

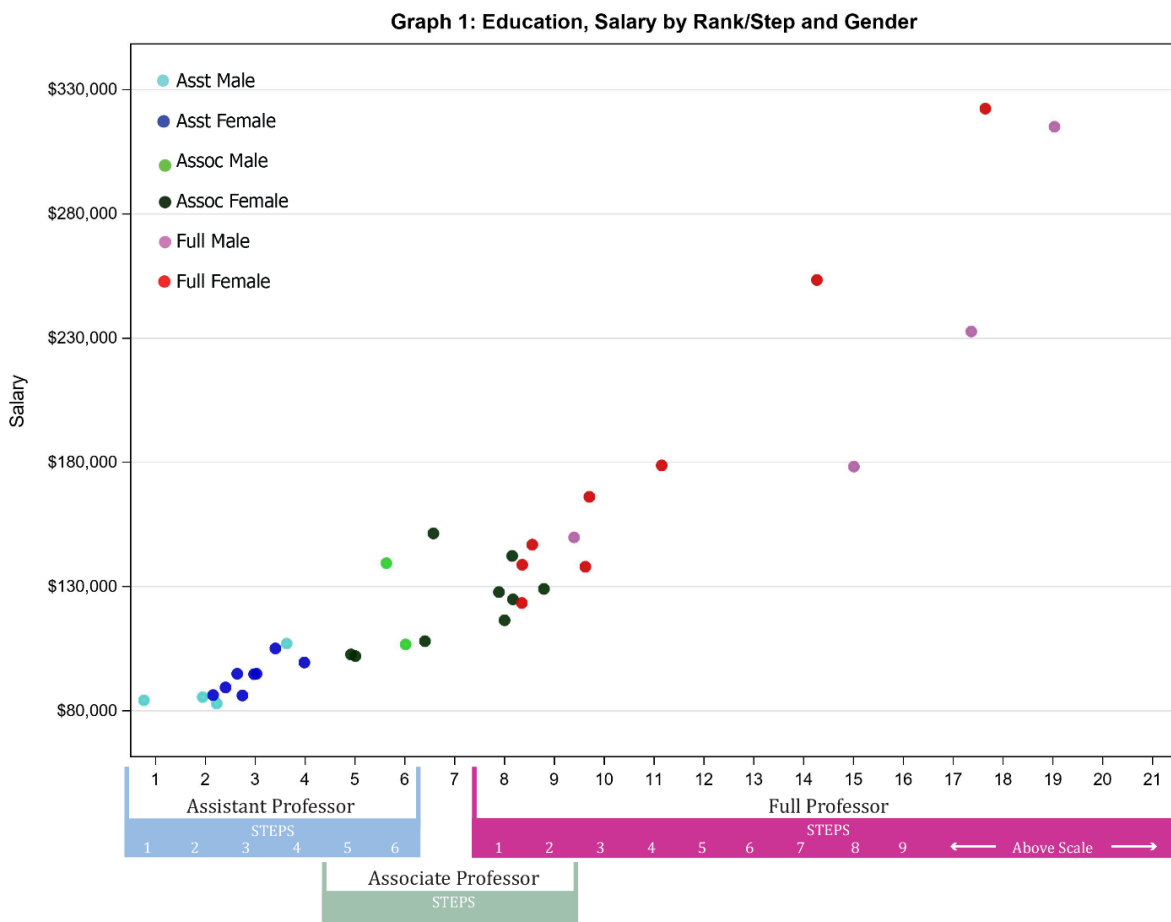
Overview

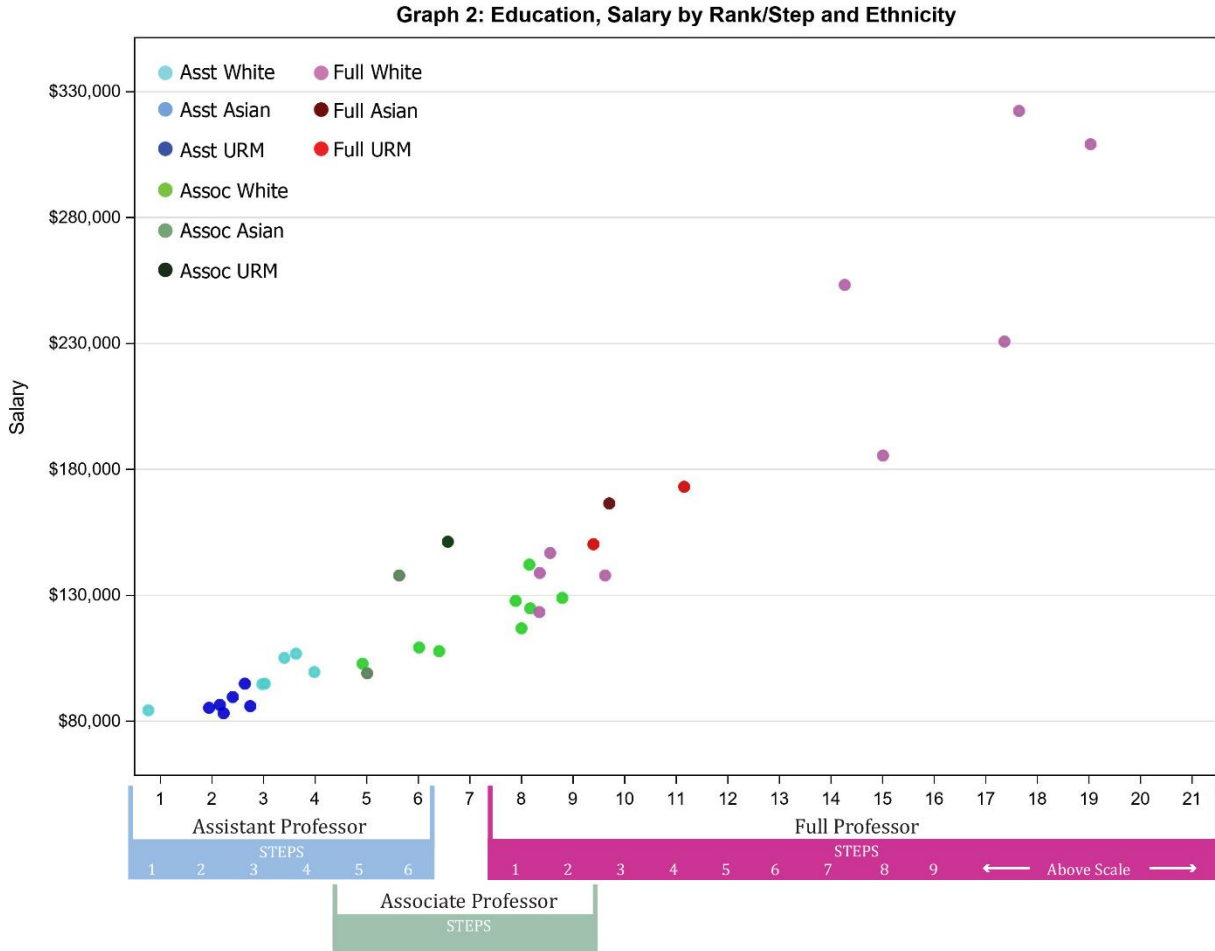
A joint Administration-Academic Senate Committee collaborated on our annual campus pay equity study of ladder rank faculty salaries. The analyses presented in this report focus on regression models that go beyond the annual residual analysis conducted in the past (1997-2014) and include evaluation of rate of progression through the ranks. For the first time in 2020, Professors of Teaching are included in the analyses with other ladder rank faculty. This occurred after the transition of Lecturers with Security of Employment to stepped Professors of Teaching titles. For analytical purposes, they are treated the same as other ladder rank faculty. Analysis of salary data from October 2019 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.





- 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 about 9% lower, Asian faculty 1% and URM faculty 22% lower. Only 10% 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 2.8% higher for faculty who are women, 0.7% higher for Asian, and 6.6% lower for URM faculty. This model also shows demographic variables are not statistically significant.

