Race and Gender Disparities in Academic Pay

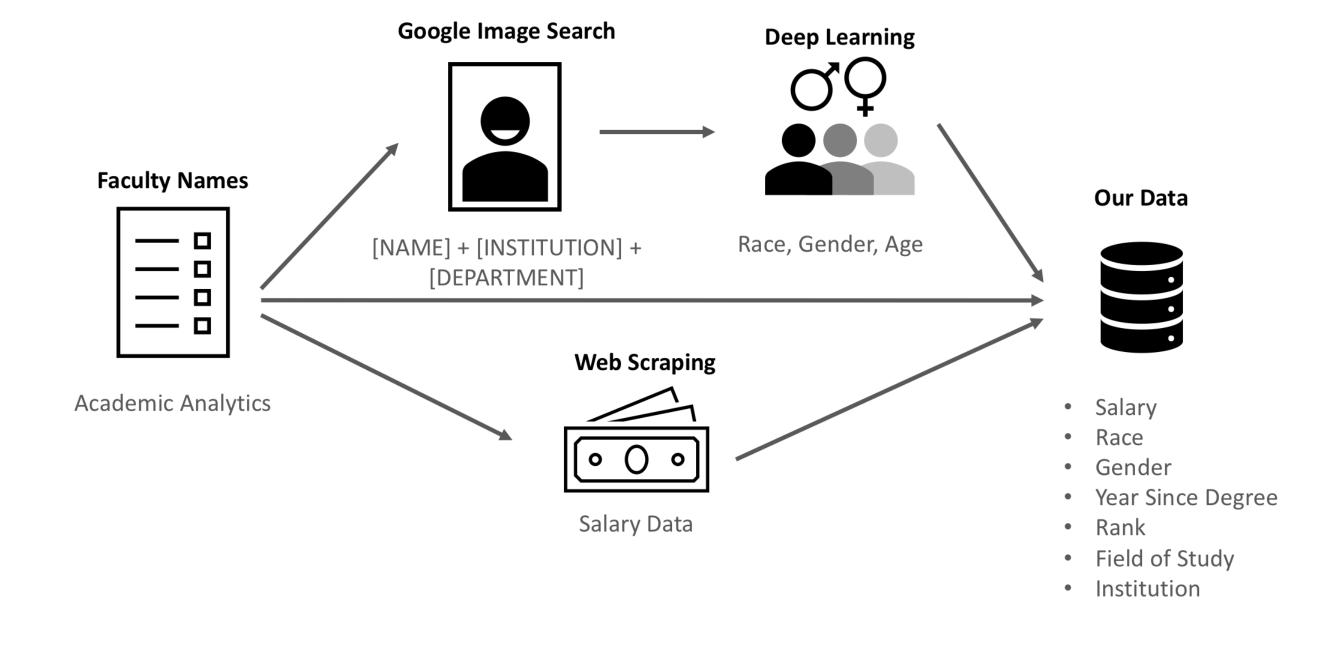
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Introduction

- Existing literature on gender and racial pay gap focus on allocative, valuative, and within-job discrimination (Peterson and Morgan 1995; Dwyer 2013; Glenn 1992; Pager, Bonikowski, and Western 2009)
- Literature on **Academic wage** also focus on race and gender (Chen and Crown 2019; Renzulli et al. 2013; Toutkoushian, Bellas, and Moore 2007)
- But most of these studies require restricted data or are limited to certain institutions
- To overcome this limitation, we extract race & gender using computational methods to examine inequality in faculty pay

Data & Methods



- Using image from web, run deep learning models to extract race, gender and age
- Collect publicly available 2018 salary data (latest)
- 26,079 Professors from 86 universities across the US
- Linear Mixed-effects Model
- Random intercepts for field of study & institution





DCiFR

Demographic Characteristic in Facial Recognition

DCiFR - built by our team - is a software allows you to run deep learning models to parse demographic characteristics from a picture. This open-source wrapper software written in Python has a GUI that will allow you to run complex models without any knowledge of coding.

Characteristics

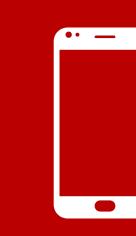
- Age
- Race
- Gender
- Emotion

Supported Modes

- Single-image
- Batch Mode

For more information and instructions on how to run this software, scan the QR code below.





