



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006)

An equality statement of the increases to employee
contribution rates, effective from 1 April 2014

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1. Name of Directorate

Local Government Finance, Workforce, Pay and Pensions Division

2. Please list all the policy streams in your business area.

Equality Duty – Background

The public sector equality duty was created by the Equality Act 2010 and the duty came into force in April 2011. Schedule 19 to the Equality Act sets out the bodies that are subject to the public sector equality duty. This includes any organisation which carries out a public function, such as key public authorities like local authorities and central government departments. In summary those organisations subject to the public sector equality duty must have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct unlawful under the Equality Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not

The Equality Duty covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation and marriage and civil partnership.

Firefighters' Pension Contribution Increases

Background

Lord Hutton was commissioned to review public service pensions and recommend how they can be made sustainable, affordable, and fair to both public sector workers and the taxpayer. In his interim report, published 7 October 2010, Lord Hutton found that the value and cost of a public service pension has increased by around a third because of longer life expectancy over the last fifty years and, despite recent reforms, most of these extra costs are being met by taxpayers. He recommended increasing employee contribution rates if the Government wished to make short term savings.

At the Spending Review, the Chancellor announced that public service pension scheme members would see contribution increases of 3.2 percentage points, on average, from April 2012 to be phased in, over three years, with 40% increases in 2012, a further 40% in 2013 and the remaining 20% in 2014.

2012-13 Contribution Increases

A statutory consultation, published in September 2011, proposed an increase in firefighter employee contributions of 1.28 percentage points, on average, to apply from April 2012. Ministers, in the light of the statutory consultation responses, decided that it was appropriate, in the specific case of firefighters, to proceed with an altered contribution rate which now generates an increased yield of 0.64 percentage points from the two firefighters' pension schemes, rather than the originally proposed 1.28 percentage points that the Government consulted on.

Opt out review: The Government gave a commitment to review the impact of the 2012-13 contribution increases, including on opt-outs, before taking final decisions on how increases in 2013-14 and 2014-15 would be delivered.

2013-14 Contribution Increases

On 29 November 2012, the Department published a statutory consultation setting out the impact of the proposed 2013-14 pension contribution increases in the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006) on protected groups. The intention was to realise 1.28 percentage points worth of savings from the firefighters' pension schemes in 2013-14. Following the consultation, and on the basis that the number of opt outs in 2012-13 remained low and on a similar basis to 2011-12, Ministers decided that it was justified to proceed with the increased contributions as consulted on.

Opt out review: At the 49th meeting of the Firefighters' Pension Committee, the Committee unanimously agreed that the Government should continue to monitor the number of firefighters opting out and those choosing not to join the scheme, before final decisions were taken on how increases in 2014-15 would be delivered.

2014-15 Contribution Increases

In delivering savings from contribution increases the Government determined a number of central design parameters to ensure that any proposed increases in contribution rates should protect low earners and be more progressive, so that high earners pay proportionately higher increases to reflect their more generous pensions. The parameters below, which were reflected in previous years' increases, continue to be adhered to in the proposed increases for 2014-15.

- There should be no increase in employee contributions for those earning less than £15,000.
- There should be no more than a 1.5 percentage point increase in total by 2014-15 for those earning up to £21,000.
- High earners will pay more, but no more than 6 percentage points (before tax relief) by 2014-15.

This Equality Statement now considers the impact of the 2014-15 pension contribution increases in the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006) on protected groups, taking into account recent opt out and non-joiner data collected from April 2014 and the responses to the most current and previous years' consultations.

3. Identify any policy streams aimed at or impacting upon a Protected Group.

A partial equality statement was published alongside the consultation document on contribution increases from April 2014, which set out those groups of staff who respondents had previously identified could be impacted by the contribution increases and the Department's consideration and response. The recent consultation asked whether there were any equality issues, which the Department had not considered in the partial equality statement, which would result in individual groups being disproportionately affected by the proposed contribution tiers. Seventeen groups responded to this question, with six confirming that there was no further equality issues, other than those previously identified, that should be addressed.

