

Gender Pay Gap Report at 5 April 2023

Brighton Palace Pier

Findings

28th March 2024

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1. Introduction

Under legislation that came into force in April 2017, UK employers with more than 250 employees are required to publish their gender pay gap data. Gallagher Reward Consulting has been tasked with providing the gender pay gap reporting requirements for Brighton Palace Pier as of the 5th of April 2023 snapshot date.

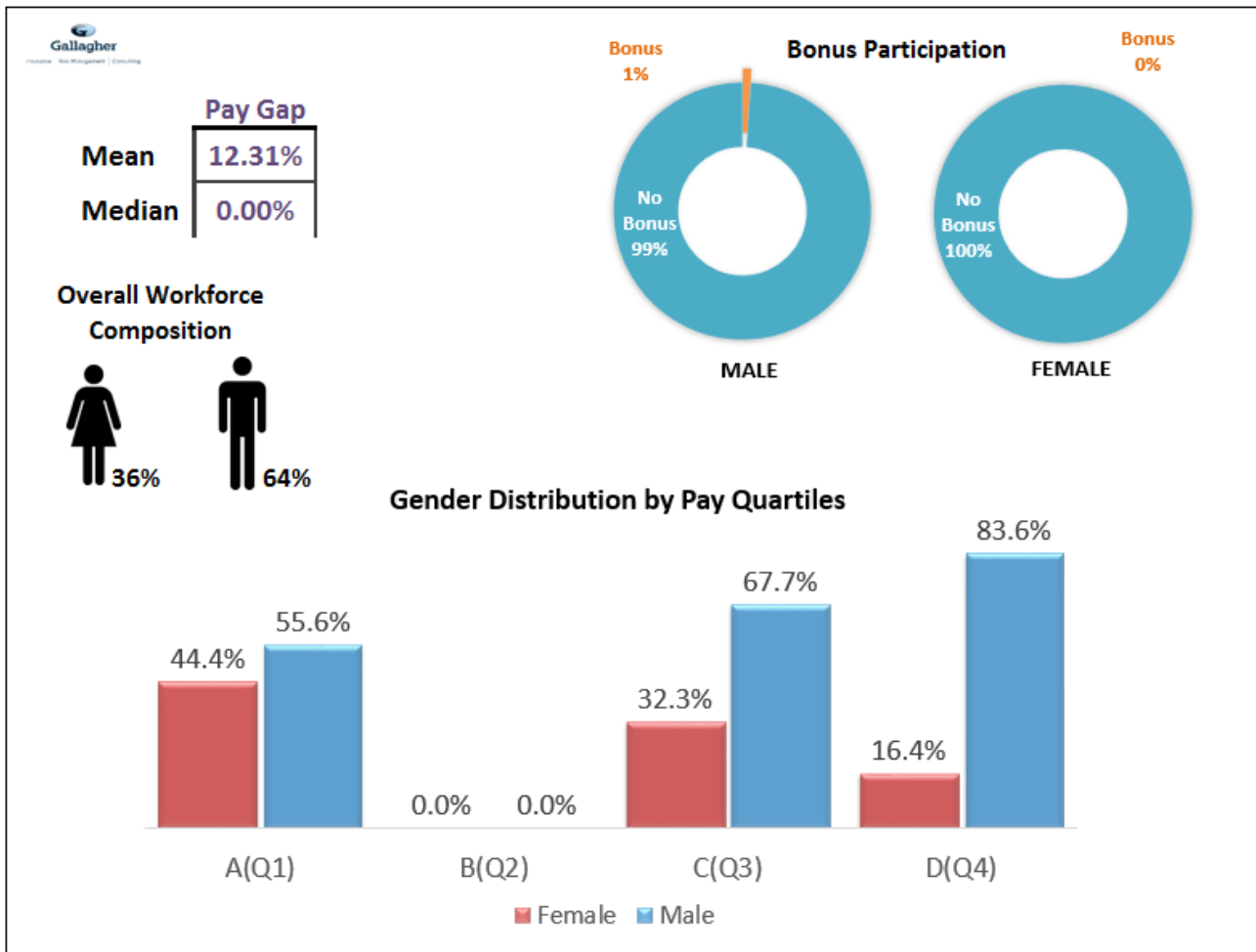
A gender pay gap is a measure of the difference in the average pay of all men and of all women in an organisation, regardless of the roles that they do. It is not the same as an equal pay comparison, which directly compares the pay of two or more people carrying out the same jobs, similar jobs or work of equal value.

