Somerville College

Gender Pay Gap Report 2022

Somerville College, Woodstock Road, Oxford, OX2 6HD
Registered Charity No: 1139440
Somerville College Gender Pay Gap Report 2022

This report contains the statutory disclosure of the gender pay gap for Somerville College for 2022. The College also discloses additional information voluntarily in relation to its gender pay gap.

Definition of Gender Pay Gap

The Gender Pay Gap shows the difference in the average hourly rate of pay between men and women. Because hourly rates are compared, the number of hours worked does not influence the result. The difference is expressed as a percentage, and a positive pay gap e.g. 15% means that the average hourly rate of pay for men is 15% higher than for women. A negative figure e.g. -15% would mean that women are paid a higher average hourly rate.

This is not the same as Equal Pay. Equal pay is concerned with the rate of pay between men and women who carry out equal jobs or work of equal value. It is unlawful to pay people unequally because they are male or female. Somerville College is confident that our pay policy complies with Equal Pay legislation and that our staff are paid equally for doing equivalent jobs.

Scope of the report

The data used to calculate the Gender Pay Gap figures was taken from a snapshot of all of those who were on the College’s payroll for the pay period which covered 5 April 2022. This includes permanent and fixed-term employees, and casual workers. The data does not include overtime pay or non-cash benefits. As of 5 April 2022 the College had 354 relevant full-pay employees.

Mean and Median

The Gender Pay Gap reporting regulations require data to be analysed using both the mean and the median. The mean hourly rate of pay is the overall average, and is calculated by adding up all the hourly rates of pay and dividing by the number of people in the whole group. The mean can be skewed by very high or very low salaries.

The median hourly rate of pay is calculated by listing all the hourly rates from the lowest to the highest, and then finding the one which falls exactly in the middle. The median is commonly used in analysing salaries because it shows the middle-most salary and is unaffected by extremely high or low outliers.

Declaration

I confirm that the data published in this report is accurate.

Baroness Royall of Blaisdon, Principal.
1. Mean Gender Pay Gap
The mean hourly rate of pay for men employed by the College is £16.99. The mean hourly rate of pay for women is £17.66.

The mean gender gap therefore equates to -3.94\% (the gap in 2021 was 1.7\%, in 2020 was 3.1\%, in 2019 it was 5.8\% and in 2018 it was 10.2\%).

2. Median Gender Pay Gap
The median hourly rate of pay for men employed by the College is £14.03; for women it is £13.50.

The median gender pay gap therefore equates to 3.78\% (the gap in 2021 was 1.9\%, in 2020 it was 4.7\%, in 2019 it was 11.6\% and in 2018 was 18.5\%).

3. Mean Gender Bonus Pay Gap
The mean gender bonus pay gap is -24.3\%.

4. Median Gender Bonus Pay Gap
The median gender bonus pay gap is 20\%.

5. The proportion of men and women receiving a bonus
Of those employees who received a bonus across the period, 21\% were men and 79\% were women.

6. The proportion of men and women in quartile pay bands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quartile combined AC &amp; SS</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Number in Quartile</th>
<th>% Women</th>
<th>% Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower (0-25%)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>54.43%</td>
<td>45.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle (26-50%)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>53.68%</td>
<td>46.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle (51-75%)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>50.55%</td>
<td>49.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper (76-100%)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>52.81%</td>
<td>47.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of staff</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>52.82%</td>
<td>47.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gender pay gap is not because Somerville College pays men more than women in equivalent roles, it is because women are over-represented in the lowest paid roles.