The issues that had previously been identified were:

Age Discrimination

Consultation Response

- Older members, more likely to be senior in rank (and, therefore, higher earners), could be disproportionately affected by having to pay higher contribution rates than those lower earners due to the use of tiered contributions.
- Younger members could be affected, paying more across their career for a similar level of benefits enjoyed by older members.

Department's response

- Contribution rates are based on salary bands, so that those who earn more contribute more. This is a proportionate way of achieving an increase in contributions whilst protecting lower paid workers.
- Whilst some higher paid members may be older, this is not consistent as many older members remain lower earners: Table 1 provides a breakdown of the age and salary profile of firefighters (regular and retained) of the firefighters' pension schemes, as at 31 March 2012. Table 1 shows that the majority (73%) of regular scheme members earning more than £50K are likely to be aged over 45. However, 63% of all regular scheme members aged over 45 earn less than £35K.
- The reverse applies in relation to younger members. Although 87% of regular scheme members aged under 45 earn less than £35K, of all regular scheme members earning £50K or more, over a quarter of these are aged under 45.
- Higher paid members accrue higher pension benefits and can also benefit from higher levels of tax relief.

In terms of retained firefighters, 96% of these members, where the age profile varies, earn under £35K. Of the remaining 4% that earn above this salary limit, the majority are aged over 45.

In conclusion, it is not possible to identify a specific age category which can be defined as being disproportionately discriminated against. Even if such a group could be identified, the Department believes that it can be objectively justified as a proportionate way of protecting low paid workers.

Part time workers

Consultation Response

- Lower paid workers, such as those part time workers, including those on the retained duty system, could be affected as they will need to pay the Full Time Equivalent contribution rate, not the rate based on their actual pay.

Department's response

The policy proposals were designed to ensure that part time workers, including those on the retained duty system, contributed towards their pension on a pro-rata basis, applying the principles of the Part Time Workers (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2000. Using the Full Time Equivalent pensionable earnings ensures that workers paid the same hourly rate will pay pension contributions at the same rate and on the same proportion of

pension benefits accrued. Under current final salary arrangements, part-time workers pay the same contribution rate as an equivalent full-time worker but their actual contributions are based on their actual pensionable pay.

If those working part-time paid contributions on the rate of their actual pay, then these lower contributions would require cross subsidy by full time, or higher paid staff, to ensure the average level of contributions is delivered. Under current arrangements, the Department's view is that in a final salary scheme it is appropriate for part-time workers to pay the contribution rate based on their full time equivalent pay. However, further consideration with interested parties will be given to this prior to the introduction of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2015, which will be a career average revaluation scheme.

The Department has looked at the demographics of part time workers and found that the actual number of male scheme members that work part-time is 268 compared with only 51 female scheme members. However, although the actual number of males working part-time is greater than females, the proportion of female scheme members that work part-time (4.4%) is greater than that of males (1%). Table 2 provides a further breakdown of the number of full-time and part-time regular firefighter pension scheme members of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006).

Table 3 provides information on the number of male and female retained firefighter members of the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006). The number of retained male firefighters (7,213) is significantly greater than the number of retained female firefighters (341). However, the actual proportion of male retained firefighters who are members of the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme 2006 is broadly in line with the actual proportion of male retained firefighters in the service as a whole (and as reported in the Fire and Rescue Authorities Operational Statistics bulletin for England 2012-13) so there is no evidence to suggest that the impact of these proposals on male retained firefighters is greater than females.

Non-joiners to the pension scheme – increased number amongst females and ethnic minority staff

Consultation Response

- One Fire and Rescue authority continued to claim that the proportion of firefighters choosing not to join the pension scheme, compared with those recruited to the service, is higher amongst females and ethnic minority staff and that the trend appears to be increasing. They highlighted that 26% of their current staff recruited after 2006 were female or from an ethnic minority background but represented 42% of non scheme members (increase of 2% from a year ago) and that non membership of these groups had increased over recent years.

