Salary Equity in Higher Education

Bargaining for Gender Pay Equity Within and Across Disciplines

Dr. Johanna Foster

Dr. Jen McGovern

Dr. Lisa M. Dinella



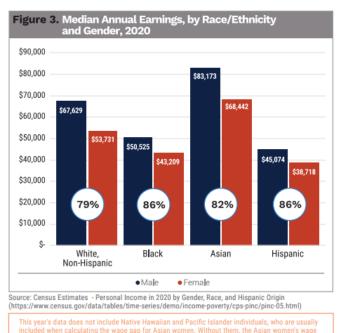


The Gender Wage Gap Comes to Campus

Gender Wage Gap in the US



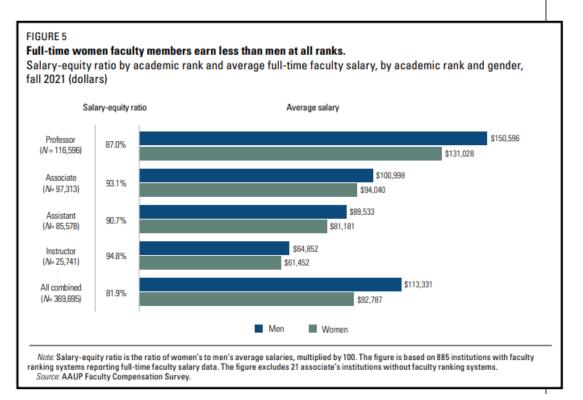
https://www.aauw.org/resources/research/simpletruth



gap is much smaller than normal.

https://www.aauw.org/app/uploads/2021/09/AAUW_S impleTruth 2021 -fall update.pdf

Gender Wage Gap in the Academy

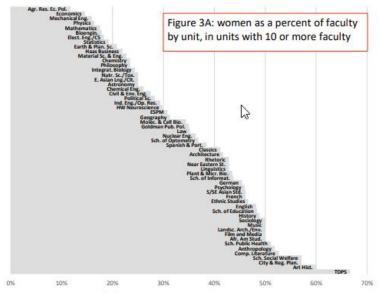


Pay Gaps by Discipline

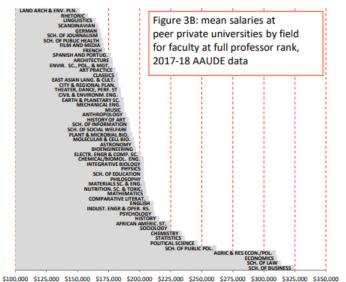
"Discipline is a control for market difference. Including a variable for discipline in the salary analyses ensure that pay differences related to discipline are not attributed to either race or gender bias" - AAUP Paychecks

Like most universities in the United States, Berkeley accepts disciplinary salary differences as a fact of academic life. As discussed in subsection 2C above, equity is itself now conceived as limited in its domain for an individual to other individuals in the same discipline. Thus, for example, we do not attempt to pay distinguished faculty members in the Department of Linguistics as much as we pay similarly distinguished faculty members in the Department of Economics.

Gender and Discipline



Source: UCB Faculty Personnel Records, 4/30/2020.



Source: AAUDE via OPA, AY 2017-2018.

Gender and Discipline

Professor Salary by Discipline, 2019-2020 Higher Education Survey

All Institution Average Data	English	Computer and Information Science	Business, Management, Marketing
Associate Professor	\$68,712	\$95,694	\$104,311
New Assistant Professor	\$60,006	\$90,575	\$117,500

Common Management Excuses

Busting Myths

- Myth 1: The market is an external, neutral force
- Myth 2: Disparities reflect market forces & personal choices
- Myth 3: Faculty across disciplines do not do the same job
- Myth 4: Some disciplines are in more demand than others
- Myth 5: Disparities are needed to recruit faculty

Monmouth University as a Case Study

Monmouth University as Case Study

Steps Taken:

- Salary Data Information Requests are a Right
- Conducted our own Salary Study
- Education of Members and Build our Story for Importance
 - a) Member Meetings
 - b) Panel Discussions
 - c) Letters to the Editor
 - d) Open Letter to Board of Trustees (200+ members signed)
- 4. Leveraged this to Write Proposals
 - a) 90% Men in Masculinized Department Salary Equity Adjustment
 - b) Backpay using this criterion

Monmouth University as Case Study

What Did We Win?

Salaries Compressed

- Raised floor, which advantaged feminized departments the most
- LMC to conduct "independent" salary study
- LMC to study Equity in Hiring, Promotion and Retention of Faculty

Current Realities

Resources About Androcentric Pay Scale

- Bellas, M. L. (1993). Comparable worth in academia: The effects on faculty salaries of the sex composition and labor-market conditions of academic disciplines [Ph.D., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign]. https://www.proquest.com/docview/304039085/abstract/A90CD0438A184E3BPQ/1
- Beyard-Tyler, K., & Haring, M. J. (1984). Gender-related aspects of occupational prestige. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 24(2), 194-203. https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-8791(84)90006-X
- Boraas, S., & Rodgers, W. M. (2003). How does gender play a role in the earnings gap? An update. Monthly Labor Review: MLR, 126(3), 9-15.
- Cohen, P. N., & Huffman, M. L. (2003). Individuals, Jobs, and Labor Markets: The Devaluation of Women's Work. American Sociological Review, 68(3), 443-463. https://doi.org/10.2307/1519732
- Jaschik, S. (2016, March 28). What You Teach Is What You Earn. Inside Higher Ed. https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2016/03/28/study-finds-continued-large-gaps-faculty-salaries-based-discipline
- Levanon, A., England, P., & Allison, P. (2009). Occupational Feminization and Pay: Assessing Causal Dynamics Using 1950-2000 U.S. Census Data. Social Forces, 88(2), 865-891.
- Liben, L. S., Bigler, R. S., & Krogh, H. R. (2001). Pink and Blue Collar Jobs: Children's Judgments of Job Status and Job Aspirations in Relation to Sex of Worker. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 79(4), 346–363. https://doi.org/10.1006/jecp.2000.2611
- Montemurro, A. L. (2009). The wage gap in higher education: How academic discipline and gender affect pay for full time tenured professors [Thesis, Georgetown University]. In *Georgetown Public Policy Institute, Masters dissertations*, 2009. https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/handle/10822/553830
- Parker, H. J., Chan, F., & Saper, B. (1989). Occupational Representativeness and Prestige Rating: Some Observations. *Journal of Employment Counseling*, 26(3), 117–131. https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2161-1920.1989.tb00942.x
- Petersen, T., & Morgan, L. A. (1995). Separate and Unequal: Occupation-Establishment Sex Segregation and the Gender Wage Gap. American Journal of Sociology, 101(2), 329–365.
- Touhey, J. C. (1974a). Effects of Additional Men on Prestige and Desirability of Occupations Typically Performed by Women. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, *4*(4), 330–335. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1559-1816.1974.tb02604.x
- Touhey, J. C. (1974b). Effects of additional women professionals on ratings of occupational prestige and desirability. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 29(1), 86–89. https://doi.org/10.1037/h0035742
- Treiman, D. J., & Hartmann, H. I. (1981). Women, work, and wages: Equal pay for jobs of equal value.

Salary Equity in Higher Education

Bargaining for Gender Pay Equity Within and Across Disciplines

Dr. Johanna Foster

Dr. Jen McGovern

Dr. Lisa M. Dinella



