

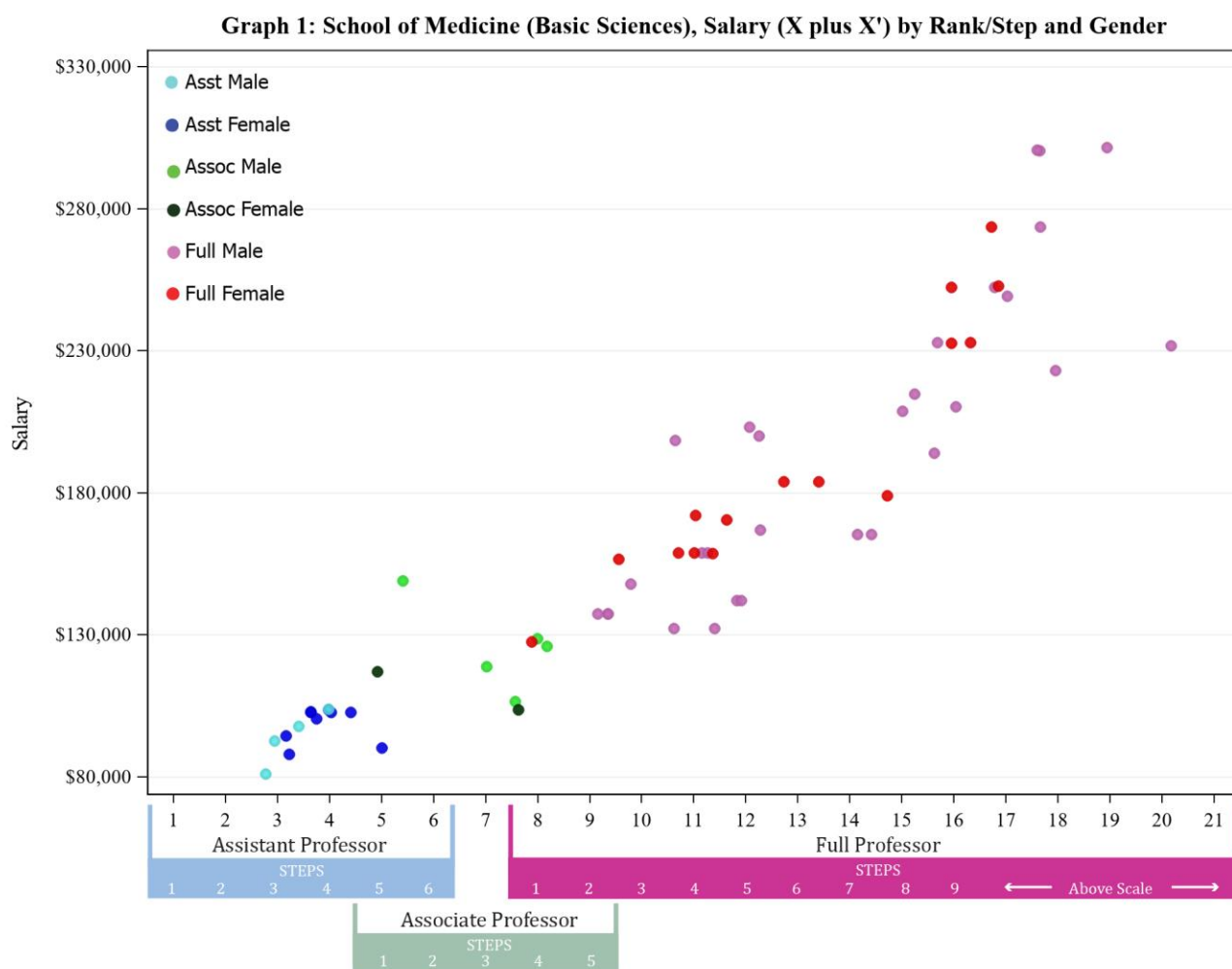
Overview

A joint Administration-Academic Senate Committee redesigned our annual campus pay equity study of ladder rank faculty salaries. The analyses presented in this report focus on regression models that go beyond the annual residual analysis conducted in the past (1997-2014) and include evaluation of rate of progression through the ranks. Analysis of salary data from October 2018 indicated no evidence of systemic disparity in pay associated with gender and/or ethnicity at the campus level when experience, discipline, and rank are included in the model.

