

BIRMINGHAM CHILDRENS TRUST

GENDER PAY GAP REPORT 2022

Report

Birmingham Children's Trust – Gender Pay Gap Report

Foreword

As a private sector employer with over 250 employees, Birmingham Children's trust is required to publish data on our gender pay gap – the difference between the average hourly wage of all men and all women in our workforce. Publishing the data is a requirement under the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) 2017.

By Publishing this report, we are not only meeting our requirements under legislation, but also reaffirming our commitment to be a modern, inclusive employer where every member of staff feels valued and supported to succeed, regardless of their gender or other protected characteristics.

This is the fourth year since we published our first gender pay gap report, where we outlined our commitment to increasing the diversity of our organisation and creating more opportunities for all people to realise their potential, confident in the knowledge that we recruit and reward staff in fair, equitable and transparent way.

Birmingham is a vibrant and diverse city, and we think it is important that our workforce is representative of the people we serve. Creating an environment where everyone can achieve their fullest potential isn't just good for our employees – it ensures that we are making the best use of all the skills and talent available, and doing our best for the Children, Young People and families of Birmingham. This report is only one way in which we are promoting equality and opportunity to everyone and will help us to identify new ways in which we can become a modern employer of the future.

What is the gender pay gap?

The gender pay gap in an organisation is the difference between the average hourly wage of all men and all women in the workforce.

It is important to understand that a gender pay gap is different from unequal pay although the two are often confused.

Unequal pay is paying men and women a different wage for the same (or similar) work. This is always unjustifiable and has been illegal since 1970.

Examples of unequal pay situations include:

- Being Paid different wages for doing the same or similar job ('Like work')
- Being paid different wages for jobs that are equal in terms of effort, skill, or decision-making responsibility ('work of equal value')
- Being paid different wages for jobs that are different but have been rated under job evaluation scheme as being equivalent or of equal value.

Gender pay gap is the comparison between the average hourly wage of all men within an organisation, and all women within an organisation. This average is worked out using everyone's jobs regardless of their grade, all the way up from people working at Grade 1 to the Chief Executive.

Understanding the data in this report

In this report you will find all the data that we are required to publish under the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) 2017.

As a private sector employer with 250 employees or more, we are required to publish the following information:

Mean gender pay gap

The percentage pay difference between the average mean hourly rate of pay male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees.

Median gender pay gap

The percentage pay difference between the average median hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees.

Mean bonus gender pay gap

The percentage difference between the average mean bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees.

Median bonus gender pay gap

The percentage difference between the average median bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees.

The proportion by gender receiving a bonus

The proportions of male and female relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during the relevant period.

The quartile pay bands

The proportions of male and female full-pay relevant employees in the lower, lower middle, upper middle, and upper quartile pay bands.

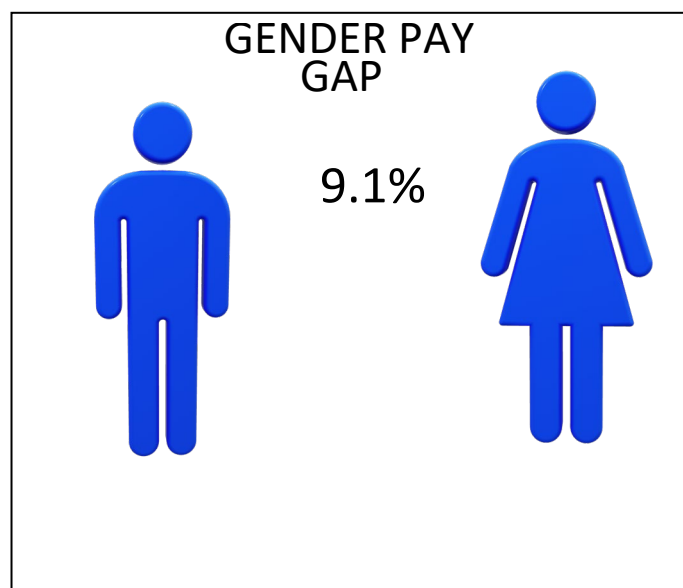


What do mean numbers mean?

