



Gender Pay Gap Report 2024



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BEKPH gender pay gap for 2024 is 0.8%. This demonstrates our commitment to ensuring that both men and women are represented highly at all levels and have equal inclusion in senior level roles.

Definitions

“allowance” means a sum of money payable to a relevant employee in relation to additional duties of the employee; the location of the employee’s place of employment; the purchase, lease or maintenance of a vehicle or item used by the employee for the purposes of his or her employment; or, the recruitment and retention of the employee. It does not include reimbursement of expenditure wholly and necessarily incurred by him or her in the course of his or her employment, for example, reimbursement for travel expenses related to their work.

“benefits in kind” includes any non-cash benefit of monetary value provided to an employee. This would include the provision of a company car, voluntary health insurance, stock options, or share purchase schemes.

“part-time employee” has the meaning given in s.7 of the Protection of Employees (Part-Time Work) Act, 2001 3

“piecework” means work in respect of which a relevant employee is entitled to be paid by reference to the number of pieces made or processed, or the number of tasks performed, by the employee, rather than by reference to a period of time worked.

“relevant date” means the date, in the month of June each year, that is selected by a relevant employer for the purposes of the Regulations.

“relevant employee” means a person who is an employee for the purposes of the Employment Equality Act 1998 and is employed by the relevant employer on the snapshot date.

“relevant employer” means an employer with over 250 employees on the snapshot date.

“relevant pay period” means the period of 12 months ending on the relevant date.

“shift premium pay” means the difference between basic pay and any higher rate paid by the employer for work during different times of the day or night.

“working hours” means the hours when a relevant employee is available, or required to be available, at or near his or her place of employment for the purposes of working, but does not include the hours when the relevant employee is asleep, notwithstanding that the relevant employee, by arrangement, sleeps at or near his or her place of employment and the relevant employer provides suitable sleeping facilities for that relevant employee.

Foreword

Eoin Kenny
Chief Executive Officer

I am pleased to present the 2024 Gender Pay Gap Report . This is our second report, reflecting our ongoing commitment to fostering an inclusive workplace for all staff.

The gender pay gap measures the difference in average hourly wages between men and women across our workforce. A positive gender pay gap indicates that, on average, women are in a less favourable position than men, while a negative gap indicates the opposite.

In line with the patterns observed in 2023, our baseline year, I am happy to report a generally balanced position with a gender pay gap of 0.8% for 2024. Although the gap has shifted from negative to positive, meaning the average hourly rate for males is now slightly higher than for females, this fluctuation is within a range we consider balanced, and is achieved against a backdrop of our overall staffing headcount increasing by over 10% this year. As we continue to grow our teams, we aim to maintain this balanced position at all levels within the organisation.

This balanced gender pay gap underscores our commitment to ensuring equal representation and inclusion at all levels, including senior roles. Our data shows that most employees utilising flexible working options are female, with 98% of male employees working full-time compared to 83% of female employees. This trend aligns with broader public service patterns. We remain dedicated to offering flexible working options and supporting a healthy work-life balance for all staff.

As we continue to implement our first People Strategy, we have introduced several initiatives to strengthen our culture of respect for equality, diversity, and inclusion. Our people are our most valuable resource, and this report highlights our commitment to providing equal opportunities for all. As a data-driven organisation, we use statistical analysis to inform our programmes, interventions, and supports, helping us achieve our vision of healthy, safe, and productive lives and enterprises. The data in this report will guide our future workforce planning and enhance our equality, diversity, and inclusion efforts.

1

Introduction

As part of a broader strategy to address gender parity within Irish workplaces, the Government announced the Gender Pay Gap Information Act 2021 and associated regulations on International Women's Day in 2022.

The Act requires organisations to report on their hourly gender pay gap across a range of metrics. Regulations under the Act came into operation on 31 May 2022 and are published in the Irish Statute Book.

These regulations require organisations with employees to report on their Gender Pay Gap by reference to their employees on a particular snapshot date in June. Organisations are also required to publish a written statement setting out the reasons for the differences in gender pay gap metrics and the measures (if any) being taken, or proposed to be taken, to eliminate or reduce such differences.

This is our first Gender Pay Gap Report.

There is an important distinction between unequal pay and the gender pay gap, each of which has different underlying causes. Paying women less than men for the same job, purely on account of their gender, is illegal and is clearly addressed in Irish equality legislation.

All staff have a salary based on agreed salary scales. These pay scales are applied to both women and men in accordance with the relevant grade and incremental point relating to service. The gender pay gap refers to the gap between what is earned on average by women and men based on average gross hourly earnings of all paid employees – not just men and women doing the same job, or with the same experience or working pattern. It does not indicate or identify discrimination or bias or even an absence of equal pay for equal value work.



The gender pay gap refers to the gap between what is earned on average by women and men based on average gross hourly earnings of all paid employees

1.2 What do we report on?

The Gender Pay Gap Information Act 2021 requires the following measures to be reported.