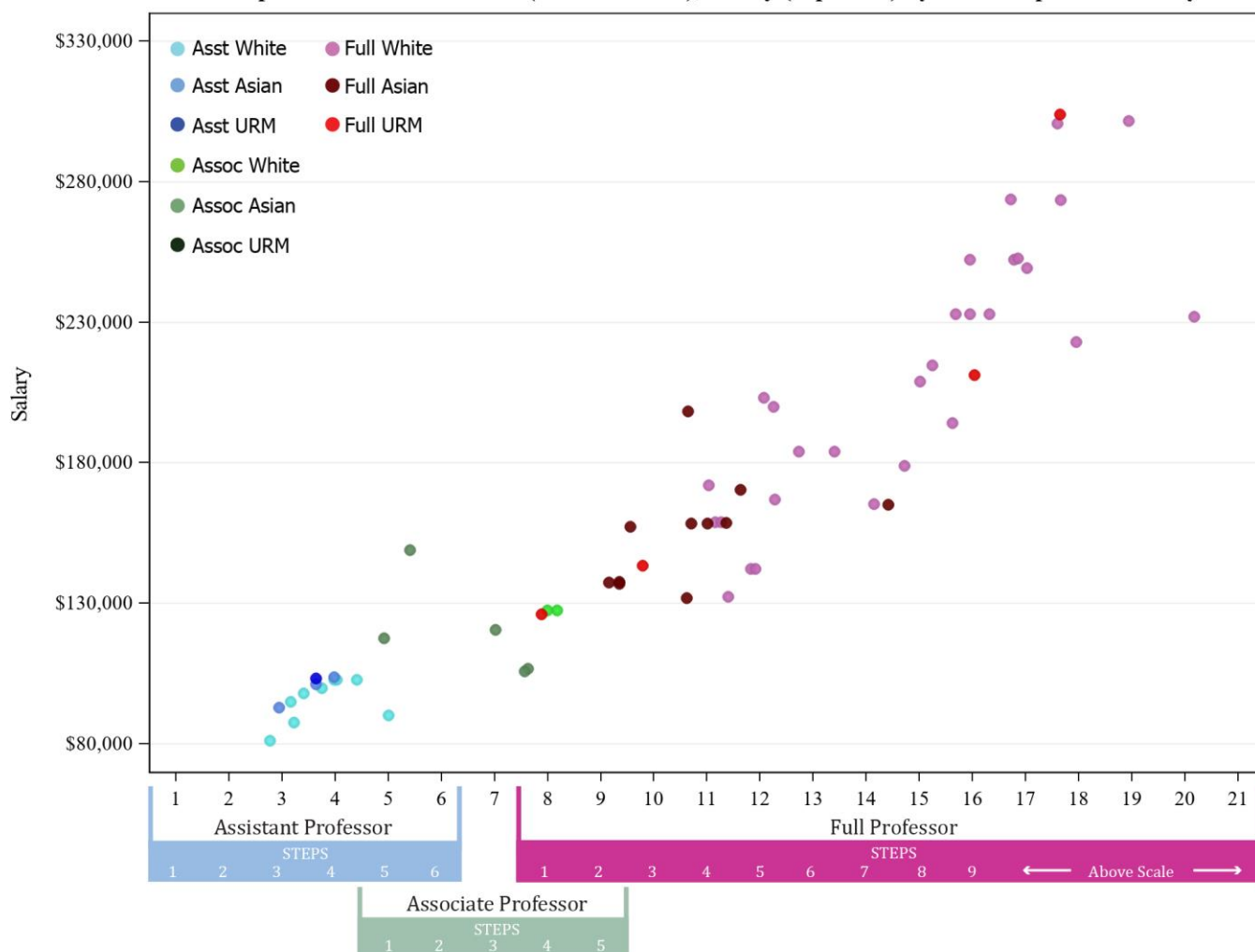
Methodology (see campus level report)

Results

1. Salary data for all ladder rank faculty plotted as a function of rank/step/gender and rank/step/ethnicity illustrated in Graphs 1 and 2.



Graph 2: School of Medicine (Basic Sciences), Salary (X plus X') by Rank/Step and Ethnicity



- Multiple regression analysis of salary vs rank/step. As indicated in Table 1, the simplest model with only demographic variables shows that relative to white male faculty, women earn salaries that are 2% more, Asian faculty earn 22% and URM faculty earn 4% less. Only 9% of salary variation is explained by this model. After all control factors are added, 92% of salary variation is explained by a model with demographic, experience, field, and rank variables. After adjusting for covariates, relative to white male faculty, salaries are 0.2% higher for faculty who are women, 6% lower for Asian, and 9.7% lower for URM faculty. This model also shows demographic variables are not statistically significant.

