

# HS2

# **Diversity Data Benchmarking** Supply Chain Workforce Profile Data 2022







# **Our industry**



HS2



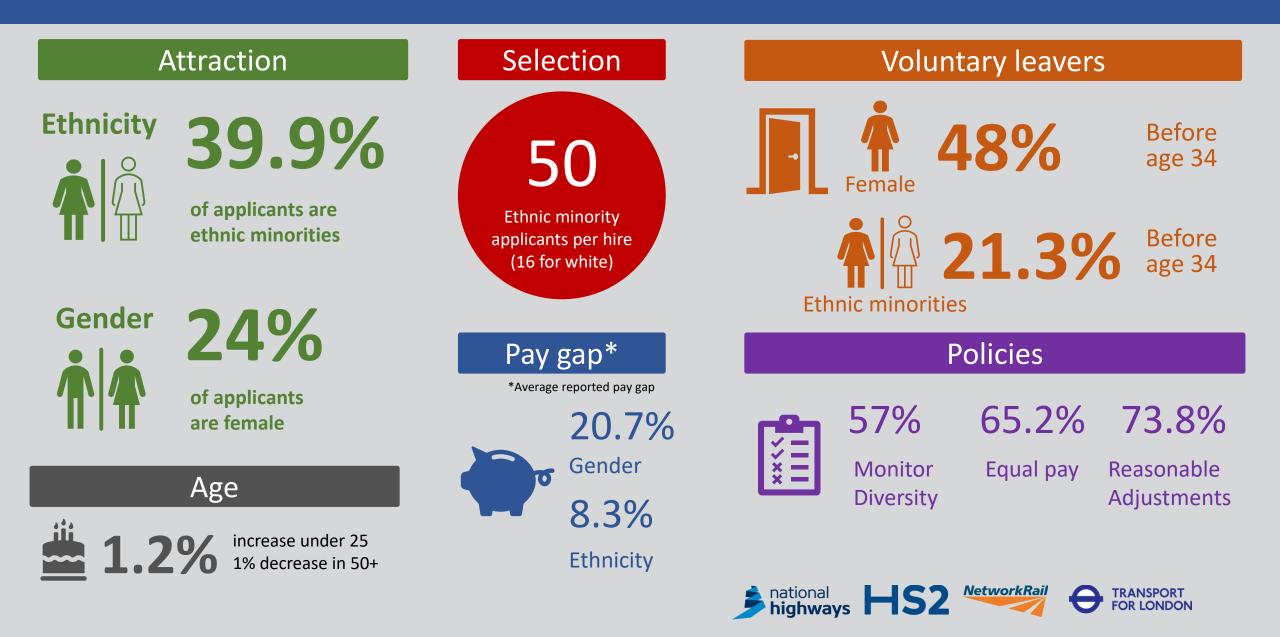
## Our industry in 2022

#### Sample size:

Image: Sign of the system339,912 employees270 companiesImage: Data as onversus 251,182 in 2021versus 88 in 2021Image: Sign of the systemImage: Sign of the systemImage: Sign of the system							
2022	23%	17.5%	4.5%	4.2% §	<b>13.6%</b>	6.8%	<b>34%</b>
2021 survey ONS general ONS construction	Female 23% 50% 14%	Ethnic minorities 17.5% 18.5% 5.9%	Disability 3.5% 11.5% -	Sexual Orientation 4.2% 3.4% 1.9%	All Religions other than Christianity 12.8% 10.7% 4.3%	Age 18 to 25 5.6% 12.8% 9.6%	Age 50 to 65 35.2% 29.9% 31.2%

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### Our industry in 2022





# **Respondent Trends**



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We are getting a much fuller picture of our industry, reaching beyond the 1<sup>st</sup> tier into our 2<sup>nd</sup> tier and SMEs



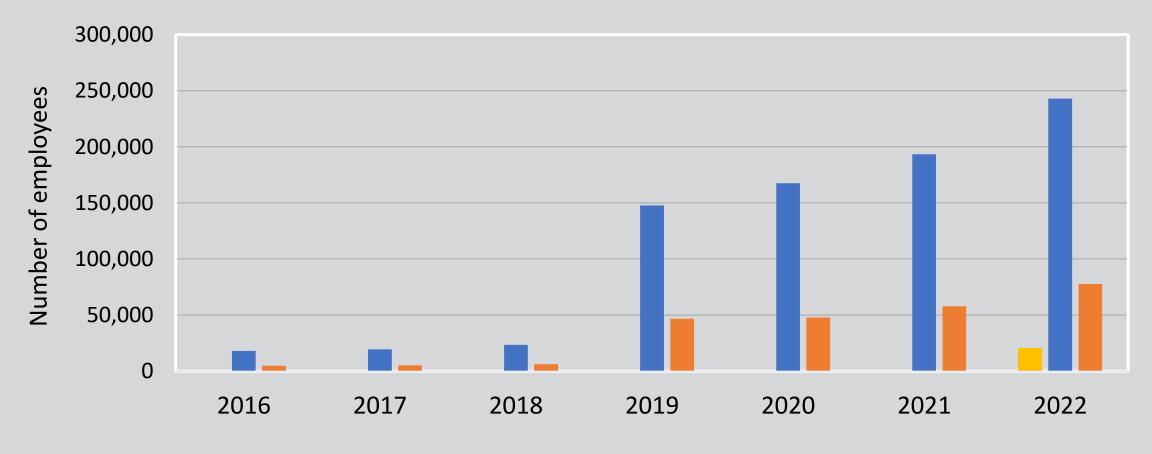
Year	% Male	% Female	% Unknown	Data coverage of employees
2016	79	21	0	22,696
2017	79	21	0	24,596
2018	79	21	0	29,606
2019	76	24	0	194,252
2020	77	22	0	217,647
2021	77	23	0	251,182
2022	72	23	5	339,912



### Size of Sample: Gender

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#### 2016 - 2022 Response



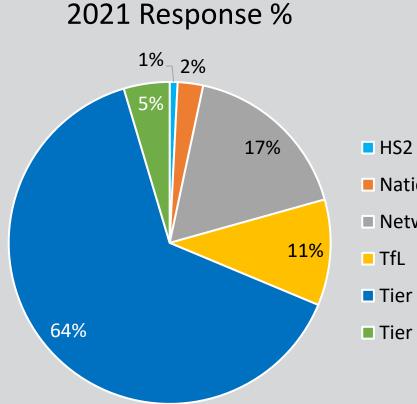
Unknown Men Women

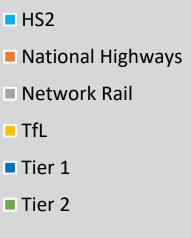
national **highways** 

**NetworkRail** 

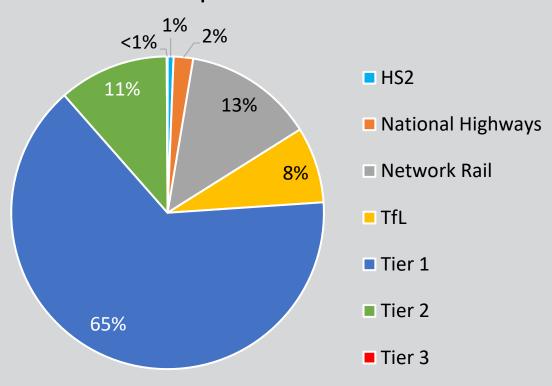
### Type of organisation

Sample Size: 339,912 Submissions: 270





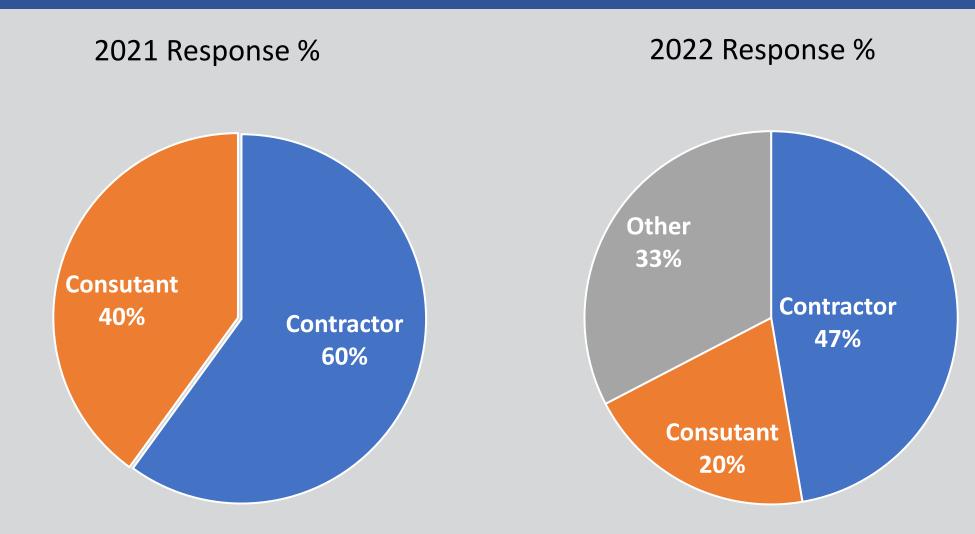
2022 Response %





### Contractor or Consultant

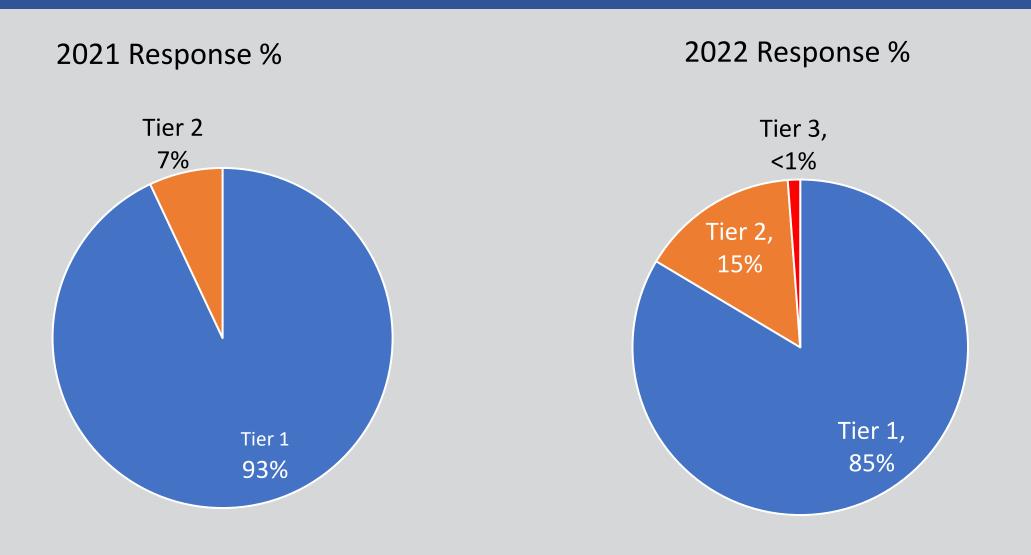
Sample Size: 339,912 Submissions: 270





## Tier of supply chain

Sample Size: 339,912 Submissions: 270



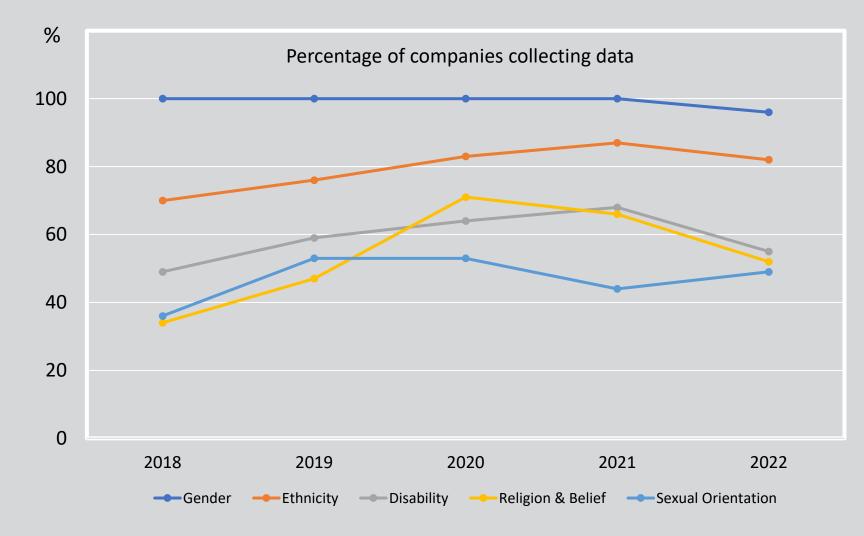


Size of organisations reporting (number of employees) 2022							
Year	<10	<50	<250	<500	<1,000	>1,000	Total
2021	2	6	15	8	10	47	88
2022	18	84	80	15	13	60	270

Client	Number of suppliers per client			
	2021	2022		
HS2	27	67		
National Highways	67	87		
Network Rail	26	58		
TfL	45	59		



## Data through the supply chain



- Since 2018 trend is for an increasing breadth of data collected
- Year on Year small decline in 2022 in breadth of data collection
- This is due to reaching more SMEs in lower tier's of supply chain, where data collection is no as broad



## Respondent Trends: Insights

- Need to reach site level
  - Previous data has focused on clients, consultants and tier 1 contractors
  - <u>But</u> the further we go down the supply chain <u>less data is collected</u> on the full range of protected characteristics
- Tier 1 contractors support drives participation @ Tier 2
  - Morgan Sindall, VolkerWessels are now engaging their suppliers

### Support across the sector

• Major Projects Association and Infrastructure Client Group

### • Shared Supply Chain

• Significant numbers of supplier work in the supply chains of the 4 clients

### • Meeting Construction Leadership Council objective

• By December 2022 "Commit to a common diversity measuring and monitoring system"





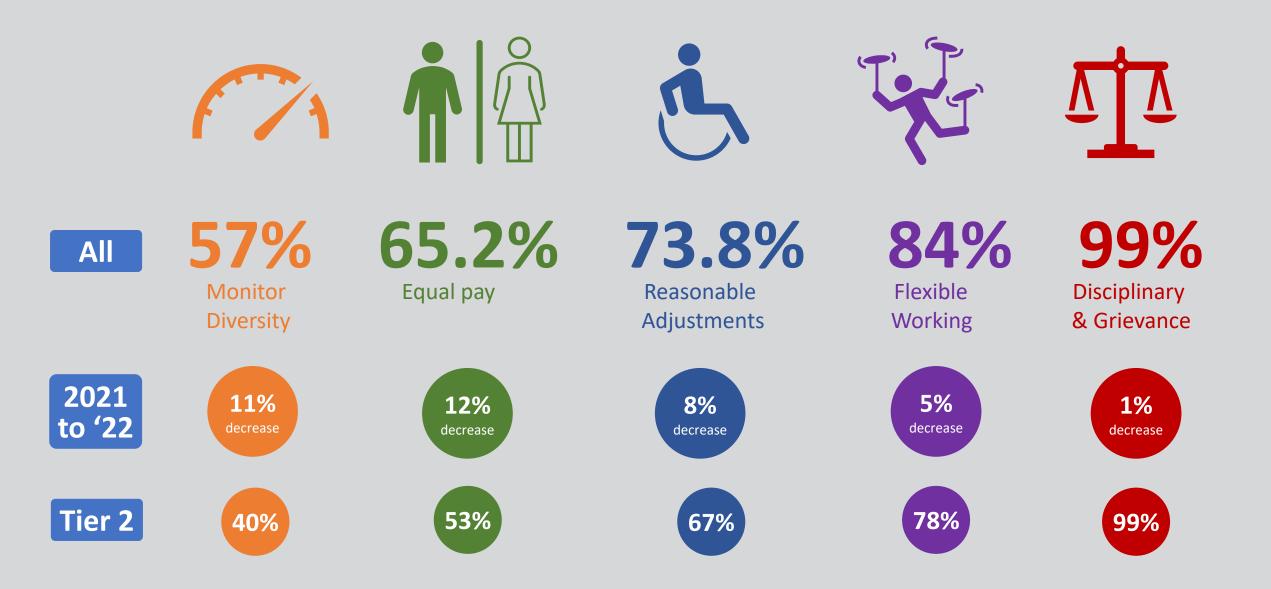
# **Company Policies**



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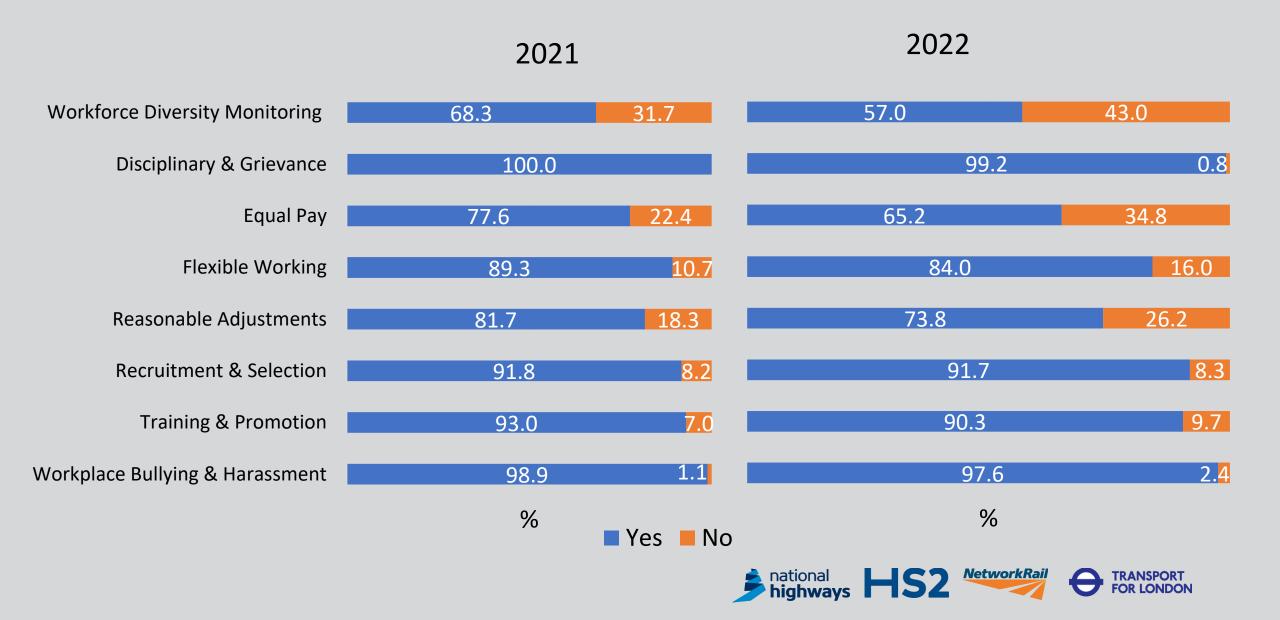


### Policies and processes: Summary & insights



### Company Policies and Processes

Submissions: 2021 = 85 2022 = 250



### Policies and Processes: Tier 1

Submissions: 2021 = 61 2022 = 166



📕 Yes 📕 No

national **highways**  NetworkRail

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### Policies and Processes: Tier 2

