Usability Professionals' Association



# Free Version February 15, 2008

promoting usability concepts and techniques worldwide



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# ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is the free version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report. The full version of the report, available to UPA members, includes a number of additional comparisons and analyses. If you would like to receive the full version of this report, you can join the Usability Professionals' Association by browsing to <u>www.usabilityprofessionals.org/join</u>, or calling UPA at +1.630.980.4997.

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

During the fall of 2007 the Usability Professionals' Association surveyed members of the user experience field to learn who our respondents are, where they work, what they do, and how much they are paid.

We received a total of 1,523 responses. Of these, 877 were UPA members. The 877 UPA members included 336 people who were affiliated with a local UPA chapter in their area, and 541 who were not. Of the 646 respondents who were not UPA members, 110 were actually affiliated with a local UPA chapter.

The respondents were nearly equally split between females (730) and males (777). Sixteen respondents did not report their gender.

Salaries for all respondents outside the US were converted to US dollars. Respondents entered salary information in their local currency, and all non-US salaries were converted to US currency at the exchange rates prevailing on January 20, 2008.

#### Salary Levels from 2005 to 2007

Overall, salaries increased by about \$5,000 USD in the two years since UPA last surveyed the UX field in 2005. Increases were seen across nearly all comparison groups, job descriptions, and employment levels.

# THE RESPONDENTS

### Country

We received responses from people in 34 countries. The majority of respondents were from the United States (999), Spain (86), Canada (75), the United Kingdom (74), India (66), and Australia (51).

A number of responses were also received from Brazil (22), New Zealand (21), Germany (16), Israel (15), and Switzerland (10).

| Count By Country         |       |  |  |
|--------------------------|-------|--|--|
| Country                  | Count |  |  |
| Argentina                | 5     |  |  |
| Australia                | 51    |  |  |
| Belgium                  | 1     |  |  |
| Brazil                   | 22    |  |  |
| Canada                   | 75    |  |  |
| Chile                    | 3     |  |  |
| China (except Hong Kong) | 4     |  |  |
| Denmark                  | 3     |  |  |
| Finland                  | 4     |  |  |
| France                   | 4     |  |  |
| Germany                  | 16    |  |  |
| Hong Kong                | 7     |  |  |
| India                    | 66    |  |  |
| Ireland (Rep.)           | 2     |  |  |
| Israel                   | 15    |  |  |
| Italy                    | 2     |  |  |
| Japan                    | 1     |  |  |
| Luxembourg               | 1     |  |  |
| Mexico                   | 2     |  |  |
| Netherlands              | 5     |  |  |
| New Zealand              | 21    |  |  |
| Nigeria                  | 1     |  |  |
| Norway                   | 2     |  |  |
| Other (please specify)   | 12    |  |  |
| Poland                   | 1     |  |  |
| Portugal                 | 2     |  |  |
| Singapore                | 5     |  |  |
| South Korea              | 1     |  |  |
| Spain                    | 86    |  |  |
| Switzerland              | 10    |  |  |
| Taiwan                   | 3     |  |  |
| UAE                      | 1     |  |  |
| UK                       | 74    |  |  |
| USA                      | 999   |  |  |
| Venezuela                | 1     |  |  |

### **US Region**

The respondents from the US were mostly from the Northeast (323) and the Midwest (252). Approximately 18% of the US respondents (163 total) were from the western part of the country; the rest were from the Southeast (90 respondents) and the Southwest (65 respondents).

The states included in each region are indicated in the table below.

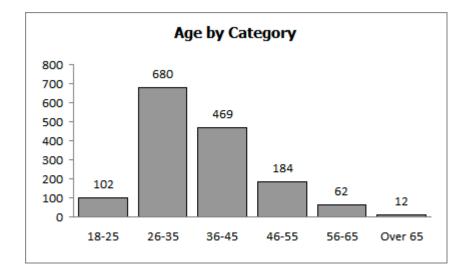
| <b>Country and Percent By US Region</b> |     |     |  |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| US Region Count Percer                  |     |     |  |
| Midwest                                 | 219 | 22% |  |
| Northeast                               | 267 | 27% |  |
| Southeast                               | 188 | 19% |  |
| Southwest                               | 115 | 11% |  |
| West                                    | 215 | 21% |  |

