



Gender Pay Gap Report

April 2024



TILIA
HOMES

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1. Introduction

Under legislation that came into force in April 2017, UK employers with more than 250 employees are required to publish their gender pay gap data. Gallagher Reward Consulting has been tasked with providing the gender pay gap reporting requirements for Tilia Homes as of the 5th of April 2024 snapshot date.

A gender pay gap is a measure of the difference in the average pay of all men and of all women in an organisation, regardless of the roles that they do. It is not the same as an equal pay comparison, which directly compares the pay of two or more people carrying out the same jobs, similar jobs or work of equal value.

The information submitted by complying employers is published on the government-sponsored website. Employers are required to publish the overall mean and median gender pay gaps, the difference in mean and median bonus payments paid to men and women, the proportion of male and female employees that received a bonus, and the gender distribution across the pay quartiles.

The calculations make use of two types of averages:

- A mean average involves adding up all of the numbers and dividing the result by how many numbers were on the list. This average places the same value on every number and so can be easily distorted by a small number of very high or low earners.
- A median average involves listing all of the numbers in numerical order and taking the middle number. This indicates what the 'typical' situation is, as extremes of low and high pay do not affect the median.

2. Gender Pay Gap Statement

The construction industry is a predominantly male environment and our gender pay gap is indicative of the sector in which we operate. In order to bridge and reduce the pay gap we have identified a number of initiatives to start us on our journey.

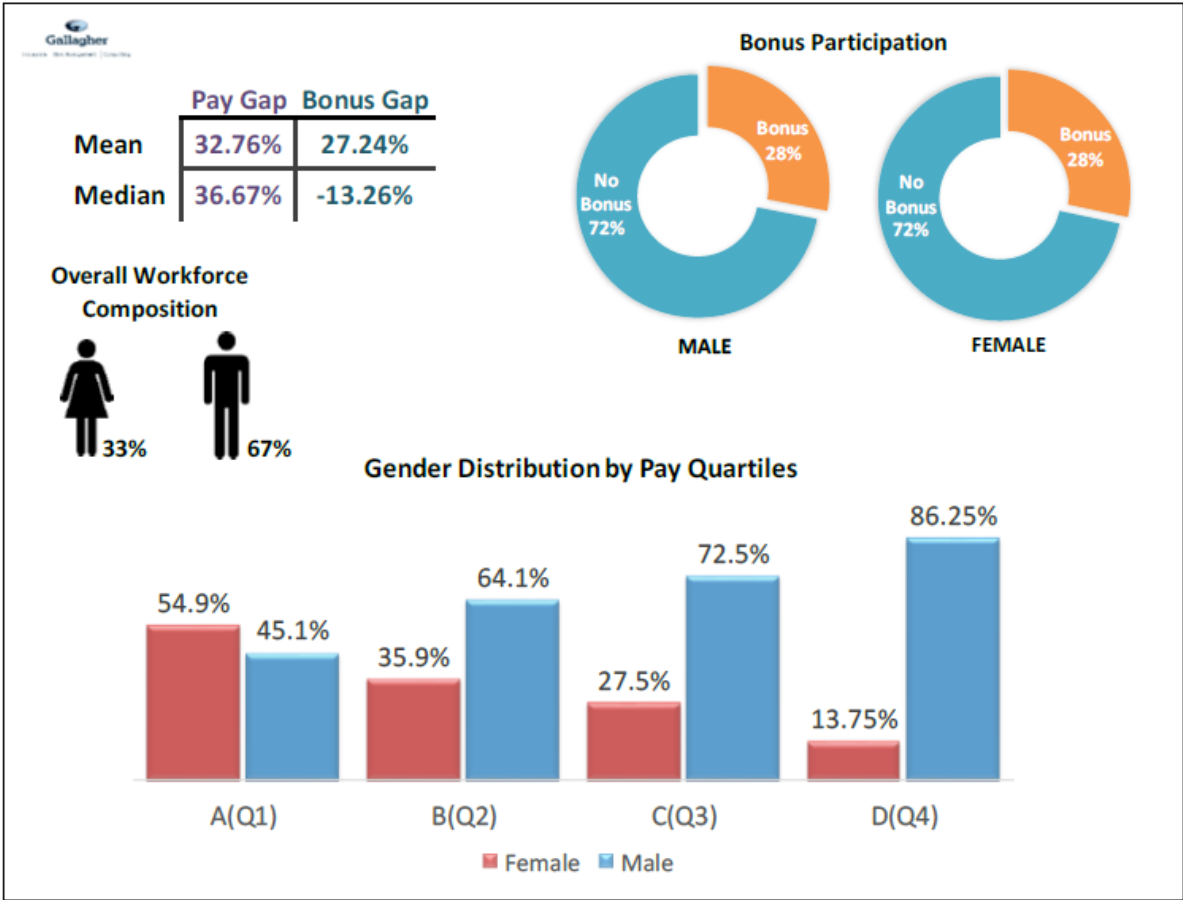
- Engage with schools and colleges to draw attention to the range of careers within our business. By speaking with young people who have not yet decided on their career path we can inspire them to join our industry. This activity crosses both genders and can help spark thought and action within young females.
- Raise our business profile within the regions we operate by attending careers fairs. Here we can engage with a cross section of the public and talk to women about potential careers within our organisation.
- Actively nurture the female talent within our business supporting their learning and developing their careers so that they are well equipped to take on more managerial and leadership roles, reducing the gap within the higher pay quartiles.

