Wellcome supports science to solve the urgent health challenges facing everyone. As a global charity working with researchers and others across many different countries and cultures, inclusion and equity are essential to our success, while the greatest opportunities for scientific discovery will come from a diverse and collaborative community of researchers. Wellcome’s headquarters is in the UK, with staff primarily based in London.

Since 2019, we have focused on improving representation of people of colour in our organisation. As yet, the UK government does not require us to submit ethnicity pay gap data each year as we do for our gender pay gap. Although not as straightforward to interpret, however, our ethnicity pay gap is an important measure of Wellcome’s progress towards an inclusive working environment that is underpinned by respect.

This report shows the difference between the average hourly rates of pay for people of colour and for white people employed in our organisation, expressed as a percentage of the average rate for white people. Comparing mean or median rates of pay reveals broad trends in employment and salaries. A fair and inclusive employer, operating in a fair and inclusive society, would have no pay gaps relating to characteristics such as ethnicity and gender, or to any particular combination of characteristics.

In January 2018, we launched an action plan to address our pay gaps. We are looking at attitudes, behaviour and knowledge within Wellcome, adapting our approach as we learn more. A number of internal practices and processes have been or are in the process of being changed to broaden the diversity of our organisation. Among employees, our goal is 30% representation of people of colour at all levels by 2026. Many of the changes we’re making to achieve this goal will also help to fully reveal, reduce, and eventually eradicate our ethnicity pay gap.

**Our Ethnicity Pay Gap**

On 5 April 2022, Wellcome had an ethnicity gap in median pay of 5.6%. Our ethnicity gap in mean pay was 9.4%. Median pay is the preferred measure used by the Office for National Statistics because it is less affected by extreme outliers.

For the purpose of this report, we categorise ethnicity as either “ethnic minority” or “white” as this reflects how we collect and aggregate data, but we acknowledge the limits of these terms and expect our approach to continue to evolve.

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**Median and mean ethnicity pay gaps 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median ethnicity pay gap</th>
<th>+1.0 from 2021 (4.6%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean ethnicity pay gap</th>
<th>-4.9 from 2021 (14.3%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A negative figure means the figure for white employees is lower than that for ethnic minority employees; a positive figure means the figure for white employees is higher.

Our median ethnicity gap has increased slightly this year. This is likely to be because of an unusual level of changes to mid-level roles and an exceptionally high level of recruitment as a result of a major organisational re-design in 2021.

The mean ethnicity pay gap has decreased over the last year, partly due to recruitment of a high number of people of colour. Interpretation should be tentative, however, because as in previous years, Wellcome has not received ethnicity data from about 18% of our employees. This is a significant proportion of the workforce, whose data could potentially affect the pay gap calculations considerably. Diversity data disclosure rates have increased substantially since April 2022, and we are optimistic that our 2023 ethnicity pay gap data will better reflect the reality of our workforce.

The quartiles show the proportion of people of colour and white people in each band. Not having data from such a high level of employees again limits interpretation. People of colour are still under-represented in the upper quartile – the most highly paid and usually most senior roles, which still tend to be held by white people. People of colour tend to be more represented in the lower quartiles.
In 2022, we have:

- completed an evaluation of our anti-racism programme and published the findings
- developed and launched an anti-racism programme of learning for all staff
- introduced an equity, diversity and inclusion competency as part of our recruitment process for new hires
- developed a management development programme for people managers, including a module on inclusion and with guidance and case studies on anti-racism embedded throughout
- added diversity data collection to our on-boarding process for new hires
- worked to understand and define a relevant approach to career frameworks across Wellcome – this was to support a commitment in our 2021 action plan to develop inclusive career frameworks, which we can now begin doing (see below).

Next steps include:

- hiring for a new role of Director of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion
- delivering anti-racism training to all staff
- developing inclusive career frameworks to drive transparency and fairness in the way we promote and develop people, included targeted mentoring and support for people of colour at Wellcome
- creating an inclusive recruitment policy and guidance to include clear, transparent and equitable hiring criteria.

Wellcome’s strategy for the years ahead is founded on a commitment to more proactively change some of the systemic issues that hinder diversity and equity in health, in research culture, and in our own organisation. Driving change in culture and behaviour takes time and requires a long-term commitment to a programme of actions. Implementing this strategy provides an opportunity to integrate inclusive practices in our culture as well as in the ways we look to improve health through research.

Jeremy Farrar
Director of Wellcome