Department's Response

Sex: The average scheme membership of both firefighters' pension schemes is just over 4% female membership and nearly 96% male membership. The scheme membership of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) is 97% male and 3% female and for the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006) 93% of scheme members (regular and retained) are male and 7% female.

Race/Ethnic Minority - The Department does not hold specific data on the race and ethnicity of firefighters in the pension scheme. However, the Department does collect data on the firefighter workforce generally and this shows that there has been a gradual increase in the representation of minority ethnic staff in recent years, with minority ethnic staff accounting for 3.3% of all firefighters (regular and retained) at 31 March 2013, compared with 2.8% of all firefighters in

2008, and 1.5% of all firefighters in 2003.

- Section 7 of this report provides a detailed analysis of those opt outs and non-joiners by sex. The figures suggest that there is a higher proportion of females (12%), than males, who have opted out of the schemes and a higher proportion of females (11%) who have chosen not to join their pension scheme.
- However, the actual number of scheme members who are female is low, and therefore only requires a few females to opt out of the pension scheme to give a larger percentage of female opt outs. It is therefore difficult to take a representative view on opt outs and non-joiners by sex.
- Data on opt out and non-joiners has not previously (prior to April 2013) been collected in relation to the ethnicity of firefighters. The Department surveyed fire and rescue authorities to see whether this information could be provided. However, approximately only half of authorities said that the information could be submitted to the Department. Where it has been possible for authorities to provide data on the ethnicity of firefighters opting out or not joining the pension scheme the authority has done so. Where information was provided, the majority of staff (90%) opting out or choosing not to join the scheme were white/white British. This means that 10% of those who opted out of the scheme or chose not to join were from a minority ethnic group. This percentage is higher than the actual number of minority ethnic staff within the fire service as a whole.
- Overall, it is difficult to take a representative view on the number of ethnic minority firefighters not joining the scheme due to the low level number of ethnic minority firefighters in the service as a whole.
- Information provided by one authority, which employs 27% of all whole time female firefighters and 55% of all ethnic minority firefighters, showed that a larger proportion of females, and firefighters from ethnic minorities were not members of the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme. It is acknowledged that the information provided by the authority showed an increase in non-membership of the pension scheme amongst females and firefighters from ethnic minority backgrounds.
- However, there has been limited information provided by fire and rescue authorities to suggest that a higher number of females and ethnic minority firefighters are opting out or choosing not to join the pension scheme solely because of the contribution increases that were implemented from April 2012.
- The Department is not aware of any evidence that suggests that female firefighters and firefighters from ethnic minorities are affected by higher contribution increases any differently from other firefighters, if other aspects of their employment, such as length of service are the same. The number of female and ethnic minority recruits into the fire service has increased in recent years, and therefore there would be a higher number of these protected groups who are members of the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006). Research suggests that 2006 Scheme members are more ambivalent about remaining in the pension scheme, and recent information shows that 2006 scheme members are more likely to opt out of their pension scheme, which is why the Department has afforded some (contribution rate) protection for these members of staff. The Department will continue to monitor opt-outs and examine trends by sex and ethnicity where evidence is available.

Conclusion:

There is no evidence that contribution rates are discriminatory in terms of sex or ethnicity. The Department asked authorities to select from a list to provide the reason for firefighters opting out of their pension schemes. Although little qualitative information has been provided, where information is available there is no evidence to suggest that those personal decisions are solely

due to contribution rate increases.

Even if the proposals were seen to be discriminatory based on sex or ethnicity, the Department believes that the proposals can be objectively justified as a proportionate way of achieving the legitimate aim of increasing contributions for all members of firefighter pension schemes in order to make economic savings.

