



### **Gender Pay Gap Statement as at 31 March 2017**

We are an employer, required by law to carry out Gender Pay Statement under the Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017.

This involves carrying out six calculations that show the difference between the average earnings of men and women in our organisation. These calculations are:

- the difference in the mean pay of full-pay men and women, expressed as a percentage;
- the difference in the median pay of full-pay men and women, expressed as a percentage;
- the difference in mean bonus pay of men and women, expressed as a percentage;
- the difference in median bonus pay of men and women, expressed as a percentage;
- the proportion of men and women who received bonus pay; and
- the proportion of full-pay men and women in each of four quartile pay bands.

We are required to publish the results on our own website and a government website. We can use these results to assess:

- the levels of gender equality in our workplace
- the balance of male and female employees at different levels
- how effectively talent is being maximised and rewarded.

The challenge in our organisation and across Great Britain is to eliminate any gender pay gap.

The figures have been reached using the mechanisms that are set out in the gender pay gap reporting legislation. For more information see: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/gender-pay-gap-reporting-overview>

## **BDC Results:**

- 1. The difference in the mean pay of full-pay men and women, expressed as a percentage is 22.8%**

This figure is based on:

- A standard mean male hourly rate of £17.74
- A standard mean female hourly rate of £13.69

### **Summary**

According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS), taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017, the Gender Pay Gap nationally was 18.4%. Specifically for 'Local government administrative occupations' there was a 15.9% Gender Pay Gap.

- 2. The difference in the median pay of full-pay men and women for BDC is 31.3%**

This figure is based on:

- A standard median male hourly rate of £16.91
- A standard median female hourly rate of £11.62

### **Summary**

There are a higher proportion of females in lower grade positions at BDC (contact centre and lower grade ARP positions) which decrease the median hourly rate.

- 3. The difference in the mean bonus pay of men and women for BDC is 70.9%**

This figure is based on:

- A mean annual male bonus of £2,105.83
- A mean annual female bonus of £612.50

### **Summary**

In the 12 month period used for data collection 10 BDC employees received a payment(s) defined as a 'bonus'. 3 of these individuals received VPI (Variable Pay Initiative) payments associated with the ARP Enforcement service. All 3 of these individuals were male.

**4. The difference in the median bonus pay of men and women, for BDC is 65.7 %**

This figure is based on:

- A median annual male bonus of £1,750.00
- A mean annual female bonus of £600.00

**Summary**

In the 12 month period used for data collection 10 BDC employees received a payment(s) defined as a 'bonus'. 3 of these individuals received VPI (Variable Pay Initiative) payments associated with the ARP Enforcement service. All 3 of these individuals were male.

**5. The proportion of men and women at BDC who received bonus pay:**

- Proportion of males employed who receive a bonus is 7.9%
- Proportion of females employed who receive a bonus is 2.2%

**Summary**

The VPI (Variable Pay Initiative) payments, 100% of which were made to male staff, can help account for the difference in this result.

**6. The proportion of full-pay men and women in each of four quartile pay bands.**

BDC pay quartiles (number of employees in each band)

<b>Band</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>53</b>	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them at or below the lower quartile
<b>B</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the lower quartile but at or below the median
<b>C</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>45</b>	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the median but at or below the upper quartile
<b>D</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	Includes all employees whose standard rate places them above the upper quartile

**How does this compare per quartile?**

<b>Band A (lowest paid)</b>	<b>Band B</b>	<b>Band C</b>	<b>Band D (highest paid)</b>
Male: <b>18.5%</b> Female: <b>81.5%</b>	Male: <b>15.4%</b> Female: <b>84.6%</b>	Male: <b>30.8%</b> Female: <b>69.2%</b>	Male: <b>52.3%</b> Female: <b>47.7%</b>

**Summary**

The higher % of females in the lowest two quartiles can be explained by the workforce demographic where contact centre posts and lower grade ARP posts are predominantly occupied by females, as well as the fact that females do make up 70.7% of the workforce.

Band C is broadly in line with the male: female workforce ratio, with the top quartile having an even balance occupying the highest paid posts.