Misha O'Keeffe Econ 310: Statistics in Economics

#### **Justification:**

It's a man's world. With women accounting for 4% of Fortune 500 CEO's<sup>1</sup>, 19% of Congress<sup>1</sup>, and 38% of the world's wealth<sup>2</sup>, there is no debate: the economy is male dominated. The question remains, however, how deeply ingrained is this gender inequality? Using publicly available data<sup>3</sup>, this report will examine the 2021 fiscal year salaries of University of Wisconsin-Madison professors to determine if there is weight to this wage gap assumption.

### **Method:**

Data was obtained using an online database<sup>3</sup> of 2021 fiscal-year UW-Madison faculty compensation. Observations were restricted to faculty whose title included "professor" and whose salary was above \$28,100 (the minimum pay grade for 12-month full-time academic staff). Total observations were n=3,272. The relevant population is all academic staff at UW-Madison. To clean the data, several measures were performed. First, total pay was converted to a standard numerical format for analysis purposes. Additionally, for each participant, time spent with the University was calculated using their position start date (provided in database). Finally, a machine-learning python algorithm, "gender-guesser", assigned a value of either one (males) or two (females) to each observation by analyzing name length, character sequence, and frequency of occurrence against a known database. The names of self-identifying victims of violence and those with gender neutral names were excluded, bring the final sample to n=3,080.

#### **Results:**

Since later results depend on the accuracy of the python "gender-guesser" algorithm, an additional hypothesis test was hand coded on a simple random sample of n=30 to determine the generalizability of the criterion. Since the algorithm was found to be accurate in n=29 (97%), the decision was made to proceed with caution. Additionally, in the case that this algorithm is not accurate, it is suspected that no statistical differences would be found, since any potential differences are randomized due to error—this is not the case, however.

First, the dataset was summarized by fiscal year salary: male professors (n=1542) had an average salary of \$142,181 and standard deviation of \$76,385 whereas female professors (n=1539) had an average salary of \$127,778 and standard deviation of \$61,107. Preliminary hypothesis testing revealed that the difference in mean salary between the two groups was

significant, t(3079) = 5.75, p < .001, with male faculty having a significantly higher mean salary (\$14,903.35, 95% CI [\$9,823.66, \$19,983.05]) than female faculty.

Since salary is affected by time spent teaching, there could be a confounding relationship in drawing a correlation between male and female salaries, if males tend to have worked longer on average. To test whether the time spent teaching is different, I will perform a second independent samples ttest since there are two populations, a scale dependent variable and a scale independent variable. Results of the ttest revealed that on average, males worked significantly longer (M = 17.92 years, SD = 11.40) than females (M = 14.10 years, SD = 9.99), t(3079) = 9.92, p < .001, Cohen's d = 0.35 (95% CI [0.27, 0.43]). The effect size suggests a moderate difference in length of work between males and females.

To account for time spent teaching as a confounding variable, a third ttest was conducted which restricted data with time spent at the University to within the range of [0,14] years. Within this range, if there still remains a significant difference, one can conclude that, even when controlling for time spent teaching, male and female professors have different salaries. A two-sample t-test was conducted to compare the mean total pay between males (M = \$119,113.5, SD = \$71,285.87) and females (M = \$110,773.8, SD = \$57,637.36) who worked at the university for 14 years or less. Results showed that males earned significantly more than females, t(1541) = 2.54, p < .01, d = 0.14.

## **General Discussion:**

The findings of this investigation reveal a significant difference in the remuneration of male and female faculty members, even after controlling for the duration of their service at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Notably, female faculty are expected to receive a total pay that is \$8,339 less than their male counterparts. These results unequivocally demonstrate the existence of a gender pay gap at the university. Despite controlling for the variable of time spent teaching, the gender disparity in salary persists. These results prompt reflection on the possible causes of gender bias in the recruitment, promotion, or salary negotiation processes at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. While we cannot infer causation from the data, the results of this study indicate the potential presence of gender inequity. Consequently, this essay underlines the necessity of employing data-driven approaches to investigate and confront gender inequality in the workplace. Future investigations should consider controlling for additional confounding variables and employ more reliable gender classification algorithms, such as those using social media data, to obtain more accurate results.

# **Works Cited:**

1

https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender/publication/unrealized-potential-the-high-cost-of-gender-inequality-in-

earnings#:~:text=Globally%2C%20women%20account%20for%20only,of%20%2423%2C620%20per%20person%20globally.