The information submitted by complying employers is published on the government-sponsored website. Employers are required to publish the overall mean and median gender pay gaps, the difference in mean and median bonus payments paid to men and women, the proportion of male and female employees that received a bonus, and the gender distribution across the pay quartiles.

The calculations make use of two types of averages:

- A mean average involves adding up all of the numbers and dividing the result by how many numbers were on the list. This average places the same value on every number and so can be easily distorted by a small number of very high or low earners.
- A median average involves listing all of the numbers in numerical order and taking the middle number. This indicates what the 'typical' situation is, as extremes of low and high pay do not affect the median.

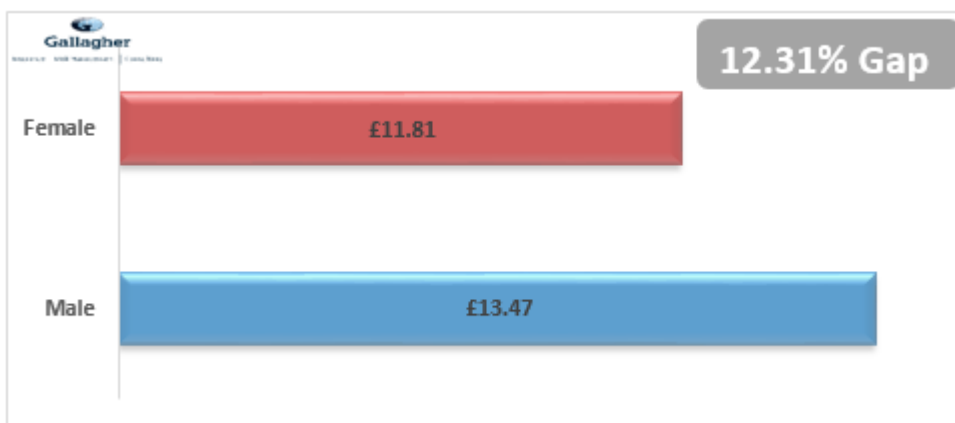
2. Summary of Gender Pay Gap Key Figures



3. Understanding the Data

Mean Hourly Pay Rates

The mean hourly rates are currently favouring male employees by 12.31%, this is slightly below the national mean favouring males of 13.9% according to the Office for National Statistics, 2022.



Median Hourly Pay Rates

The median hourly gender pay gap has been eliminated, which is lower than the national median favouring males of 14.3% according to the Office for National Statistics, 2023.

