StepChange Debt Charity
Gender Pay Gap Report 2018
Foreword from Sian Evans, Director of Human Resources

Problem debt is a growing issue for many families throughout the UK. As a charity we continue to rise to the challenge by providing direct support to clients, working closely with our partners and influencing policymakers at the highest level.

Diversity and inclusion of the best talent, irrespective of gender and other characteristics, underpins our Stepping Forward four-year strategy. We believe that every colleague contributes directly to our growth, achievements and ultimately the free support we provide to clients.

We are proud to bring people together from different backgrounds and experiences and by doing so, we benefit our colleagues, our organisation and our clients. We are committed to a culture of Working Together and value each other’s contribution using our knowledge and expertise to help, challenge and support each other.

Benchmarking is a way to drive positive change and that’s why we support the government’s leadership in gender equality and the requirement for companies to publish their data.

**We are confident that we have equal pay.** However, we do have a gender pay gap. The main reason for this is that we employ fewer women in technical roles that attract higher levels of pay.

Gender Pay Gap is different to Equal Pay for Work of Equivalent Value. Gender Pay Gap highlights the average pay and bonus for women and compares this to the average pay and bonus for men in the organisation. Gender Pay Gap does not compare the pay and bonus for equivalent roles.

Our gender pay gap is significantly less than most organisations in the UK and we are proud of this. We will continually review our practices to ensure that they are equitable and strive to meet our target of a zero-pay gap.

I confirm that our gender pay gap calculations are accurate and meet the requirements of the Regulations. The data has been produced in accordance with the ACAS Guidance Managing Gender Pay reporting, December 2017.

Sian Evans
Director of Human Resource

Our gender pay gap information can be found alongside other organisations on the government's website.
StepChange Gender Pay Gap Report for the year ending 5 April 2018

From April 2018, all employers with 250 colleagues or more are required by law to publish the pay and bonus gap between men and women.

The gender pay gap is the difference between the average earnings of men and women, irrespective of their role or seniority. It only, therefore, captures pay differences on a broad level.

The gender pay gap shows the differences between the means (average), the medians (mid-point) of pay and bonus earnings of male and female colleagues, expressed as a percentage of male colleague’s earnings.

**Pay gap**

Below is our gender pay gap information based on the April 2018 payroll for the 1,324 relevant colleagues within the charity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In comparison to men</th>
<th>April 2018</th>
<th>April 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>women’s <strong>mean</strong> hourly rate is</td>
<td>8.3% lower</td>
<td>7.8% lower (UK average 17.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women’s <strong>median</strong> hourly rate is</td>
<td>0.6% lower</td>
<td>0.7% lower (UK average 18.4%)</td>
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</table>

Our pay gap continues to be smaller than in most other organisations in the UK and is broadly unchanged from last year.

The slight increase in the mean pay gap is due to our recruitment during the year resulting in more women in front line roles, and an increase in men in technical IT roles that attract a higher salary.

Our median pay is almost equal.
Pay quartiles

Overall, 54.8% of colleagues are female and 45.2% are male; a reasonably balanced population. However, the concentration of women is higher than men in all quartiles except for the highest pay quartile where men occupy 52.6% of roles.

We recognise that science, technology, engineering and mathematics qualifications (STEM) are more likely to be required for technical and senior roles within the charity that attract higher salaries.

Fewer women graduate in STEM subjects than men and this creates a less diverse candidate pool for us to recruit from.

The charts below show the proportion of men and women in each of the pay quartiles and how the pay quartiles compare against the previous year.

2018

2017
Bonus gap

All colleagues, except directors, are eligible for bonus if they meet pre-defined eligibility criteria. Bonus for the year to April 2018, required an employment start date prior to March 2017, achievement of attendance levels and achievement of performance standards.

Bonus criteria were deemed fair and appropriate and were consistently applied across the charity.

Our bonus gap for the 12 months ending April 2018 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In comparison to men</th>
<th>April 2018</th>
<th>April 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>women’s mean bonus pay is</td>
<td>9.5% lower</td>
<td>7.1% lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women’s median bonus pay is</td>
<td>17.3% lower</td>
<td>14.1% lower</td>
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Our results show that the gap in bonus payments between men and women has grown from last year.

There are two main reasons for this:

1. Firstly, bonus payment during the year was prorated according to working hours and the proportion of women working part time is higher than men. This resulted in men receiving a higher average bonus payment.

2. Secondly, a bonus was paid for attendance achieved during part of the year. During the period covered, the attendance achieved by men was higher than women, which led to higher bonus pay. The attendance bonus has since been replaced by an alternative bonus arrangement.
Proportion of colleagues receiving a bonus

More of our colleagues received a bonus during the year to April 2018 than in the previous year, with increases in the proportion of both men and women receiving a bonus. However, there is still a gap in the proportion of men and women who received a bonus in the 2018 reporting year.

The reason for this is:

1. The eligibility criteria for the bonus, stated that colleagues had to be in post before 1st March in order to qualify. There was a higher proportion of women starting employment after the 1st March.
2. The bonus was linked to attendance and colleagues had to have an attendance level above a certain percentage to qualify. There were more women than men who did not qualify for the bonus on this basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>57.50%</td>
<td>52.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>62.70%</td>
<td>54.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our approach

✓ We are committed to creating a diverse workforce where gender balance is evident at all levels across the charity.

✓ We continually monitor and review our practices to ensure that we attract, recruit, retain, reward, develop and promote the best talent.

✓ We recognise that increasing the diversity of the talent pool for technical and senior roles will take time.

✓ We will always aim to recruit, reward, develop and promote based on merit.