

Mind the (gender pay) gap

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Today



- Where Equal Pay issues might be lurking in your organisation
- What an EPA looks like
- The benefits of tackling these issues
- The strategies you can use



Mind the (gender) gap



5.6% female

exec
directors in
FTSE 350

43% of new
NonExecutive
Directors are
women

8% of new
Executive
Directors are
women

Female law graduates earn 28% less than men at the start of their careers. They earn just over £20,000 on average – nearly £8,000 less than their male counterparts

11 out of 350 CEOs in FTSE are female (3%) Cabinet – 5 out of 31 Ministers are female On average, women's entry qualifications to uni surpass those of men.

What decisions reinforce the gender pay divide?



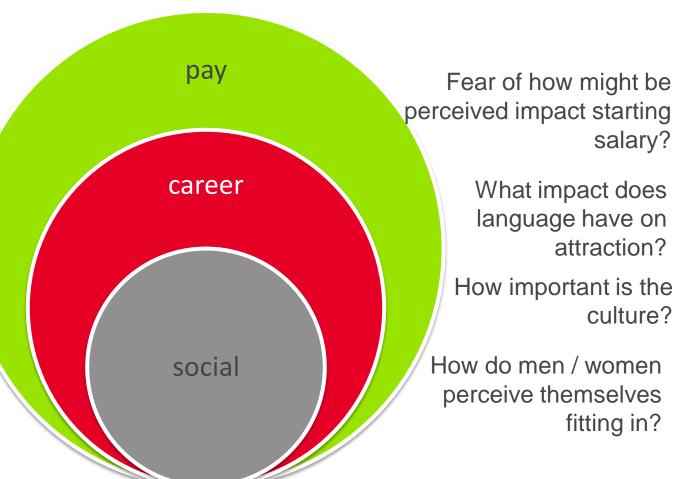
Is there inherent company bias (recruiting in like image?)

Does confidence affect ability to negotiate pay?

What leadership role models are available?

How important is lifestyle?

Do women perceive barriers men don't?





What is the picture in your organisation?

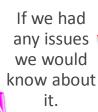


Can you answer with confidence:

- Are men and women on average being paid equally within your organisation? How do you know this?
 - If no, is this due to conscious pay decision making or more down to luck?
 - If yes, do you understand how it has come about and how big a risk it poses?
- Are there any instances where you have groups of people with similar job titles who earn different salaries?
 - If yes then are you confident that all the pay differences between men and women in your organisation can be explained by?-:
 - (i) an auditable and defensible difference in performance over several years?
 - (ii) detailed and rigorous pay benchmarking which takes account of the different job markets they operate within?
- Is there a general cluster of females at the lower part of the pay spread within your organisation? Why is this the case? Could you defend it?

What's stopping you?

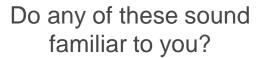


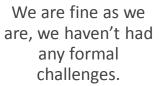


This is going to cost me. Even if we had issues we couldn't afford to fix them.



We don't have the resource / time to conduct one







It's not necessarily a consideration in our HR policy

It's not on our list of priorities for the forthcoming

year.





Steps to conduct an EPA



Make the commitment to conduct an EPA.

Do you have a grade structure to enable a comparison?

Interpreting the results – are there justifiable reasons for differences?

What can you reasonably do to address any issues? Can you afford it? What are the implications of not addressing them?

Decide the scope of the audit and identify the data required Identify where protected groups are doing equal work: like work/work rated as equivalent equal value Check job evaluation

Collect pay data to identify gaps No equal pay gaps Go to Step 6 Establish the cause of pay gaps and decide whether they are free from discrimination

Redevelop an Equal Pay Action Plan

Review and monitor

K

Do you have all the data captured? One of the biggest challenges is data availability

How much progress have you made? Are you still at risk?

High level EPA – 5 tests



Test 1 | Analysis of Total Population

Picture of overall gender split in the organisation

Test 2 | Analysis by Pay Grade/Band

 Showing if promotion and progression opportunities are equally available to women across the organisation

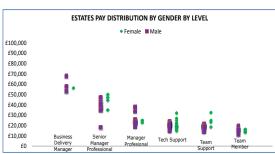
Test 3 | Analysis of Functional Areas by Pay Grade/ Band

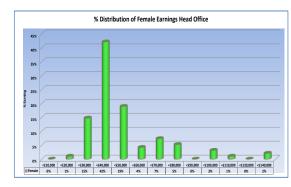
 Determining by function whether promotion and progression opportunities are equally available to women & whether there are risks in some functions only

Test 4 | Equal Pay for Like Work Test A

•To determine whether men and women in similar roles at the same grade are being paid equally. By grade, and by job family

Test 5 | Equal Pay for Like Work Test B •To determine whether men and women in similar roles at the same grade are being paid equally, comparing salary levels for (a) the grade; (b) men in the grade; (c) women in the grade







If you don't have this data, think about starting to collate it now

More detailed tests



Test 6 Comparison of Career Progression

Test 7 Comparison of Career Progression 2

Test 8 New joiners comparison

Test 9 Promotion

Test 10 Salary upon Promotion

Test 11 Do differences exist in total earnings (including set allowance payments) to women and men?