We recognise that given the nature of our business that these plans will take some time to come to fruition, however through raising awareness and setting goals we will make inroads to addressing this situation. Each year we will take time to review how we are performing towards achieving our objective and set targets to help us get there more quickly.

Justine Yeomans

Chief HR Officer

3. Summary of Gender Pay Gap Key Figures



4. Understanding the Data

4.1 Mean and Median Hourly Pay Rates

Mean Hourly Pay Rates

The mean hourly rates are currently favouring male employees by 32.76%, this is above the national mean favouring males of 13.9% according to the Office for National Statistics, 2022 (no published data for 2023 or 2024).

Mean Hourly Pay Differences	
Male Hourly Rate	£31.15
Female Hourly Rate	£20.95
Pay Gap	32.76%

Median Hourly Pay Rates

The median hourly rates are currently favouring male employees by 36.67% which is again higher than the national median favouring males of 14.3% according to the Office for National Statistics, 2023.

Median Hourly Pay Differences	
Male Hourly Rate	£24.82
Female Hourly Rate	£15.72
Pay Gap	36.67%

4.2 Bonus Payments and Participation

Bonus Payments

The bonus gap at Tilia Homes is currently favouring female employees at the median by 13.26%, and then reversing in favour of males at the mean by 27.24%.

The narrower range in the bonus amounts found in the smaller female set (n=30) compared to a much wider range in the larger male data set(n=60) who are in receipt of a bonus would indicate that the data set somewhat distorts the result.

Mean Bonus Payments

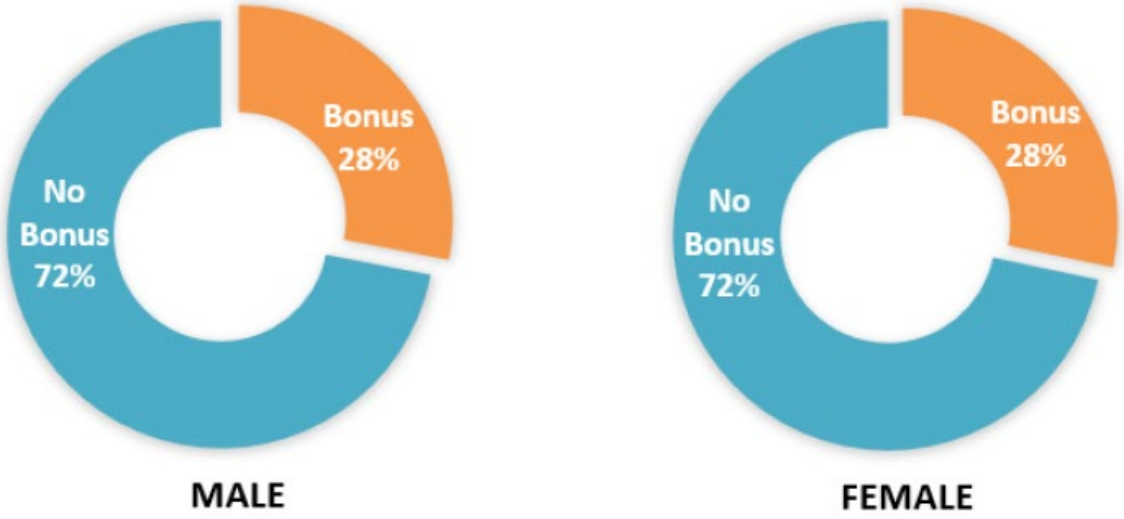
Mean Bonus Payments	
Male Bonus Payments	£12,019.47
Female Bonus Payments	£8,745.28
Pay Gap	27.24%

Median Bonus Payments

Median Hourly Pay Differences	
Male Bonus Payments	£6,364.34
Female Bonus Payments	£7,208.00
Pay Gap	-13.26%

