

The
University of
Law



Ma da ge de a ga e i g.

Since April 2017, any organisation that has 250 or more employees has been required to publish and report specific figures about their gender pay gap. The gender pay gap is the difference between the

The United Kingdom's gender pay gap is a significant issue that needs to be addressed. The government has introduced legislation to require large employers to disclose their gender pay gap data. This is a positive step towards transparency and accountability. However, the current gender pay gap remains high, and more needs to be done to ensure equal pay for equal work. The government should continue to support initiatives that promote gender equality in the workplace, such as flexible working arrangements and parental leave. It is also important to encourage men to take on more domestic and childcare responsibilities, as this can help to reduce the gender pay gap. The gender pay gap is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach. The government, employers, and employees all have a role to play in addressing this issue. We need to work together to create a more equitable and inclusive workplace for everyone.

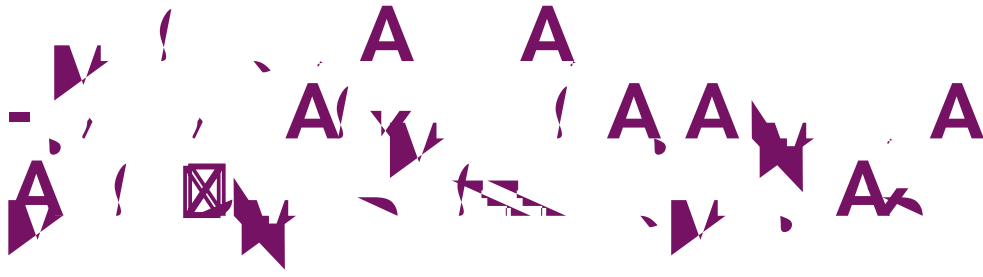


Table 1 – Gender pay gap 2023

The University of Law 5 April 2023	The gender pay gap Women's earnings relative to men's earnings* (see note)	Page
Overall mean gender pay gap	5.68% (5.81% lower)	6
Overall median gender pay gap	7.65% (5.91% lower)	7
Overall mean gender bonus gap	19.96% (26.67% lower)	9
Overall median gender bonus gap	75.96% (20.00% lower)	9
The percentage of employees exceeding gender pay gap	4.15% (5.37%)	9
The percentage of employees exceeding gender bonus gap	2.49% (4.65%)	9

*For comparative purposes our 2022 gender pay gap figures are provided in brackets

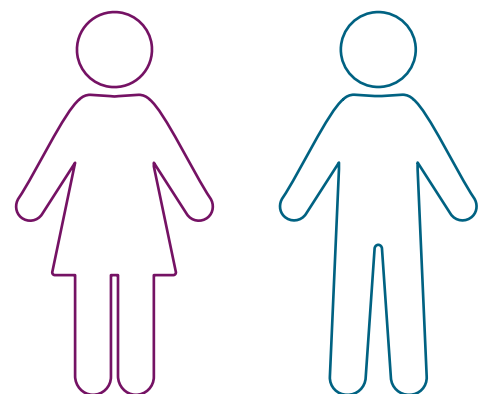
Note: where the term 'lower' is used in the table, it signifies that women's earnings relative to men's are xx % lower, i.e. the gender pay gap is xx%

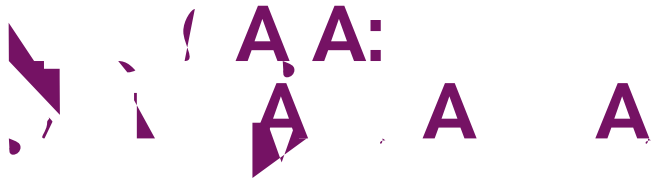


Table 2 – Proportion of males and females in each quartile

	Female	Male
Top Quartile	62.50% (62.06%)	37.50% (37.94%)
Upper Middle Quartile	69.78% (70.92%)	30.22% (29.08%)
Lower Middle Quartile	71.56% (71.63%)	28.44% (28.37%)
Lower Quartile	72.27% (69.96%)	27.73% (30.04%)

For comparative purposes, our 2022 gender pay gap figures are provided in brackets





Overall pay gap for 2023 is an average of 5.68% more than women. The widest pay gap is in the upper quartile, decreasing to the lower quartile where men are on average paid 2.70% more than women (5.81% in 2022).

