## Somerville College



## Gender Pay Gap Report 2023

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This report contains the statutory disclosure of the gender pay gap for Somerville College for 2023. 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 2023. 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 2023, the College had 400 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 rate of pay for the group, 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 $£ 18.66$.
The mean hourly rate of pay for women is $£ 19.73$.

The mean gender gay gap therefore equates to -5.7\% (the gap in 2022 was $-3.9 \%$ )

## 2. Median Gender Pay Gap

The median hourly rate of pay for men employed by the College is $£ 15.00$.
The median hourly rate of pay for women employed by the College is $£ 14.71$.

The median gender pay gap therefore equates to $1.9 \%$ (the gap in 2022 was $3.8 \%$ ).

It should be noted that the median gender pay gap displays a phenomenon known as Simpson's Paradox. When analysed as separate sub-groups (for example, academic staff and support staff), the median gender pay gap for each group is a negative percentage, indicating that women are paid a higher average hourly rate than men in each group. However, the paradox means that when the figures are combined, this trend is reversed. Our analysis shows that this is, in part, due to the difference in the range of hourly rates at higher and lower levels within each group.

## 3. Mean Gender Bonus Pay Gap

The mean gender bonus pay gap is $\mathbf{- 2 7 . 1 \%}$.

## 4. Median Gender Bonus Pay Gap

The median gender bonus pay gap is $\mathbf{0 \%}$

## 5. The proportion of men and women receiving a bonus

4.3\% of all relevant full-pay employees received a bonus across the period. Of those, $29.4 \%$ were men and $70.6 \%$ were women.
6. The proportion of men and women in quartile pay bands

| Quartiles - all relevant full <br> pay employees | Women | Men | Number in <br> Quartile | \% Women | \% Men |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lower (0-25\%) | 64 | 52 | 116 | $55.2 \%$ | $44.8 \%$ |
| Lower middle (26-50\%) | 43 | 42 | 85 | $50.6 \%$ | $49.4 \%$ |
| Upper middle (51-75\%) | 48 | 52 | 100 | $48.0 \%$ | $52.0 \%$ |
| Upper (76-100\%) | 56 | 43 | 99 | $56.6 \%$ | $43.4 \%$ |
| Total number of staff | $\mathbf{2 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 8 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 . 1 8 \%}$ |