| Northeast        | Southeast         | Midwest            | Southwest      | West             |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Connecticut,     | Alabama,          | Illinois, Indiana, | Arizona,       | Alaska, Arizona, |
| Delaware,        | Arkansas, the     | Iowa, Kansas,      | southern       | northern         |
| District of      | Carolinas,        | Michigan,          | California,    | California,      |
| Columbia, Maine, | Florida, Georgia, | Minnesota,         | southern       | Colorado,        |
| Maryland,        | Kentucky,         | Missouri, Ohio,    | Nevada, New    | Hawaii, Idaho,   |
| Massachusetts,   | Louisiana,        | Nebraska, North    | Mexico, Texas, | Montana,         |
| New Jersey, New  | Mississippi,      | Dakota, South      | southern Utah  | northern         |
| Hampshire, New   | Oklahoma,         | Dakota,            |                | Nevada, Oregon,  |
| York,            | Tennessee,        | Wisconsin          |                | northern Utah,   |
| Pennsylvania,    | Virginia, West    |                    |                | Washington,      |
| Rhode Island,    | Virginia          |                    |                | Wyoming          |
| Vermont          |                   |                    |                |                  |

### Age

Our profession has a preponderance of people under the age of 45. More than half of the respondents were under the age of 35 at the time of the survey (October 2007). Almost half (45%) of respondents reported their age as between 26 and 35; 31% were between 36 and 45.

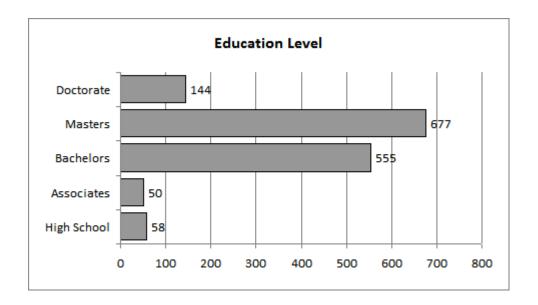
About 12% reported their age as between 46 and 55. About 7% were between 18 and 25, and 4% were between 55 and 65.



| Age by Category |         |     |  |
|-----------------|---------|-----|--|
| Age             | Percent |     |  |
| 18-25           | 102     | 7%  |  |
| 26-35           | 680     | 45% |  |
| 36-45           | 469     | 31% |  |
| 46-55           | 184     | 12% |  |
| 56-65           | 62      | 4%  |  |
| Over 65         | 12      | 1%  |  |

### **Highest Degree Held**

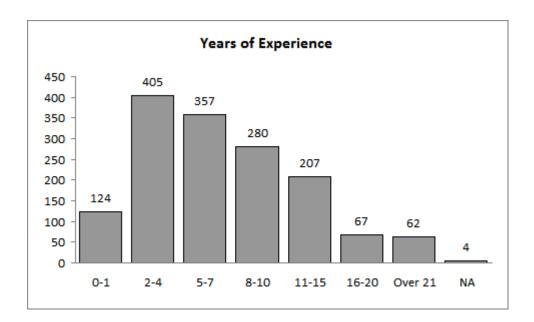
The respondents are a highly educated group. Approximately 10% of the respondents hold a PhD; more than half (55%) hold a Master's or greater; and 92% of the respondents reported having a Bachelor's degree or higher.



| Education Level                              |     |     |  |  |
|--|-----|-----|--|--|
| Highest Education Obtained Count Percent     |     |     |  |  |
| Ph.D. (Doctorate)                            | 144 | 10% |  |  |
| Master's Degree                              | 677 | 45% |  |  |
| College or University (Bachelor's degree)    | 555 | 37% |  |  |
| Technical or Associates Degree               | 50  | 3%  |  |  |
| High School ('A' level, GCSE, Baccalaureate) | 58  | 4%  |  |  |
| Not applicable                               | 7   | <1% |  |  |
| Blank  | 31  | 2%  |  |  |

### Experience

Almost 60% of respondents reported between 0 and 7 years experience in the UX field. About one-third (32%) reported 8 to 15 years in the field, and 9% reported working in the field for 16 or more years.



