

Gender Pay Gap Reporting

The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017 set out the requirement for all public sector bodies with over 250 employees to publish and report specific figures about their gender pay gap. The gender pay gap is the difference between the average (mean) and mid-point (median) earnings of males and females, expressed relative to male earnings.

This is a different concept to that of equal pay. It is unlawful to pay people unequally, because they are a man or a woman, and at East Coast College men and women are paid equally at every grade. However, if one gender dominates higher pay graded roles then there will be a gender pay gap.

CEO & Principal, Paul Padda said: *"Having a diverse workforce is an integral part of life at East Coast College – our staff are role models for future generations, regardless of their sex or gender we inspire our students to fulfil their potential. There are many underlying factors that are seen across our sector which exacerbate the issue of the gender pay gap within FE. Whilst we cannot alter the demographics of the staff available in certain areas, however, we are continuously, actively working to 'grow our own' workforce of the future. Our Strategic Management Group is 50% female, the tier of management below (Senior Leadership Group) is 67% female. The College leadership team are conscious that our gender pay gap is in excess of the national average and the College remains committed to reduce any residual gender pay gap."*

Findings

The figures below include all employees (both full and part-time and hourly paid) who were employed by **East Coast College** on the "snapshot date" of 31st March 2024. At the snapshot date there were 400 female employees and 205 male employees.

They include:

- Average gender pay gap as a mean average
- Average gender pay gap as a median average
- Average bonus gender pay gap as a mean average
- Average bonus gender pay gap as a median average
- Proportion of males receiving a bonus payment and proportion of females receiving a bonus payment
- Proportion of males and females when divided into four groups ordered from lowest to highest pay

Measure 1: Mean (average) gender pay gap

This measure is the difference between the mean hourly rates of pay for male and female full pay relevant employees

Average gender pay gap as a mean average = **14.4% (13% in 2023)**

Mean male hourly pay = **£18.40**

Mean female hourly pay = **£15.75**

Measure 2: Median (mid-point) gender pay gap

This is the difference between the median hourly rate of pay of male and female full-pay relevant employees

Average gender pay gap as a median average = **29.21% (27.14% in 2023)**

Median male hourly pay = **£19.76**

Median female hourly pay = **£13.99**

Measure 3: Mean (average) bonus gap

This is the difference between the mean bonus paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees

Average bonus gender pay gap as a mean average = 0% *no bonus gap to report

Measure 4: Median (mid-point) bonus gap

This is the difference between the median bonus paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees

Average bonus gender pay gap as a median average = 0% *no bonus gap to report

Measure 5: Bonus proportions

The proportions of male and female relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during the relevant period

Proportion of males receiving a bonus payment = 0% *no bonus gap to report

Proportion of females receiving a bonus payment = 0%*no bonus gap to report

Measure 6: Quartile Pay Bands

The proportion of male and female full-pay relevant employees in the Lower, Lower Middle, Upper Middle, and Upper pay bands.

Gender pay reporting is not a review of equal pay for equal work, it instead compares hourly rates of pay and any bonuses staff may receive by gender, seeking to expose any imbalance.

	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	
Quartile	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Upper Pay Quartile (75%-100%)	50%	50%	49%	51%	49%	51%	45%	55%	48%	52%	50%	50%
Upper Middle Pay Quartile (50% - 75%)	67%	33%	59%	41%	46%	54%	60%	40%	57%	43%	57%	43%
Lower Middle Pay Quartile (25% - 50%)	72%	28%	73%	27%	69%	31%	74%	26%	76%	24%	74%	26%
Lower Pay Quartile (0% - 25%)	74%	26%	75%	25%	74%	26%	68%	32%	69%	31%	65%	35%

The College has analysed the results, and some conclusions can be drawn about why the pay gap exists. The analysis and findings will allow the College to develop appropriate positive action interventions in order to close the gender pay gap in future years.

What has East Coast College done to address the Gender Pay Gap

- Flexible Working across the college is heavily utilised, and supported by senior staff to ensure that staff with caring responsibilities are supported and to encourage a good work life balance
- Extended its Senior Leadership Group which has created an 70-30% ratio between women and men
- Become a real living wage employer
- Created development posts where roles are predominantly occupied by women.
- Continue to provide opportunities for women to develop into more senior roles.

What East Coast College will also do to address the Gender Pay Gap

- The College will continue to provide and improve flexible career pathways to support females in their continuous professional development
- Continued promotion and fair application of family friendly policies
- We will continue to actively recruit both males and females at all levels and will seek to redress any imbalance at all levels
- Working in conjunction with Working Families we will openly advertise our willingness to talk Flexible Working
- Review advertising language to disrupt traditional gender biased recruitment advertising
- The College has signed the menopause awareness pledge, had launched menopause guidance and training and actively supports female staff to remain in the workplace throughout their menopause.
- Deliver diversity, inclusion and belonging training to all our staff to support our commitment to be a diverse and inclusive employer.