Table 1

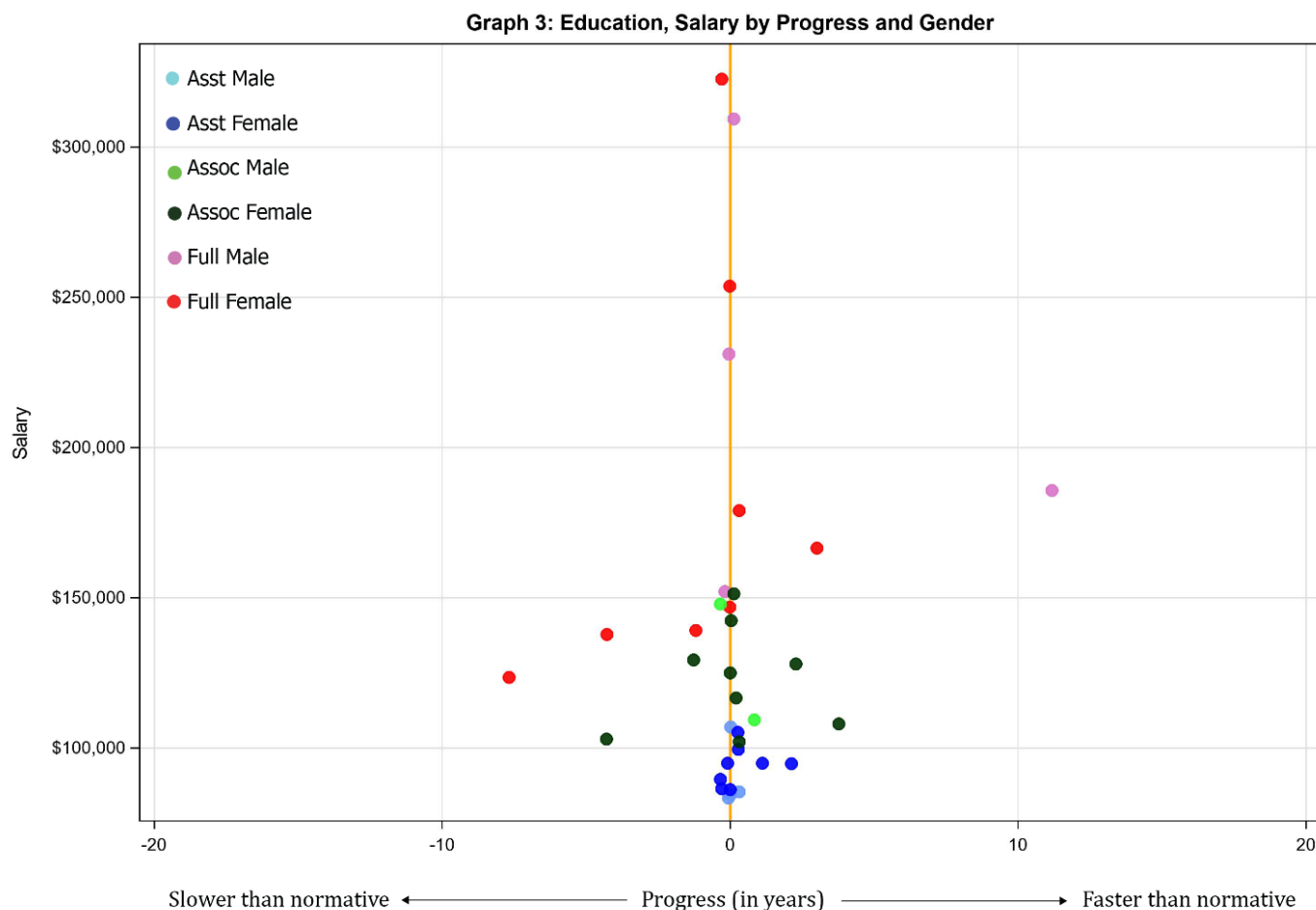
| Submodel ¹ | R-sq | Significant Variables | Salary Difference | | |
|--|------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | Women vs Men | Asian vs White | URM vs White |
| 1 Demography | 0.10 | | -8.7% | -1.2% | -22.2% |
| 2 Demography, Experience | 0.77 | Experience*** | 1.6% | 17.9% | -8.5% |
| 3 Demog, Exper, Field | 0.83 | Experience**, Field** | -0.9% | 2.8% | -9.6% |
| 4 Demog, Exper, Field, Rank | 0.96 | Rank* | -1.6% | 3.5% | 1.4% |
| 5 Demog, Exper, Field, Rank ² | 0.92 | Field*, Rank*** | 2.8% | 0.7% | -6.6% |