| Years of Experience      |     |     |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|
| Experience Count Percent |     |     |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 years                | 124 | 8%  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-4 years                | 405 | 27% |  |  |  |  |
| 5-7 years                | 357 | 23% |  |  |  |  |
| 8-10 years               | 280 | 18% |  |  |  |  |
| 11-15 years              | 207 | 14% |  |  |  |  |
| 16-20 years              | 67  | 4%  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 21 years            | 62  | 4%  |  |  |  |  |
| Not applicable           | 4   | <1% |  |  |  |  |

### **Current Organization**

The largest group of respondents (28%, or 413 respondents) reported working for a software corporation or other type of corporations (33%, or 483 respondents). A large group of respondents (18% or 266 total) worked for a usability consulting firm.

One hundred and twenty respondents, or 8% of the total, worked at a full-service advertising or design firm. The rest of the fulltime employees worked for non-profit, government/military, or educational institutions.

| Organization Type                                |       |         |  |
|--|-------|---------|--|
| Organization                                     | Count | Percent |  |
| Full service ad agency or design agency          | 120   | 8%      |  |
| Government or military                           | 51    | 3%      |  |
| Non-profit organization                          | 26    | 2%      |  |
| Software company                                 | 413   | 28%     |  |
| University or college                            | 37    | 3%      |  |
| User experience consulting firm (1-4 employees)  | 84    | 6%      |  |
| User experience consulting firm (5-10 employees) | 35    | 2%      |  |
| User experience consulting firm (10+ employees)  | 147   | 10%     |  |
| Other corporation                                | 483   | 33%     |  |
| Other  | 76    | 5%      |  |

### **Current Position**

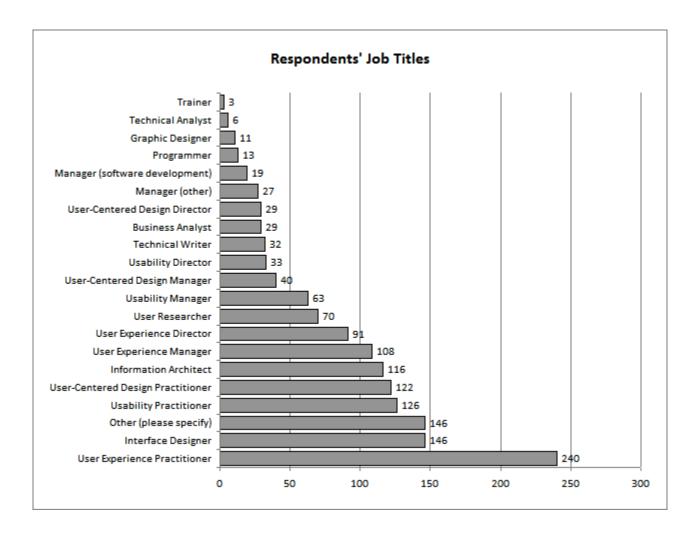
Most of the respondents (1349) indicated that they currently hold full-time permanent jobs. Only 104 respondents reported working as contractors or independent consultants. The rest were either employed part-time, unemployed, or currently students.

| Current Position                                 |       |  |  |
|--|-------|--|--|
| Position   | Count |  |  |
| Contractor / Freelance / Solo consultant         | 104   |  |  |
| Full-time employee (30 or more hours per week)   | 1349  |  |  |
| Part-time employee (less than 30 hours per week) | 18    |  |  |
| Student  | 6     |  |  |
| Unemployed                                       | 4     |  |  |
| Other  | 3     |  |  |

### Job Title

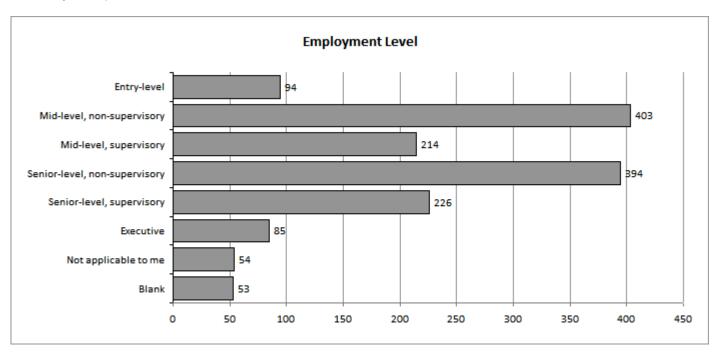
The respondents reported a variety of job titles. The most prevalent titles were User Experience Practitioner (240), Interface Designer (146), Usability Practitioner (126), UCD Practitioner (122), Information Architect (116), and Usability Manager (108).