Mean gender pay gap – the difference between the mean (average) hourly rate of pay of male full-pay and part-time relevant employees and that of female full-pay and part-time relevant employees, and temporary workers. This is expressed as a percentage of the male hourly figure. If this figure is positive, the average hourly rate of males is higher than the average hourly rate of females in the reporting period, conversely if this figure is negative, it means that the average hourly rate of females is higher than that of males.

Median gender pay gap – the difference between the median (middle of the range) hourly rate of pay of male full-pay and part-time relevant employees and that of female full-pay and part-time relevant employees, and temporary workers.

Median bonus gap – the difference between the median bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees.

Mean bonus gap – the difference between the mean bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees.

Mean benefit-in-kind gap – the difference between the mean benefit-in-kind received by male relevant employees and that received by female relevant employees.

Median benefit-in-kind gap – the difference between the median benefit-in-kind received by male relevant employees and that received by female relevant employees.

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.

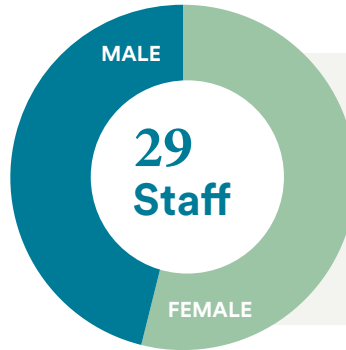
The legislation also requires organisations to outline what steps are being taken or planned to be taken to address any gaps that are identified. If an organisation reports a positive gender pay gap, it does not mean that females are paid less than males for doing the same job, but it does show that, on average, males occupy higher paid roles than females, with the converse meaning the same. Gender pay gaps can fluctuate from month to month and across quartile pay bands, depending on changes to headcount. However, headline figures will give a good indication of the differences between average earnings of males and females.

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Gender Pay Gap Statement

The snapshot date for this report is 06 June 2024 and the reporting period is 06 June 2023 to 05 June 2024.

Gender Pay Gap for 2024 is
0.8%



At the snapshot date there were 29 staff employed by BEKPH,
● 46% male and
● 54% female.

* Part-Time includes those availing of Shorter Working Year and Reduced Hours Contracts at the snapshot date.

** Unpaid Leave includes staff who were availing of Carer's Leave and Unpaid Maternity Leave at the snapshot date.

Table 2 - Gender Pay Gap Reporting

Gender Pay Gap Reporting Metric	Gap (as a percentage)
Mean hourly gender pay gap (All staff)	0.8%
Mean hourly gender pay gap (Part-Time)	1.5%
Mean hourly gender pay gap (Temporary)	n/a
Median hourly gender pay gap (All staff)	7.1%
Median hourly gender pay gap (Part-Time)	13%
Median hourly gender pay gap (Temporary)	n/a
Mean Bonus gender pay gap	n/a
Median Bonus gender pay gap	n/a
Percentage of employees in receipt of a bonus	n/a
Percentage of employees in receipt of benefit in kind	n/a
Percentage of employees in lower remuneration quartile	● Male 10.75% ● Female 15.05%
Percentage of employees in lower middle remuneration quartile	● Male 11.11% ● Female 13.62%
Percentage of employees in upper middle remuneration quartile	● Male 10.39% ● Female 14.34%
Percentage of employees in upper remuneration quartile	● Male 13.62% ● Female 11.11%