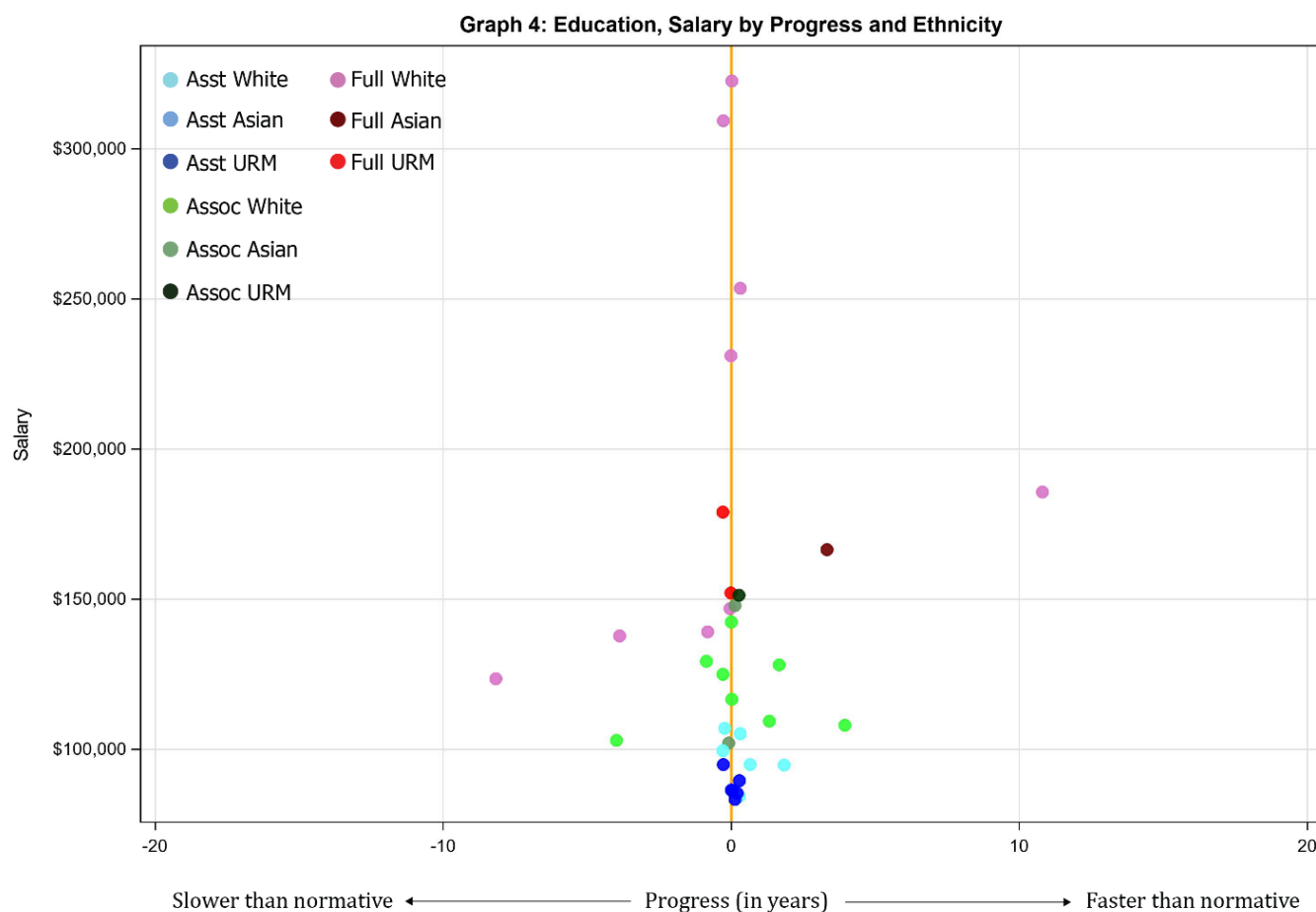
*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

¹Experience includes years of service, years since degree, and 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 demographics, decade of hire, years since degree, market salary ratio*, progress**, and initial rank***.

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





4. **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 | 6 | 2.00 | | | |
| Women ^a | 25 | -0.24 | -1.20 | 6 | 0.278 |
| URM ^a | 9 | 0.00 | -1.11 | 5 | 0.319 |
| Asian | 3 | 1.00 | -0.37 | 7 | 0.725 |

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