Table 1

| Submodel ¹ | R-sq | Significant Variables | Salary Difference | | |
|--|------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | Women vs Men | Asian vs White | URM vs White |
| 1 Demography | 0.09 | Asian* | 2.3% | -22.1% | -3.9% |
| 2 Demography, Experience | 0.72 | Experience*** | -0.6% | -7.8% | -7.3% |
| 3 Demog, Exper, Field | 0.78 | Experience***, Field*** | -1.6% | -11.0% | -9.1% |
| 4 Demog, Exper, Field, Rank | 0.93 | | 0.3% | -2.6% | -5.8% |
| 5 Demog, Exper, Field, Rank ² | 0.92 | Experience***, Rank*** | 0.2% | -6.1% | -9.7% |

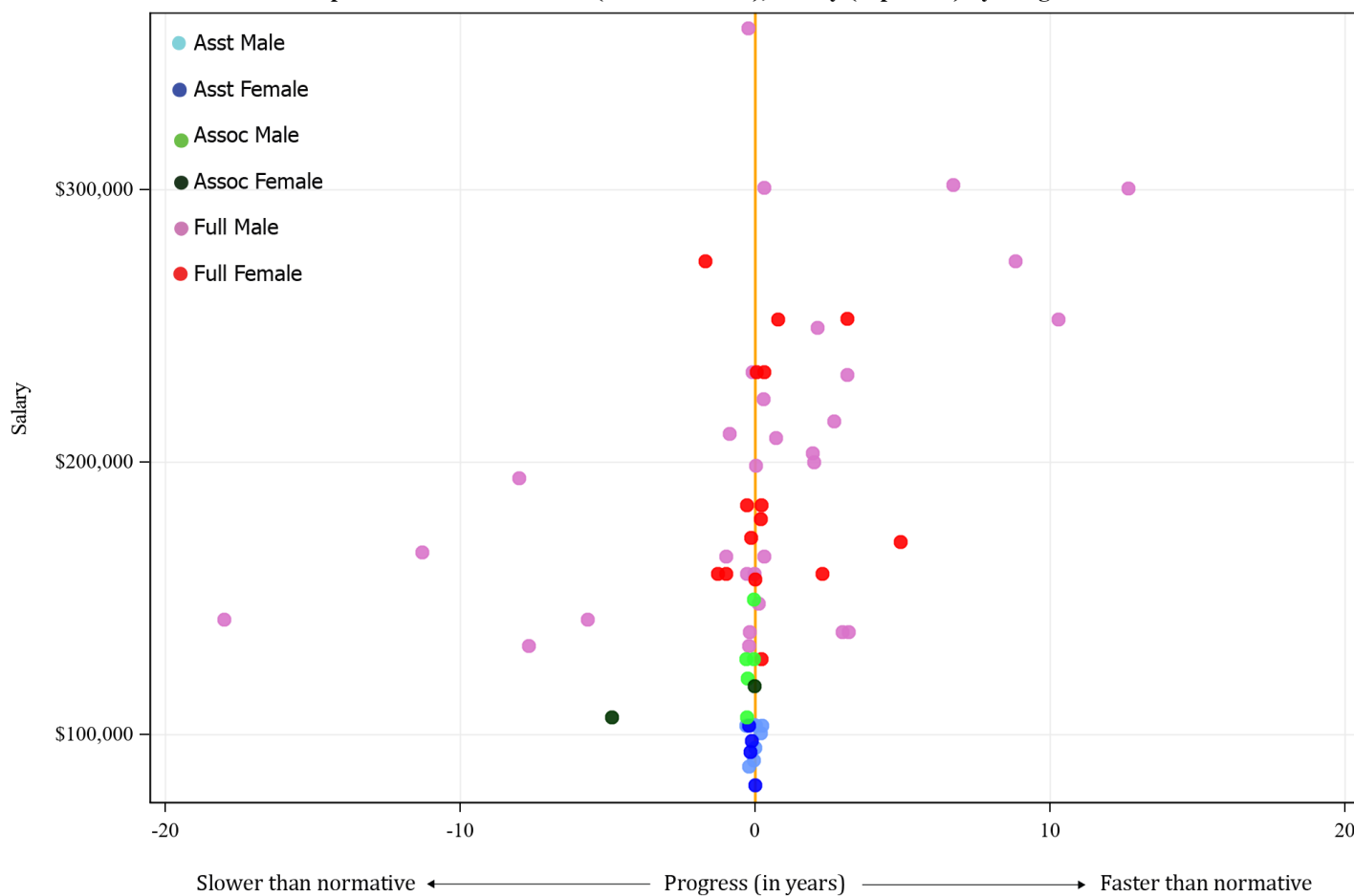
*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

¹Experience includes years of services, years since degree, decade of hire. Field includes department and the market ratio of salaries tied to the faculty member's department. Rank includes their starting rank at UCI, their current rank at UCI, and where they stand in relation to normal progress.