Submissions: 2021 = 24 2022 = 84







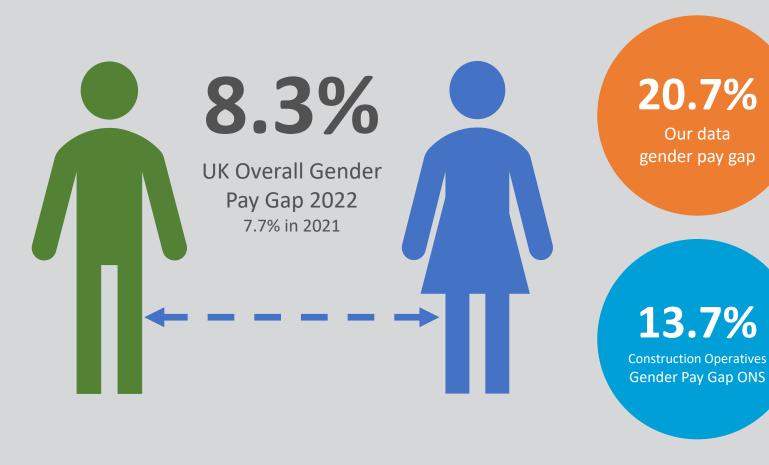
# HS2







### What is the Pay Gap?

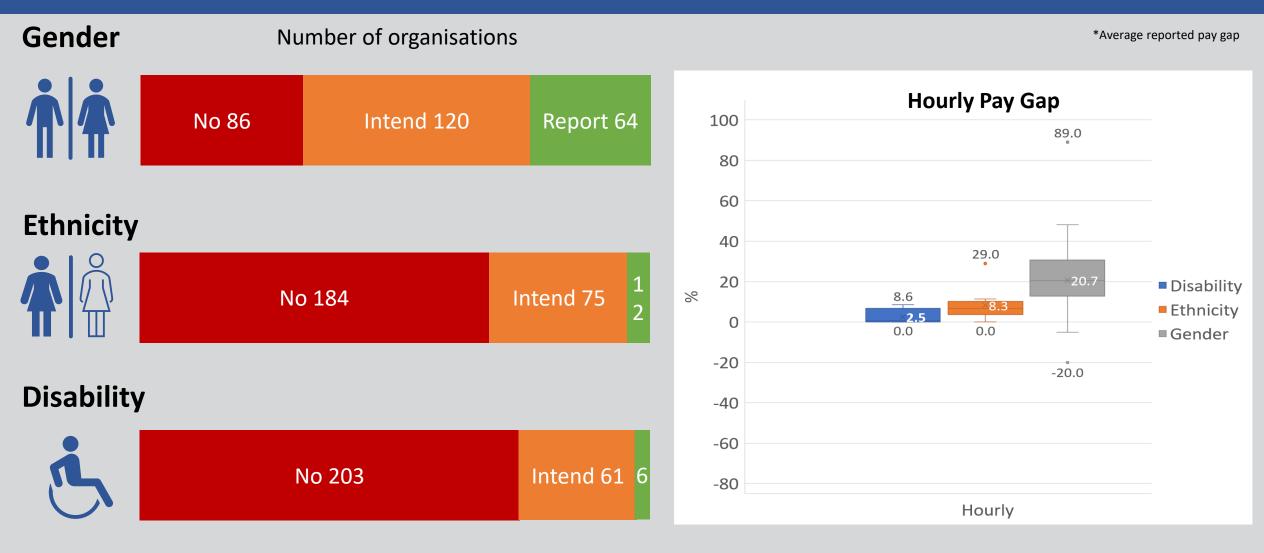


The gender pay gap is calculated as the difference between average hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of men and women as a proportion of men's average hourly earnings (excluding overtime)

ONS Job type	Women earn x% less
Assemblers & operatives n.e.c.	14.5%
Building finishing trades	17.6%
Building & civil engineering technicians	1.9%
Carpenters & joiners	1.3%
Civil engineers	0.6%
Construction operatives	13.7%
Construction & building trades	6.7%
Construction & building supervisors	17.9%
Construction & building n.e.c.	19.5%
Construction professionals	4.5%
Electricians & electrical fitters	18.4%
Engineering project managers	2.1%
Engineering technicians	14%
Plant & machines operatives n.e.c.	8%



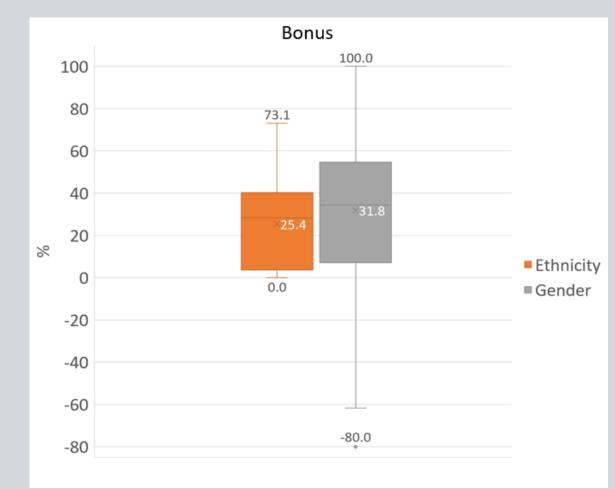
## Pay Gap\*: 2022 - Hourly





### Pay Gap\*: 2022 – Bonus Pay

\*Average reported pay gap



Larger gaps in bonus payments by gender and ethnic background

#### Gender



Men get larger bonuses

Ethnicity



White people get larger bonuses



## Pay Gap: Insights

- Our data shows a worse picture than ONS
- There is considerable variation by job function
  - ONS data shows considerable variation across the trades
  - Managerial and professional roles have a lower pay gap
- Trend to collect and report more gender pay gap data
  - Significant numbers of companies saying they will collect gender data
- Disability and ethnicity pay gap data reporting is rare
  - Not only rare, but also not many companies are indicating they will report
- The bonus pay gap is much higher
  - Men get larger bonuses (31.8% more)
  - People from a white background get larger bonuses (25.4%)





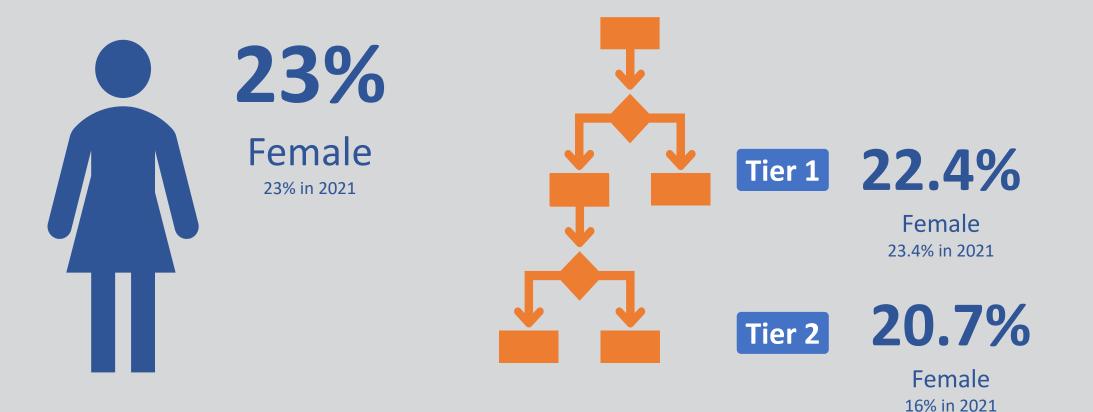
# Gender



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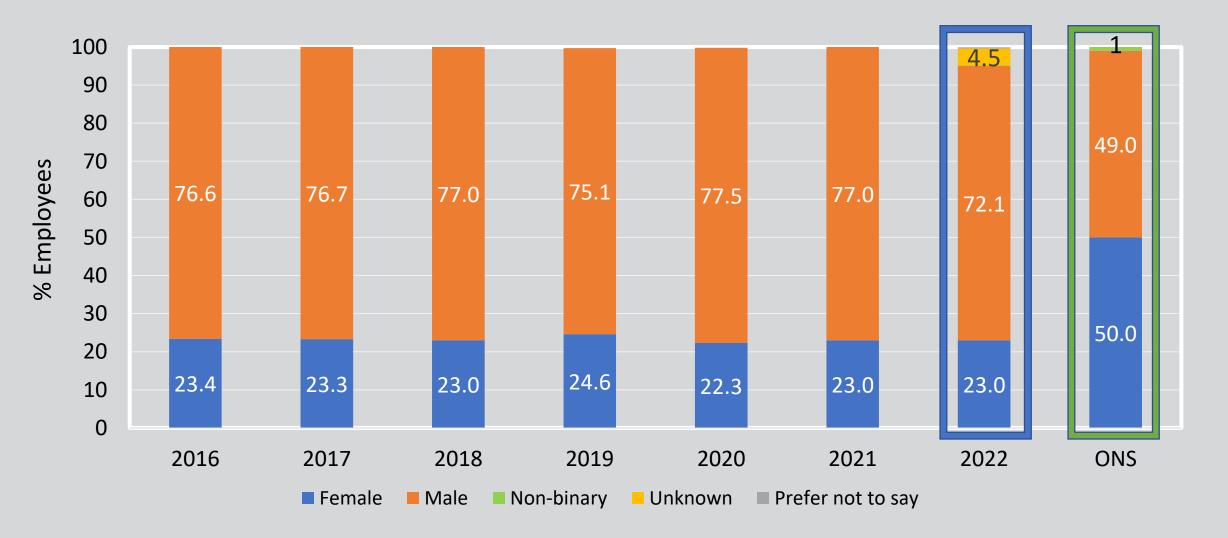


### Gender - Summary





### Gender: 2016-2022



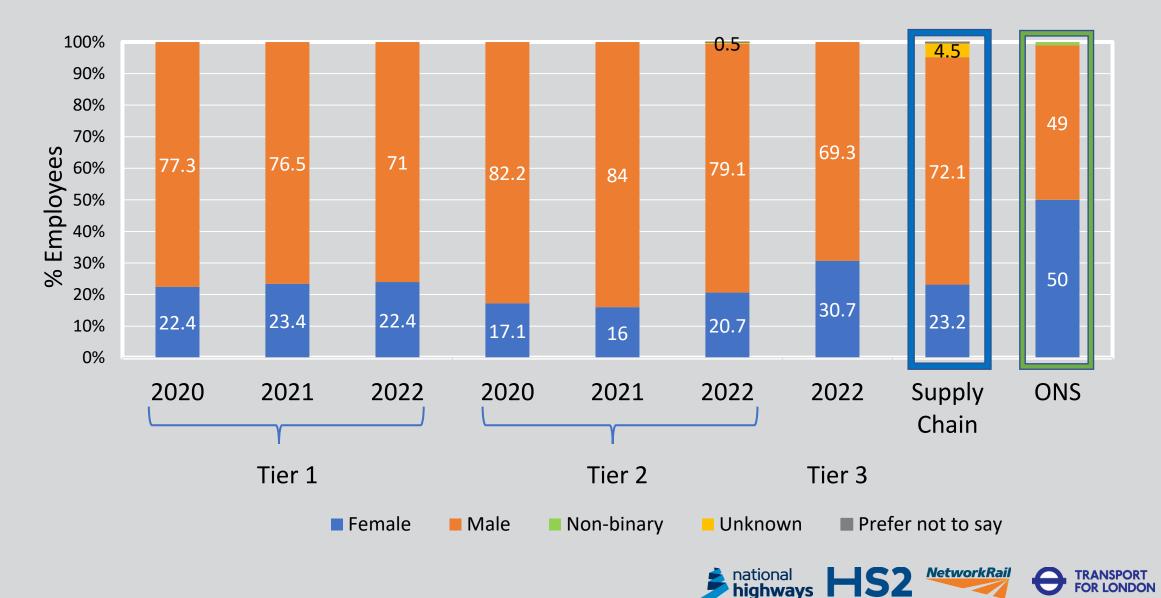


**Sample size:** 339,912

### Gender: By Tier - Year on Year

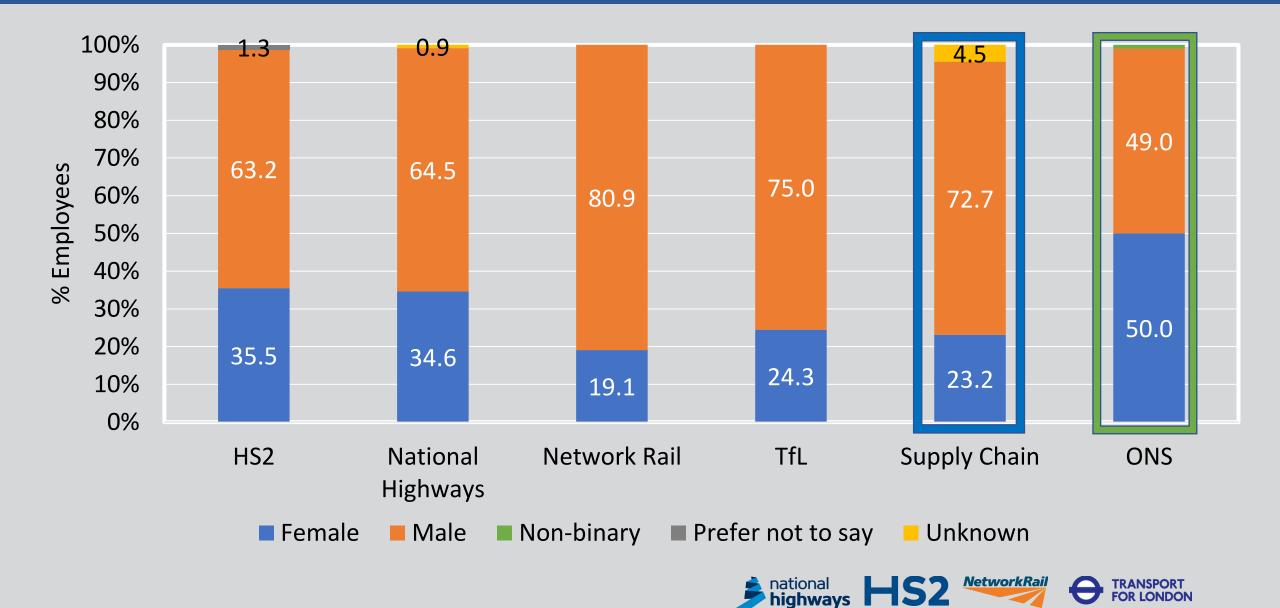
Sample size: Tier 1: 158,566 Tier 2: 27,145

Tier 3: 153



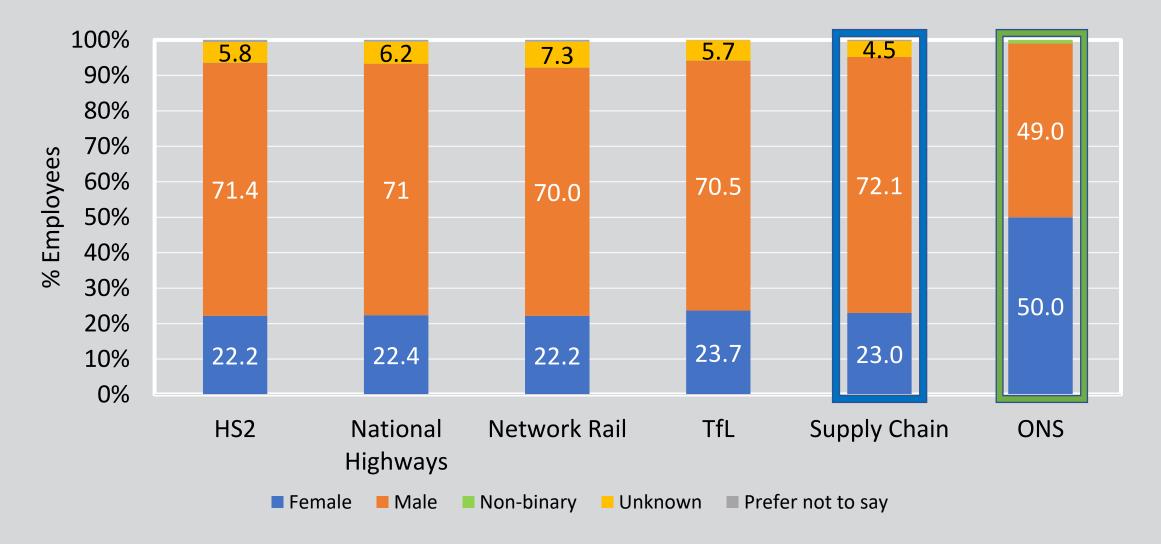
### Gender: 2022 - Client's own employees

Sample Size: 80,788



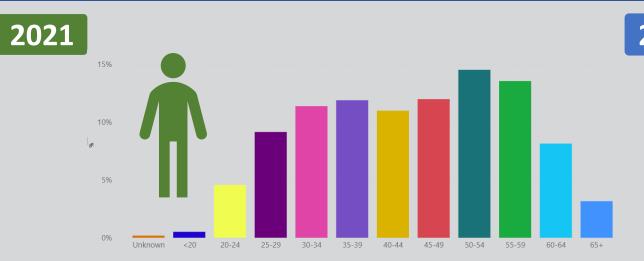
### Gender: 2022 - Client's supply chain