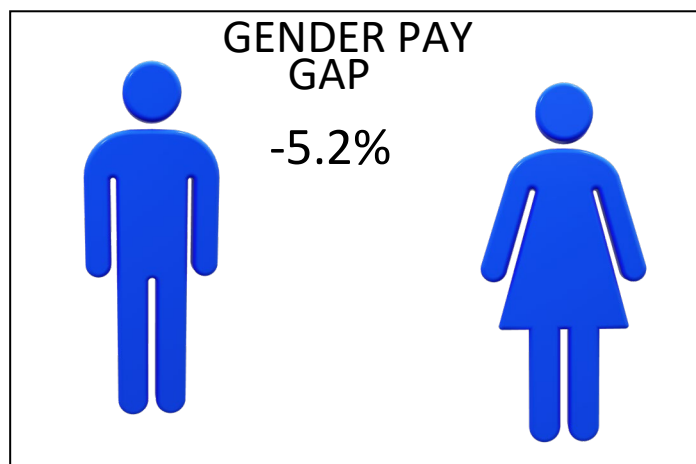
For each of these six calculations, the result is expressed as a percentage of male and female pay. If there is a positive figure, it means that men are earning more by that amount. If there is a negative figure it means that men are earning less by that amount.

For example:

In this example, Male employees
Earn 9.1% more than their female
counterparts



In this example, male employees earn 5.2%
less than their female counterparts.



Who is included in this report?

For Birmingham Children's Trust, our data covers all full-pay relevant employees. Full pay relevant employees are those that were employed on the snapshot date of 31st December 2022 and were paid in the period that the snapshot date falls, without any reductions in pay.

How did we do our calculations?

All data in this report is from the snapshot date of 31st December 2022.

We use hourly earnings to make these calculations. Hourly earnings are used because there is usually a difference between the working patterns of men and women, with far more women in the UK working part-time compared to men.

Nationally, only 2,013,375 (25.47%) men work part-time compared to 5,907,044 (74.74%) of women¹. It would therefore be unfair and statistically inaccurate to only compare based on annual salaries.

Where is the data published?

The regulations require that we publish our data on the national government website www.gov.uk/genderpaygap and on our website www.birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk

We are required to publish our data by 30th March in the year after the snapshot. This report uses data from the 31st of March 2022, so the data will be published online after 30th March 2023.

¹ONS Nov–Jan 2022, EMP01 SA: Full-time, Part-time & temporary workers (Seasonally Adjusted)

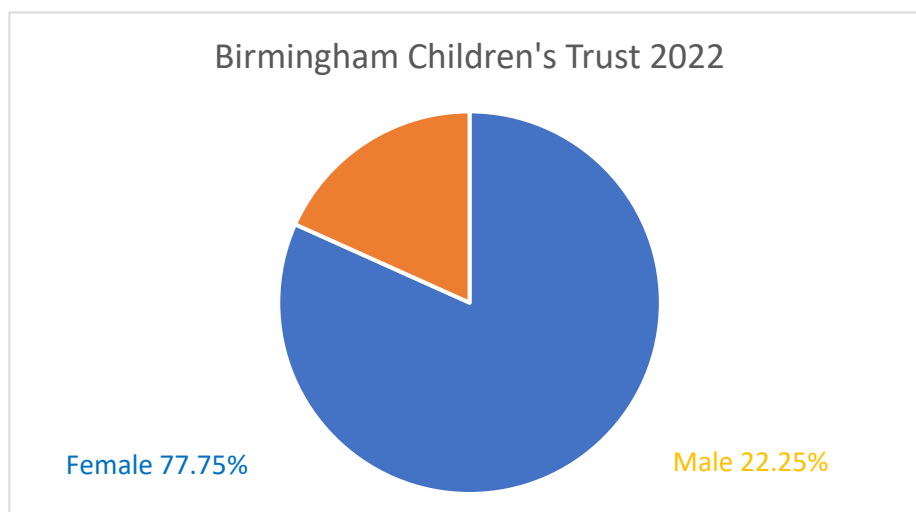
Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 26 October 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Gender pay gap in the UK: 2022

Gender Pay Gap 2022

Our Workforce

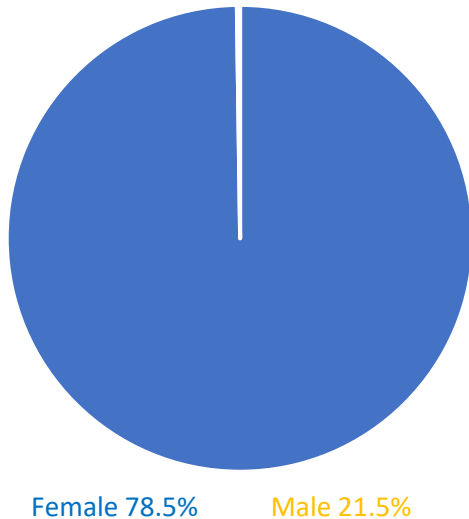
Like most public sector employers, we have more female employees than male employees.