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https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2016/03/the-costs-of-inequality-for-women-progress-until-they-get-near-power/

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https://madison.com/uw-salary-database/html\_e37ff025-9a87-5a31-91ea-b2eb50aba4cb.html

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 $\frac{https://www.collegefactual.com/colleges/university-of-wisconsin-madison/student-life/sports/#:\sim:text=The%20sports%20at%20UW%20-%20Madison%20are%20led,salary%20of%20women%E2%80%99s%20team%20head%20coaches%20is%20%24271%2C489.$ 

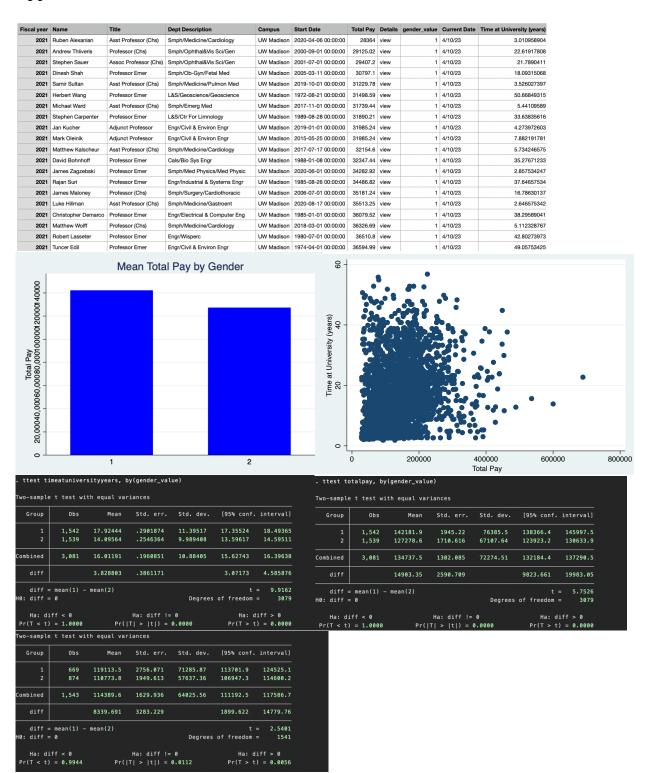
4

 $\underline{https://badgerherald.com/sports/2022/10/06/the-cost-of-success-a-look-into-badger-coaches-salaries/}$ 

5

 $\underline{https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2023/03/name-based-gender-identification-using-nlp-and-python/}$ 

# Appendix:



#### **Command Line Code and Results:**

doEdit File w/ Time and Gender 5/5/23, 10:43 AM

```
1 * 1. Set up Environment
2 clear all
з set more off
5 * Describe Variables
6 describe
8 * Summarize mean of totalpay for females, males
   summarize totalpay if gender_value == 1
summarize totalpay if gender_value == 2
* ttest of totalpay for females, males
ttest totalpay, by(gender_value)
  * ttest of timeatuniversityyears for females, males
   ttest timeatuniversityyears, by(gender_value)
18 * Effect Sizes
   estat esize, test(ttest) over(totalpay) by(gender_value)
21 * ttest for totalpay for females, males while controlling for
   timeatuniversityyears
   ttest totalpay if timeatuniversityyears <= 14, by(gender value)
   * Find mean of time spent working for females, males
   summarize timeatuniversityyears if gender_value == 1
   summarize timeatuniversityyears if gender_value == 2
  * Confidence Intervals
   ci mean totalpay if gender_value == 1, level(99)
   ci mean totalpay if gender_value == 2, level(99)
  * Scatterplot and correlation between timeatuniversityyears and
   totalpay
33 scatter timeatuniversityyears totalpay
34 correlate timeatuniversityyears totalpay
* Regression analysis w/ totalpay as dependent variable
37 regress totalpay timeatuniversityyears i.gender value
test 2.gender_value = 1.gender_value
```

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- 1 . do "/var/folders/1t/0\_3m3jb16cjcty9jp1dbb\_gc0000gn/T//SD36017.000000"
- 2 . \* Describe Variables
- 3 . describe

#### Contains data

3,272 Observations: Variables:

	Storage	Display	Value	
name	type	format	label	Variable label
fiscalyear	int	%8.0g		Fiscal year
name	str35	%35s		Name
title	str21	%21s		Title
deptdescriptio	n str30	%30s		Dept Description
campus	str10	%10s		Campus
startdate	str19	%19s		Start Date
totalpay	float	%9.0g		Total Pay
details	str4	%9s		Details
gender_value	byte	%8.0g		
currentdate	str7	%9s		Current Date
timeatunivers-	s float	%9.0g		Time at University (years)

# Sorted by:

Note: Dataset has changed since last saved.