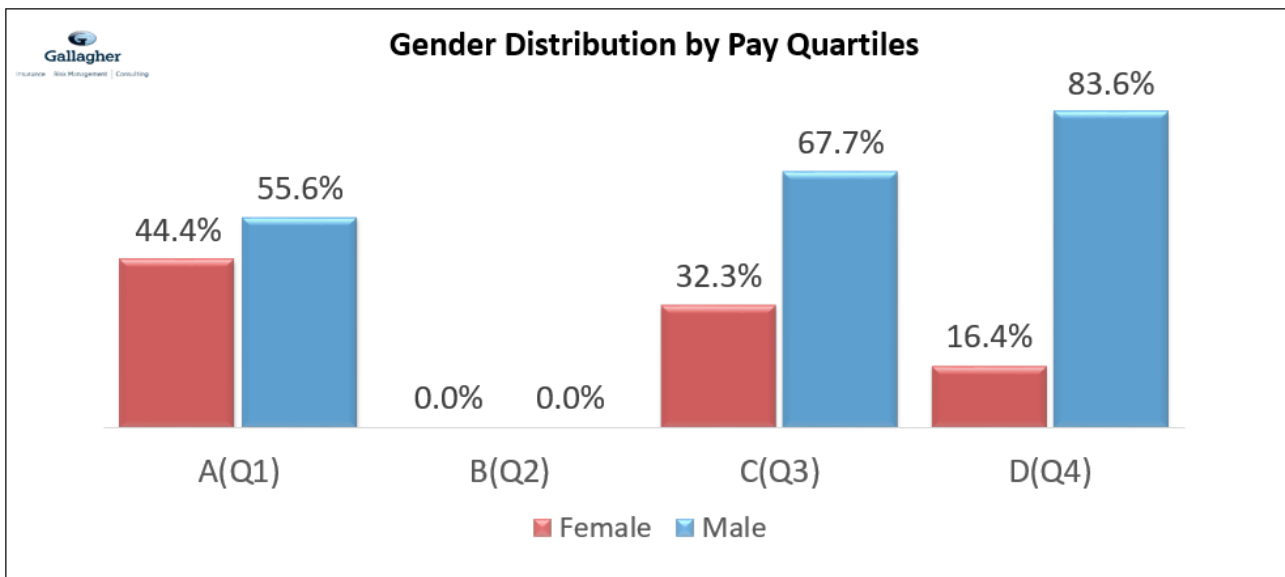


Bonus Payments and Participation

There is no bonus gap to report as during the reporting cycle, no females received bonus and only 2 males were in receipt of bonuses.

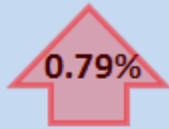

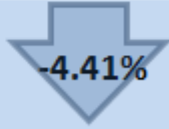
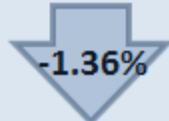
Pay Quartiles

When we observe the distribution of female and male employees within the quartiles, as shown in the bar chart below, we can see that female employees are underrepresented in three pay quartiles, most notably in the two highest pay quartiles.



4. Trend Comparison

When we consider comparison between this year and that of the most recent reporting cycle in 2023, we see that the median gender pay gap has been consistently eliminated for two years, with a slight widening at the mean. There is no gender bonus gap comparison to report as no females received bonus in the current cycle.

	2022	2023	2023 Vs 2022
Mean Gender Pay Gap	11.53%	12.31%	 0.79%
Median Gender Pay Gap	0.00%	0.00%	 0.00%
Mean Gender Bonus Gap	86.47%	-	-
Median Gender Bonus Gap	68.00%	-	-
Males receiving bonus	5.48%	1.07%	 -4.41%
Females receiving bonus	1.36%	0.00%	 -1.36%

Appendix 1: The Regulations Explained

The UK Regulations on Mandatory Gender Pay Reporting require:

- Gender pay information to be reported by private and voluntary sector employers in England, Wales and Scotland with at least 250 employees
- Information to be published on a government-sponsored website by the 5th of April 2022, and annually thereafter

The main items to be reported on are:

- Mean and median hourly pay difference
- Mean and median bonus pay difference
- Proportion of male and female employees receiving bonus
- Male and female headcounts within each pay band*

*Pay bands are as follows:

- A. Lowest paid to lower quartile
- B. Lower quartile to median
- C. Median to upper quartile
- D. Upper quartile to highest paid

Definitions

- Lower Quartile: The point below which 25% of the recorded salaries fall
- Median: The mid-point (50th percentile) in a range of figures, i.e. 50% of the sample is paid above this amount, and 50% are paid below this amount
- Upper Quartile: The point below which 75% of the recorded data falls
- Mean: The sum of all the numbers in a group divided by the number of numbers in the group.