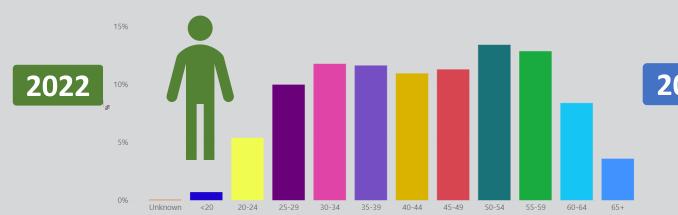
Sample size: 238,870



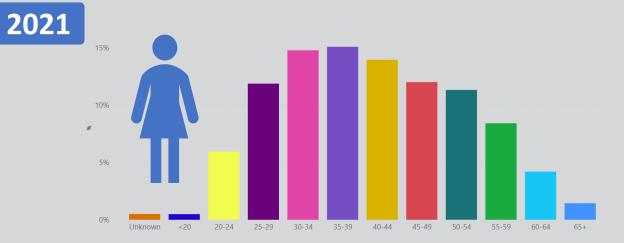


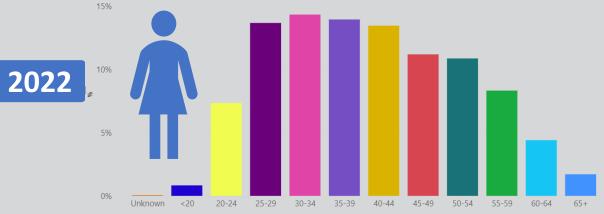
### Gender & Age: 2021-2022





No significant year on year change Number of men peak in 50-59 bracket

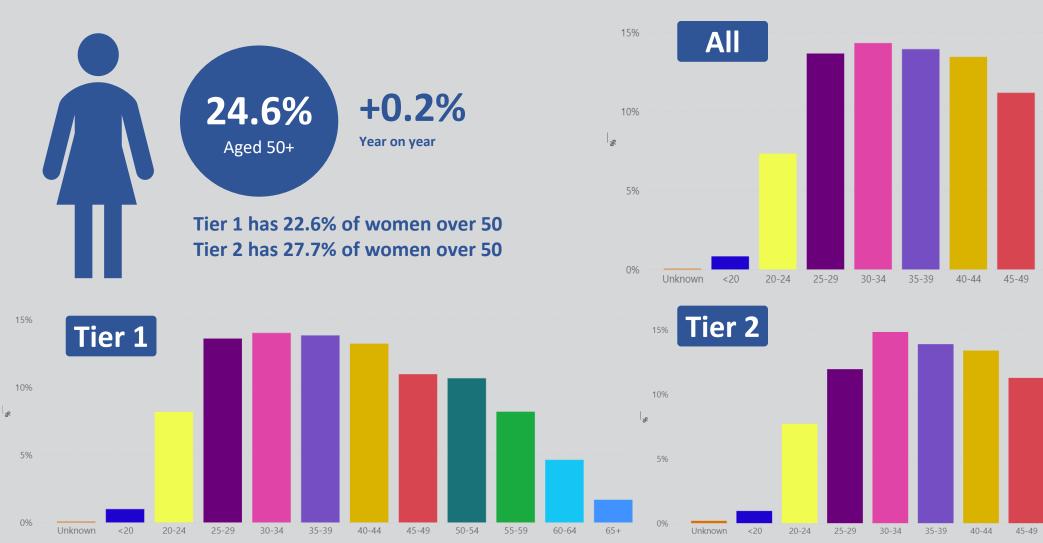




No significant year on year change Number of women falls after the age of 35



### Age: Female by Tier



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55-59

60-64

65+

50-54

50-54

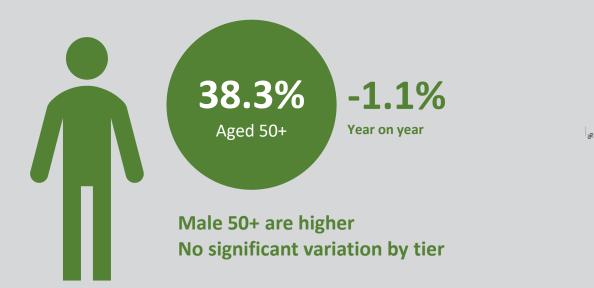
55-59

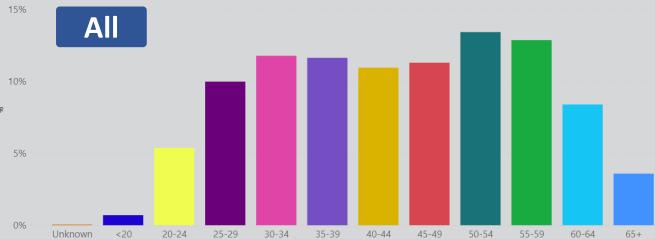
60-64

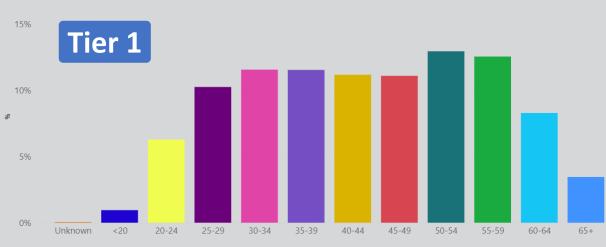
65+

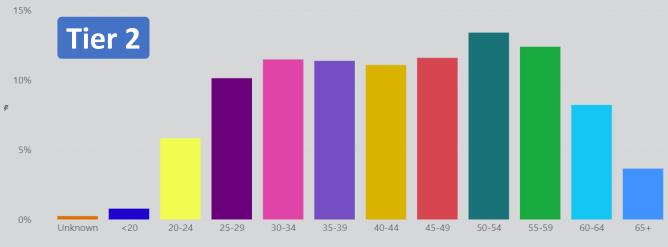
### Age: Male by Tier

Sample size: 241,021



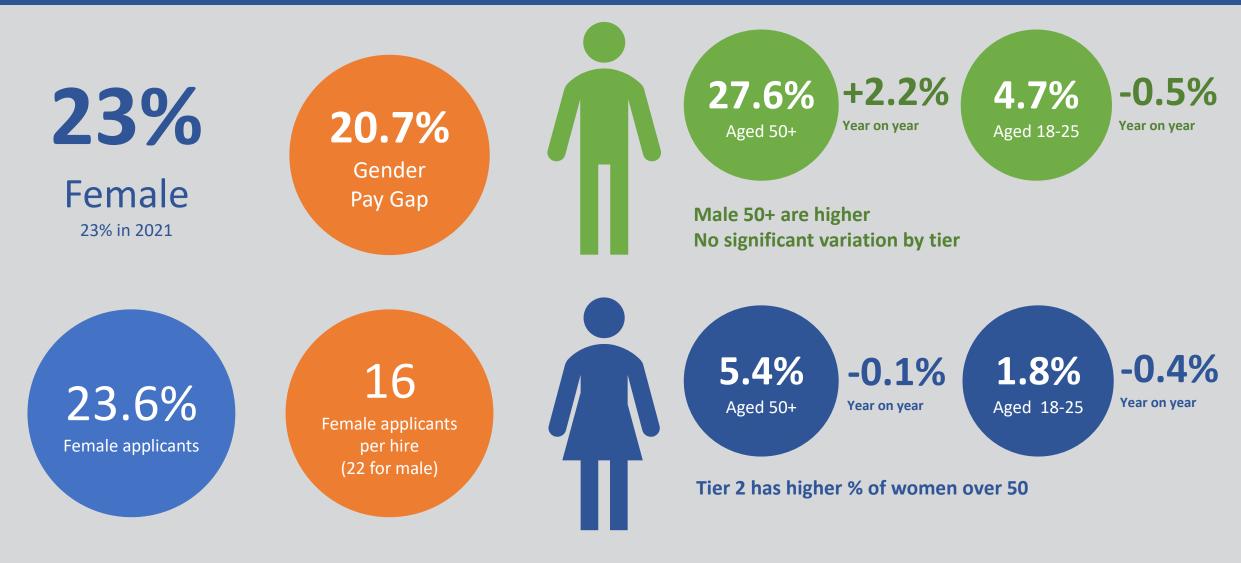






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### Gender - Insights



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## Age: Summary



# 6.8% <u>under 25</u> up 1.2%





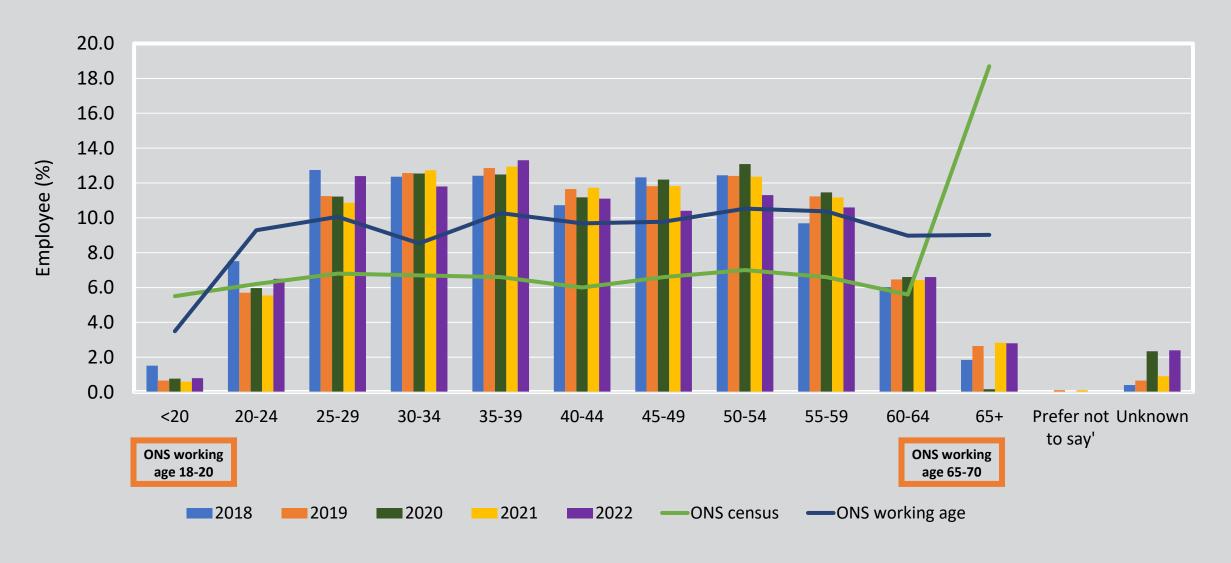
**25 to 59** Our industry has more than the ONS working age population



Our industry has much less than the ONS working age population



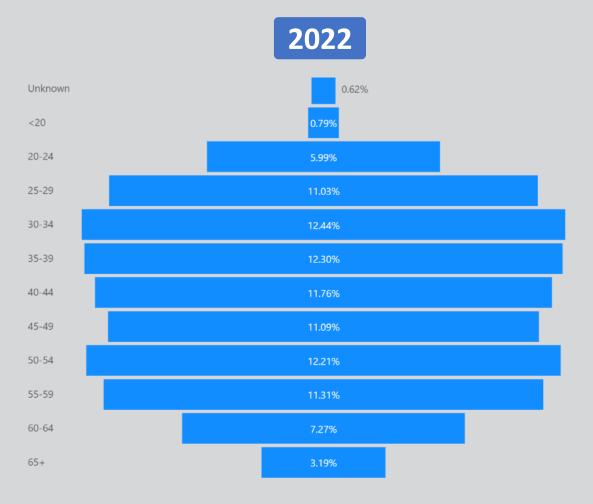
#### Age of Supply Chain: 2018-2022





#### Age: 2021-2022

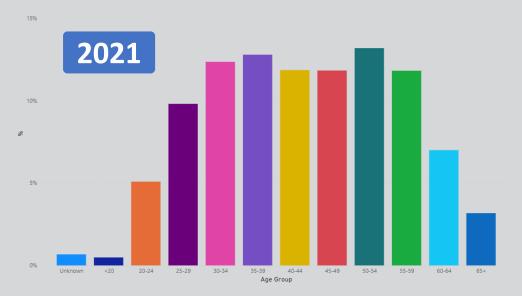
2021 Unknown 0.67% <20 0.48% 20-24 25-29 9.80% 30-34 35-39 40-44 11.85% 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65+ 3.17%

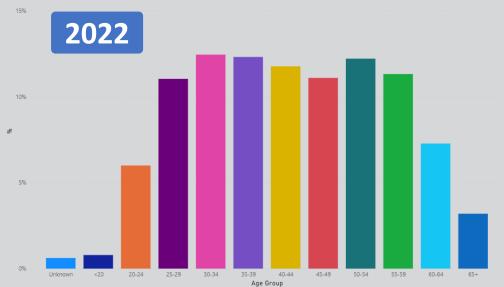




#### Age: 2021-2022

#### Age Group ●Unknown ● <20 ● 20-24 ● 25-29 ● 30-34 ● 35-39 ● 40-44 ● 45-49 ● 50-54 ● 55-59 ● 60-64 ● 65+





**No** significant year on year change



### Age: 2018-2022

Age	% of employees					ONIC
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	ONS
Under 20	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	5.5
Between 20-24	7.5	5.7	6.0	5.5	6.5	6.2
Between 25-29	12.7	11.2	11.2	10.9	12.4	6.8
Between 30-34	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	11.7	6.7
Between 35-39	12.4	12.9	12.5	12.9	13.2	6.6
Between 40-44	10.7	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.0	6.0
Between 45-49	12.3	11.8	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.6
Between 50-54	12.4	12.4	13.1	12.4	11.2	7.0
Between 55-59	9.7	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.5	6.6
Between 60-64	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	5.6
Over 65	1.8	2.6	0.2	2.8	2.8	18.7
Prefer not to say'	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Unknown	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.9	3.1	



### Age: Insight

- We are failing to attract and retain young people
  - In six years we not seen a significant shift to young people, rather a reduction in under 25 and slight increase in over 50s
- We have less young people (29 and under)
  - Since 2018 we have seen a small decline in young people
- We have significant people leaving the industry at 60 years old
  - Those aged 50-59 remains significantly above the ONS level
  - Over the age of 60's we see a big exodus from the industry
- Male age profile is weighted to over 50
  - Significant numbers of companies saying they will collect gender data
- Female age profile peaks at 35 and then declines
  - Significant numbers of companies saying they will collect gender data





## Ethnicity



HS2



## Ethnicity - Summary



+ 1.7% From 2021

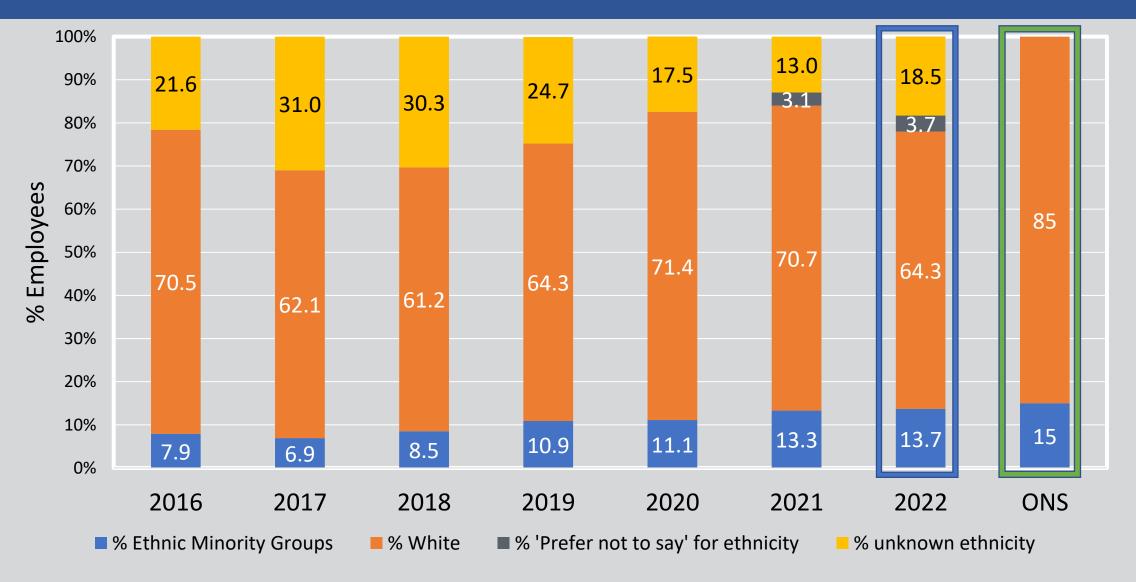


## 8.3%

Ethnic minority Pay Gap

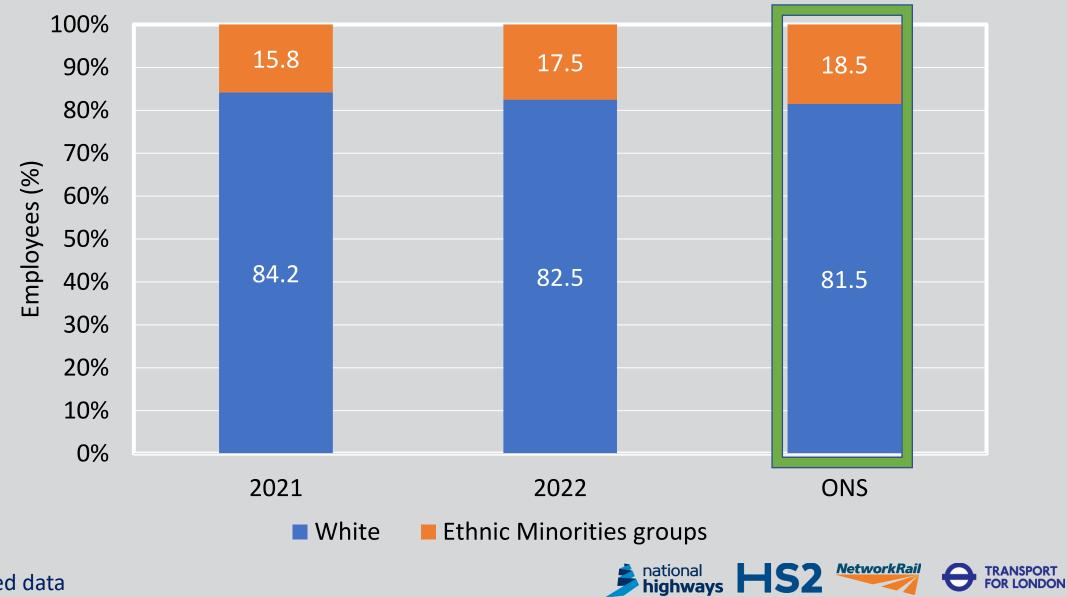


### Ethnicity: 2016-2022





#### Ethnicity: Disclosed



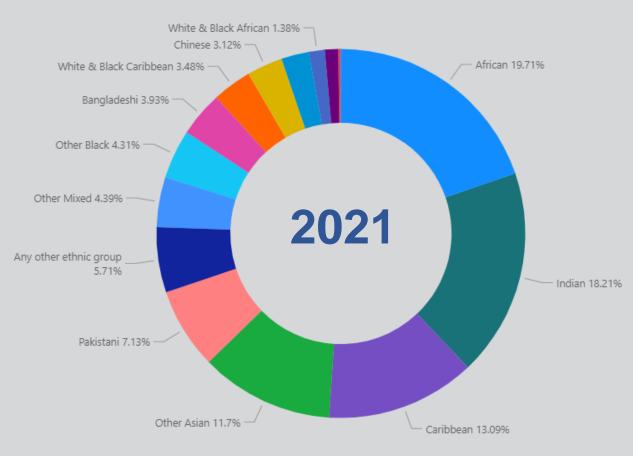
\*disclosed data

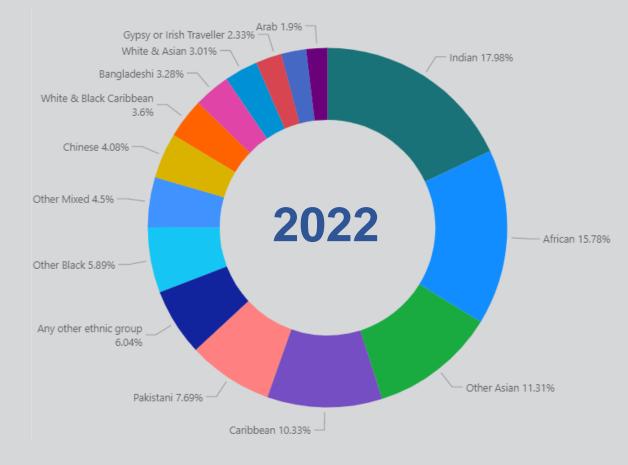
#### Ethnicity: 2019 - 2022

Ethnicity	% of employees				% Change	
Ethnicity	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change	ONS
African	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.1	-0.5	2.5
Any other ethnic group	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.6
Arab	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6
Bangladeshi	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1
Caribbean			1.7	1.4	-0.3	1.0
Chinese	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Indian	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	3.1
Other Asian	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.2	-0.4	1.6
Other Black	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5
Other mixed ethnicity	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8
Other white	8.7	8.6	9.4	10.7	1.3	6.2
Pakistani	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.7
Prefer not to say			3.1	3.6	0.5	
White & Asian	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8
White & Black African	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
White & Black Caribbean	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9
White British	64.3	71.4	60.2	52.7	-7.5	74.4
White Irish	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.9
White Roma						0.2
Unknown	15.2	7.7	13	18	5.0	
Total Ethnic Minorities	11.8	12.3	13.3	13.7	0.4	18.5

