



London Borough of Bromley

Gender Pay Report

March 2017

Background

The London Borough of Bromley has a duty under The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017, to publish its Gender Pay Report annually.

This applies to all authorities or public bodies with more than 250 employees as at the survey date, 31st March (5th April for the private/voluntary sector).

We are required to publish the following metrics:

- The difference in the mean (average) 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.

The figures have been reached using the mechanisms that are set out in the gender pay gap reporting legislation. The figures exclude Community & Voluntary Controlled Schools and are based on the central workforce only. Any school with a workforce of over 250 employees would be required to publish their own Gender Pay Report.

As at the 31st March 2017, the Council's headcount was 1595. The figure as at March 2018 is 1445 employees, 76% of which are female.

Due to ongoing cuts to public sector funding, the Council has and will continue to face significant financial challenges, particularly from 2020/21.

The Council's aim is to become a Commissioning Organisation. A number of male dominated services, such as refuse, have already been outsourced for a number of years which is in contrast to some other London Boroughs that have retained this section of their workforce. Consequently, unlike a number of authorities, the London Borough of Bromley has a relatively smaller workforce with highly skilled and graded professional/technical roles.

An important point to recognise is that Gender Pay Reporting is not the same as Equal Pay Reporting. Gender pay gaps do not automatically mean there are equal pay issues and likewise, having a positive pay gap does not rule out potential equal pay problems. The gender pay gap differs from equal pay as it is concerned with the differences in the average pay between men and women over a period of time, no matter what their role is. Equal pay deals with the pay differences between men and women who carry out the same or similar roles – equal pay for work of equal value.

The Council treats all people with equal respect, concern and consideration and recognises the contribution made to the community by all individuals. We strive to ensure that this belief is embodied in the way we provide services, in our employment practices, and how we work with our partners/agencies in the community.

Results

The national average (using the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings figures) is currently around 18%.

The London Borough of Bromley's pay gap for 31st March 2017 was 16.5%.

The bonus pay gap was -35%, a positive bonus pay gap, meaning the average bonuses paid to women are higher than those paid to men.

Due to ongoing transformation agendas within some services, there are a number of senior positions, at Head of Service level and above, that are occupied by interims. These interims are predominantly female but cannot be included within our figures as they are not directly employed.

Although we promote equal opportunities within the Council, there may be a number of underlying causes of a gender pay gap.

- Women are more likely than men to have had breaks from work that have affected their career progression;
- Women are more likely to work in part time positions compared to men, often due to childcare or other care responsibilities, with many of these part time positions being relatively low paid
- Social norms – traditional 'male' and 'female' roles. Market forces.
- The calculations used for 'ordinary pay' for Gender Pay Reporting require that salary sacrifice deductions are taken off the base pay before calculating an hourly rate. A large % of take up of salary sacrifice, predominantly childcare vouchers, is female – 78%. This will create an artificially lower rate for those who opt to use salary sacrifice compared to those who do not.

Actions

What we already have in place:

- Job Evaluation: The Council uses factor based job evaluation schemes to evaluate the grades of positions across the Council e.g. Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC) Scheme. Evaluations are undertaken by a panel of trained staff and subject to review with any changes to positions.
- Pay and Grading Review (Single Status) required a review of how people are graded and paid. As part of Single Status, an Equal Pay Audit was carried out.
- Fair & Transparent processes relating to recruitment; promotion; pay and additional payment
- Diversity Policy and Training
- Flexible Working

Potential Actions:

- Present Gender Pay Report to Managers to raise awareness and engagement
- Promote greater flexible working e.g. Timewise Councils
- Family friendly support e.g. uptake of enhanced shared parental leave
- Challenging traditionally male and female roles e.g. using Apprenticeships
- Leadership programmes (addressing lack of female leaders)
- Succession planning
- Awareness training for managers including unconscious bias
- Recruitment and retention data and reasons for leaving – use of exit questionnaires
- Council values and benefits

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Pay rates	Gender pay gap - the difference between women's pay and men's pay as a percentage of men's pay (minus % means women have higher pay, positive % means men have higher pay)		
Mean hourly rate (Male hrly rate - Female hrly rate) / Male hrly rate x 100	16.5%		
Median hourly rate (as above calc but for median hourly rates)	11.7%		
Pay Quartile Information			
Pay quartiles	Women	Men	Total
Proportion of women and men in the upper quartile (paid above the 75th percentile point)	68%	32%	100%
Proportion of women and men in the upper middle quartile (paid above the median and at or below the 75th percentile point)	74%	26%	100%
Proportion of women and men in the lower middle quartile (paid above the 25th percentile point and at or below the median)	82%	18%	100%
Proportion of women and men in the lower quartile (paid below the 25th percentile point)	83%	17%	100%
Bonus pay	Bonus Gender Pay Gap - the difference between women's bonus and men's bonus as a % of men's bonus		
Mean bonus	-35.0%		
Median bonus	-400.0%		
Bonuses paid			
Women paid bonus as % of all women	32%		
Men paid bonus as % of all men	38%		