$65,691 ** \$62,033 ** \$68,499 ***5 \$66,342 *** \$53,752 ** \$59,887 ** \$55,718 *** \$51,833 ** \$69,331 *** \$68,000 ** \$50,000 **			
\$113,990 ⁵² \$87,777 ⁹ \$60,000 ¹ \$125,277 ⁵⁹ \$75,166 ⁶ \$65,566 ³ \$89,308 ²²² \$65,691 ¹⁷ \$62,033 ³ \$68,499 ⁷⁵⁵ \$66,342 ¹¹⁹ \$53,752 ²⁸ \$59,887 ⁷⁴ \$55,718 ¹¹ \$51,833 ³	>10 Years Exp.	Canada	Overall*
\$125,277 *9 \$75,166 6 \$65,566 3 \$89,308 *22 \$65,691 17 \$62,033 3 \$68,499 755 \$66,342 119 \$553,752 28 \$559,887 74 \$555,718 11 \$51,833 3	All	Male	Female
\$89,308 ²²² \$65,691 ¹⁷ \$62,033 ³ \$68,499 ⁷⁵⁵ \$66,342 ¹¹⁹ \$53,752 ²⁸ \$59,887 ⁷⁴ \$55,718 ¹¹ \$51,833 ³	\$113,990 52	\$87,777 °	\$60,0001
\$68,499 ⁷⁵⁵ \$66,342 ¹¹⁹ \$53,752 ²⁸ \$59,887 ⁷⁴ \$55,718 ¹¹ \$51,833 ³	\$125,277 49	\$75,166 6	\$65,566 ³
\$59,887 74 \$55,718 11 \$51,833 3	\$89,308 222	\$65,691 17	\$62,033³
	\$68,499 755	\$66,342 119	\$53,752 28
\$69,331 ⁶³ \$68,000 ⁶ \$50,000 ²	\$59,887 74	\$55,718 11	\$51,833³
	\$69,331 63	\$68,000 6	\$50,000°
\$50,637 59 \$58,920 16 \$46,700 19	\$50,637 59	\$58,920 16	\$46,700 19
\$65,150 ²⁵⁶ \$59,283 ¹⁵ \$58,520 ⁷	\$65,150 256	\$59,283 15	\$58,5207
\$42,511 53 \$46,754 11 \$36,333 3	\$42,511 53	\$46,754 11	\$36,333³
\$87,902 ⁶⁷ \$70,600 ⁵ \$72,000 ¹	\$87,902 67	\$70,600 5	\$72,0001
\$64,151 27 \$50,517 7 \$46,000 2	\$64,151 27	\$50,517 7	\$46,000 2
\$61,613 ²⁶ \$68,500 ² \$31,000 ²	\$61,613 26	\$68,500 ²	\$31,000 2
\$56,218 ⁵⁴ \$48,906 ¹⁶ \$42,490 ²¹	\$56,218 54	\$48,906 16	\$42,490 21
\$56,463 ¹⁵ \$51,500 ² N/A ⁰	\$56,463 15	\$51,500 ²	N/Aº
* In Canadian Dollars		* In Canac	lian Dollars

Canada	Overall*
Male	Female
\$45,009 11	\$43,290 17
\$56,494 54	\$49,609 26
\$64,026 93	\$53,740 38
\$71,791 67	\$47,207 13
\$67,125 16	\$60,000 1
\$57,361 44	\$47,846 16
\$62,646 58	\$48,906 37
\$61,360 67	\$51,401 22
\$69,490 ³³	\$49,807 14
\$64,946 20	\$55,100 ²
\$73,083 20	\$59,366 6
\$77,680 5	N/A º
\$47,944 °	\$41,226 3
\$53,994 34	\$44,400 32
\$58,381 61	\$51,031 27
\$66,005 44	\$56,552 17
\$68,401 34	\$55,742
\$71,129 64	\$55,150 10
\$58,506 91	\$46,940 62
\$63,743 %	\$54,440 25
\$71,135 39	\$60,922 °
\$74,111 '	\$50,000 1
\$71,615 13	N/A º
* In Canad	lian Dollars

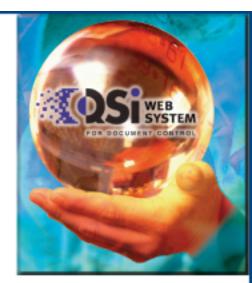
same titles without belts. Of those respondents who have a Six Sigma belt, 50 percent are Green Belts with an average salary of \$70,533. About 35 percent are Black Belts, earning an average salary of \$76,233. Master Black Belts earn an average of \$99,442 and make up 9 percent of those with a Six Sigma belt. The remaining 7 percent are made up of those with something other than one of the

standard belts with an average salary of \$58,400.

Salaries With/Without Six Sigma Certification		
	With	Without
Director	\$95,050	\$87,876
Engineer	\$65,098	\$59,606
Manager	\$73,034	\$64,038







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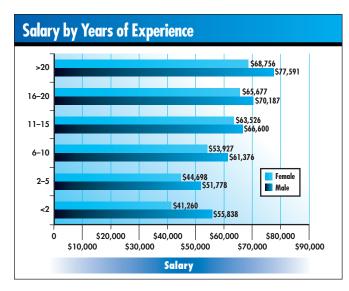
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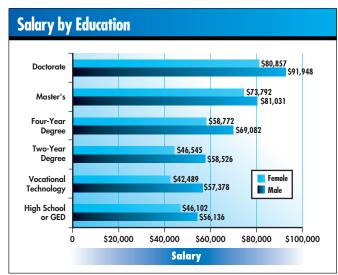
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Methodology

Quality Digest contacted 43,303 subscribers by e-mail and invited them to take the salary survey online. Of those, we received more than 3,000 responses. Weeding out invalid or incomplete responses, there were 2,645 valid submissions from the United States and 351 from Canada. These two groups became the basis for our analysis.

Because of the relatively small number of Canadian responses, we were only able to do a broad analysis of Canadian salaries.

More than 84 percent of the respondents indicated that they were quality professionals, although, we presume the actual percentage is probably higher; many respondents may have generic titles, like technician, yet perform a quality function. For the rough breakdown of respondents, see the tables on pages 23.

About the author

Dirk Dusharme is Quality Digest's technology editor.

Comments

Quality Digest highly values feedback from its readers. Please e-mail your comments to comments@qualitydigest.com.