### Ethnicity: Ethnic Minority Groups

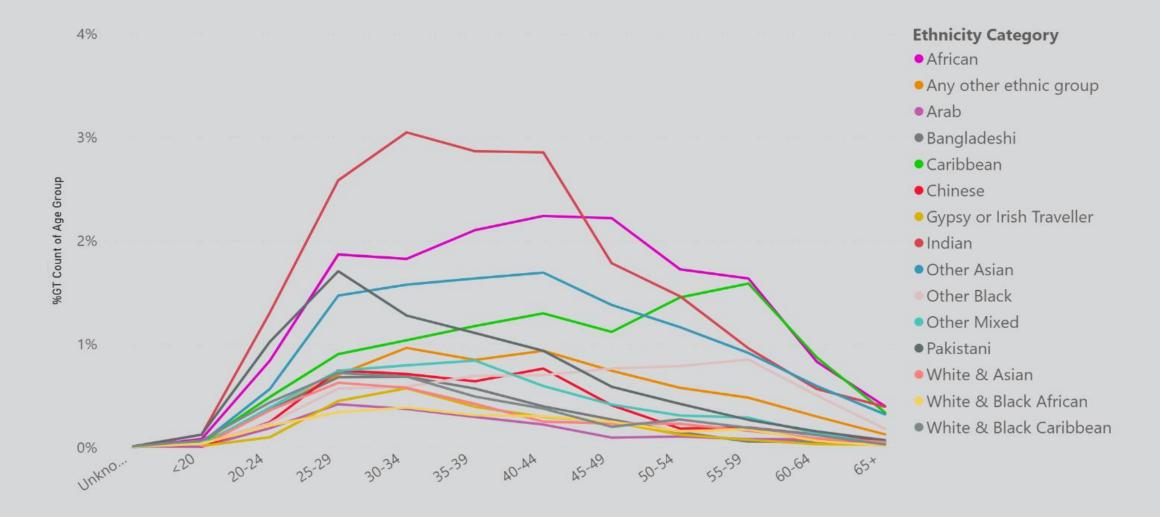
Sample size: 239,997





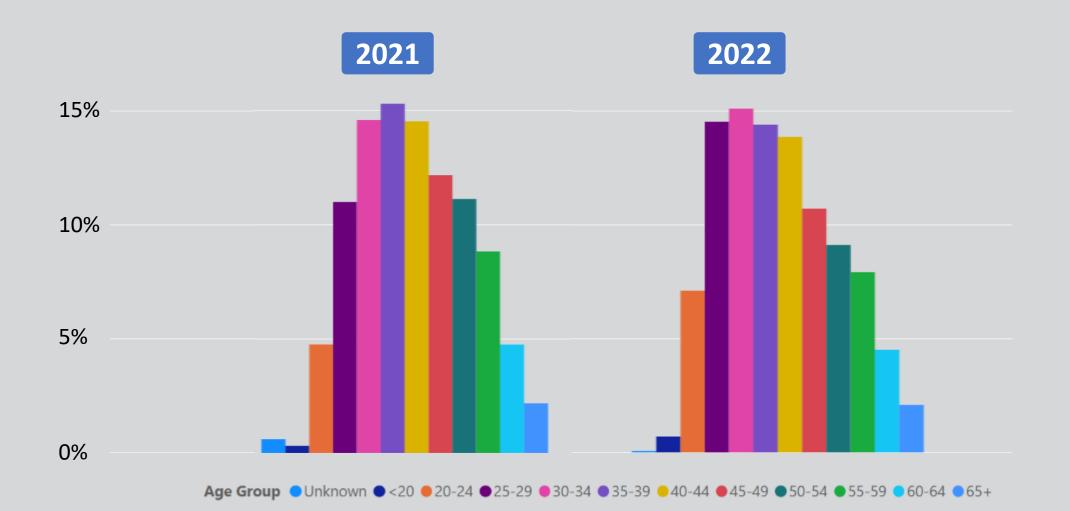


## Ethnicity: Age





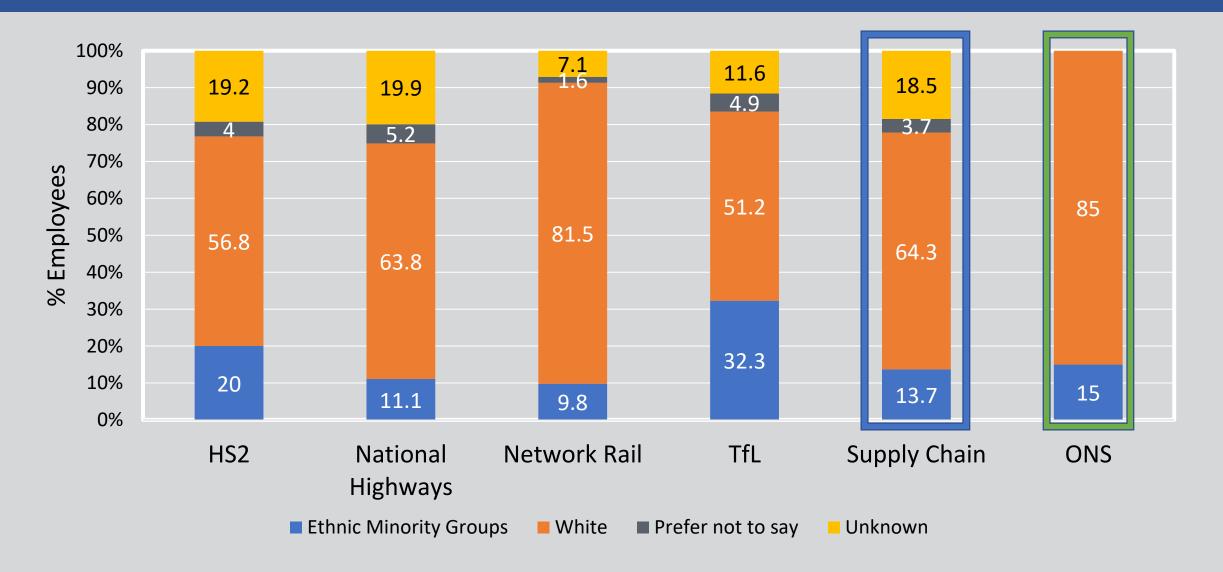
### Ethnicity: Age





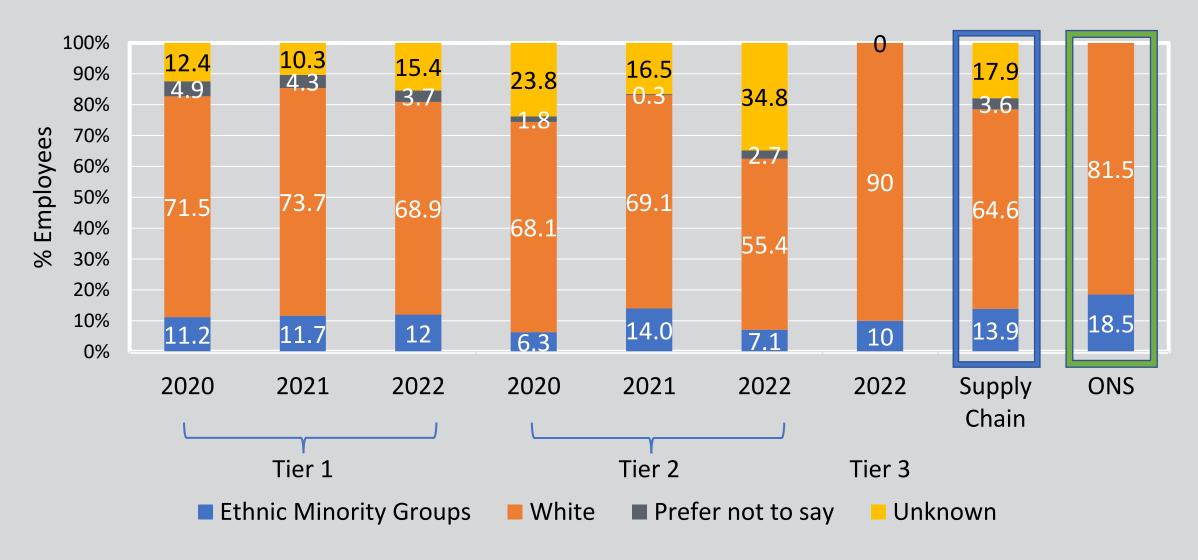
### Ethnicity: 2022 - Client's own employees

Sample Size: 80,788





#### Ethnicity: Tier





## Ethnicity – Insights

- We are seeing improvement
  - Only just behind the ONS figure of 18.5%
  - But what are the quality of jobs as we do see a pay gap
- Our industry is attractive to ethnic minorities
  - 40% of applicants in the sample were ethnic minorities
- Our recruitment practices are an unwanted barrier
  - It is 3 times harder for ethnic candidate to get a job
  - Indian and Arab applicants fair worse with 75 and 78 applicants required per successful hire
- We need to focus less on attraction and more on selection process
- Upskilling and training required
  - For all those involved in recruitment process





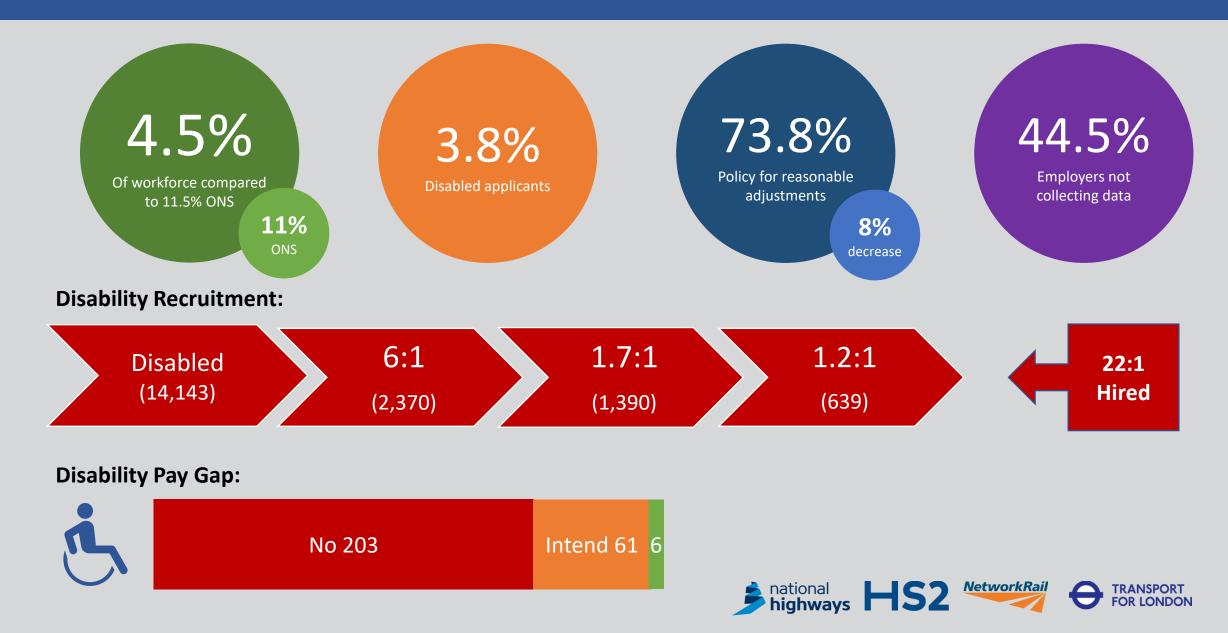
## Disability



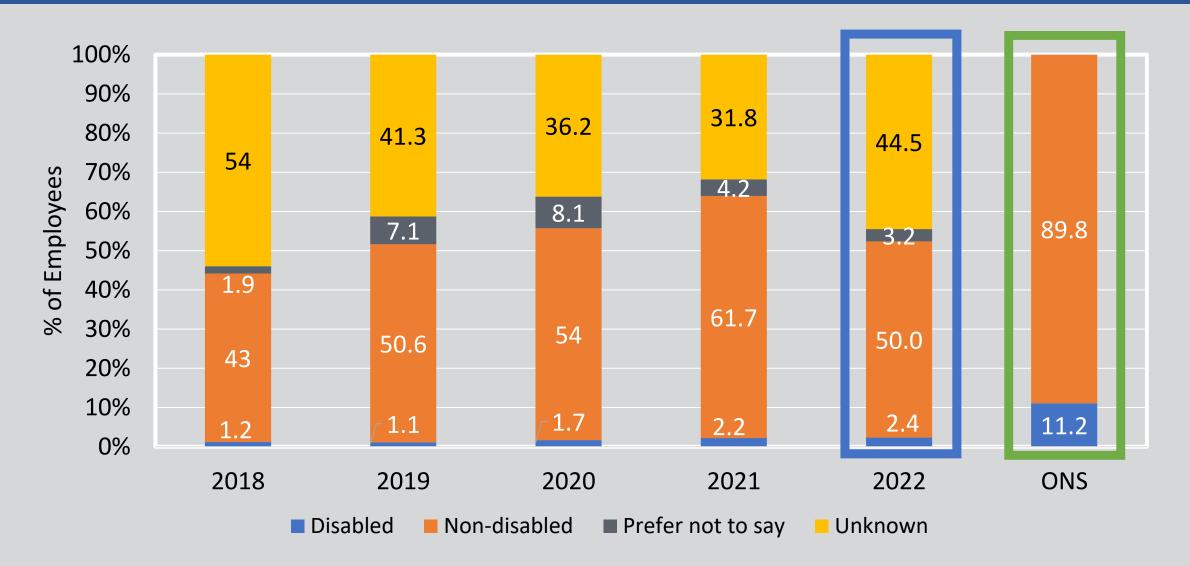
HS2



## Disability - Summary

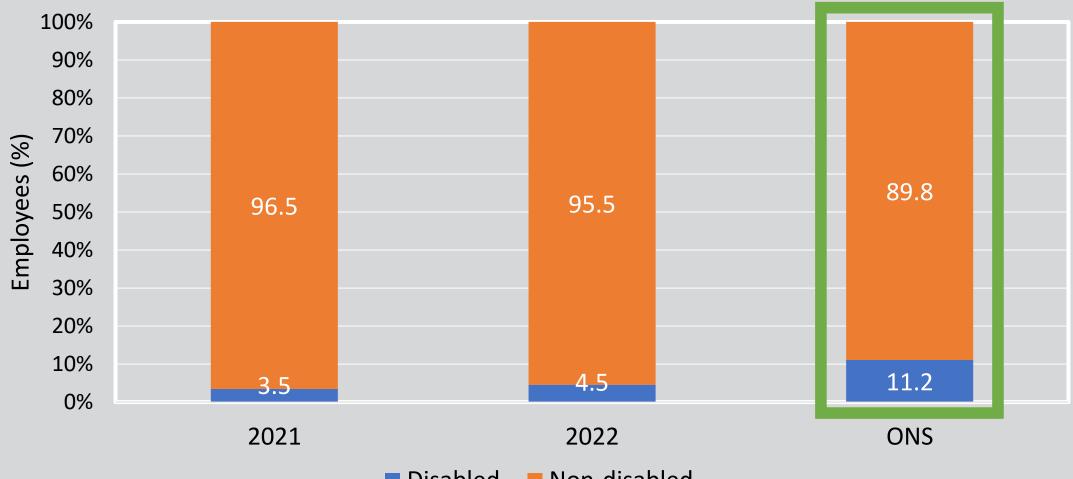


#### Disability: 2018-2022





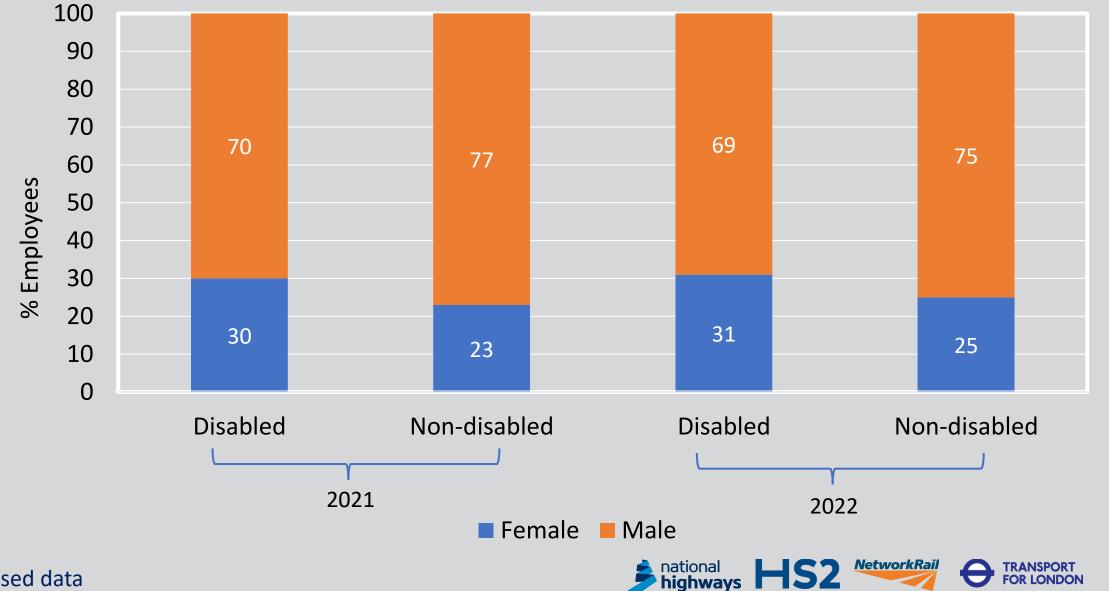
#### Disability: Disclosed 2021-22



Disabled Non-disabled

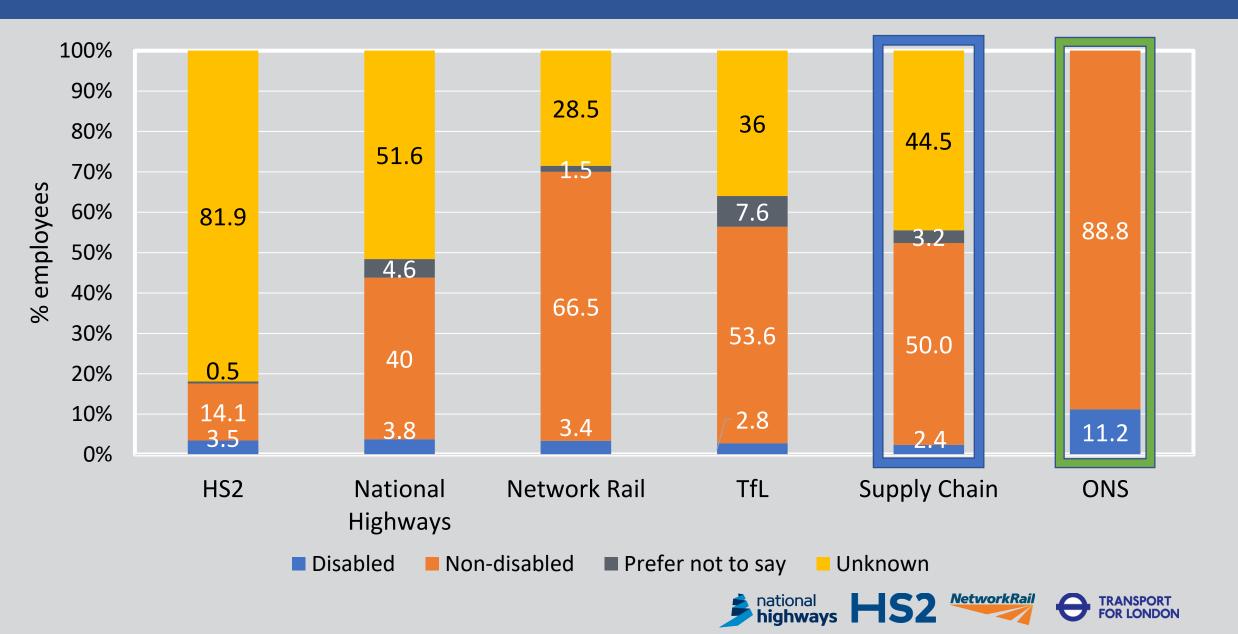


#### Disability: Gender



\*disclosed data

#### Disability: 2022 – Client's own employees sample Size: 80,788

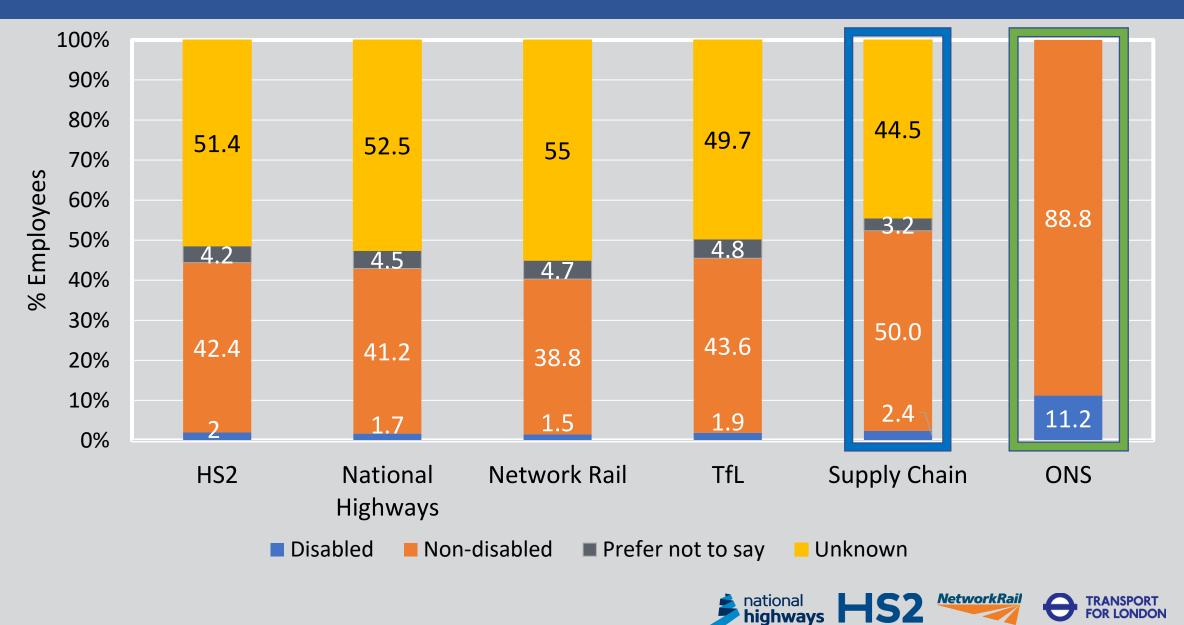


### Disability: 2022 – Suppliers of clients

Sample size: 238,870

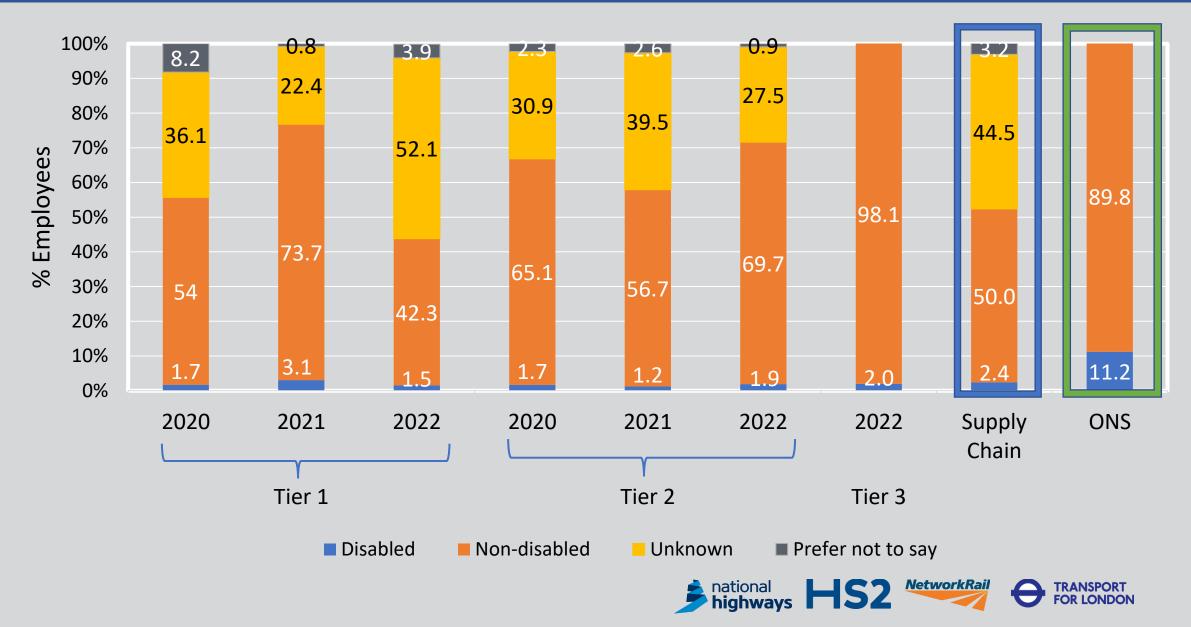
**NetworkRail** 

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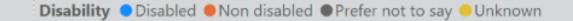


