## Gender Pay Gap Report 2023

All UK companies, with 250 or more employees, are required to publish gender pay gap information. Pay gaps are different from the right to equal pay. Equal pay is providing the same pay irrespective of a protected characteristic for those doing the same or similar work or work that is different but of equal value.

Pay gaps highlight the difference between the average pay of one group (e.g. females) and the average pay of another group (e.g. males), irrespective of any differences in the work they do. As a result, it is affected by how the workforce is made up, including the numbers of individuals in the respective groups, types of jobs and levels of seniority.

Our 2023 pay gap report highlights:

- our workforce is $68 \%$ female and $32 \%$ male
- our gender pay gap is $3.5 \%$ (median)
- women earn $25 \%$ more in bonus pay
- women represent $63 \%$ of our management team

The average UK median gender pay gap is $14.3 \%$ (ONS, Nov 2023)

## Terms and Definitions

## Term

Pay gap

Bonus gap

## Explanation

The difference between the median and the mean hourly rate of pay between two staff categories based on the April 2023 pay period.

The difference between the median and the mean value of bonus pay between two staff categories over the 12 months to April 2023.

The proportion of staff within a category who received a bonus payment during the 12 months to April 2023.

Quartile pay bands

Mean

Median

If the total workforce was put in order of hourly rate of pay and then split into four groups of equal size, or quartiles (lower, lower middle, upper middle and upper). This is the proportion of those in each of the four groups.

The average of all the numbers in a dataset. By adding up all the numbers and then dividing the result by how many numbers there are.

For example, to find the mean hourly rate of pay for female staff, add all their hourly rates together and then divide the total by the number of female employees.

The numerical value which splits the top $50 \%$ of the population from the bottom 50\%. To find the median, all the values are listed, in this case calculations of total hourly pay.

For example, the female median would be calculated by putting all female hourly pays in numerical order. If there is an odd number of values, the median is the number in the middle. If there is an even number of values, the median is the mean of the two central numbers.

## Results

The table below shows our overall mean and median gender pay gap based on hourly rates of pay as at the snapshot date of 5th April 2023:

|  | Mean | Median |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hourly fixed pay | $17.2 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ |
| Bonus paid | $40.6 \%$ | $-25 \%$ |

The mean gender pay gap illustrated in this report is reflective of the continued expansion of our business which has required us to employ skilled professionals, within the building trade, for the completion of these projects.

The building trade continues to be a sector, which is predominantly male oriented and the hourly rate of pay, for these roles, is significantly higher than the average hourly rate in the leisure and hospitality industry.

Our median gender pay gap favours men by $3.5 \%$, which is significantly lower than the UK average median gap of $14.3 \%$.

## Hourly Pay Gap

Women earn $£ 0.96$ for every $£ 1$ that men earn when comparing the median hourly pay. Women's median hourly pay is $3.5 \%$ lower than men's.

Women Men


## Bonus Pay Gap

In this organisation, women earn $£ 1.25$ for every $£ 1$ that men earn when comparing median bonus pay. Their median bonus pay is $25 \%$ higher than men's.


## Who received bonus pay:

43.8\% of women
$20.4 \%$ of men

## The percentage of women in each pay quarter:

In this organisation, women occupy $45.5 \%$ of the highest paid jobs and $65 \%$ of the lowest paid jobs.


We are confident that men and women are paid equally for doing equivalent jobs across our business. Our results reflect the profile of our workforce. The upper pay quartiles reflect the number of women in management positions and a select number of long serving, male senior management.

I confirm the data reported is accurate.