A number of programmers, technical writers, and people from other related disciplines responded to this survey as well.



### **Employment Level**

Over half (52%) of respondents are currently in a mid- or senior-level contributor position. More than one-third of the respondents (35%) indicated that they were in a supervisory or executive position. A small number of respondents indicated that they are currently in an entry-level position.

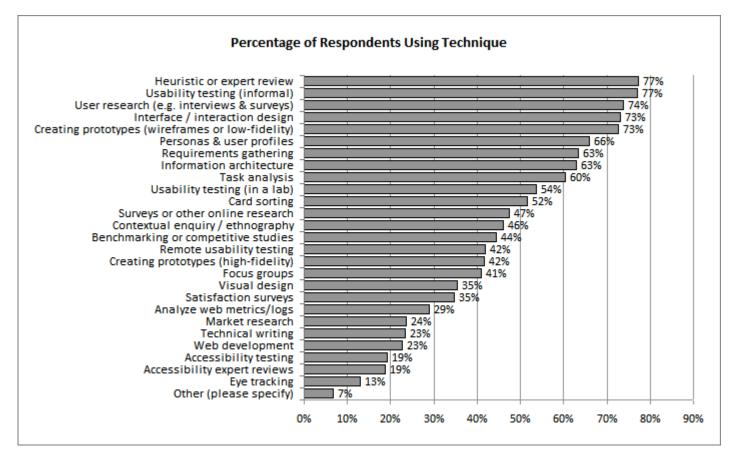


| Employment Level              |     |     |  |  |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|--|--|
| Level Count Percent           |     |     |  |  |
| Entry-level                   | 94  | 6%  |  |  |
| Mid-level, non-supervisory    | 403 | 26% |  |  |
| Mid-level, supervisory        | 214 | 14% |  |  |
| Senior-level, non-supervisory | 394 | 26% |  |  |
| Senior-level, supervisory     | 226 | 15% |  |  |
| Executive                     | 85  | 6%  |  |  |
| Not applicable to me          | 54  | 4%  |  |  |
| Blank                         | 53  | 3%  |  |  |

#### Techniques

Respondents also indicated which techniques they used in the course of their job tasks. The techniques used most often included informal usability testing (used by about 77% of respondents), heuristic / expert review (also 77%), user research such as interviews and surveys (74%), and interface / interaction design (73%).

Also widely used were persona and user profile creation (66%), requirements gathering (63%), information architecture techniques (63%) and task analysis (60%). The least prevalent techniques were eye tracking, accessibility review and testing, and web development.



| UX Techniques Used                               |       |         |  |
|--|-------|---------|--|
| Technique  | Count | Percent |  |
| Heuristic or expert review                       | 1178  | 77%     |  |
| Usability testing (informal)                     | 1173  | 77%     |  |
| User research (e.g. interviews & surveys)        | 1124  | 74%     |  |
| Interface / interaction design                   | 1114  | 73%     |  |
| Creating prototypes (wireframes or low-fidelity) | 1105  | 73%     |  |
| Personas & user profiles                         | 1005  | 66%     |  |
| Requirements gathering                           | 967   | 63%     |  |
| Information architecture                         | 959   | 63%     |  |
| Task analysis                                    | 919   | 60%     |  |
| Usability testing (in a lab)                     | 817   | 54%     |  |
| Card sorting                                     | 787   | 52%     |  |
| Surveys or other online research                 | 721   | 47%     |  |
| Contextual enquiry / ethnography                 | 700   | 46%     |  |
| Benchmarking or competitive studies              | 677   | 44%     |  |
| Remote usability testing                         | 638   | 42%     |  |
| Creating prototypes (high-fidelity)              | 635   | 42%     |  |
| Focus groups                                     | 622   | 41%     |  |
| Visual design                                    | 540   | 35%     |  |
| Satisfaction surveys                             | 528   | 35%     |  |
| Analyze web metrics/logs                         | 440   | 29%     |  |
| Market research                                  | 359   | 24%     |  |
| Technical writing                                | 357   | 23%     |  |
| Web development                                  | 344   | 23%     |  |
| Accessibility testing                            | 291   | 19%     |  |
| Accessibility expert reviews                     | 285   | 19%     |  |
| Eye tracking                                     | 199   | 13%     |  |
| Other (please specify)                           | 101   | 7%      |  |

### Technique Usage Change Over Time

[This comparison is available in the full version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report.]