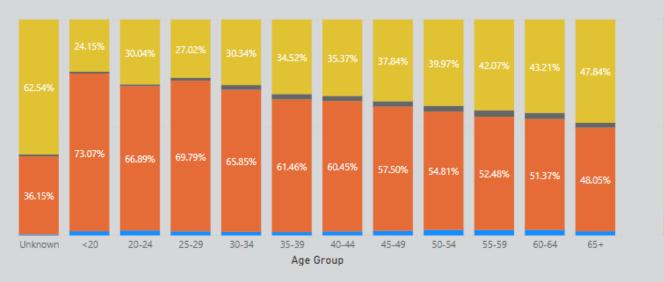
#### Disability: Tier

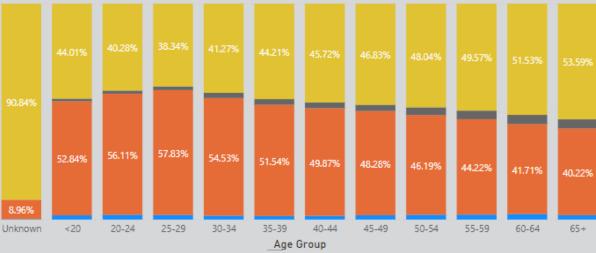
Sample size: Tier 1: 158,566 Tier 2: 27,145 Tier 3: 153











2022



## Disability: Insight

#### • We need to do more

- At 4.5% we are way behind the ONS figure of 11%
- Disabled candidates perform well through selection stage
  - But we need to get more applicants as only 3.8% of applicants are disabled

#### • Is the ONS data accurate?

- Are ONS including hidden disabilities and are people confident in declaring their disability
- Good news in that only 3.2% "prefer not say"
  - Shows we have a culture where people are happy to declare
  - But as with ONS are we people declaring hidden disabilities
- Need to encourage more structured approach in the supply chain
  - 25% of suppliers don't have a reasonable adjustment policy
  - Many suppliers don't collect disability data on their employees





# Sexual Orientation



HS2



#### Sexual orientation - Summary

	2021	2022	ONS	
Heterosexual	95.8	95.8	96.6	
Gay or Lesbian	2.5	2.5	1.6	
Bisexual	1.1	1.2	1.1	
Other Sexual Orientation	0.6	0.5	0.7	
LGBTQ+	4.2	4.2	3.4	



Constant Year on Year



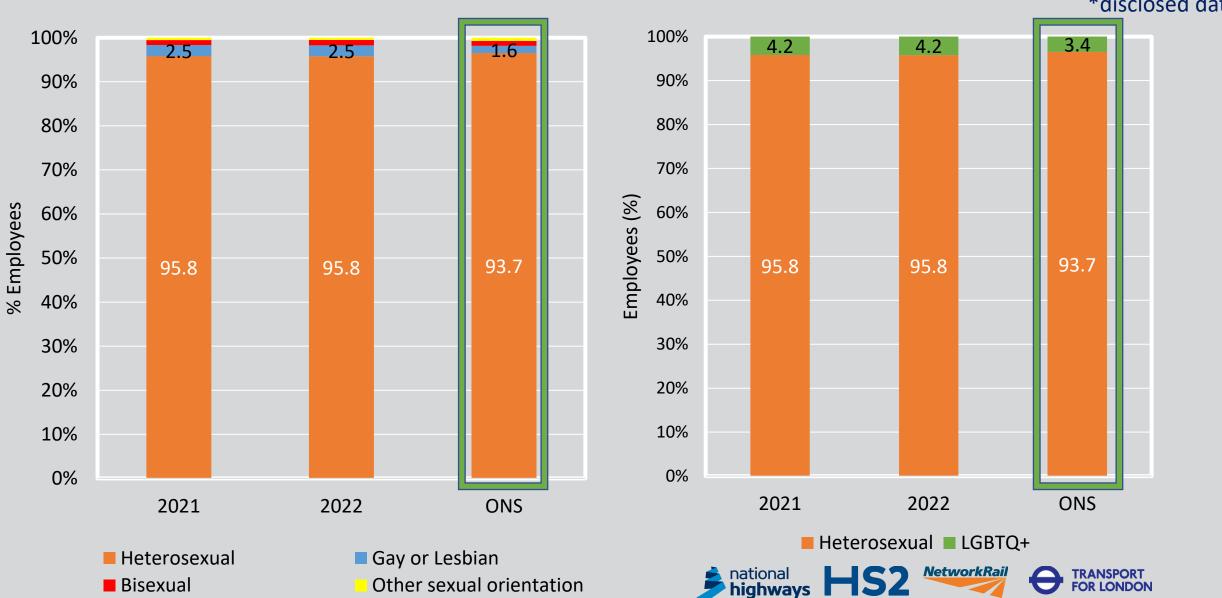
#### Sexual Orientation: 2019-2022

Sexual Orientation					
Sexual Offentation	2019	2020	2021	2022	ONS
Heterosexual	45.9	34.6	34.4	38.3	93.7
Gay or Lesbian		0.8	0.9	1	1.6
Bisexual		0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1
Other Sexual Orientation		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
Total LGBTQ+	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	3.4
Unknown	46.6	47.2	59.6	50.8	3
Prefer not to say	6.3	16.9	4.6	9.1	



#### Sexual Orientation: Disclosed

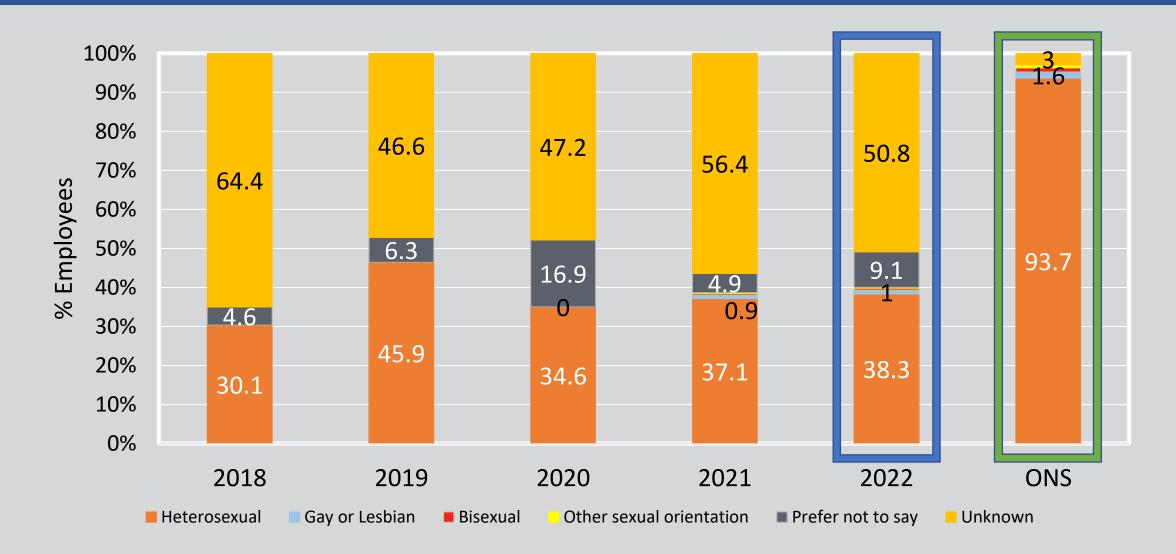
#### Sample size: 337,597



\*disclosed data

#### Sexual Orientation: 2018-2022

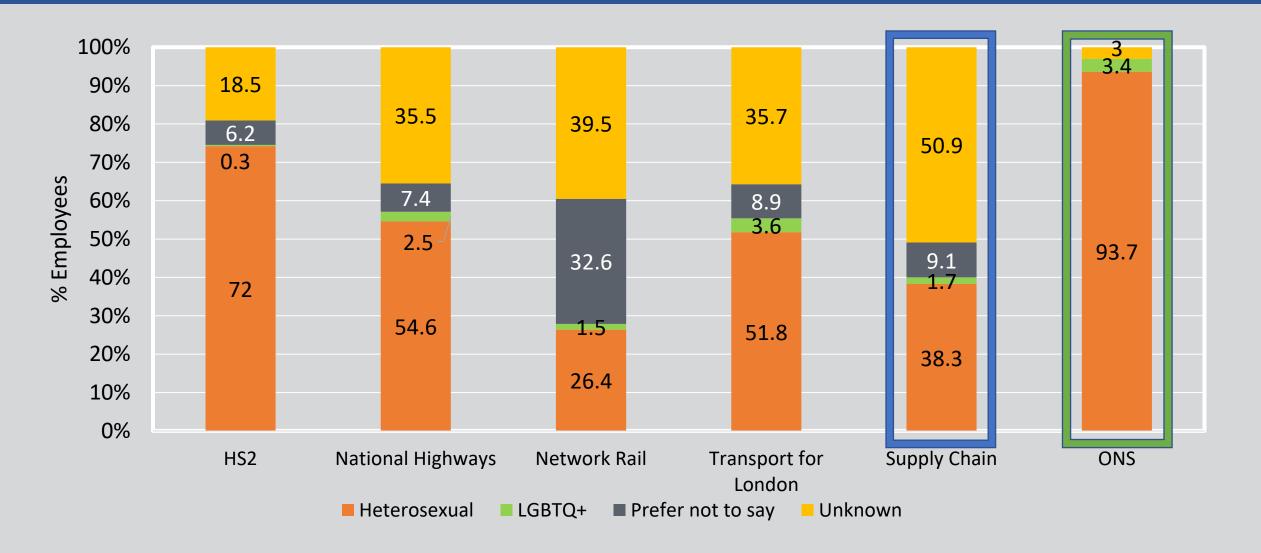
Sample size: 337,597





#### Sexual Orientation: Client employees

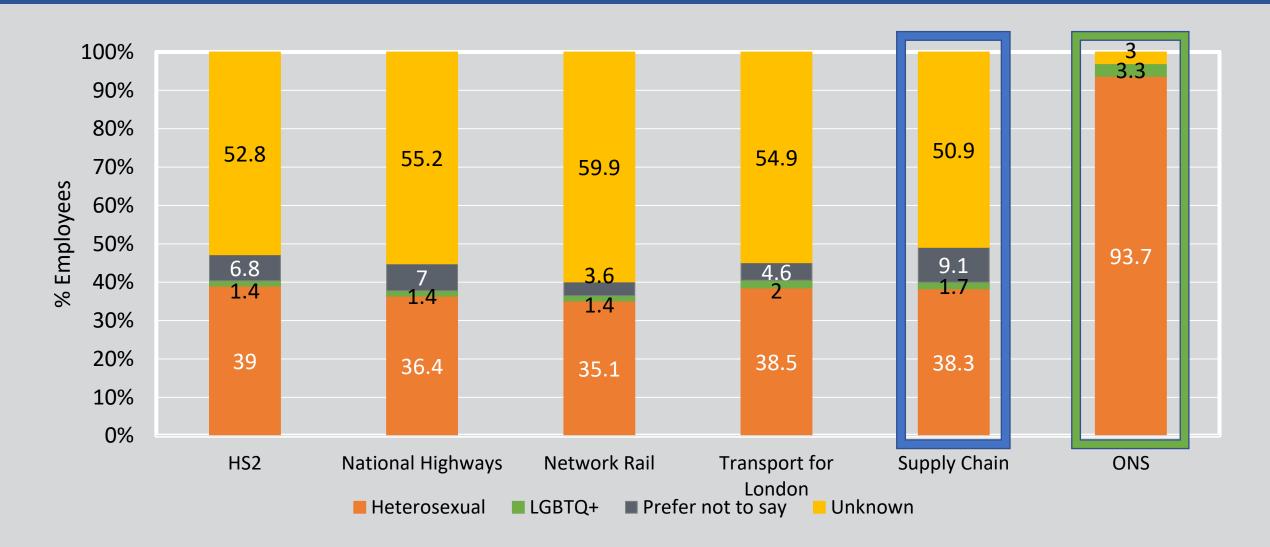
Sample Size: 80,788





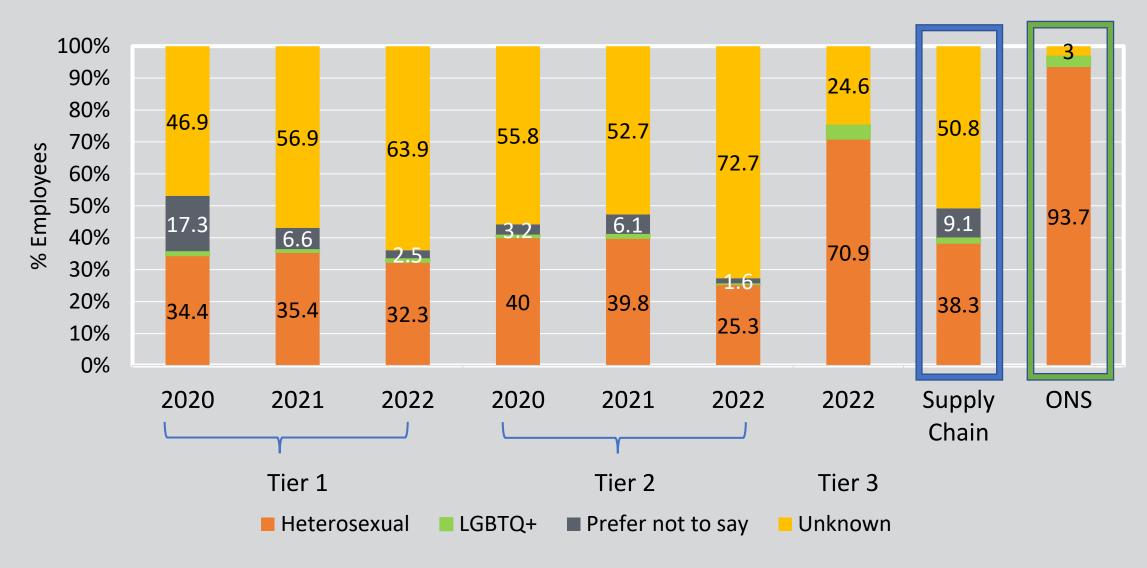
#### Sexual Orientation: Suppliers to clients

Sample size: 238,870



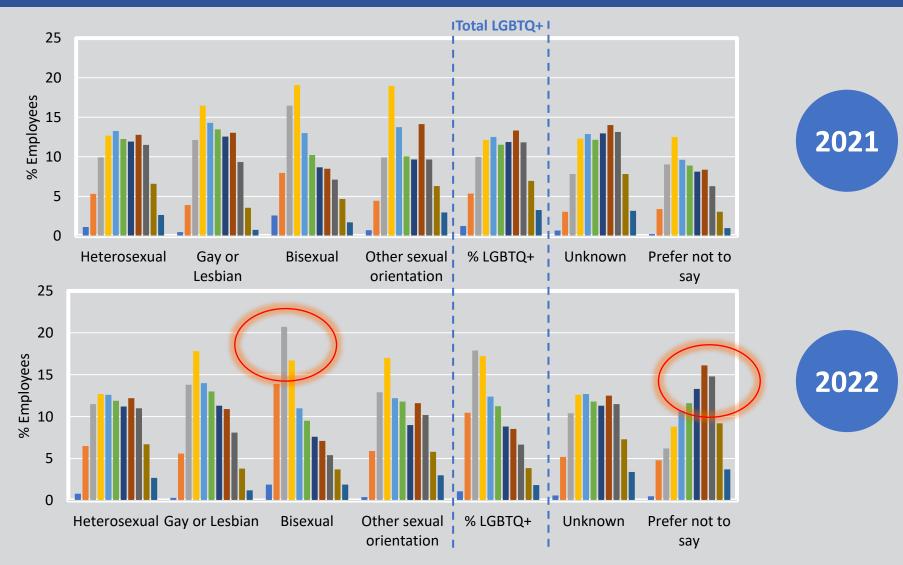


## Sexual Orientation: Tier 2020-2022





### Sexual Orientation: Age



Significant growth in those identifying as bi-sexual in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups

Significant growth in the older generation "preferring not to say"

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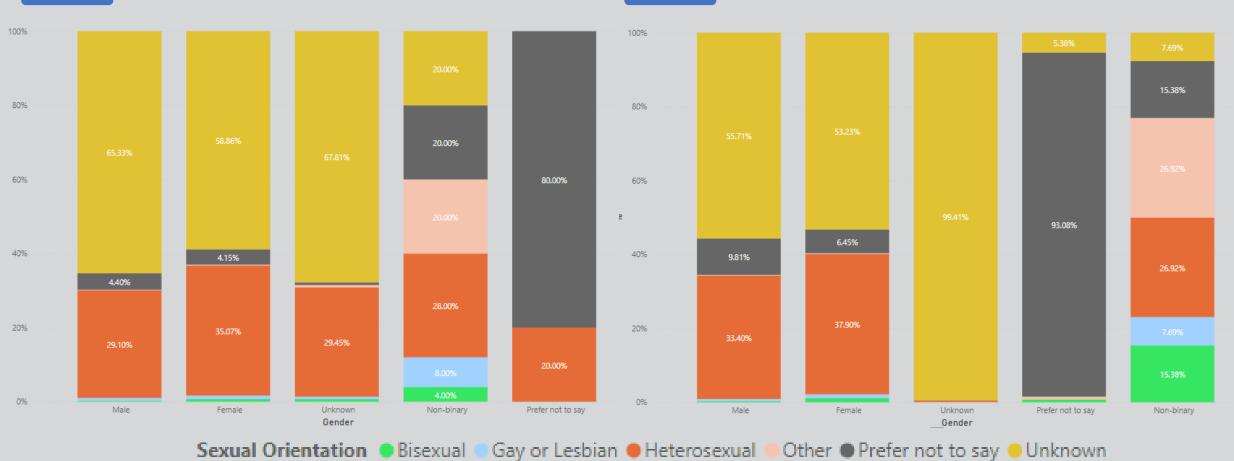
NetworkRail

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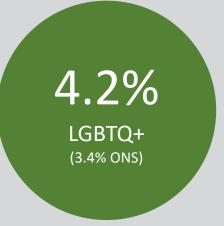
■ Under 20 ■ 20-24 ■ 25-29 ■ 30-34 ■ 35-39 ■ 40-44 ■ 45-49 ■ 50-54 ■ 55-59 ■ 60-64 ■ 65+