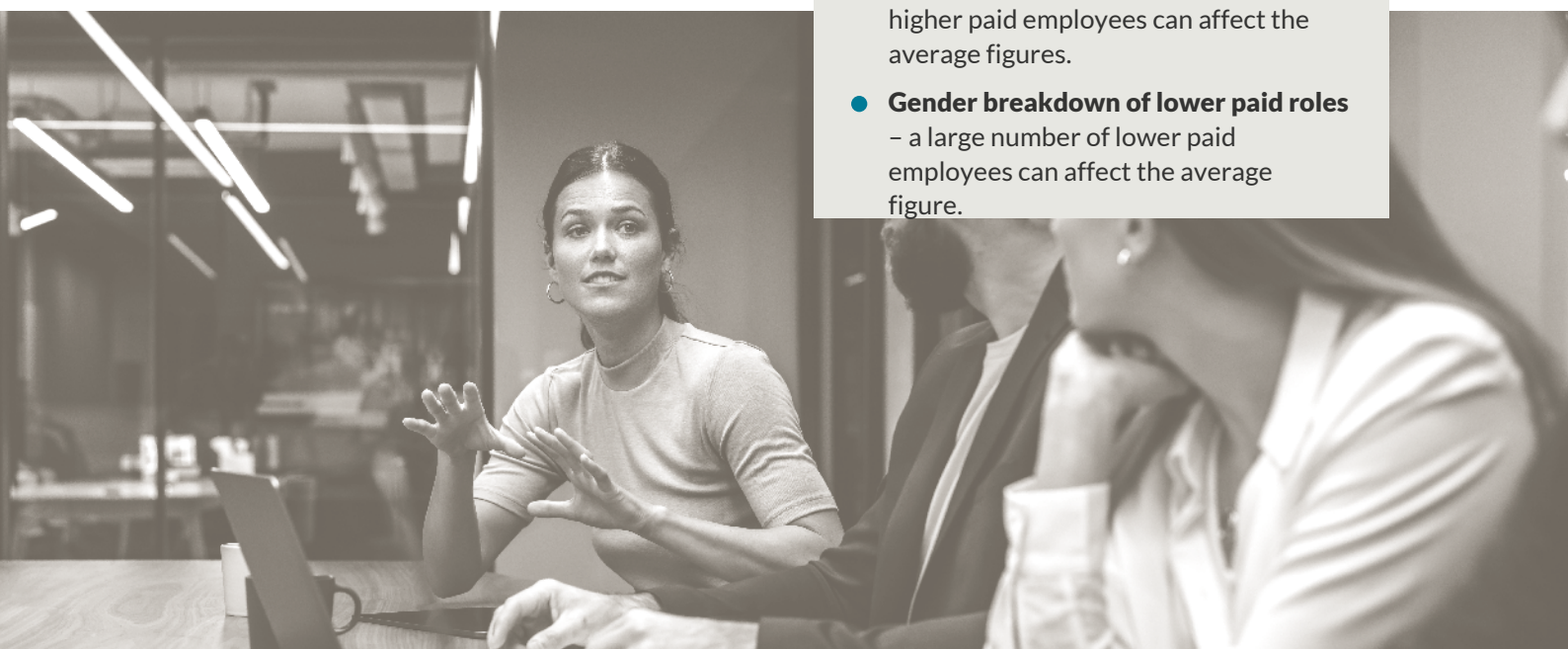
2.1 Key Findings

The mean gender pay gap for BEKPH indicates that, on average, men are paid 0.8% higher than women.

The median gender pay gap is 7.1%. The median gender pay gap is the difference between women's median hourly wage (the middle-paid woman) and men's median hourly wage (the middle-paid man). The median hourly wage is calculated by ranking all employees from the highest paid to the lowest paid and taking the hourly wage of the person in the middle. Pay rates for each grade are set out in published pay scales which apply to all staff. As such, the gender pay gap arises as a result of the differences in the proportion of male and female employees at particular grades. In relation to part-time employees, the majority of staff who avail of flexible working options, including reduced working hours, are female. It is also relevant that whilst staff availing of maternity leave have their salary payments 'topped up' to their contracted salary level, in calculating these figures, any payments in respect of Social Protection are discounted.

Differences between what employees are paid can be impacted by a number of complex factors including:

- **Occupational segregation** – some job categories or occupations may have traditionally attracted more females than males or vice versa.
- **Working patterns** – full-time and part-time work. It may be that more females than males seek part-time work or career breaks and although this does not impact on their hourly rate of pay, it may impact on their choices around career progression. Within BEKPH, this pattern is also evident with more female staff availing of reduced hours and career break options.
- **Length of service** – incremental pay increases may mean that new joiners are paid less than more experienced employees. BEKPH has a significant number of staff who have substantial service within the organisation, therefore having achieved increases on incremental pay scales.
- **Gender breakdown of senior roles at higher salaries** – a small number of higher paid employees can affect the average figures.
- **Gender breakdown of lower paid roles** – a large number of lower paid employees can affect the average figure.



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Supporting Gender Equality

BEKPH is fully supportive of all staff at all grades who wish to avail of flexible working initiatives. While it is the case that all flexible working options are available to all staff, it is identified that the proportion of female staff at higher grades availing of flexible working options is higher than their male counterparts.

In 2024, BEKPH further advanced initiatives under our People Strategy 'Empowering our Future'. This strategy outlines a number of initiatives to further embed flexible working options, including blended working and also developing Equality, Diversity and Inclusion initiatives to support staff and the work of the Authority.

The Authority continues to promote equality of opportunity in many ways including: Fair and transparent recruitment practices, and strong career progression opportunities which are open to all employees. A wide range of flexible working and leave options including carer's leave, career breaks, paid maternity and adoptive leave, paid paternity leave, parent's leave, parental leave, shorter working year schemes and worksharing. In addition, blended working is now a part of our flexible working policies with flexible options to combine on-site and remote working.

BEKPH is also fully committed to providing ongoing learning and development opportunities so that all employees can develop to their full potential, with study and examination leave also available.

There is a comprehensive health and wellbeing provision, including employee assistance service, occupational health service and an active wellbeing committee who have delivered monthly webinars over the course of 2024 on topics such as unconscious bias, disability awareness, coping with grief, financial management and many more. On International Women's Day 2024, BEKPH, in partnership with other public sector bodies held an event on the theme of 'Inspiring Inclusion'.



BEKPH is fully committed to providing ongoing learning and development opportunities so that all employees can develop to their full potential

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Conclusion

This is our first full Gender Pay Gap report.

The mean gender pay gap is 0.8% and the median gender pay gap is 7.1%. This report indicates a generally healthy balance of male and female earnings in the reporting period. Further analysis of the data indicates that more females than males make up the majority of those availing of flexible working options, including reduction in working hours.

The trend from last years reported figures is marginally reduced from - 1.5% BEKPH will continue to monitor the trends in this area and will further develop our diversity and inclusion initiatives to support a culture of openness, inclusion and equality.

