

# Gender Pay Gap Report 2018

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## Introduction

Gender pay reporting legislation requires employers with 250 or more employees to publish statutory calculations every year showing how large the pay gap is between their male and female employees.

The purpose of this reporting is to achieve greater gender equality across the UK and increase pay transparency.

Public sector organisations are required to publish information about gender pay gaps by 30 March 2019. This information is based on a snapshot date of pay on 31 March 2018. This data does not include schools staff, who are required to report their own gender pay gap if they employ over 250 staff.

The gender pay gap is the difference between the average earnings of men and women (excluding overtime), expressed relative to men's earnings.

As part of the reporting process, employers are required to publish:

- mean gender pay gap in hourly pay
- median gender pay gap in hourly pay
- mean bonus gender pay gap\*
- median bonus gender pay gap\*
- proportion of males and females receiving a bonus payment\*
- proportion of males and females in each pay quartile

### Mean

The difference between the average of men's and women's pay

### Median

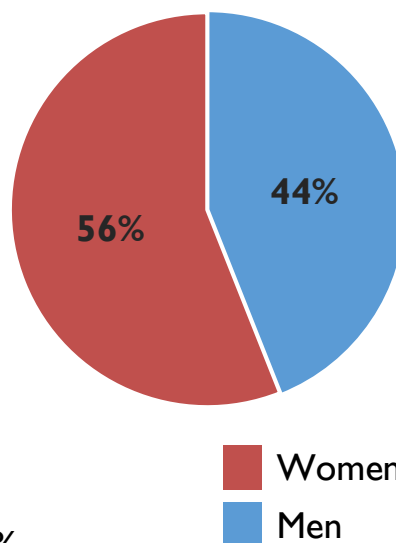
The difference between the midpoints in the ranges of men's and women's pay

**\*Bonus Data:** The Royal Borough of Greenwich does not award bonuses and therefore will not be able to report a bonus gender pay gap figure.

Appendix A provides an overview of these figures.

## Our Workforce

At the Royal Borough of Greenwich (RBG), our workforce is 56% female and 44% male.



## Gender Pay Gap

In RBG, on average women are paid more than their male counterparts. In contrast to the median national pay gap at 17.9%, we therefore have a *negative* gender pay gap:

- The **mean** gender pay gap for RBG is **-4.3%**
- The **median** gender pay gap for RBG is **-6.3%**

**MEAN:  
WOMEN EARN  
4% MORE**



**£18.04**



**£17.26**

**MEDIAN:  
WOMEN EARN  
6% MORE**



**£17.08**



**£16.00**

### UK

The national gender pay gap is 14.3% (mean) and 11.8% (median)

Nationally men earn more than women

### London Councils

The London Council's gender pay gap is 3.5% (mean) and 0.6% (median)

While much smaller than the national pay gap, across London Councils men still earn slightly more than women<sup>1</sup>

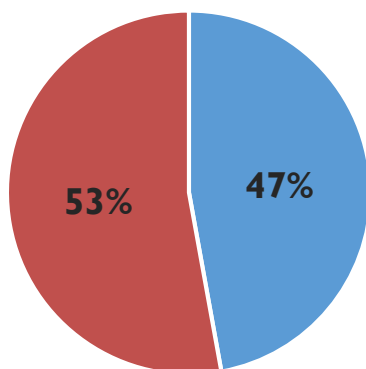
<sup>1</sup> National and London Council figures based on reporting data published on the gov.uk website for 2017/18, Gender pay gap service [as of February 2019]. Figures include businesses who reported after the deadline.

## Proportion of males and females in each pay quartile

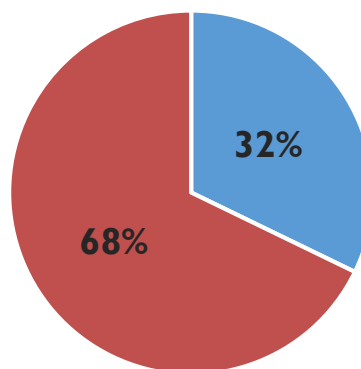
As part of the regulations, organisations must also show the proportion of male and female full-pay relevant employees in four pay bands. To do this, we rank out employees from highest to lowest paid and divide into four equal parts ('quartiles') and work out the percentage of men and women in each of the four parts.

■ Women ■ Men

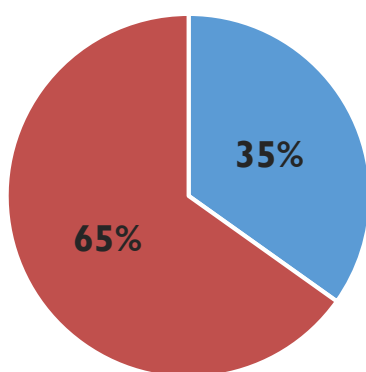
Upper Quartile



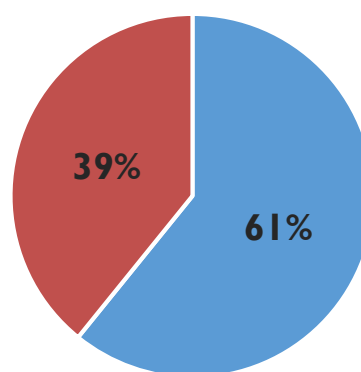
Upper Middle Quartile



Lower Middle Quartile



Lower Quartile



Dividing employees into quartiles based on their hourly pay, women are strongly overrepresented in the middle two quartiles, where they account for roughly two-thirds of employees. In contrast, men are strongly overrepresented in the lower quartile, due to large Waste/Street Services and Caretaking departments, which are predominantly male. Women are also very slightly under-represented in the upper quartile accounting for 53%, slightly below their 56% share of the overall workforce.

## **Equal Pay Vs Gender Pay Gap**

Within the Council we use factor-based job evaluation schemes to evaluate roles, ensuring that jobs of equal value are paid equally.

Under the law, men and women must receive equal pay for the same or broadly similar work; work rated as equivalent under a job evaluation scheme; or work of equal value.

RBG uses a factor-based job evaluation scheme to evaluate roles, ensuring that jobs of equal value are paid equally, regardless of their sex or any other protected characteristic (such as ethnicity, disability etc.)

As such, we are confident that our negative gender pay gap does not stem from paying men and women differently for the same or equivalent work. The small difference in average pay is the result of the different types of roles and professions that men and women undertake within the Council and the salaries that these job roles attract.

**Royal Borough of Greenwich**

**February 2019**



## Appendix A: Gender Pay Gap Summary

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)			Gender pay gap - women's pay as a percentage of men's pay	Hourly rate of women	Hourly rate of men	Difference £
Mean hourly rate (Male hrly rate - Female hrly rate) / Male hrly rate x 100	-4.3%			104.3%	£18.04	£17.26	-£0.78
Median hourly rate (as above calc but for median hourly rates)	-6.3%			106.3%	£17.08	£16.00	-£1.08
Pay Quartile Information				Workforce composition			
Pay quartiles	Women	Men	Total	Women headcount	Men headcount	Total headcount	
Proportion of women and men in the <b>upper quartile</b> (paid above the 75th percentile point)	53%	47%	100%	537	479	1016	
Proportion of women and men in the <b>upper middle quartile</b> (paid above the median and at or below the 75th percentile point)	68%	32%	100%	689	327	1016	
Proportion of women and men in the <b>lower middle quartile</b> (paid above the 25th percentile point and at or below the median)	65%	35%	100%	663	353	1016	
Proportion of women and men in the <b>lower quartile</b> (paid below the 25th percentile point)	39%	61%	100%	397	619	1016	