In analysing the mean pay gap across the four quartiles, the widest pay gap remains in the upper quartile where men are on average paid 2.70% more than women (5.75% in 2022).

Within the upper quartile the University made 41 new appointments, of which 27 were women and 14 were men. The

ANALYSIS

We believe that the median indicator provides a far more accurate reflection and measure of the gender pay gap in the organisation, as it's less susceptible to the extreme variations than the mean is, where a small number of highly paid individuals or specialists can significantly skew the overall gender pay gap.

Over the period of 2023, the median gender pay gap has increased by 7.65% from 5.91% in 2022, and the overall gender pay gap has increased by 1.74%.

We have analysed the median pay gap across the four quartiles and found the pay gap has widened in each.

This is due to the appointment of new starters being disproportionate against the University's gender profile of 69% women and 31% men.

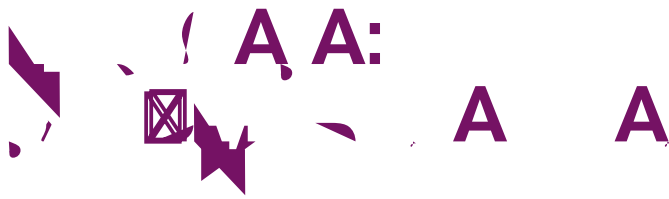
In the lower quartile the pay gap increased further in favour of women, as more women were appointed in this quartile (74% new women hires and 26% men) who were paid more than men.

The lower middle quartile had a similar disproportionate gender split of new appointments (72% women and 28% men), where more women were recruited but, earn less than men. This caused the pay gap to increase from women earning 2.35% more than men in 2022, to a



Table 4 – Median pay gap based on females' earnings relative to men's earnings per quartile since 2017





The University awards a small number of discretionary bonuses on an annual basis, usually focussing on performance and achievements within the Executive Board and Sales teams. Other bonuses or recognition payments are occasionally awarded, for significant and unplanned contributions. Otherwise, the University does not make widespread use of such arrangements.

The number of men and women receiving a bonus award has reduced since our last report from 55 (2022) to 40 (2023). The proportion of men and women in the workforce receiving a bonus reduced again for the second consecutive year; 4.15% of men (5.37% in 2022) and 2.49% of women (4.65% in 2022).

For our mean bonus gap, men are on average paid 19.96% more than women, which is a reduction compared to 2022 where our gap was 26.67%. Upon investigation, it was found that the cause of the gap decreased was due to women receiving two of the highest bonuses and men receiving two of the lowest bonuses.

The median bonus gap is 75.96% higher for men than women (20.00% in 2022). Further investigation found that most bonuses awarded were to those within the same department. 61% of the bonuses awarded to women in this department received the same bonus payment, causing the median bonus for women to reduce by 70%, compared to what they received in 2022.



So how are we doing in relation to each of the four key metrics?

1

Women continue to be the dominant gender in all four quartiles. Compared with 2022, there has been no significant change in the upper three quartiles. However, the ratio of men and women in the lower quartile has changed with a reduction in the proportion of men in this quartile.

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We continue to strive to ensure that the full range of career and development opportunities are available to both men and women, on the same basis, identifying and removing any actual or perceived barriers to progression at all levels, but particularly for senior roles through appropriate interventions.

2

Achieved a target (+/-3%) in each of the four quartiles



3

Continuing to provide apprenticeship opportunities for both new entrants and

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In addition to the following actions, we have also implemented the following measures to address the gender and ethnicity pay gaps:

- Removing questions about salary history from application forms and interview discussions
- Ethnicity pay gap analysis and a commitment to publish our 2024 ethnicity pay gap report on our internet site
- Engaging with staff EDI networks to understand what type of activities would best contribute to reducing our gender and ethnicity pay gaps
- Developing our pay policies and practices to support fair, consistent and equitable pay decisions
- Making a commitment in our 5-year

