

# Race and Gender Disparities in Academic Pay

Peter Choi & Erick Axxe

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# Acknowledgements

- ▶ Ohio State Sociology Department's Small Grants Fund
- ▶ Research Assistants: Christopher Lindsay, Godwin Mshiu, Melina Raglin, Xiaowen Sun, Yulu Qin

## *5 Professors Sue Rutgers, Saying It Shortchanges Women on Pay*

The five women say they are paid tens of thousands of dollars less than men with similar qualifications. The university says it is “committed to pay equity.”

- ▶ Author: Jillian Kramer
- ▶ Date: October 15th, 2020



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# Princeton University Agrees To Nearly \$1 Million In Back Pay To Female Professors

October 13, 2020 · 12:42 PM ET



BRAKKTON BOOKER



# Introduction

- ▶ Extract race & gender from pictures to examine inequality in faculty pay

# Agenda

- ▶ Briefly review literature on pay disparities
- ▶ Introduce our data and methods
- ▶ Results for University of California system (and preliminary results from Arkansas)
- ▶ Our study's next steps

# Gender and Racial Pay Gap

- ▶ Allocative, valuative, and within-job wage discrimination (Peterson and Morgan, 1995)
  - ▶ (Dwyer 2013; Glenn 1992; Pager, Bonikowski, and Western 2009)
- ▶ Racial wage inequality (Huffman and Cohen, 2004)
- ▶ Gender income gap (Blau and Kahn, 2017)

## Specifically in Academia

- ▶ 11% gender gap at Ohio State (Chen and Crown, 2019)
- ▶ Women allocated to lower-paying academic locations (Renzulli et al., 2013)
- ▶ Faculty of color may have reached parity in pay with white colleagues (Toutkoushian, Bellas, and Moore, 2007)



# Our Research

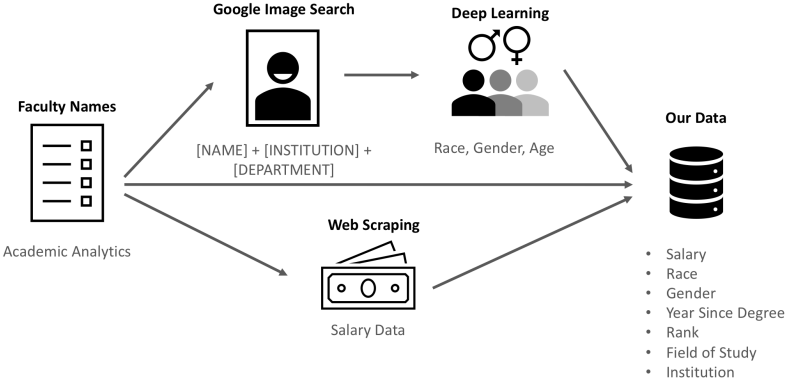
Are there disparities in academic pay?

- ▶ Race and gender
- ▶ All public US universities
- ▶ 8 years of data (2012-2018)

This Study

- ▶ UC (University of California) Schools
- ▶ 2018 Salary

# Data



## Data

<b>Categorical Variables</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>UC Faculty</b>
<b>Race</b>	5252	100.00%	100.00%
White	3242	61.73%	67.3%
Asian	870	16.57%	17.1%
Other	605	11.52%	5.8%
Latino/Hispanic	375	7.14%	6.9%
Black	160	3.05%	2.9%
<b>Gender</b>	5252	100.00%	100.00%
Male	3444	65.58%	65.9%
Female	1808	34.42%	34.1%

# Method

- ▶ Linear Mixed-Effects Model
- ▶ Random Intercepts
  - ▶ Field of Study
  - ▶ Institution

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
<b>Race (White)</b>					
Asian	-14,017*** (3,176)	-12,288*** (3,155)	-1,197 (2,855)	-3,094 (2,779)	-827 (2,753)
Black	-22,628*** (6,712)	-21,936*** (6,655)	-12,697* (5,992)	-6,415 (5,855)	-6,807 (5,786)
Latino/Hispanic	-8,840 (4,513)	-9,085* (4,475)	-3,465 (4,028)	-4,716 (3,929)	-3,469 (3,884)
Other	-2,813 (3,665)	-7,117 (3,662)	571 (3,301)	976 (3,221)	2,033 (3,184)
<b>Gender (Male)</b>					
Female		-23,676*** (2,482)	-12,577*** (2,254)	-11,131*** (2,201)	-9,842*** (2,178)
Year since Degree			2,986*** (85)		1,327*** (118)
<b>Rank (Professor)</b>					
Associate Professor				-67,051*** (2,650)	-49,825*** (3,033)
Assistant Professor				-92,944*** (2,557)	-64,893*** (3,547)
Constant	182,394*** (14,955)	191,763*** (14,597)	126,972*** (14,423)	223,098*** (13,730)	185,377*** (14,288)
<i>N</i>	5,252	5,252	5,252	5,252	5,252
Log Likelihood	-66,892	-66,838	-66,277	-66,135	-66,067

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## Conclusion

- ▶ There is a significant gender gap ( $\sim 10k$ ) in salary even when accounting for rank and year since degree
- ▶ The pay gap for black professors disappears when controlling for rank, suggesting they may be at lower professorial ranks than white professors



**Total Salary for 2017 (Arkansas Professors)**

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
<b>Race (White)</b>					
Asian	-10,083*	-10,100*	-3,962	-4,710	-4,516
	(3,955)	(3,943)	(3,666)	(3,339)	(3,365)
Black	-4,301	-6,095	-1,928	3,023	2,961
	(7,444)	(7,460)	(6,861)	(6,309)	(6,314)
Other	623	-61	8,285	6,371	6,645
	(7,310)	(7,293)	(6,743)	(6,164)	(6,192)
<b>Gender (Male)</b>					
Female		-8,747*	-4,005	-5,616	-5,424
		(3,754)	(3,476)	(3,168)	(3,194)
Year since Degree			1,191***		75
			(112)		(151)
<b>Rank (Professor)</b>					
Associate Professor				-33,531***	-32,686***
				(2,975)	(3,436)
Assistant Professor				-46,057***	-44,442***
				(3,035)	(4,465)
Constant	105,265***	107,235***	80,380***	126,609***	124,369***
	(14,758)	(14,487)	(14,498)	(14,636)	(15,304)
<i>N</i>	615	615	615	615	615
Log Likelihood	-7,291	-7,279	-7,222	-7,157	-7,151

\*p < .05; \*\*p < .01; \*\*\*p < .001

Base categories for race, gender, and rank are white, male, and professor.

## Next Steps

- ▶ All public universities in the US
- ▶ Longitudinal (2012 - 2018)
- ▶ Add productivity measures (Publications, Grants, Citations, H-index)
- ▶ Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition analysis