Overall, in Birmingham Children's trust our workforce is 77.75% Female and 22.25% Male. There is a slight decrease in female employees on last year (2021) Female 81.39% and a slight increase in Male 18.95% this is therefore a -0.33% female and a +0.67% Males in 2022).

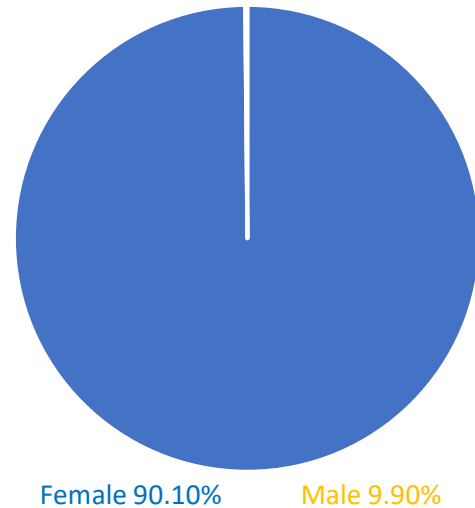




Birmingham Children's
Trust Full-time employees
2022



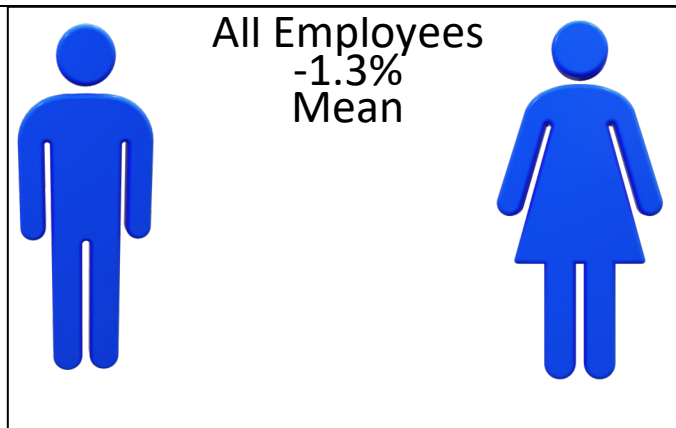
Birmingham Children's
Trust Part-time employees
2022



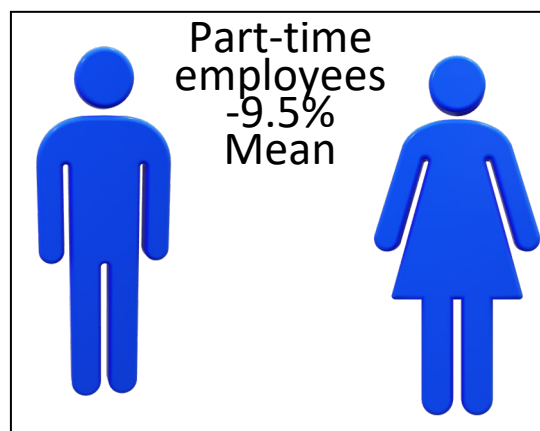
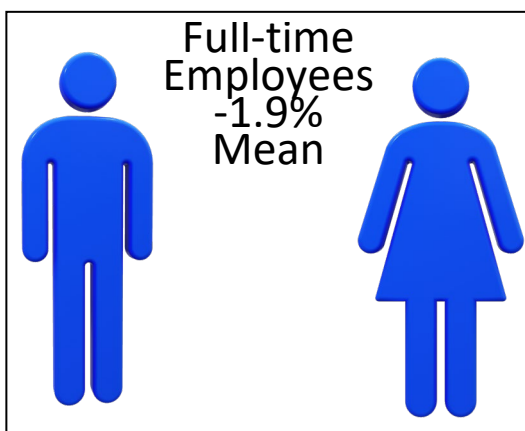
There is a slight difference between the gender make-up of employees in the full-time and part-time workforce. Women make up 90.10% of part-time employees and 78.5% of full-time employees (Since 2021 Full time females have decreased by -3.2% and males have increased by +3.2% Part time has seen a rise in Male employees +2.9% with Females decreasing by nearly the same amount -2.9%).