#### Sexual Orientation: Gender





# Sexual orientation - Insights



- Constant Year on Year
- Out performs ONS

**9.1%** "Of employees prefer not to say"

- Work to be done to allow all to feel able to bring whole self to work
- Focus needed on the 50+ workforce

### Increase

In 25-29 age group identifying as bisexual

### 50.9%

Employers not collecting data

 Work to be done to persuade companies to collect this data





# **Religion & Belief**



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# Religion & Belief: Summary

Religion	2021	2022	ONS	
No religion	39.4	39.7	37.2	
Christian	46.8	45.8	46.2	
Buddhist	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Hindu	2.3	2.2	1.7	
Jewish	0.3	0.3	0.5	
Muslim	4.4	4.7	6.5	
Sikh	0.3	0.4	0.9	
Other religion	5.0	5.5	0.6	
All religions	60.6	60.3	56.9	

Broadley representative of society

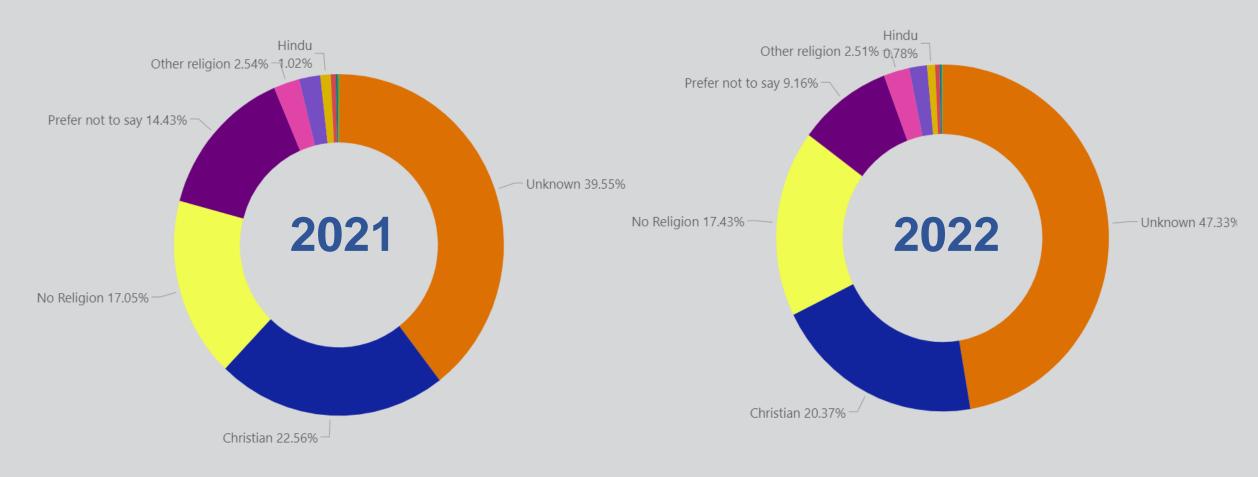
**47%** Of companies don't collect data



\*disclosed data

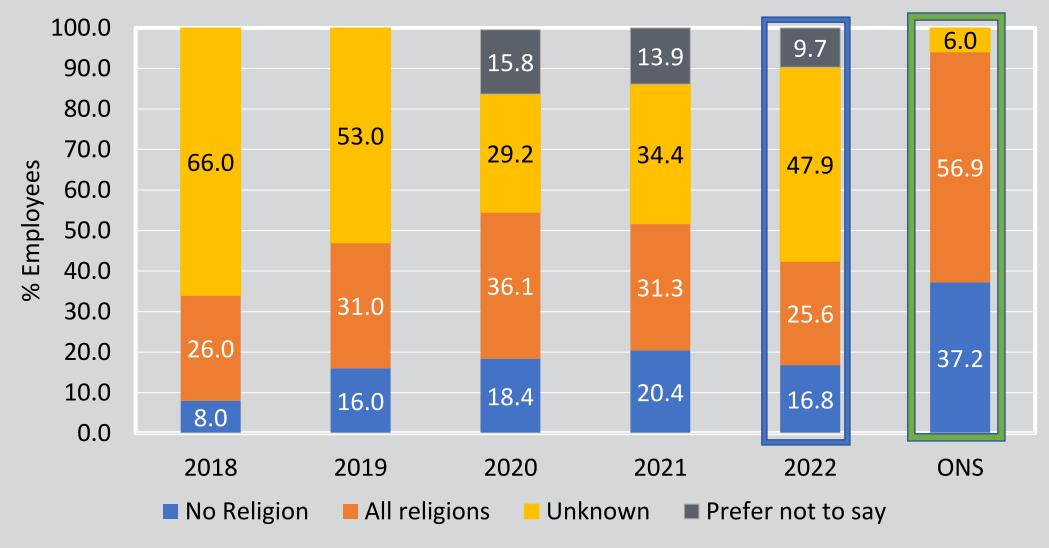
# Religion & Belief: 2021-2022

**Religion** • Unknown • Christian • No Religion • Prefer not to say • Other religion • Muslim • Hindu • Sikh • Buddhist • Jewish



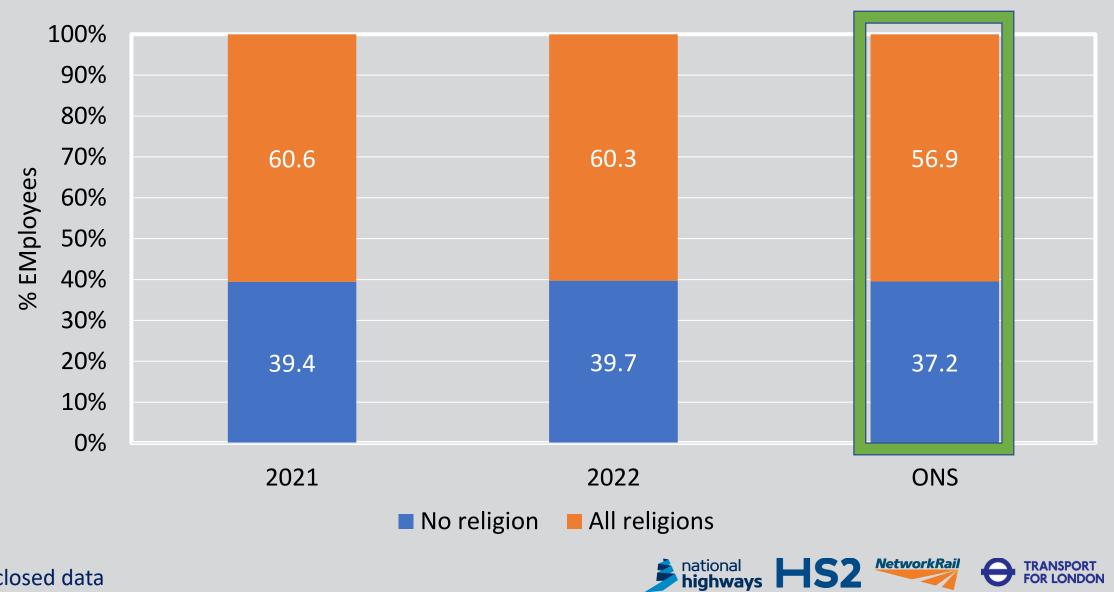


# Religion & Belief: Supply Chain 2018-2022 Sample Size: 337,929



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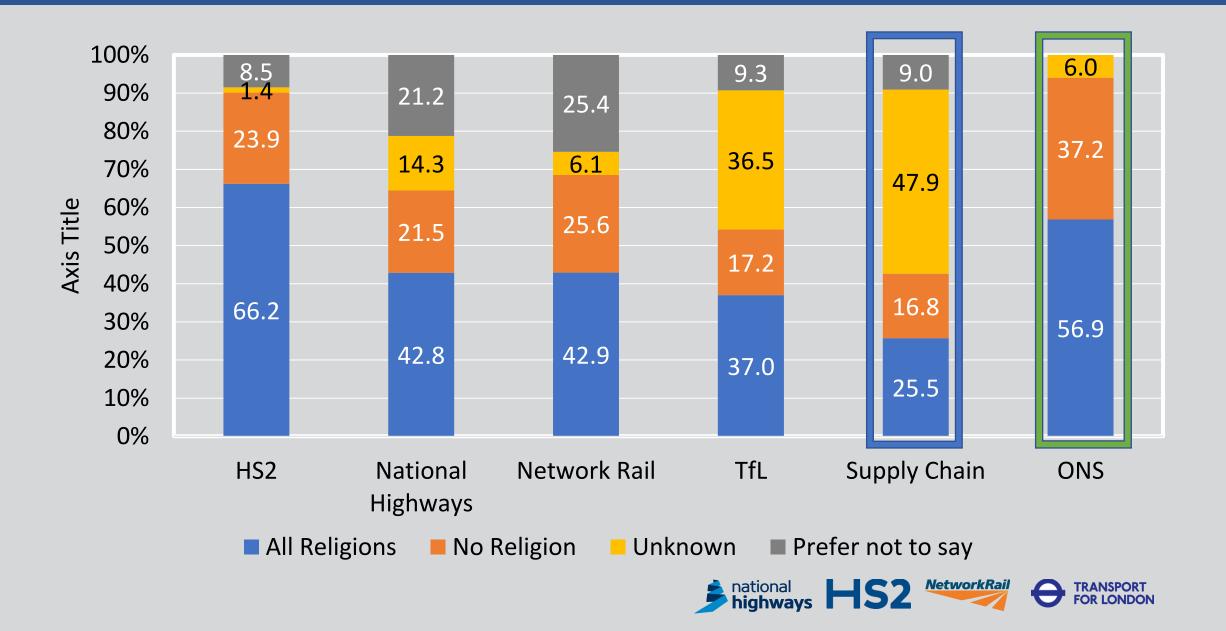
# Religion & Belief: Disclosed



\*disclosed data

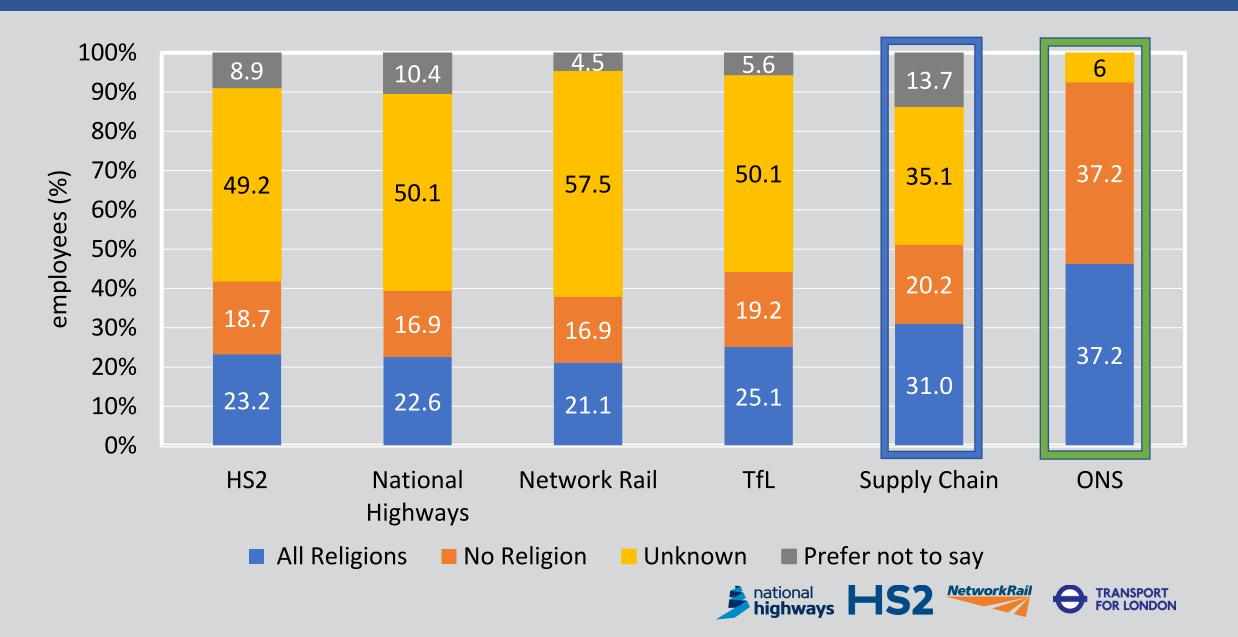
# Religion & Belief: Client's own employees

Sample Size: 80,788

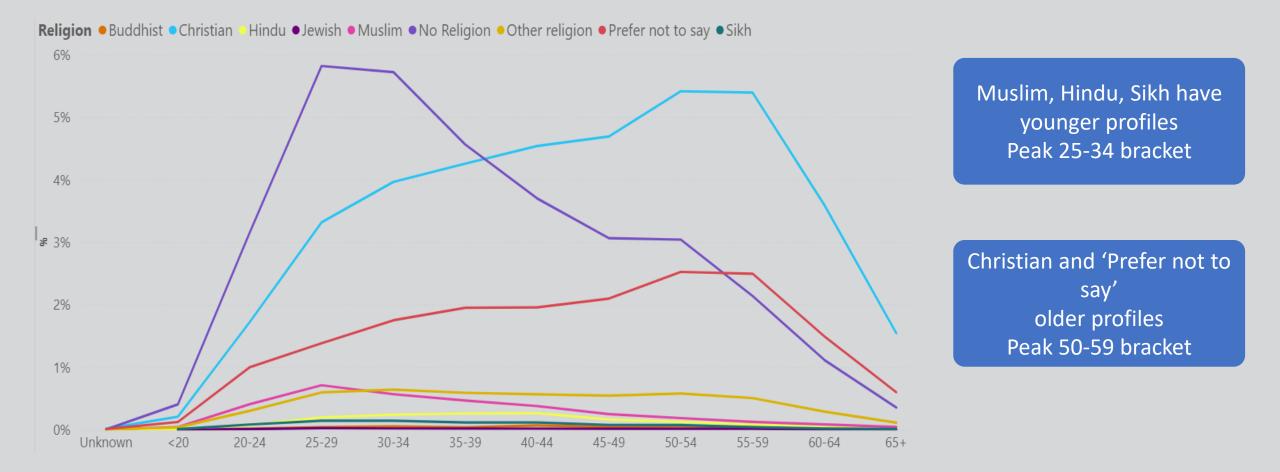


# Religion & Belief: Client's supply chain

Sample size: 238,870



# Religion & Belief: Age



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# Religion and Belief: Summary







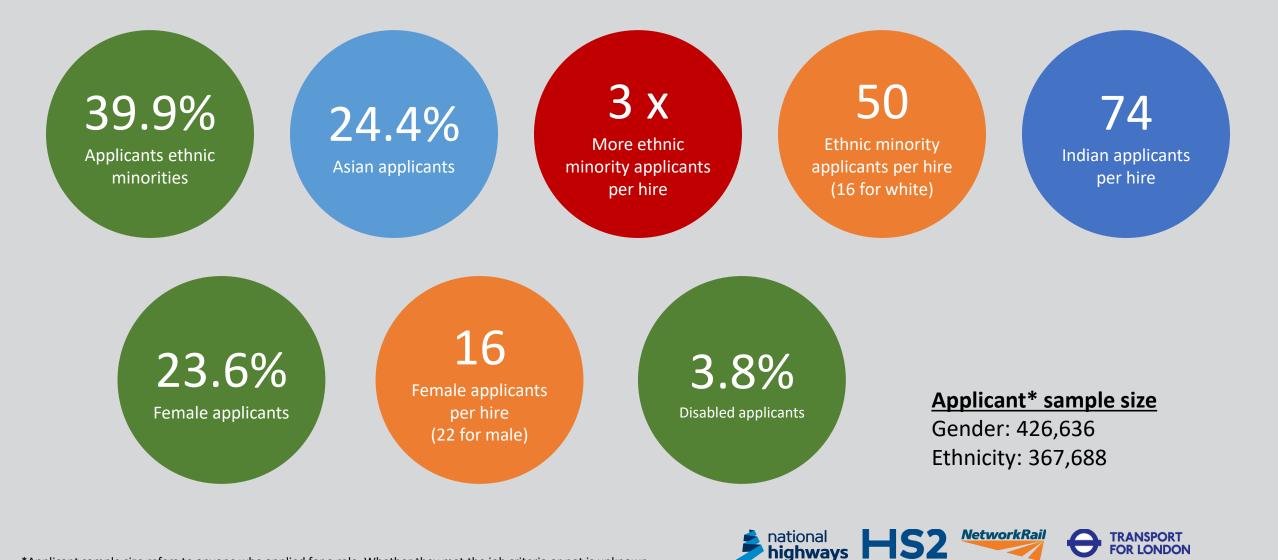
# **Attraction & Recruitment**



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# Attraction & Recruitment: Summary



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\*Applicant sample size refers to anyone who applied for a role. Whether they met the job criteria or not is unknown.

# Attraction and Recruitment: Summary

	Hired					
Applicants	2020	2021	2022			
Female	21.2:1	26:1	16:1			
Male	25.1:1	31:1	22:1			
White	21.5:1	21:1	16:1			
Ethnic Minority	51.1:1	49:1	50:1			
Disabled	25:1	26:1	22:1			

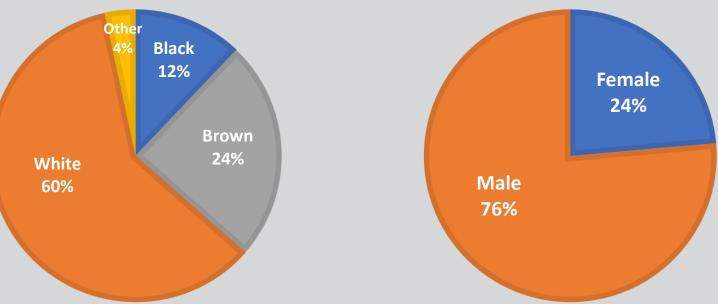


# Diversity of Applicants

**39.9%** of applicants are

ethnic minorities

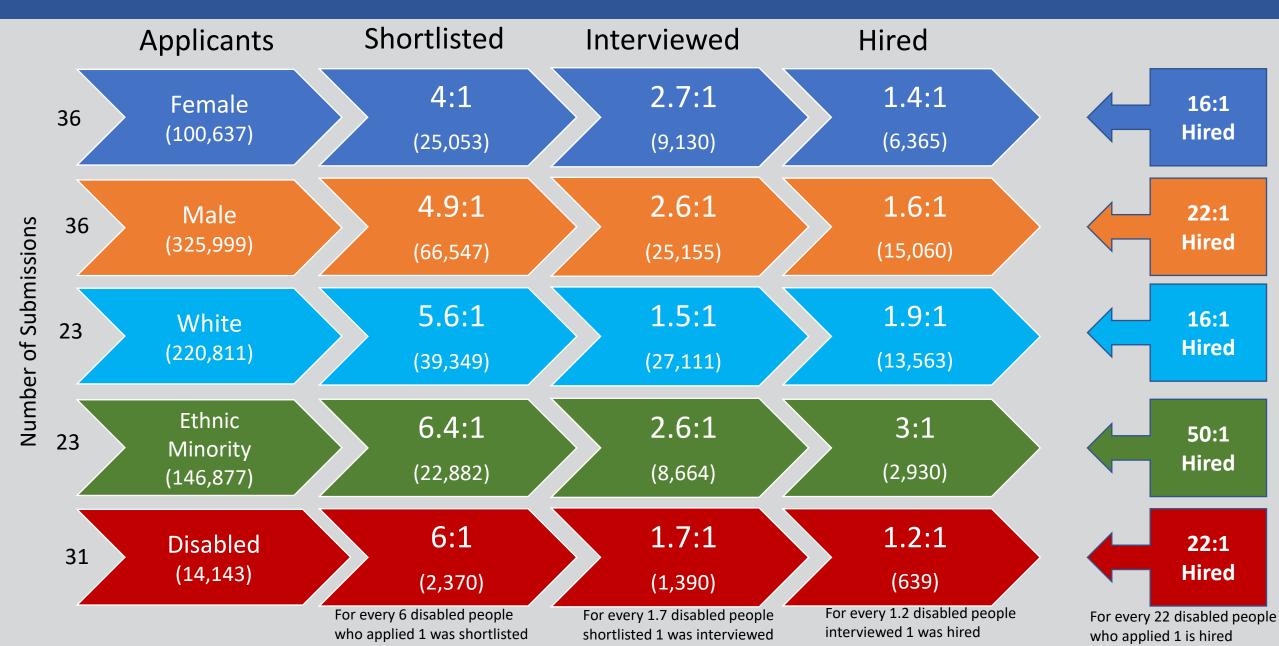
# Ethnicity Applicants: 367,688





Gender Applicants: 426,636

# Attraction and Recruitment: 2022



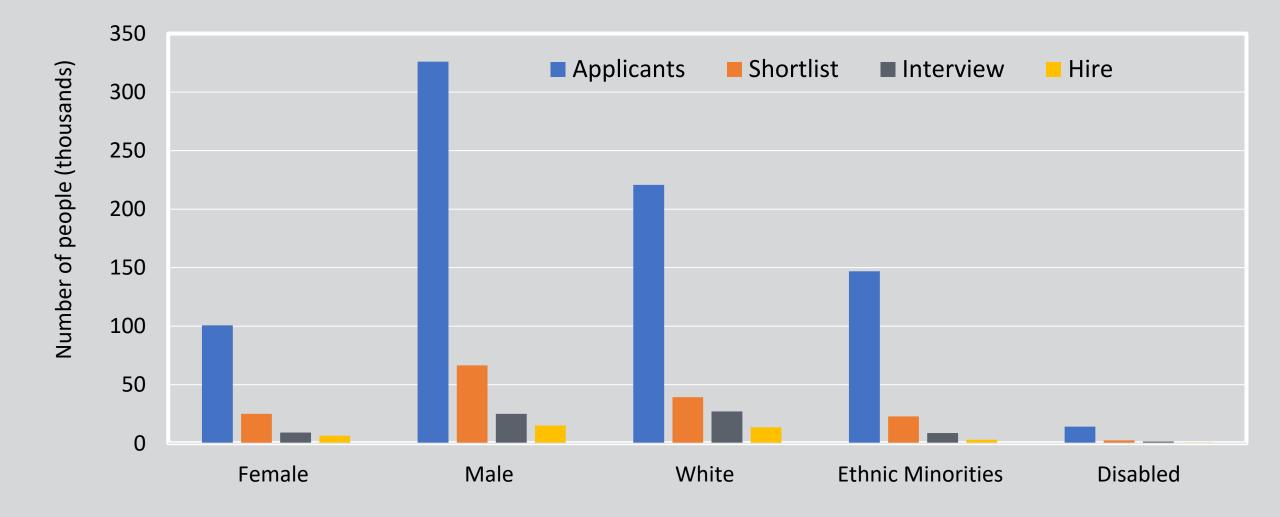
# Attraction and Recruitment: Consultants vs Contractors