Test 12 Who is more likely to be paid overtime?

Test 13 Who is more likely to be paid allowances?

Test 14 Do differences exist in allowance payments/ taxable benefits to women and men?

Test 15 Part-Time Equity Test

Test 16 Training

- •To determine whether there is a significant difference between the time it takes men and women to be promoted to a higher grade. To determine whether there is equality of career progression in reality. FROM X date to X date
- •To understand more closely the different promotion and pay increase histories of men and women where all other factors are as equal as possible (e.g. function, grade service, performance).
- •To determine whether men and women have different pay on joining the organisation.
- •To determine whether men and women have different promotion opportunities.
- •To determine whether there is any difference in how men and women are paid treated when they are promoted.
- •To determine whether male and female total earnings are different.
- •To ensure there is equality of access to overtime opportunities between men and women"
- •To ensure there is equality of access to allowance opportunities between men and women
- •To determine whether male and female allowance/ taxable benefit payments are different
- •To determine whether part-time employees received equal treatment.
- •To ensure there is equal access to training and development (of total population, by grade and by job family) between men and women

Interpreting the results





- Can you confidently say that your organisation strives to employ a fair and realistic balance of women and men across the board?
- Do you proactively sell your sector to both genders?
- Are you confident that your recruitment system is free from gender bias? Why are you confident?
- Do you monitor the ratio of female to male applications in comparison to the number of employees you actually hire?
- Are you comfortable with how many women were promoted within the past 2-3 years and does this compare favourably with your overall organisation's gender composition?
- Do your career progression plans take into account career breaks for women? How is this monitored and progressed?
- Have you audited according to gender the ratio of males to females being promoted in any given year or looked at it by manager to uncover any potential gender bias?

Benefits of conducting an EPA – the business case

If we have issues it's better we are aware of the risks and establish the severity of those risks

The results will provide us with a good picture of where our strengths and weaknesses lie from an Equality perspective

It sends a positive message to our employees – we don't tolerate inequality under any aspect of our employment contact with you

We are taking the lead rather than putting off the inevitable

Addressing underlying inequalities leads to

- improved engagement and career progression of women
- businesses are better able to retain talent
- organisations with a more engaged workforce outperform their peers (Kenexa 2012)

Companies that carry out regular audits of equal pay tend to have more women in senior positions (Benchmarking Trends Analysis Report 2012 for gender and race)

Tips for conducting an equal pay audit



Boost your understanding about what it entails.

Consider how much data you have available and more importantly the quality of it. Will it fulfil the requirements of a basic audit?

Determine the information you have and do as much as you can.

Analyse the data By grade; By department; By division, By location, By job family, Part time V.s Full time and so on.

What will you do with the results?
Don't let it be just a paper/PC exercise

Game changers

"men need to be better managers of women, ...men need to acknowledge bias ...all of us need to stop telling little girls they're bossy,". (Sheryl Sandberg COO Facebook) We place great importance on diversity and inclusion, and have a sharp focus on the role that women play, in helping us to reflect and serve the growing numbers of customers who choose to do business with us.

"It's a simple fact that the majority of our staff are women, each hired on their own merit, ability and experience, so, for us, creating a supportive and progressive environment makes good business sense." (Nationwide)

...bring in a 'father's quota' on the parental leave scheme. "Add six weeks paid leave to the scheme only if it is accessed by the other partner". This proved to be the game changer in Norway, ensuring men and women took time out of the workforce to take care of their equally important family responsibilities. This included Audun Lysbakken, the Norwegian minister of childhood, equality and social cohesion, who took four months' paternity leave after the birth of his daughter. Imagine that in the House of Commons!

(Claire Braund , co-founder and executive director of Women on Boards)

The Times' Top 50 Employers for Women 2013.

Ernst and Young recognised for its commitment to developing its talent pipeline, as well as mentoring and career-watch schemes
Nationwide Building Society has an employee-led Women's Network, which has a role in informing policy.
PwC has a female partner sponsorship programme, which provides senior women with tailored personal development plans and direct support from executive board member

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Sources: The Guardian Boardsforum.co.uk Office National Stats



Innecto - some of our clients



Arsenal

