Other categories of staff disproportionately affected

Consultation Response

Some respondents suggested that the following groups could also be disproportionately impacted by the contribution increases, although some of the respondents acknowledged that these were not protected groups covered by the Equality Act:

- Single parent families, or single earning families, could be affected due to the struggle to meet higher contributions, with one respondent highlighting this could impact more on females.
- An equality issue existed between high and lower earners due to the use of tiered contributions
- Middle income earners, earning between £21,000 and £50,000 would be affected due to the level of contribution increases proposed.
- Tiered contributions created an imbalance between employee and employer contributions that were paid into the two firefighters pension schemes.
- New entrants to the 2015 scheme would be expected to pay for the retention of benefits that members had built up in their current pension schemes.
- Members of the Firefighters' Pension Schemes faced higher contributions than those members in other public sector pension schemes.

The Department does not believe this proposal is discriminatory on the grounds of sex, age, ethnicity or discriminates against any of the other protected groups.

Other protected groups:

- Pregnancy and maternity – the proposal to increase pension contributions will not impact on the pension rights of those female firefighter scheme members who are on, or planning to take, maternity leave. Those scheme members will continue to make pension contributions calculated according to their actual earnings during their maternity leave. In addition they will continue to have the option to make up any shortfall on pension contributions, for any unpaid periods whilst on maternity leave, on their return to work.
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Sexual Orientation
- Religion or belief
- Marriage & Civil Partnership

The Department does not hold scheme membership data on the protected groups set out above. However, the Department has considered the impact of tiered increased pension contribution increases on these protected groups, and has concluded that the proposals do not discriminate against these groups.

<p>4. Who has responsibility for developing these policies?</p>
<p>Chris Megainey, Deputy Director of Workforce Pay and Pensions, and Andrew Cornelius, Firefighters' Pension Team Leader.</p>
<p>5. Are there any EU or other statutory regulations that need to be adhered to regarding equalities?</p>
<p>The Equality Act 2010 and the Part-time Workers (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2000</p>
<p>6. The following summary will be analysed and used as evidence which you considered in demonstrating due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty. Have you used information from any of the following sources when developing policies?</p>
<p><i>This can be (but not limited to):</i></p> <p><u>Links to new/existing reports and research</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research commissioned by the Department in July 2012, on behalf of the Firefighters' Pension Committee: Research Works: Research into Firefighters' attitudes to their pension scheme, including the impact of increased employee contribution rates <p><u>Extracts from consultation responses and any follow up with respondents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses from Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006): Proposed increases to employee contribution rates effective from 1 April 2012 – Consultation <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/firefighters-pension-scheme-employee-contributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses from Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006): Proposed increases to employee contribution rates effective from 1 April 2013 – Consultation <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/firefighters-pension-scheme-increases-to-employee-contribution-rates-from-1-april-2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses from Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006): Proposed increases to employee contribution rates effective from 1 April 2014 – Consultation <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/firefighters-pension-scheme-1992-and-new-firefighters-pension-scheme-2006</p> <p><u>Data captured/published</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fire and Rescue Service: Operational Statistics Bulletin for England 2012-13 <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fire-and-rescue-authorities-operational-statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected from Fire and Rescue Authorities on the number of firefighters that have opted out or chosen not to join their pension scheme during 2012-13 and 2013-14 • Valuation data, as of 31 March 2012, collected from Fire and Rescue Authorities

Minutes of meetings/notes from stakeholder workshops

- There were no minutes or notes of the meetings, but equality considerations have been briefly discussed with the employers and unions at meetings relating to members opting out or not joining their pension scheme.