Mean Gender pay gap

Overall, the mean gender pay gap at Birmingham Children's trust on 31st December 2022 was -1.3%. This means on average that for all employees (both full-time and part-time), women earned on average 1.3% more than men hourly (Since 2021 there has been a decrease between Female and Male employees), whereby on a whole male counterparts pay compared to women's pay, the gap has decreased by 1.0% in favour of men). This may be due to more men joining the trust and the decrease in women in the trust in the same period.



The mean pay gap changes when we look at Full-time and part-time employees separately

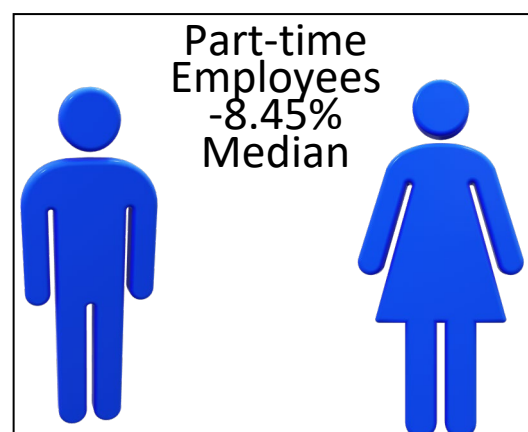
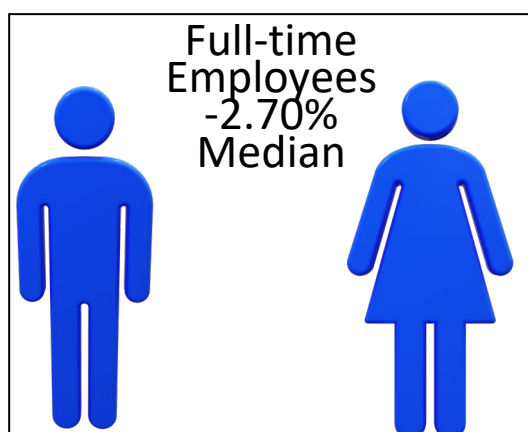
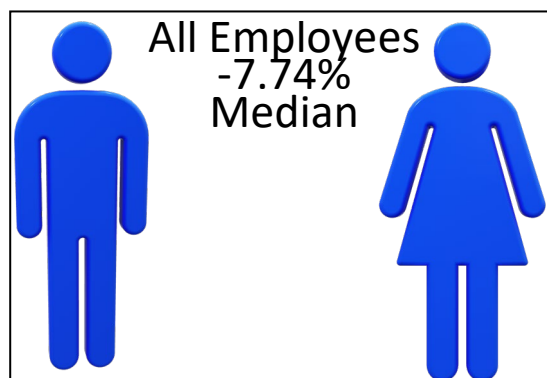


When we break down the data in this way, full-time men earn 1.9% less on an hourly basis than women working full-time. Men working part-time earn -9.5% less than women working part-time. (Since 2021) Full time Female workers pay to Male workers pay has decreased by 1.0% and there has also been a decrease in males in part time roles but this has had minor impact on the pay and has only decreased by -0.5%).

Median Gender Pay Gap

Our median gender pay gap for all employees is -7.4% which is much lower than the national median pay gap of 14.9%². (Since 2021 the median has seen the pay gap between male and female workers decrease by 1.5%)

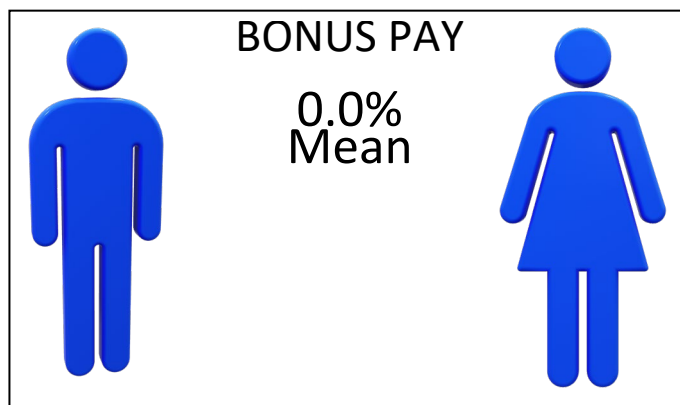
²ONS, Gender pay gap in the UK October 2022



The gender pay gap is different again when broken down to full-time and part-time employees. Men working full-time earn -2.70% less than women working full-time. For men working part-time they earn -8.45% less than women working part-time. (Since 2021 the median Gap for fulltime workers has decreased by -0.1% and for part time workers this has Widened by 1.05% meaning that male workers have moved slightly further apart from their female counterparts with the males earning less).