# SALARY COMPARISONS

#### Overall

The average salary for all respondents was \$83,297. (The median salary was \$80,643.) Males earned about \$5,000 more per year on average than did women, with males earning \$85,760 and females earning \$80,680. (The median salaries were \$85,000 for males and \$79,000 for females.)

| Average and Median Salary - Respondents by Gender |          |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| All Female Male                                   |          |          |          |
| Average   | \$83,297 | \$80,680 | \$85,760 |
| Median  | \$80,643 | \$79,000 | \$85,000 |
| n   | 1312     | 636      | 676      |

### Salary Change Over Time – Overall and By Gender

Average and median salaries rose overall since the last UPA salary survey in late 2005. The average salary in 2005 was \$78,466 (median = \$75,000); in 2007 the average salary was \$83,297 (median = \$80,643), representing an increase of \$4,831. (The median salary overall increased \$5,643.)

The data also suggest that the "gender gap" - the difference in average and median salaries between men and women – has narrowed. The average salary for men increased \$2,878 from late 2005 to late 2007; women's average salary rose more than twice this amount, or \$6,384. (Median salary for men increased \$5,000; for women, \$7,000.)

| Change in Average and Median Salary 2005 - 2007 |          |                              |           |          |          |           |          |          |           |  |  |
|---|----------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|--|
|   |          | All                          |           |          | Female   |           |          |          |           |  |  |
|   | 2005     | 2007 Change 2005 2007 Change |           |          |          | Change    | 2005     | 2007     | Change    |  |  |
| Avg   | \$78,445 | \$83,297                     | + \$4,852 | \$74,316 | \$80,680 | + \$6,364 | \$82,882 | \$85,760 | + \$2,878 |  |  |
| Median  | \$75,000 | \$80,643                     | + \$5,643 | 72,000   | \$79,000 | + \$7,000 | \$80,000 | \$85,000 | + \$5,000 |  |  |
| n   | 1329     | 1312                         | na        | 659      | 636      | na        | 647      | 676      | na        |  |  |

#### By Years in Field

As found in the previous survey, the salary data showed a linear pattern when analyzed by length of time working in the user experience field. The average salary for respondents who were just starting their career in the field was \$45,901 (median=\$51,650). Respondents with 2-4 years of experience averaged \$61,612 (median=\$65,000). People with 5-7 years of experience reported an average salary of \$82,822 (median=\$82,500).

Those with 8-10 years in the field averaged \$97,271 (median=\$95,177). People with 11-15 years in the field averaged \$106,246 (median=\$102,690). Respondents with 16-20 years averaged \$115,118 (median=\$111,500); and respondents with 21 or more years in the field averaged \$140,723 (median=\$130,000).

|        | Average and Median Salary By Years Working in Field                          |          |          |          |           |           |           |          |  |  |  |  |
|--------|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|--|--|--|
|        | 0-1 years 2-4 years 5-7 years 8-10 years 11-15 years 16-20 years 21+ years 1 |          |          |          |           |           |           |          |  |  |  |  |
| Avg    | \$45,901   | \$61,612 | \$82,822 | \$97,271 | \$106,246 | \$115,118 | \$140,723 | \$58,680 |  |  |  |  |
| Median | \$51,650   | \$65,000 | \$82,500 | \$95,177 | \$102,690 | \$111,500 | \$130,000 | \$58,680 |  |  |  |  |
| n      | 106  | 361      | 317      | 250      | 171       | 58        | 49        | 11       |  |  |  |  |

### **By Country**

We were able to compare salaries across several countries. While averages for countries represented by more than 30 or 40 respondents were relatively stable, we do not have great confidence in the averages and medians for those countries with less than 30 respondents.

