## Gender Pay Gap Reporting 2019-20

## Introduction

From April 2017, employers with 250 or more employees must publish information on their gender pay gap. The pay gap must be reported on in six different ways:

- the mean and median gender pay gaps
- the mean and median gender bonus gaps
- the proportion of men and women who received bonuses
- the proportion of men and women according to quartile pay bands.

The gender pay gap shows the difference in the average earnings between all men and women in an organisation. It is different to equal pay, which is about the difference in actual earnings of men and women doing equal work (or work of equal value).

The mean gender pay gap is the difference between the mean hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees.

The median gender pay gap is the difference between the median hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees.

This report shows the difference in the average pay between all men and women across our workforce. Transform Trust is an equal pay employer, subject to the requirements of TUPE transfers.

We are committed to the promotion of equality of opportunity and choice for employees and support the fair treatment of all staff irrespective of gender through our transparent recruitment process, pay policy and professional development. All our posts are aligned to nationally agreed pay scales and our male and female staff are paid within the same pay band for the same job role.

The snapshot date for Transform Trust was 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ March 2020. The data required under The Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017 is as follows:

## Transform Trust's gender profile

Within Transform Trust the high percentage of female staff (gender profile) at $89 \%(88 \%$ 2019) is retained. Despite the increase in schools joining the Trust ( 16 to 18 ), the gender profile has barely changed.

| 2019-20 return |  | Hourly Rate |  |  | Hourly Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% of total |  | Mean verage |  | Median verage |
| Female Employee Headcount | 887 | 89\% | £ | 18.77 | £ | 11.92 |
| Male Employee Headcount | 108 | 11\% | £ | 26.43 | £ | 21.79 |
| Total Employees | 995 | 100\% |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage Difference |  |  |  | 29.0\% |  | 45.3\% |


| 2018-19 return | Hourly Rate |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | Hourly Rate $|$| Median |
| ---: |


| 2017-18 return |  | Hourly Rate |  | Hourly Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% of total | Mean Average | Median <br> Average |
| Female Employee Headcount | 741 | 88\% | 17.90 | 12.13 |
| Male Employee Headcount | 99 | 12\% | 25.45 | 23.06 |
| Total Employees | 840 | 100\% |  |  |
| Percentage Difference |  |  | 29.7\% | 47.4\% |


| 2016-17 return |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hourly Rate <br> \% of <br> total | Hourly Rate <br> Average | Median <br> Average |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 434 | $87 \%$ | 17.74 | 11.63 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female Employee Headcount | 63 | $13 \%$ | 23.31 | 16.67 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male Employee Headcount | 497 | $100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Employees |  |  | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 2 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage Difference |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The results of the statutory gender pay calculations are:

## 1. Mean Gender Pay Gap

The difference in the 2020 mean hourly pay rate of pay that male and female full pay relevant employees receive is $29.0 \%$. This difference means that female employees are paid $29.0 \%$ less as a mean average (In 2019 this difference was 25.6\%).

## 2. Median Gender Pay Gap

The difference in the 2020 median hourly rate of pay that male and female full pay relevant employees receive is $45.3 \%$. This difference means that the median female employee is paid $45.3 \%$ less than the median male employee (in 2019 this difference was $35.7 \%$ ).

## 3. Bonus

Transform Trust does not operate a bonus scheme.

## 4. The Proportion of males and females in each Quartile Pay Bands

## 2019-20 return

| Quartile Headcount | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| F | 241 | 221 | 214 | 211 |
| M | 7 | 28 | 35 | 38 |
|  | 248 | 249 | 249 | $\mathbf{2 4 9}$ |
| Gender Proportions Per Quartile \% |  |  |  |  |
| F (89\%) | $\mathbf{9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 \%}$ |
| M (11\%) | $\mathbf{3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |


| 2018-19 return | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Quartile Headcount | 211 | 200 | 184 | 189 |
| F | 10 | 22 | 38 | 33 |
| M | 221 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender Proportions Per Quartile \% | $\mathbf{9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 \%}$ |
| F (88\%) | $\mathbf{5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |
| M (12\%) |  |  |  |  |

## 2017-18 return

| Quartile Headcount | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| F | 202 | 192 | 171 | 176 |
| M | 8 | 18 | 39 | 34 |
|  | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Gender Proportions Per Quartile \% |  |  |  |  |
| F (88\%) | $\mathbf{9 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 \%}$ |
| M $(12 \%)$ | $\mathbf{4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 \%}$ |

## 2016-17 return

| Quartile Headcount | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| F | 120 | 115 | 93 | 106 |
| M | 4 | 9 | 31 | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender Proportions Per Quartile \% |  |  |  |  |
| F (87\%) | $\mathbf{9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 \%}$ |
| M (13\%) | $\mathbf{3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |