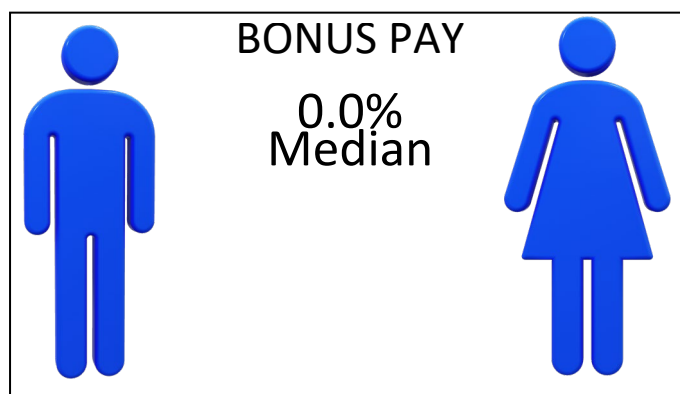
Mean Bonus Gender Pay Gap

We do not pay bonuses, so our mean bonus gender pay gap is 0%



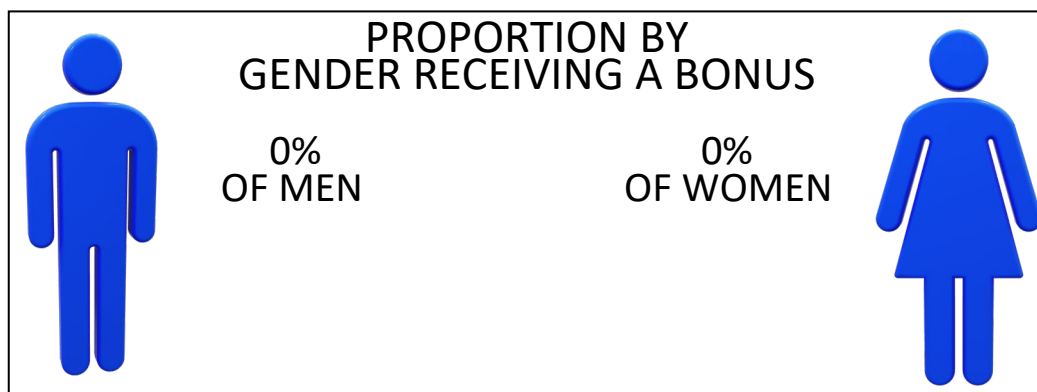
Median bonus gender pay gap

We do not pay bonuses, so our median bonus gender pay gap is 0%



The Proportion by gender receiving a bonus

We do not pay bonuses, so there is no gender difference in who receives bonuses





The quartile pay bands

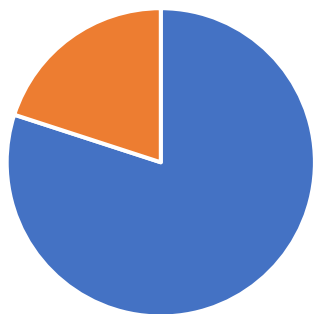
These figures show how many men and how many women are in each of the pay quartiles – lower, lower middle, upper middle, and upper.

If women and men were eventually distributed across all levels of the organisation, then these figures would match the gender breakdown of the overall workforce 77.75% female and 22.25% male.

These figures show that men and women are evenly distributed across the Trust. There are significantly more women than men in each quartile. The women in each quartile are evenly matched with only a 1.3% difference between women in the lower quartile 80.00% and women in the upper quartile 81.30%. This gap is the same as the report from last year with no change in any of the quartiles for female workers.

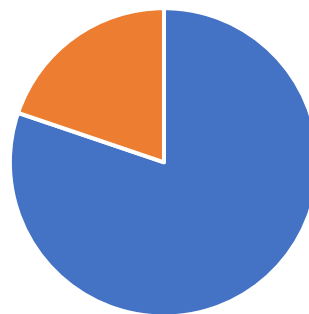
If we compare men in the same quartiles, men in the lower quartile are at 20.00% and men in the upper quartile 18.70%. This gap is the same as the report from last year with no change in any of the quartiles for male workers.