- 6 . summarize totalpay if gender\_value == 1

Variable	le Obs Me		Std. dev.	Min Ma	
totalpay	1,542	142181.9	76385.5	28364	600270

7 . summarize totalpay if gender\_value == 2

	Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
_	totalpay	1,539	127278.6	67107.64	29215.9	688963.3

- 8 .
  9 . \* ttest of totalpay for females, males
- 10 . ttest totalpay, by(gender\_value)

#### Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. err.	Std. dev.	[95% conf.	interval]
1	1,542	142181.9	1945.22	76385.5	138366.4	145997.5
2	1,539	127278.6	1710.616	67107.64	123923.2	130633.9
Combined	3,081	134737.5	1302.085	72274.51	132184.4	137290.5
diff		14903.35	2590.709		9823.661	19983.05
diff:	= mean(1) -	mean(2)			t	= 5.7526

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H0: diff = 0

Degrees of freedom = Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0 Pr(T < t) = 1.0000Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0000Pr(T > t) = 0.000012 . \* ttest of timeatuniversityyears for females, males 13 . ttest timeatuniversityyears, by(gender\_value) Two-sample t test with equal variances Group Obs Mean Std. err. Std. dev. [95% conf. interval] .2901874 17.92444 17.35524 18.49365 1 1.542 11.39517 2 1,539 14.09564 .2546364 9.989408 13.59617 14.59511 16.01191 Combined 3,081 .1960851 10.88405 15.62743 3.828803 .3861171 3.07173 4.585876 diff diff = mean(1) - mean(2)t = 9.9162H0: diff = 0Degrees of freedom = 3079 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0 Pr(T < t) = 1.0000Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0000Pr(T > t) = 0.0000end of do-file 15 . do "/var/folders/1t/0\_3m3jb16cjcty9jp1dbb\_gc0000gn/T//SD36017.000000" 16 . \* ttest for totalpay for females, males while controlling for timeatuniversityyears 17 . ttest totalpay if timeatuniversityyears <= 14, by(gender\_value)</pre> Two-sample t test with equal variances Std. err. Std. dev. [95% conf. interval] Group Mean 71285.87 124525.1 1 669 119113.5 2756.071 113701.9 106947.3 2 874 110773.8 1949.613 57637.36 114600.2 Combined 1,543 114389.6 1629.936 64025.56 111192.5 117586.7 3283.229 diff 8339.691 1899.622 14779.76 diff = mean(1) - mean(2)t = 2.5401 H0: diff = 0Degrees of freedom = 1541 Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0 Pr(T < t) = 0.9944Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0112Pr(T > t) = 0.005619 . \* Find mean of time spent working for females, males 20 . summarize timeatuniversityyears if gender\_value == 1 Mean Std. dev. Max timeatuniv~s 1,542 17.92444 11.39517 1.857534 56.8137

3079

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21 . summarize timeatuniversityyears if gender\_value == 2

Variable	0bs	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
timeatuniv~s	1,539	14.09564	9.989408	1.89863	52.81096

23 . \* Confidence Intervals

24 . ci mean totalpay if gender\_value == 1, level(99)

	Variable	0bs	Mean	Std. err.	[99% conf.	interval]
_	totalpay	1,542	142181.9	1945.22	137165.1	147198.7

25 . ci mean totalpay if gender\_value == 2, level(99)

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. err.	[99% conf.	interval]
totalpay	1,539	127278.6	1710.616	122866.8	131690.3

27 . \* Scatterplot and correlation between timeatuniversityyears and totalpay

28 . scatter timeatuniversityyears totalpay

29 . correlate timeatuniversityyears totalpay (obs=3,081)

	timeat~s	totalpay
timeatuniv~s	1.0000	1.0000

30 . 31 . \* Regression analysis w/ totalpay as dependent variable

32 . regress totalpay timeatuniversityyears i.gender\_value

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	3,081
				F(2, 3078)	=	139.32
Model	1.3356e+12	2	6.6778e+11	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	1.4753e+13	3,078	4.7931e+09	R-squared	=	0.0830
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0824
Total	1.6089e+13	3,080	5.2236e+09	Root MSE	=	69232

totalpay	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf.	. interval]
timeatuniversityyears 2.gender_valuecons	-7954.908	_	15.59 -3.14 40.14	0.002	1586.493 -12923.55 104296.2	2043.073 -2986.265 115009.7

33 . test 2.gender\_value = 1.gender\_value

( 1) - 1b.gender\_value + 2.gender\_value = 0

F(1, 3078) = 9.85