Empirical evidence of the gender pay gap in NZ

Gail Pacheco, Chao Li & Bill Cochrane

October 10th, 2017







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Access to the data used in this study was provided by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975.

The results presented in this study are the work of the authors, not Statistics NZ.

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- How do the results change if we switch to propensity score matching?
- How does the gap differ across the wage distribution?

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- Lots of analysis by Dixon in 1996, 1998, and 2000.
- 40 to 80 percent explained, based on a 15% pay gap.
- By 2003, Dixon shows that the wage gap had fallen to 12.8%

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- Income Survey in 2015.
- Working age population aged 16 to 64.
- Trimmed outliers in hourly earnings and removed self employed.
- Final sample = 6,834 males and 6,903 females.

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Wage Distribution



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 Females are more likely to be sole parents, widowed / separated / divorced; and males are more likely to have an under 6 year old in the household

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 - Comparing proportion that had a bachelors or higher:

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- Education gains a plenty for females
 - Comparing proportion that had a bachelors or higher:
 - In 1997: 14.3% males and 12.4% females
 - in 2015: 22.5% males and 30.5% females

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Oaxaca Decomposition

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 - Household characteristics.

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Sample selection

- Wages only observed for those employed.
- Decision to enter the labour market may be systematically linked with potential wages.

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	Original	Corrected	Corrected	Corrected
		for females	for males	for both
Explained	2.15%	2.15%	2.46%	2.46%
Unexplained	10.56%	18%	2.10%	9.54%
Total gap	12.71%	20.14%	4.56%	12%

Table: With and without correction

Propensity score matching

- Matching like with like.
- Using same characteristics as decomposition models.
- Total gap = 12%; Explained is 4.27% and Unexplained is 7.73%

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- Total gap = 12%; Explained is 4.27% and Unexplained is 7.73%
- The explained component has risen a little, but the majority of the gap is still unexplained.

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Distributional differences



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- Regardless of approach undertaken the majority of the gap remains unexplained.
 - This result persists after correcting for selection bias.
- The size of the gap depends heavily on the location in the wage distribution.

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- The gender pay gap is approximately 12% and unchanged since 2003.
- Regardless of approach undertaken the majority of the gap remains unexplained.
 - This result persists after correcting for selection bias.
- The size of the gap depends heavily on the location in the wage distribution.
 - Strong evidence pointing to a glass ceiling effect in NZ

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Actions for employers

The Ministry has produced a booklet which serves as the starting point for employers who want to know if they have a gender pay gap and what to do about it.

http://women.govt.nz/documents/ closing-gender-pay-gap-actions-employers



Thank you very much for your time.

Full report is available at:

http://women.govt.nz/work-skills/income/
gender-pay-gap/research

Also, email gail.pacheco@aut.ac.nz

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