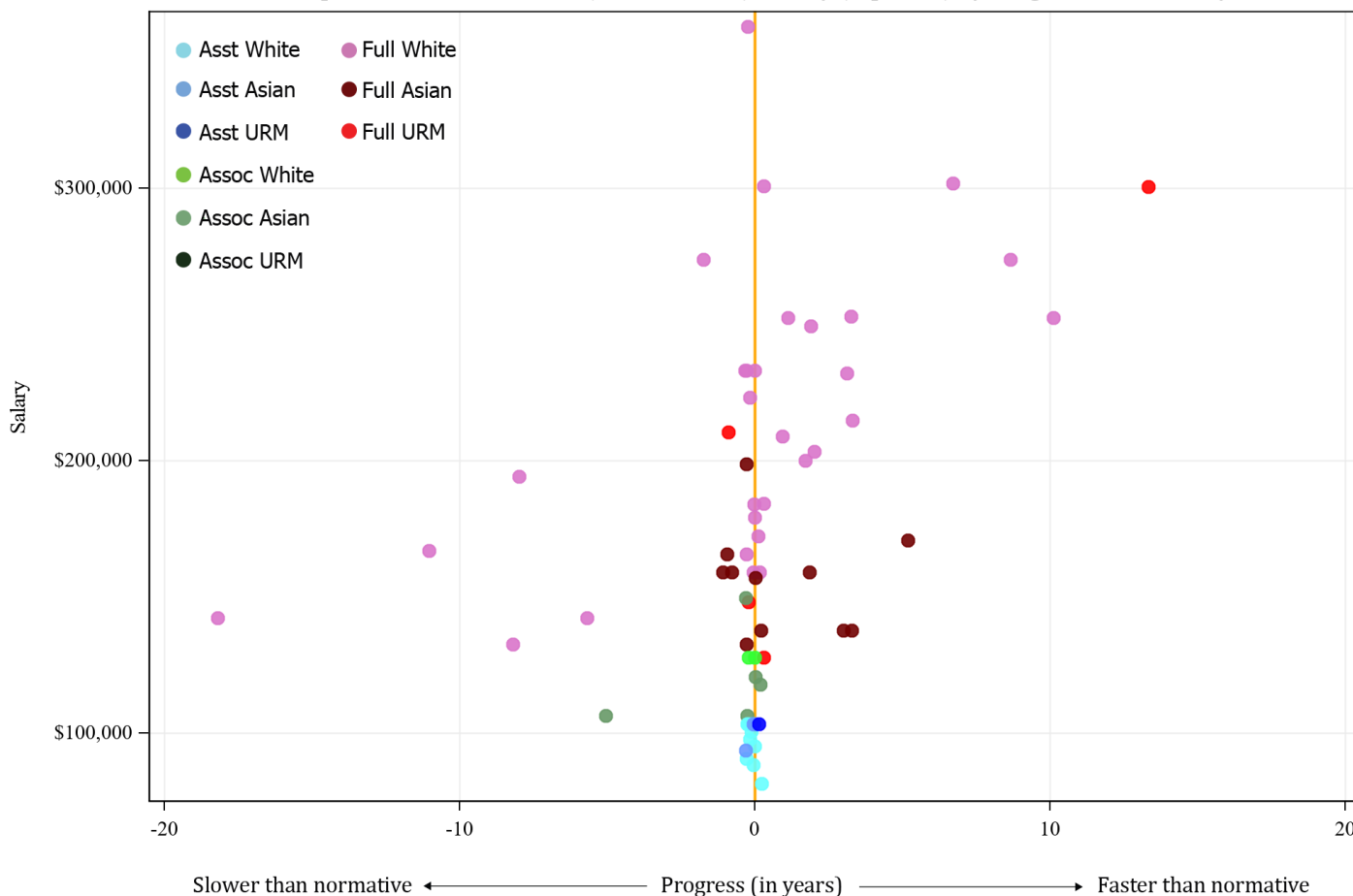
²Final model corrected for collinearity and included decade of hire, years since degree***, market salary ratio***, progress***, and starting rank***.

3. Progress Rate plotted as a function of gender and ethnicity illustrated in Graphs 3 and 4.

Graph 3: School of Medicine (Basic Sciences), Salary (X plus X') by Progress and Gender



Graph 4: School of Medicine (Basic Sciences), Salary (X plus X') by Progress and Ethnicity



Progress Rate Analysis: Using a simple t-test, the results indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in progression rate means by either gender or ethnicity when compared to white male faculty.

Progress Rate (in years) Comparison

| Comparison | n | Mean | t | df | p-value |
|--------------------|----|-------|------|----|---------|
| White Male vs | 30 | -0.40 | | | |
| Women ^a | 21 | 0.10 | 0.46 | 38 | 0.648 |
| URM | 5 | 2.40 | 1.05 | 33 | 0.302 |
| Asian ^a | 19 | 0.26 | 0.60 | 40 | 0.550 |

^aHomogeneity of variance assumption not met. Satterthwaite variance estimator used.