I welcome the Government’s move to publish gender pay gap statistics. It provides the data on which to base meaningful conversations and drive progress. For the University of Hull, this report is about being honest and transparent, and making clear commitments with respect to the areas we need to progress to address our gender pay gap.

We strive to be a university that recognises talent and maximises individuals’ potential, and we have seen an increase in the representation of women in leadership positions in recent years. However, the gender pay gap report reveals that we have more work to do.

Unfortunately, the University is representative of society – where a higher proportion of women are employed in lower-band roles and a higher proportion of men are employed in higher-band roles. Our gender pay gap report reflects this situation. Indeed, it is important to be aware that the gender pay gap reveals the difference in the average pay between all men and female employees, irrespective of their role. The gender pay gap is expressed as the percentage difference between the average pay of male employees and female employees.

The gender pay gap is different from equal pay. Equal pay records whether men and women in the same workplace receive equal pay for carrying out work of equal value. The University uses Higher Education Role Analysis (HERA), which forms part of the 2004 framework agreement for the modernisation of pay structures to analyse pay differentials. The University undertakes regular equal pay reviews, and the most recent review (in 2017) demonstrates that the University is fully compliant with requirements around equal pay. Therefore, gender pay gaps highlighted in this report are not a result of unequal pay for women.

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Our data

- The gender pay gap is a measure that shows the difference in the average (mean or median) pay and bonuses of all men and all women—regardless of the nature of their work—across an entire organisation.
- The gender pay gap should not be confused with unequal pay. Equal pay comparison would involve a direct comparison of two people or groups of people carrying out the same, similar or equivalent work.
- There are more women than men in our lower-band roles and fewer women in higher-band roles: this is the main reason for our gender pay gap.

**Mean and Median**

- The gender pay gap shows the difference between the mean (average) and median (mid-point) pay and bonus earnings of male and female employees, expressed as a percentage of male employees’ earnings.
- The mean gender pay gap shows the difference in the average hourly pay for all women compared to all men, regardless of the nature of their work within the organisation.
- The median represents the middle point of a population. If you separately lined up all the women and all the men in the organisation in order of lowest hourly rate of pay to highest, the median pay gap is the difference in pay between the middle woman compared to that of the middle man.
- The mean and median are affected by the different numbers of men and women in different roles.

**Mean Gender Pay Gap**

- The mean (average) pay for men is 22.9% higher than women

**Median Gender Pay Gap**

- The median pay for men is 27.8% higher than women

**Mean Bonus Gender Pay Gap**

- The mean (average) bonus pay is 46.67% higher for men than women

**Median Bonus Gender Pay Gap**

- The median bonus pay is 58.33% higher for men than women

**Proportion Receiving Bonus**

- 0.06% of women and 0.55% of men receive a bonus

**Proportion of Males and Females in Each Hourly Rate Quartile Pay Band**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Middle</th>
<th>Upper Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Quartile</td>
<td>Quartile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.67%</td>
<td>27.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.59%</td>
<td>38.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.21%</td>
<td>39.79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: The University of Hull does not award bonus pay to its employees. Clinical Excellence Awards are awarded by the NHS to some of the University’s clinical academic staff.
As part of the plan to reduce our gender pay gap, the University has identified three priorities.

1. Increase the number of women employed in roles within our highest pay bands.
2. Ensure jobs at our lower pay bands are attractive and accessible to men as well as women.
3. Review access to part-time working across all pay bands.

To make progress against these priorities, we will

- establish a pay parity group that meets regularly, recommends activities designed to reduce the gender pay gap and monitors the impact, and reports to the University Leadership Team on progress;
- continuously monitor the application of pay policies through the Pay Parity Group to ensure equality in pay decisions, to understand the impact of those decisions on the gender pay gap and to report any causes for concern;
- investigate gender distribution of men and women in specific roles, including role design and recruitment practices used to attract and appoint into these roles;
- monitor the application of recruitment and promotion processes for consistency to ensure greater transparency around how we recruit, develop and promote our staff - ensuring opportunity and progression for all;
- review recruitment adverts to counter unconscious gender-bias language in job descriptions and recruitment materials;
- provide career development programmes for staff to address gender imbalance in identified areas of work;
- strengthen the University’s mentoring networks to improve participation and consistency in development opportunities and initiatives;
- review the workload allocation framework for consistency - to understand if and where disadvantages to career progression may exist and to address any issues identified;
- investigate the effectiveness and consistency of flexible working practices and female return rates following family leave;
- continue our commitment to supporting and developing the Athena SWAN initiative at institutional and school level.