Despite this caveat, we did find fairly large salary differences for UX professionals in different countries. According to our data, US-based user experience professionals earned the highest average salary in 2007 (\$94,341), followed by UX professionals in the UK (\$87,379), Australia (\$85,007), and Canada (\$75,118). (Note that Germany-based professionals actually averaged \$95,237, but the total sample size was only 14.)

| Salary By Country, In USD (n>10) |   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |  |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
|                                  | Australia Brazil Canada Germany India Israel New Zealand Spain UK U |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |  |
| Avg                              | \$85,007  | \$23,665 | \$75,118 | \$95,237 | \$18,031 | \$25,957 | \$63,291 | \$47,322 | \$87,379 | \$94,341 |  |
| Median                           | \$75,055  | \$21,166 | \$73,275 | \$99,022 | \$13,462 | \$22,525 | \$70,680 | \$41,076 | \$78,307 | \$90,000 |  |
| n                                | 39  | 16       | 70       | 14       | 59       | 13       | 18       | 64       | 56       | 907      |  |

For reference, below we provide a table of salaries in their original currencies.

|        | Salary By Country, Original Currencies (n>10)  |        |        |        |                       |         |         |        |        |                          |  |  |
|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|
|        | AustraliaBrazilCanadaGermanyIndiaIsraelNew ZealandSpainUKDollarsReaisDollarsEurosRupeesNew ShekelsDollarsEurosPoundI |        |        |        |                       |         |         |        |        |                          |  |  |
| Avg    | 94,095   | 33,350 | 76,279 | 64,919 | <b>Rupees</b> 698,730 | 110,671 | 126,050 | 34,092 | 44,874 | <b>Dollars</b><br>94,341 |  |  |
| Median | 85,000   | 35,000 | 75,000 | 67,500 | 525,000               | 111,500 | 93,000  | 28,000 | 42,000 | 90,000                   |  |  |
| n      | 39   | 16     | 70     | 14     | 59                    | 13      | 18      | 64     | 56     | 907                      |  |  |

### Salary Change Over Time – By Country

We were able to perform a comparison between the prior survey and this survey for three countries with sufficient sample sizes. Across the two year period from 2005 to 2007, we found that the average salary for US-based UX professionals increased by \$7,652. The data also indicate that average salaries also increased by about \$15,000 in the UK and Canada.

| Salary By Country 2005 - 2007 (n>50) |          |          |            |          |             |            |          |          |            |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|--|--|
|                                      |          | Canada   |            |          | UK          |            |          |          |            |  |  |
|                                      | 2005     | 2007     | Change     | 2005     | 2007        | Change     | 2005     | 2007     | Change     |  |  |
| Avg                                  | \$59,729 | \$75,118 | + \$15,389 | \$72,435 | \$87,379.23 | + \$14,944 | \$86,689 | \$94,341 | + \$7,652  |  |  |
| Median                               | \$59,241 | \$73,275 | + \$14,034 | \$67,574 | \$78,307.50 | + \$10,734 | \$80,000 | \$90,000 | + \$10,000 |  |  |
| n                                    | 76       | 70       | na         | 91       | 56          | na         | 763      | 907      | na         |  |  |

### By Region Within the US

[This comparison is available in the full version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report.]

### Salary Change Over Time – By Region Within the US

[This comparison is available in the full version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report.]

#### **Management and Individual Contributors**

[This comparison is available in the full version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report.]

### Salary Change Over Time – Management and Individual Contributors

[This comparison is available in the full version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report.]

### By Education Level

[This comparison is available in the full version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report.]

### Salary Change Over Time – Education Level

[This comparison is available in the full version of the UPA 2007 Salary Survey report.]

## ABOUT THE USABILITY PROFESSIONALS' ASSOCIATION

The Usability Professionals' Association supports usability specialists, people from all aspects of human-centered design, and the broad family of disciplines that create the user experience in promoting the design and development of usable products.

Our goals are to:

- Provide an international network through which usability professionals can share information about the techniques and methodologies in the profession.
- Create an inclusive community for those interested in usability, whether it is their primary focus or a related discipline.
- Change new product development processes to include a concern for the people who use them by presenting the business case for usability in product development to colleagues, customers, the public and governmental agencies.
- Increase the body of knowledge about usability and user-centered design through professional education, meetings and conventions and other professional interchanges.

#### **Contact UPA**

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