

BRYANSTON

Gender Pay Gap Report 2018

As an employer of more than 250 people, Bryanston School is required by law to report on our Gender Pay Gap and make this information publicly available on our own website as well as to submit our findings to the Government.

These statistics are presented as at 5th April 2017.

The gender pay gap measures the difference between men's and women's average earnings based on an hourly rate and is expressed as a percentage of men's pay. According to the Office of National Statistics, the overall national average gender pay gap for the UK at April 2016 was 18.1%.

Our Pay Gap Results

Mean gap = 18.0%

Median gap = 28.2%

There is no provision for the payment of bonuses at Bryanston, therefore the requirement to report on the proportion of our employees receiving them is not applicable.

Pay Quartiles

	Male	Female
Upper	51.5%	48.5%
Upper Middle	49.2%	50.8%
Lower Middle	50.8%	49.2%
Lower	24.4%	75.6%

The pay quartile analysis above highlights that our gender pay gap is isolated to the lower pay quartile, in which there is a significant imbalance with regards to the proportion of men and women in this section of our workforce. Further analysis of this section has shown that this can largely be attributed to our dedicated team of Domestic Assistants (cleaners), which comprises 60 people, 95% of which are female.

The personal choices our colleagues make around their working patterns have been a key driver in our gender pay gap. For example, most of the working arrangements agreed with this cross-section of employees are part-time and term-time only; these types of common

working terms are of course very attractive among parents (and of those, often women, who are still overwhelmingly the primary care givers to most UK children) who want to balance work with the ability to spend the school holidays with their children. Bryanston continues to work hard to support the work-life balance of its employees and recognises that flexibility in this regard is a growing requisite of many people in the modern labour market.

Such is the strength of this demographic take-up among these kinds of positions that, were Bryanston to eliminate all Domestic Assistants from its findings, the gender pay gap results would be as follows:

Mean gap = 6.2% representing a 11.8% reduction in the pay gap.

Median gap = 3.1% representing a 25.1% reduction in the pay gap.

Whilst we recognise the absolute importance of reducing the national gender pay gap, in Bryanston's case we can view part of this figure as a positive reflection of our ability to cater in vast numbers for a specific demographic. The level of subscription to these work and pay arrangements is proof of their popularity and our need and ability to respond to the demands of our local labour market.

Equally, the consistency and equity of our highest 3 pay quartiles demonstrates our belief in appointing both men and women in equal measure to varied degrees of responsibility and leadership.

Our [Equal Opportunities Policy](#) was developed from our desire to demonstrate our clear and unwavering commitment to treating all of our employees with parity where gender and all protected characteristics are concerned. This is reflected in the way we remunerate our staff. Academic colleagues at Bryanston are currently paid against a structured framework which rewards experience regardless of gender. Similarly, pay for our Support colleagues is reviewed and benchmarked regularly to ensure our rates are competitive and reflective of the level of talent and responsibility required.



Nick McRobb
Bursar and Clerk to the Governors

March 2018