<b>Contractors</b> (26 submitted data)					
	Applicants	Interviewed	Hired	Overall Ratio :1	All
Female	2.6:1	7.5:1	0.9:1	17.1:1	16:1
Male	3.2:1	7.4:1	0.9:1	22.1:1	22:1
White	3.8:1	2.8:1	1.8:1	19.2:1	16:1
Ethnic minorities	4.6:1	5.1:1	2.7:1	63.7:1	50:1
Disabled	3.5:1	6.3:1	1:1	21.1:1	22:1

<b>Consultants</b> (8 submitted data)						
	Applicants	Interviewed	Hired	Overall Ratio :1	All	
Female	4.7:1	2.3:1	2.1:1	20:1	16:1	
Male	5:1	2.2:1	2.8:1	32.8:1	22:1	
White	3.6:1	2.3:1	2.6:1	19.8:1	16:1	
Ethnic minorities	6.3:1	2.4:1	3.8:1	54.5:1	50:1	
Disabled	4.2:1	2.4:1	2.7:1	26.4:1	22:1	

(Please note that organisations who chose N/A have only been included in the Supply Chain data)

# Diversity through the recruitment process





# Attraction and Recruitment: Ethnic Minorities

Ethnic Group	Applicants	Number Hired	Overall Ratio :1
African	26,240	448	58.6
Any other ethnic group	8,303	214	38.8
Arab	5,379	69	78
Bangladeshi	5,653	123	46
Caribbean	6,755	205	33
Chinese	5,103	136	37.5
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	122	3	40.7
Indian	41,505	560	74.1
Other Asian	15,920	344	46.3
Other Black	6,057	94	64.4
Other mixed ethnicity	4,180	166	25.2
Pakistani	13,199	246	53.7
White & Asian	2,890	139	20.8
White & Black African	2,590	56	46.3
White & Black Caribbean	2,981	127	23.5
Total	146,877	2,930	50.1

Red is more than the 50.1 average for ethic minorities

Amber is more than the 16.1 average for white applicants



# Attraction and Recruitment: 2022 - Ethnic Minorities

Ethnic Group	Applicants	Shortlist	Ratio :1	Interview	Ratio :1	Hire	Ratio :1	Overall Ratio :1
African	26,240	4,224	6.2	1,591	2.7	448	3.6	58.6
Any other ethnic group	8,303	1,202	6.9	582	2.1	214	2.7	38.8
Arab	5,379	566	9.5	227	2.5	69	3.3	78.0
Bangladeshi	5,653	1,004	5.6	302	3.3	123	2.5	46.0
Caribbean	6,755	1,189	5.7	444	2.7	205	2.2	33.0
Chinese	5,103	1,042	4.9	390	2.7	136	2.9	37.5
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	122	18	6.8	16	1.1	3	5.3	40.7
Indian	41,505	5,690	20.5	1,654	1.2	560	3.0	74.1
Other Asian	15,920	2,026	12.0	1,323	1.0	344	3.8	46.3
Other Black	6,057	1,328	4.6	320	18.9	94	3.4	64.4
Other mixed ethnicity	4,180	970	4.3	310	3.1	166	1.9	25.2
Pakistani	13,199	1,976	6.7	815	2.4	246	3.3	53.7
White & Asian	2,890	632	4.6	296	2.1	139	2.1	20.8
White & Black African	2,590	380	6.8	131	2.9	56	2.3	46.3
White & Black Caribbean	2,981	635	4.7	263	2.4	127	2.1	23.5
Total	146,877	22,882	6.4	8,664	2.6	2,930	3.0	50.1

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# Attraction & Recruitment: Insights

### Attraction

is not the issue

#### Attraction is not the issue we assume it is

- 40% of all applicants are from ethnic minorities
- A quarter of all ethnic minority applicants are Indian
- 24% of all applicant are female
- Consultants require more applicants for each job hire than contractors

### Recruitment

process is where to focus

#### We need to focus on our recruitment processes

- Issue with ethnic minorities <u>not</u> gender or disability
- Significant variations across ethnic groups
- Indian and Arab groups fair worst with over 70 applicants per job
- Consultants require more applicants for each job hire than contractors
- Contractors perform less well than consultants in recruiting ethnic minorities





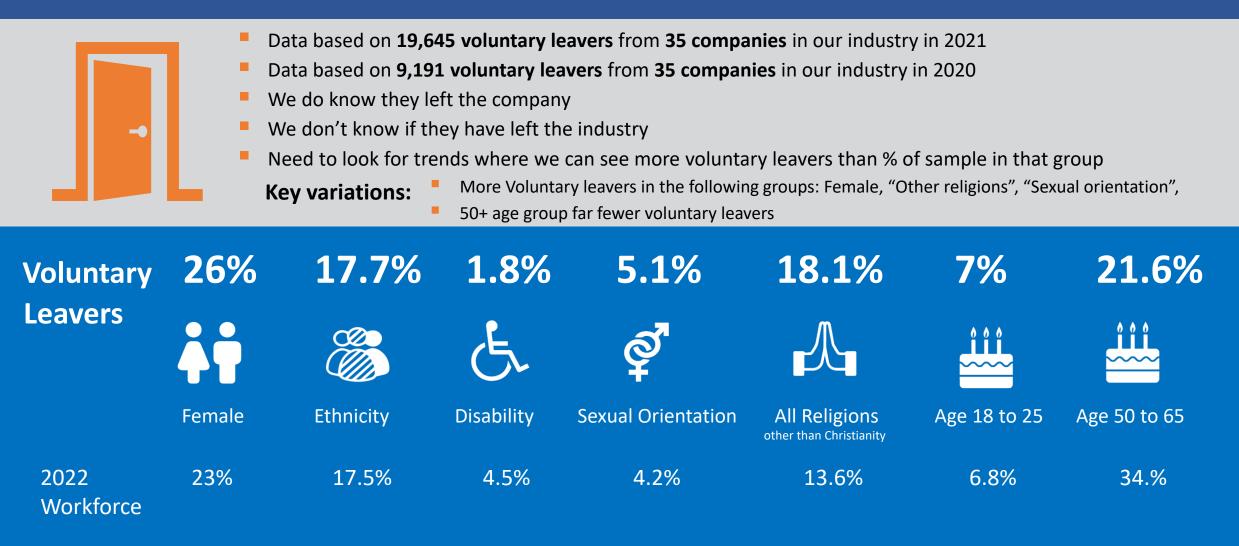
# **Voluntary Leavers**



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# Voluntary Leavers: Summary

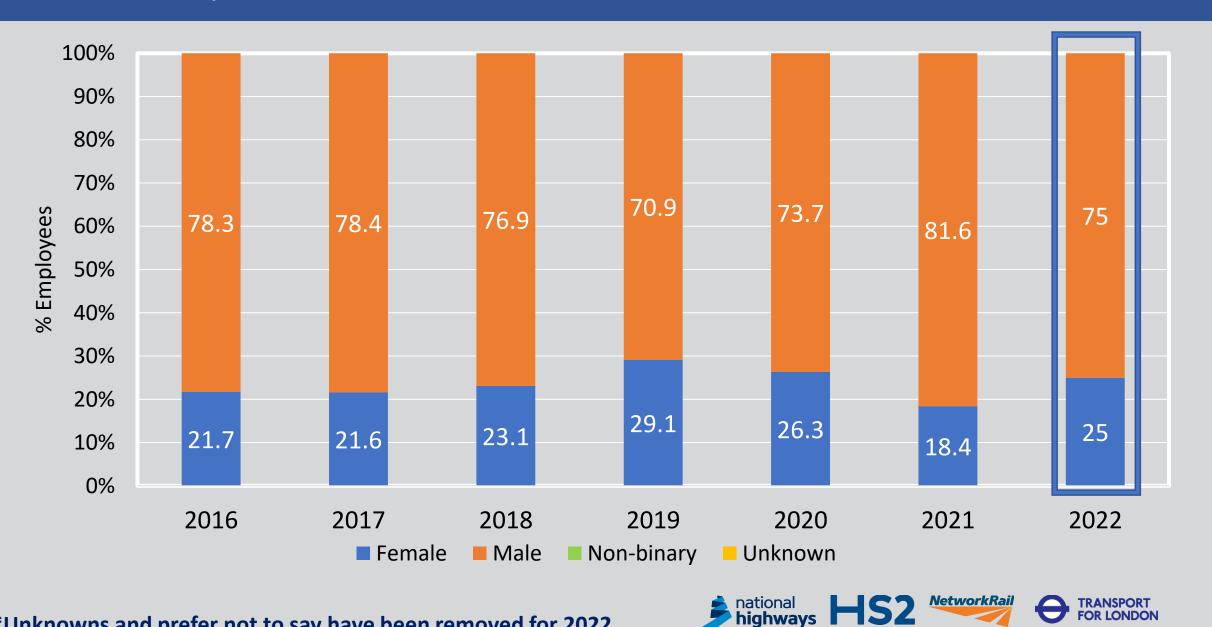




# Voluntary Leavers: 2022 – Gender

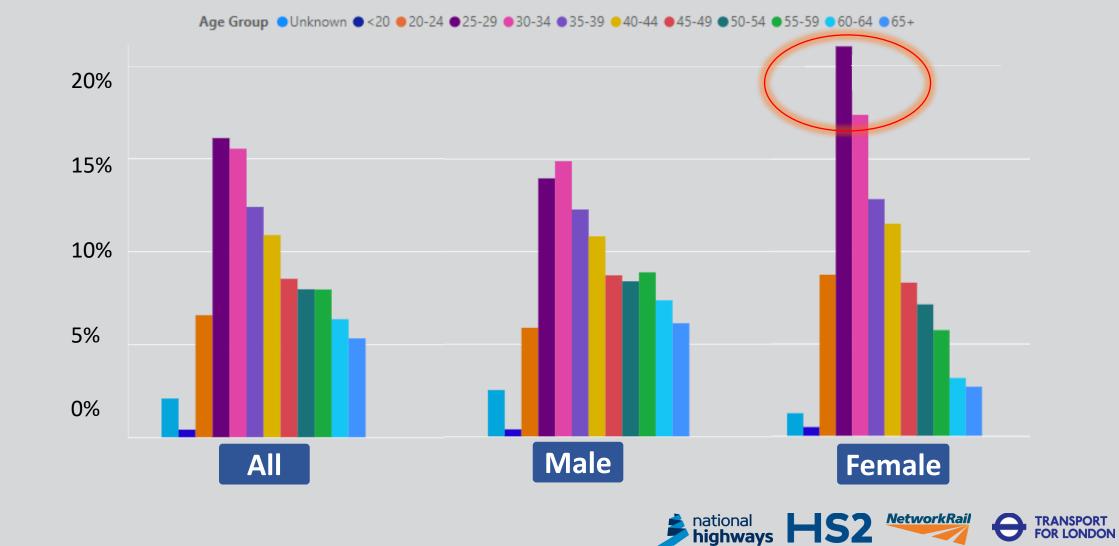
Sample size: 19,660

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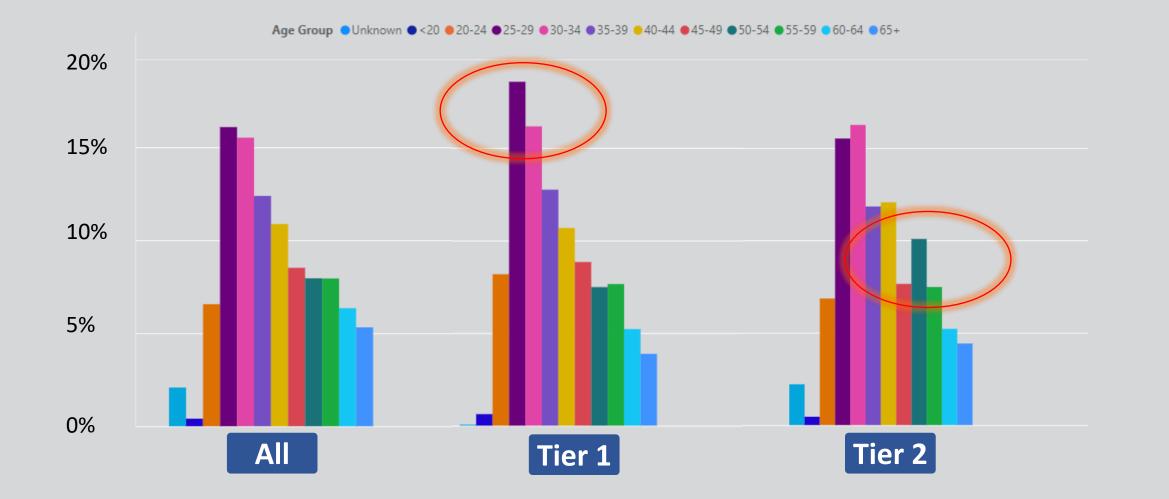
# Voluntary Leavers: 2022 - Gender

Sample size: 19,660



# Voluntary Leavers: 2022 - Tier

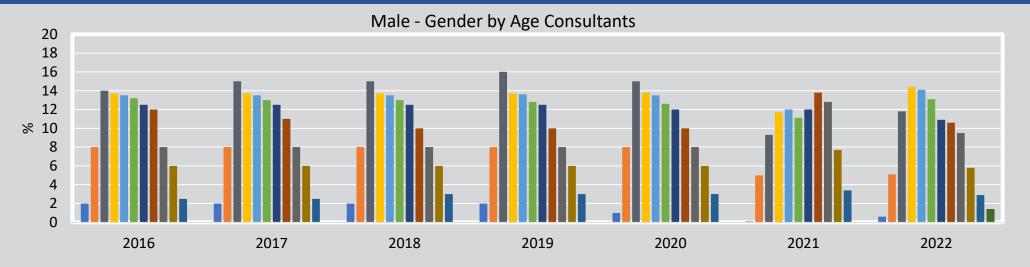
Sample size: 19,660



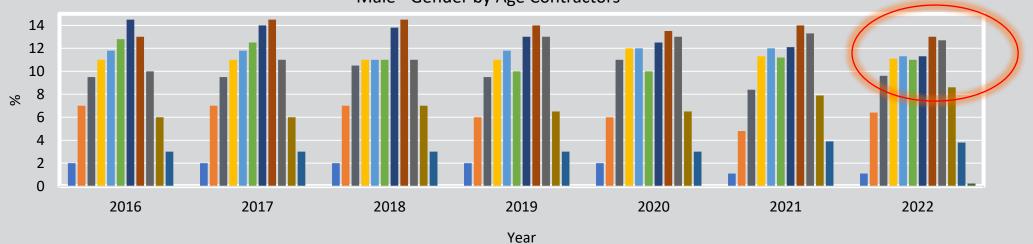
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# Voluntary Leavers: 2022 – Gender

Sample size: 19,660

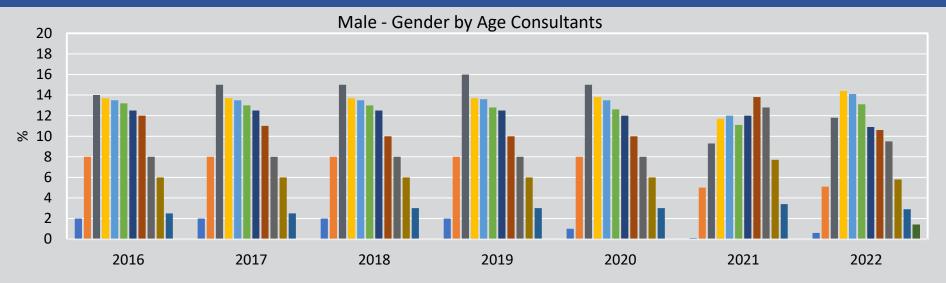


Year Male - Gender by Age Contractors

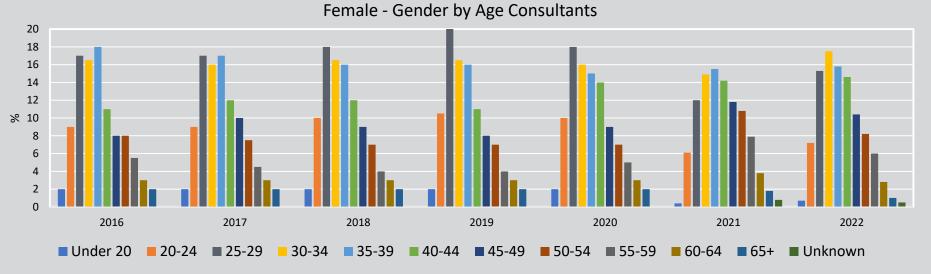




# Voluntary Leavers: 2022 – Gender - Consultants



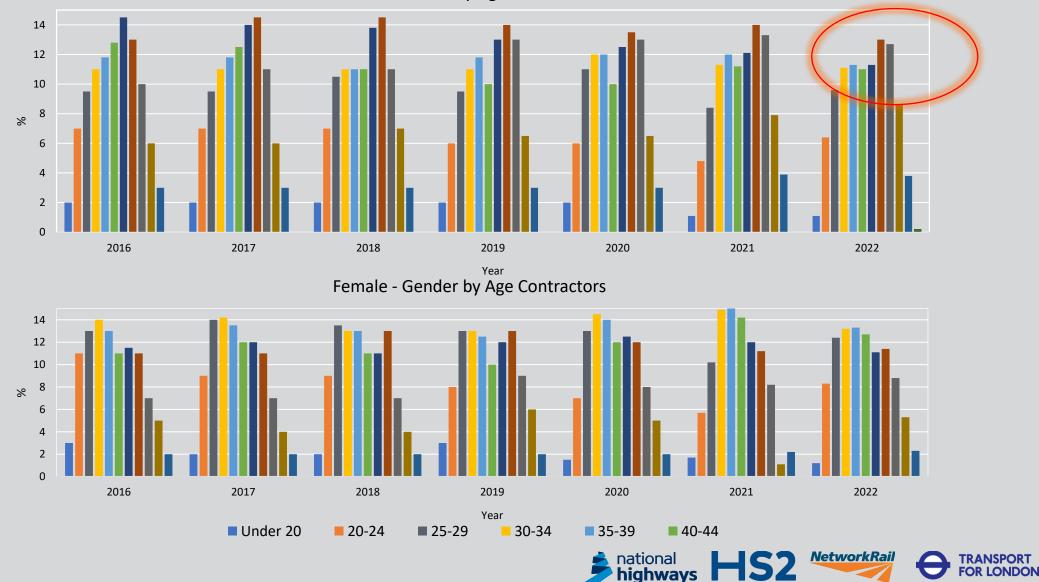
Year Condor by Ago Consulta



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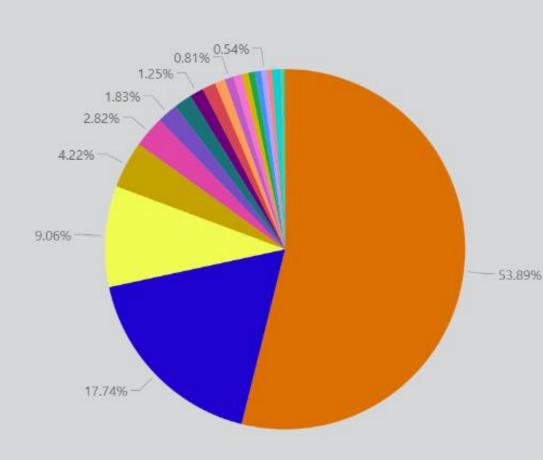
# Voluntary Leavers: 2022 – Gender - Contractors