Scan QR code for more details

Results

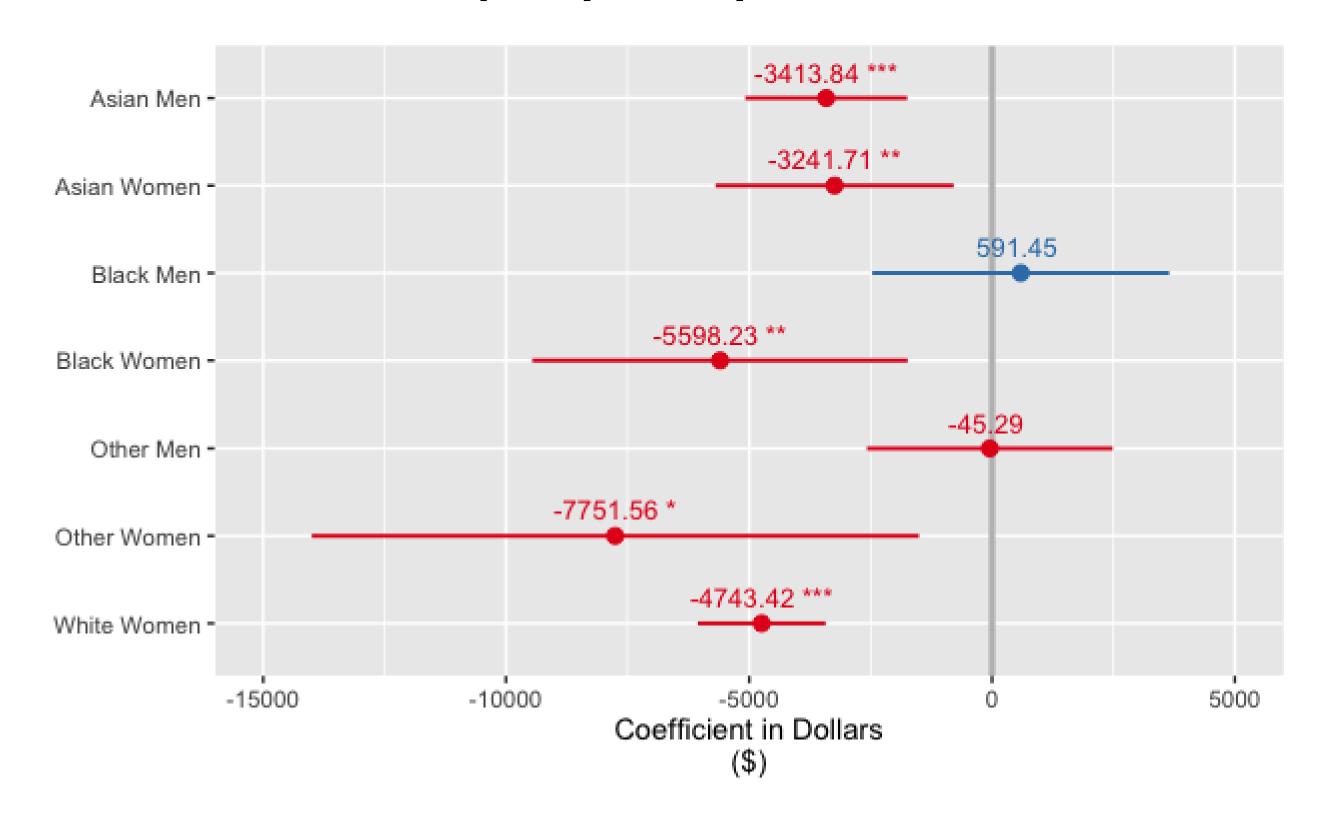
Table 1: Linear Mixed-Effects Model

	Total Salary for 2018				
	Model 1	${\rm Model}\ 2$	Model 3	Model 4	$Model \ 5$
Race (White)					
Asian	-9,010***	-9,656***	$-8,\!853^{***}$	-1,965**	$-2,\!161^{**}$
Black	-4,238**	-4,651***	$-4,\!443^{**}$	67	96
Other	-2,632	-4,885***	$-4,\!405^{**}$	-231	-348
Gender (Male)					
Female		-11,043***	$-10,\!502^{***}$	-4,077***	$-4,\!180^{***}$
Year since Degree		•	-172***	,	101***
Rank (Professor)					
Assistant Professor				-52,370***	-54,189***
Associate Professor				-33,856***	-34,872***
Other				-82,968***	-81,191***
Constant	111,756***	116,202***	459,385***	144,721***	144,721***
N	26,079	26,079	26,065	26,079	26,079
Log Likelihood	$-318,\!468$	$-318,\!320$	-318,067	$-315,\!175$	$-315,\!175$
AIC	636,951	$636,\!656$	$636,\!151$	$630,\!372$	$630,\!372$
BIC	637,008	636,721	$636,\!225$	630,462	$630,\!462$

p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001

- There is a significant racial gap in pay (\$2,161) for Asians compared to Whites and a gender gap (\$4,180) for female faculty, after controlling for rank, and year since terminal degree.
- The change in the coefficients between Model 3 and Model 5 suggest that certain racial and gender groups take longer to get promoted.

Intersectional Salary Gap Compared to White Men



Includes random intercepts for field of study and institution, and controls for professorial rank.

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Random Intercepts for field of study and Institution.

Base categories for race, gender, and rank are white, male, and professor.