7. Have you discovered any of the following and as a consequence taken actions on identified equality issues?

Have you discovered any of the following and as a consequence taken actions on identified equality issues:

- *Known difference in needs for those with a protected characteristic, and*
- *Evidence of an adverse equality impact on those with a protected characteristic.*
- *List any actions taken to mitigate against adverse equality impact on those with a protected characteristic*

The overall policy objective is that pension scheme members will need to contribute more towards their pension, with higher earners paying more. The Department has concluded that this proposed policy will not have an adverse equality impact on any of the protected groups, although evidence from the opt out review into increased contribution rates from 2013-14, suggests that a higher proportion of females and younger firefighters have opted out of their pension scheme than there are members of the scheme. One authority has also provided information (as detailed above) to suggest that a higher proportion of staff from ethnic minority backgrounds has also opted out of the scheme.

Opt out review

The Government is continually monitoring the effect of pension contribution increases on members including the effect on opt out rates, from 1 April 2012 and April 2013. Recent data collected between April to November 2013, shows that, for the two firefighter pension schemes, 88% of firefighters opting out of their pension scheme were male and 12% were female. The two firefighters pension schemes were considered separately: 97% of males and 3% of females opted out of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992), 83% of males and 17% of regular female firefighters, and 93% of retained male firefighters opted out of the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006). 89% of non-joiners to the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006) were male and 11% female – however of those regular firefighters choosing not to join the scheme 70% were male and 30% female.

Comparisons to the average scheme membership (as set out in section 2 above), suggests that a higher proportion of females, than males, have opted out of their pension scheme or chosen not to join. However, there are relatively few numbers of females in the pension scheme, so it only requires a few females to opt out of the pension scheme to give a larger percentage of female optant outs. The Department has asked authorities to select from a pick list of reasons why firefighters are choosing to leave or not join the pension scheme. Only some authorities have been able to do so, but there is no indication that contribution increases are the sole reason for firefighters opting out or choosing not to join their scheme.

The data also showed that, overall, 74% of optant outs were aged 40 or under. 64% of members that opted out of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) were aged 40 or under. 82% of regular firefighter members, and 67% of retained firefighter members, that opted out of the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006) were aged 40 or under.

This compares with the average scheme membership of both firefighters' pension schemes where approximately 50% of scheme members are aged 40 or under. In the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (1992) and the New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (2006), 37% and 69% of scheme members, respectively, are aged under 40.

This information is based on eight month's data provided from April 2013, following the implementation of the revised contribution increases from 1 April 2013.

Given that this level of detail has only been collected from the start of 2012-13, and not historically, and that different people put different value on the importance of a pension, particularly at different ages, it is difficult to compare trends and draw any meaningful conclusions on the impact on contribution increases on sex or age.

The Government will continue to monitor and review the impact of contribution increases, being mindful of any impact on the protected groups.

8. When your policies are finally implemented which groups are most likely to benefit?

There is no evidence to suggest that one group of individuals with protected characteristics will benefit more than another:

One authority has raised concerns that the proposals will impact more on female firefighters or those firefighters from an ethnic minority background. Younger members, who would have entered the service in more recent years and, according to scheme membership and workforce data collected, are more likely to be female or those from an ethnic minority are generally lower paid. Lower paid firefighters will be subject to a smaller percentage point increase in their contributions than higher earners and those members of the 2006 Scheme, who joined the service in recent years, have been afforded some protection in the level of contribution increase they will pay.

Higher earners tend to be older, white males so it could also be argued that this group will face bigger contribution increases and therefore younger members will face less of an impact and be more likely to benefit from this policy. However, it is not possible to identify that this is necessarily the case.

9. In considering the above information have any gaps in data or equalities information been identified?

The following data gaps have been identified:

- Gaps in membership information on race/ethnicity. However, the Department has received some information on race/ethnicity from April 2013.
- Gaps in salary progression for the protected groups

10. Overall, can you make an assessment of the potential of this policy; programme/service to have a substantial equalities impact on discrimination, fostering good relations or advancing equality of opportunity? Please try to limit your answer here to less than an A4 page.

There are no identifiable categories of individuals with protected characteristics who are being disproportionately discriminated against.

