

Gender Pay Gap Report

Under laws welcomed by The Mead Educational Trust (TMET), we are required to publish an annual gender pay gap report. The gender pay gap gives a snapshot of the gender balance within an organisation. It measures the difference between the average earnings of all male and female employees, irrespective of their role or seniority.

TMET is an equal opportunities employer. We support the fair treatment of all staff, irrespective of gender through our transparent policies including:

- Appraisal Policy
- Pay Policy
- Equality Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy

This report is for the snapshot date of 31st March 2018.

	No Employees/Contracts			Mean Pay (Hourly Rate)			Median Pay (Hourly rate)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Pay Gap	Male	Female	Pay Gap
Overall	152	519	671	£20.85	£18.58	10.9%	£16.52	£12.13	26.6%
Teacher	72	214	286	£30.28	£30.26	0.1%	£30.30	£30.53	-0.8%
Support	80	305	385	£12.37	£10.38	16.1%	£10.71	£9.21	14.0%

The trend from the previous snapshot date of 31 March 2017 outlines that:

- The overall number of contracts of employment in place within the organisation has grown by 34%.
- Employees within the organisation remain overall to be female – they dominate 77.3% of the workforce.
- The overall proportion of male employees within TMET has grown by 2.3% over the last year - this is represented by 2.2% in teaching and 0.1% in the support staff sector.
- The mean hourly rate pay gap between male and female employees has risen from 8.9% to 10.9%.
- The median hourly rate pay gap between male and female employees has risen from 12.7% to 26.6%.

	Lower Quartile	Lower Middle Quartile	Upper Middle Quartile	Upper Quartile	TOTAL
Male	12.0%	26.8%	25.6%	26.2%	22.7
Female	88.0%	73.2%	74.4%	73.8%	77.3

The trend from the previous snapshot date of 31 March 2017 outlines that:

- In the lower quartile, male employees represent 12% of the workforce (*as opposed to 13.5% previously*) and female employees 88% (*as opposed to 86.5% previously*).
- In the lower middle quartile, male employees represent 26.8% of the workforce (*as opposed to 17.3% previously*) and female employees 73.2% (*as opposed to 82.7% previously*).
- In the upper middle quartile, male employees represent 25.6% of the workforce (*as opposed to 27.9% previously*) and female employees 74.4% (*as opposed to 72.1% previously*).
- In the upper quartile, male employees represent 26.2% of the workforce (*as opposed to 21.6% previously*) and female employees 73.8% (*as opposed to 78.4% previously*).

Overall, this means within all pay quartiles and in view of the significant increase in workforce over a one-year period that:

- in the lower middle and upper quartiles there has been an increase in male employees. There has been a decrease in the lower quartile and upper middle quartile.
- in the lower middle quartile and upper middle quartile, there has been an increase in female employees. There has been a decrease in the lower middle quartile and upper quartile.

How does our pay gap compare to others?

Our mean average gender pay gap is 10.9%, which remains **well below the national average gender pay gap within the educational sector** of 19.7%. Male employees make up 26.2% (*an increase of 5% over the last year*) of higher paid jobs and female employees are 73.8%.

TMET is proud that it continues to go against the national trend where women are less likely to be promoted. Such statistical analysis provides even greater confidence in conjunction with TMET policies where it is proven that pay decisions are gender neutral; are open; are fair; and are transparent. TMET is an equal pay employer, having regard to equal pay legislation and adhering to an equal pay practice.

Nil employees receive any bonus payments within TMET. The figures set out have been calculated using the standard methodologies used in the Equality Act 2010 Gender Pay Gap Information Regulation 2017 and the ACAS Guidance Managing the Gender Pay Gap. We calculated the pay scales for all teaching staff that are aligned to the School Teachers' Pay and Conditions document which is reviewed on an annual basis. For support staff, we use the pay scales set by the National Joint Council for Local Government Services. Staff move through the pay scales grade based on a thorough and robust appraisal process, meaning earnings are based on performance outcomes, irrespective of their gender.

Although equal pay and the gender pay gap look at differences between women's and men's pay, they are two different issues and this needs to be remembered when reading this report. Equal pay is the right for men and women to be paid the same when doing the same or equivalent work. This is a legal requirement that we are committed to upholding at TMET. Gender pay gap is a measure of the difference between men's and women's average earnings across an organisation. All roles across the organisation are included in calculating the average earnings figure and it is expressed as a percentage of men's earnings

We take the issues of diversity and gender extremely seriously and I look forward to working with our employees as we continue to strive towards an ever more inclusive organisation.

Carolyn Robson, Chief Executive Officer

Notes to this Report:

- *All employers with more than 250 employees are legally required to report on their gender pay gap.*
- *Data provided is as at the required 'snapshot' date of 31 March 2018.*
- *The mean gender pay gap is the difference between the mean (average) hourly pay rate for all men in our organisation, and the mean hourly pay rate for all women, expressed as a percentage of the mean hourly rate for men.*
- *The median gender pay gap is the difference between the median (middle) value of hourly pay rates (when ordered from lowest to highest) for all men in our organisation, and the median value of hourly pay rates for all women, expressed as a percentage of the median hourly rate for men.*
- *The bonus gender pay gap is not applicable to The Mead Educational Trust as we do not make any bonus payments.*
- *Quartile pay distribution is the proportion of men and women in each 25% (quartile) of our pay structure, calculated by taking all the hourly pay rates, from lowest to highest, for all men and women and dividing them into four equal sections of 25%: lower, lower middle, upper middle and upper.*