Male - Gender by Age Contractors



# Voluntary Leavers: Ethnicity

#### Sample size: 19,660



#### **Ethnicity Category**

- White British
- Unknown
- Other White
- Prefer not to say
- Indian
- African
- White Irish
- Other Asian
- Pakistani
- Caribbean
- Other Mixed
- White & Black African
- Any other ethnic group
- Chinese
- Bangladeshi
- Other Black
- White & Black Caribbean

national **highways** 

- Gypsy or Irish Traveller
- White & Asian
- Arab

#### 17.7% of voluntary leavers are from Ethnic Minority Groups.

# This aligns with the 17.5% ethnic workforce.

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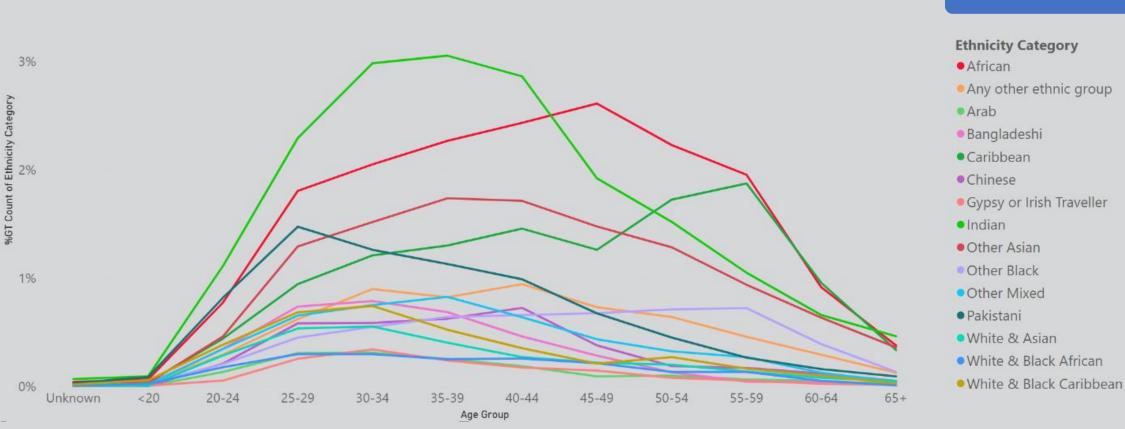
NetworkRail

# Voluntary Leavers by Age and ethnicity

4%

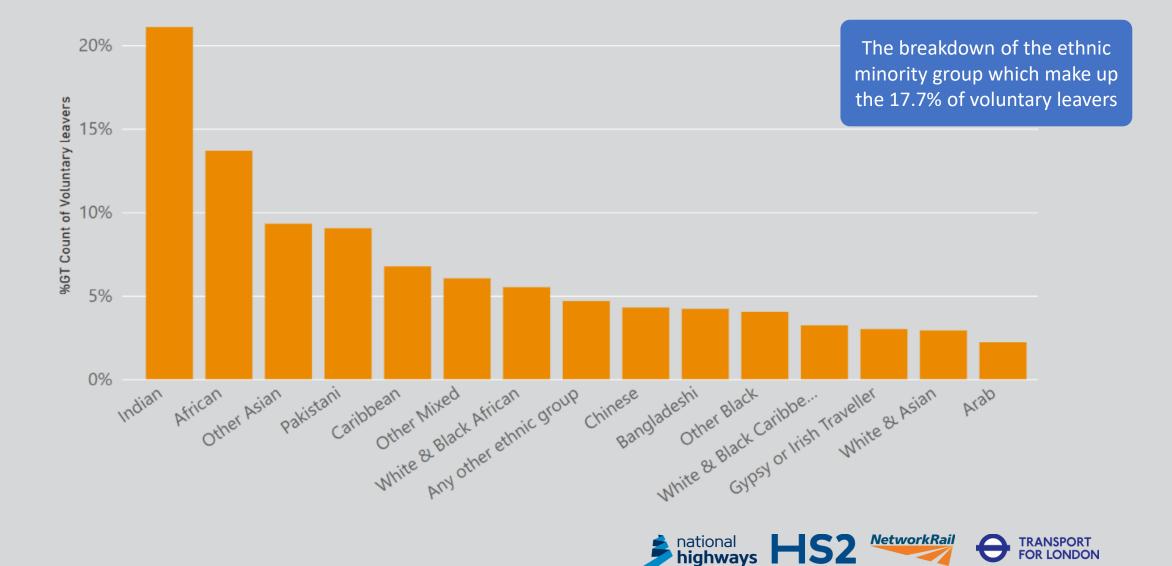
#### Sample size: 2,953

### 17.7% of voluntary leavers are from Ethnic Minority Groups

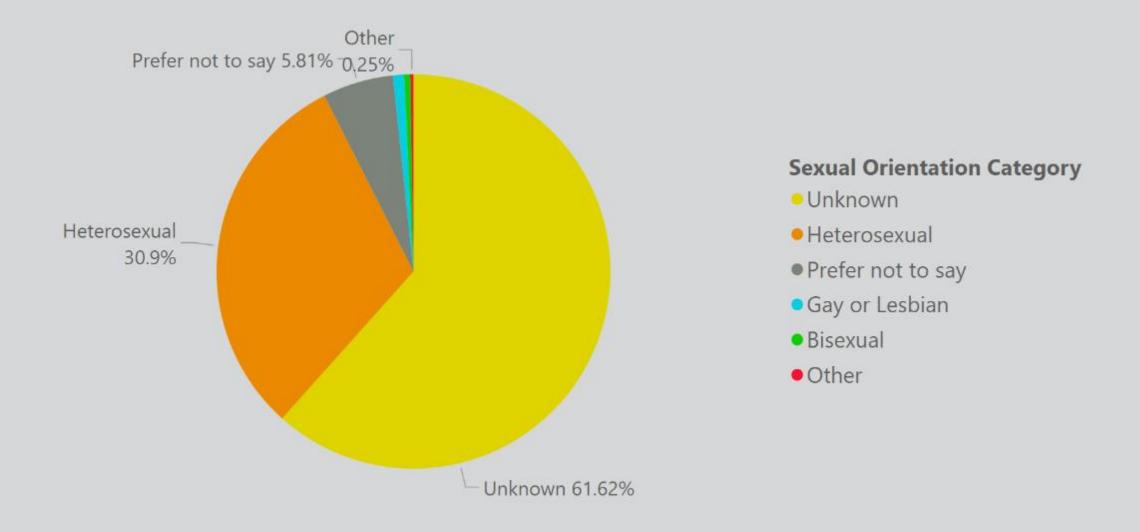


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# Voluntary Leavers by ethnicity

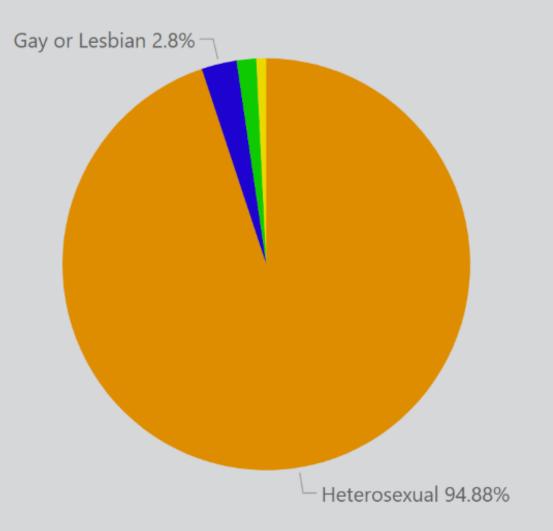


# Voluntary Leavers: Sexual Orientation





# Voluntary Leavers: Sexual Orientation\*



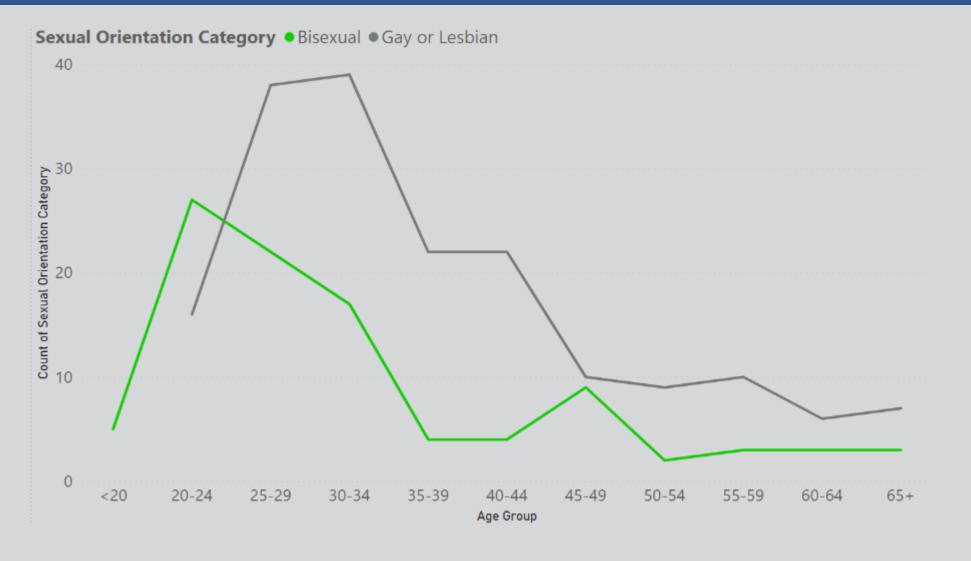
No significant variation from the 4.2% of LGBTQ+ workforce

### **Sexual Orientation Category**

- Heterosexual
- Gay or Lesbian
- Bisexual
- Other

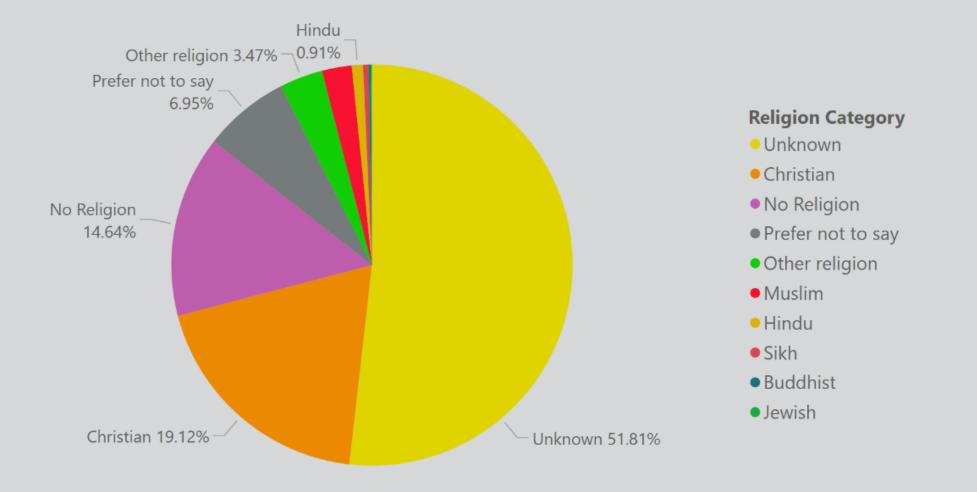


# Voluntary Leavers: Sexual Orientation



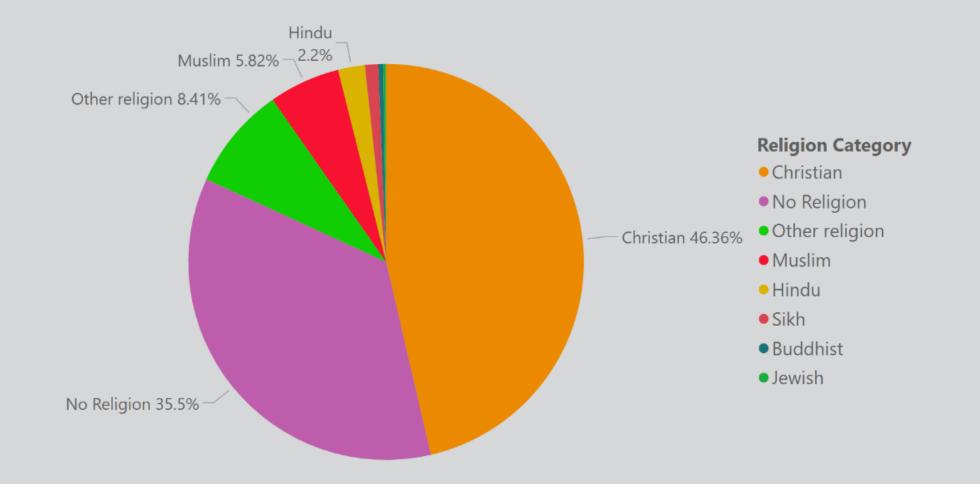


# Voluntary Leavers: Religion





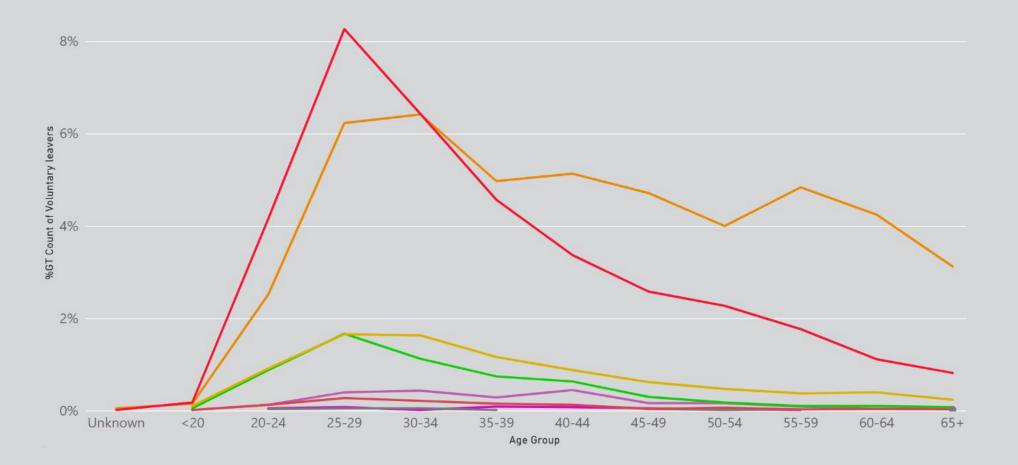
# Voluntary Leavers: Religion\*





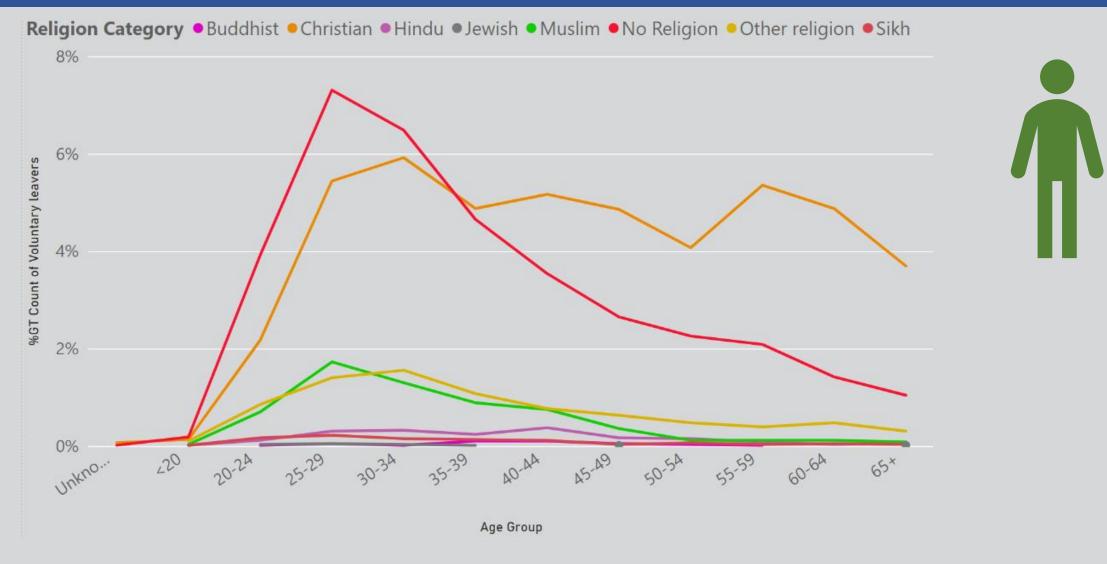
# Voluntary Leavers: Religion\*

Religion Category 
Buddhist 
Christian Hindu 
Jewish Muslim No Religion 
Other religion 
Sikh



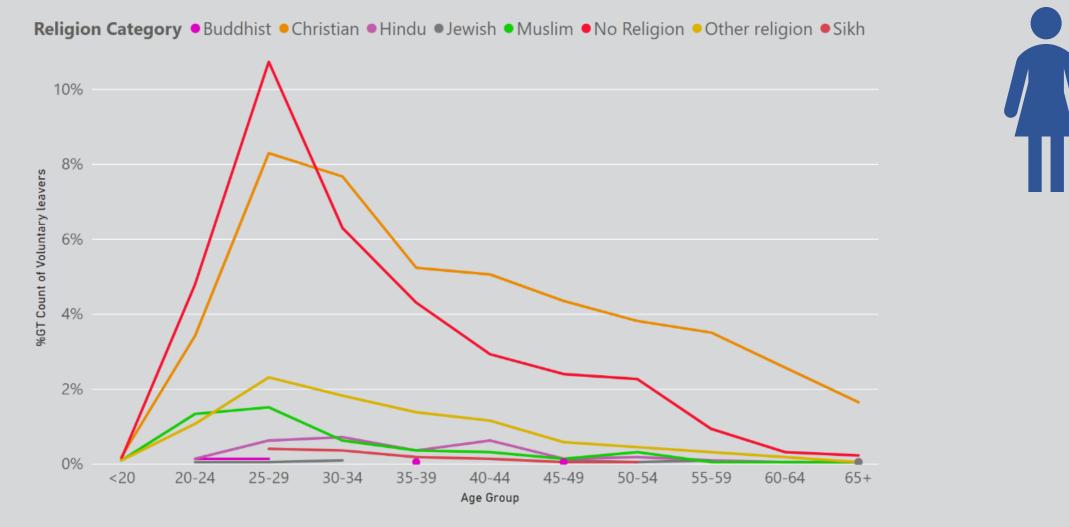


# Voluntary Leavers: Religion and Male\*





# Voluntary Leavers: Religion and Female\*







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# **Diversity Data Benchmarking**

Supply Chain Workforce Profile Data 2022



### **Finish**