Lower Quartile



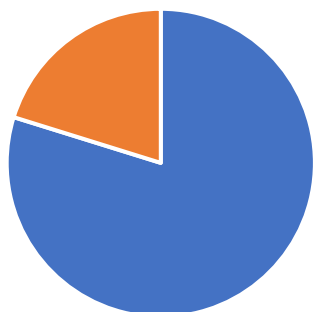
■ Female 80.0 % ■ Male 20.0%

Lower middle Quartile



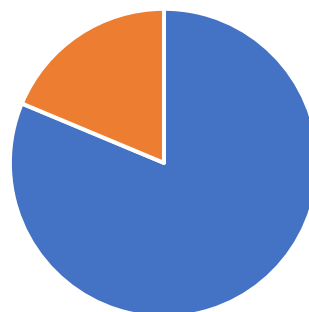
■ Female 80.20 % ■ Male 19.80%

Upper Middle Quartile



■ Female 79.80% ■ Male 20.20%

Upper Quartile



■ Female 81.30 % ■ Male 18.70 %



What are we doing to close the gap?

Birmingham children's trust (BCT) is committed to a policy of equality of opportunity in its employment, procedures, and practices, and all the services for which it is responsible, ensuring they are and remain non-discriminatory and are compliant with legislation in relation to age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnerships and pregnancy and maternity.

To ensure that the jobs employees undertake are of equal value, in setting the pay levels BCT undertakes job evaluation to determine the size of a job by following the nationally recognised job evaluation scheme for national joint council employees and the local government employers job evaluation scheme for the joint National Council employees. Evaluations are undertaken regularly for new jobs and as part of restructures where a job significantly changes.

Our recruitment and selection process is looking to support our commitment to offer internal promotion opportunities and help develop long term careers for employees through creating a mobile, flexible, and agile workforce. Monitoring takes place throughout the process and looks at the protected characteristics to ensure they are treated fairly and where necessary, positive action will be undertaken to attract candidates from under representative groups. The recruitment and selection process are currently under review and BCT will be ensuring that the reduction of the gender pay gap is considered for any changes to the policy. Exit monitoring is also carried out that can also be used to identify issues that may affect gender pay gap.

Pay gap monitoring forms part of the annual progression cycle to ensure that any decisions on pay awards because of that process do not adversely affect the protected characteristic group.

Flexible working is offered throughout the trust for all levels of jobs unless business need means that it is not possible i.e., the use of flexitime for some frontline employees will be limited to maintain the service due to the nature of the job.

There is additional support offered to women returning to work following maternity/adoption Leave to enable them to return to work and fit around their work life balance. Additionally, there is shared parental leave that encourages male employees also consider more time for work life balance. We will continue to develop new ways of working that offers flexibility that enables employees to continue to develop within the organisation while still enabling them to get the best out of their home life.

Birmingham children's trust is going to explore the opportunities for developing leaders of the future that would be open to all employees and will also include positive actions help build capacity in addressing under representation at leadership level.

This year's report shows that the pay Gap between Women and Men within Birmingham Children's Trust has increased slightly. Whereas last year's pay gap report showed women were on average paid +1.0% more than men. This year shows the Gap has widened and shows that on average women are paid +1.3% more than men 2021 Women earned +1.0% more than men, The reason for this change is due to several factors including employees leaving, reducing, or increasing hours and new starters into BCT in 2022).

Birmingham Children's Trust has completed an Equalities equity report, analysing data which shows how Black, Asian, and other Ethnicities compare to their white colleagues regarding pay. This showed that Birmingham Children's trust was seen to be an employer of not only gender equality, but also showed equality across all Ethnic groups regarding pay.

Birmingham Children's Trust have also signed up and committed to the Department of Social Cares, Workforce Race Equalities Standards (WRES). Where data will be gathered from BCT and analysed against nine set metrics to measure race equality in the workplace. This is a significant step forward for BCT as the trust was only Formed in April 2018 and the data provided is being measured against long standing Local Authorities that are also signed up to the WRES. The initial data provided shows that BCT are committed to Race Equality and far out shone many other Local Authorities in most of the nine metric areas being measured.

In April 2022 Birmingham Childrens Trust took delivery of a new HR and Finance system called Oracle. As part of the HR function a few reports can and will be able to be drawn down from the data, we store on the system including Gender pay reports. We will also be able to report more accurately on other data which will include Ethnicity, Disability, LGBTQI+, Age etc.... Our overall aim is to be the employer of choice for all showing an inclusive and diverse work force for all protected characteristics.