This analysis was undertaken by: Sharon Mayers			
Advice sought from the equalities team			
Name/Title	Hyacinth Parsons		
Directorate/Unit	Equalities Team	Lead contact	Sharon Mayers
Date	March 2014	Date	March 2014
SCS Sign off: Chris Megainey			
<p>I have read the available evidence and I am satisfied that this demonstrates compliance, where relevant, with Section 149 of the Equality Act and that <u>due regard</u> has been made to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination; advance equality of opportunity; and foster good relations.</p>			

Table 1: Membership of the Firefighters Pension Schemes by Age and Salary Band

[Source: Government Actuary Department's Valuation Data 31 March 2012]

Table 1a: Regular membership of the Firefighters Pension Scheme 1992 and the New Firefighters Pension Scheme 2006

Full Time Equivalent Salary/Age	Under 30		30-40		40-45		45-50		50-55		Over 55		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to £30K	2,225	16%	5,217	38%	2,891	21%	2,449	18%	983	7%	93	1%	13,858	100%
£30K - £35K	515	7%	2,662	34%	1,953	25%	1,881	24%	798	10%	70	1%	7,879	100%
£35K - £40K	38	1%	592	18%	840	26%	1,180	36%	559	17%	67	2%	3,276	100%
£40K - £50K	2	0%	157	10%	383	24%	696	44%	335	21%	19	1%	1,592	100%
£50K - £60K	0	0%	49	8%	152	24%	281	44%	148	23%	13	2%	643	100%
£60K - £100K	0	0%	10	4%	50	19%	127	49%	62	24%	11	4%	260	100%
£100K - £120K	0	0%	1	3%	2	6%	23	64%	9	25%	1	3%	36	100%
Over £120K	0	0%	0	0%	6	12%	25	49%	17	33%	3	6%	51	100%
Totals	2,780	10%	8,688	31%	6,277	23%	6,662	24%	2,911	11%	277	1%	27,595	100%

Table 1b: Retained membership of the New Firefighters Pension Scheme 2006

Full Time Equivalent Salary/Age	Under 30		30-40		40-45		45-50		50-55		Over 55		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to £30K	1,929	32%	1,884	31%	915	15%	708	12%	387	6%	169	3%	5,992	100%
£30K - £35K	53	4%	258	21%	285	23%	289	24%	231	19%	109	9%	1,225	100%
£35K - £40K	3	1%	26	9%	51	17%	81	27%	73	24%	64	21%	298	100%
£40K - £50K	2	9%	5	22%	1	4%	8	35%	6	26%	1	4%	23	100%
£50K - £60K	3	30%	1	10%	1	10%	2	20%	3	30%	0	0%	10	100%
£60K - £100K	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%	2	50%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
£100K - £120K	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%
Over £120K	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Totals	1,990	26%	2,175	29%	1,255	17%	1,090	14%	700	9%	344	5%	7,554	100%

Table 2: Membership of the Firefighters Pension Schemes by Sex and Working Pattern (Full time or Part-time)

[Source: Government Actuary Department's Valuation Data 31 March 2012]

Pension Scheme	Full-time regular firefighters				Part-time regular firefighters				Total regular firefighters	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	Female
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.
Firefighters Pension Scheme 1992	21,614	99.8%	616	95.2%	35	0.2%	31	4.8%	21,649	647
Firefighters Pension Scheme 2006	4,566	95.1%	480	96.0%	233	4.9%	20	4.0%	4,799	500
Totals	26,180	99.0%	1,096	95.6%	268	1.0%	51	4.4%	26,448	1,147

Table 3: Retained Membership of the New Firefighters Pension Scheme 2006 by Sex and Salary Band

Full Time Equivalent Salary	Male	Female
Up to £30K	5,676	316
£30K - £35K	1,203	22
£35K - £40K	297	1
£40K - £50K	21	2
£50K - £60K	10	0
£60K - £100K	4	0
£100K - £120K	0	0
Over £120K	2	0
Totals	7,213	341