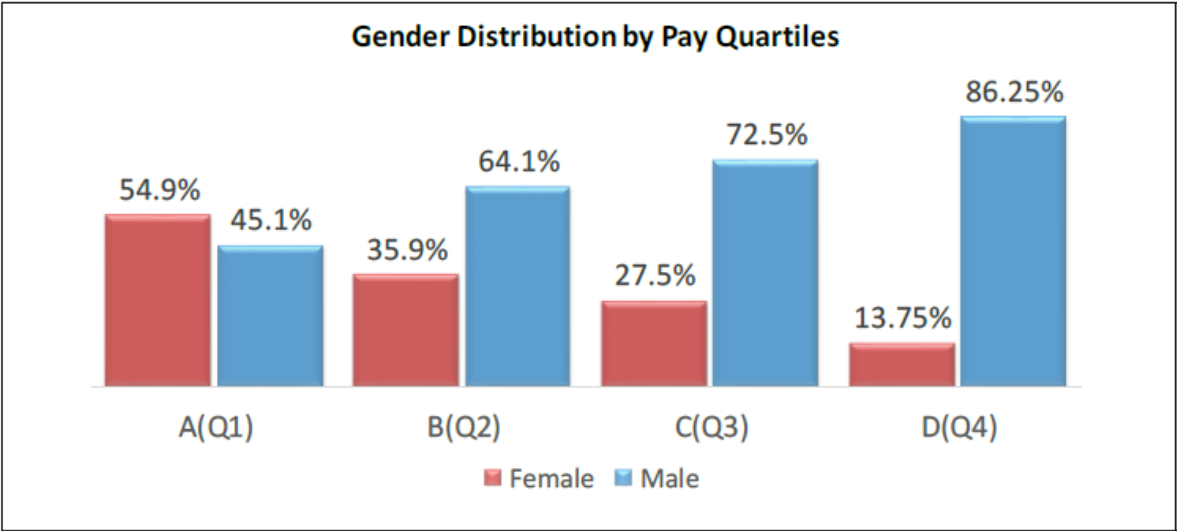
Bonus Participation

From the charts below we can see that both genders are receiving an equal proportion of bonuses.




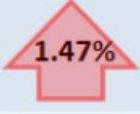
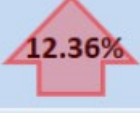

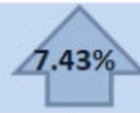
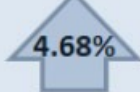
Pay Quartiles

When we observe the distribution of female and male employees within the quartiles, as shown in the bar chart below, we can see that female employees are underrepresented across the top three pay quartiles, most notably in the two highest pay quartiles.

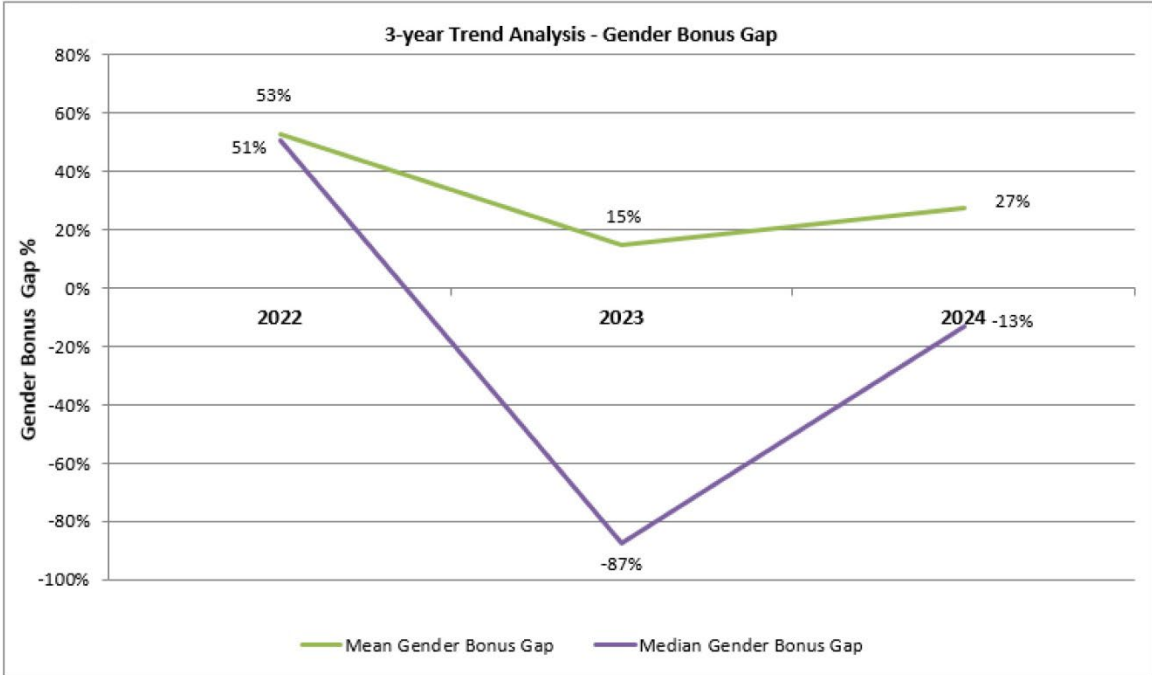
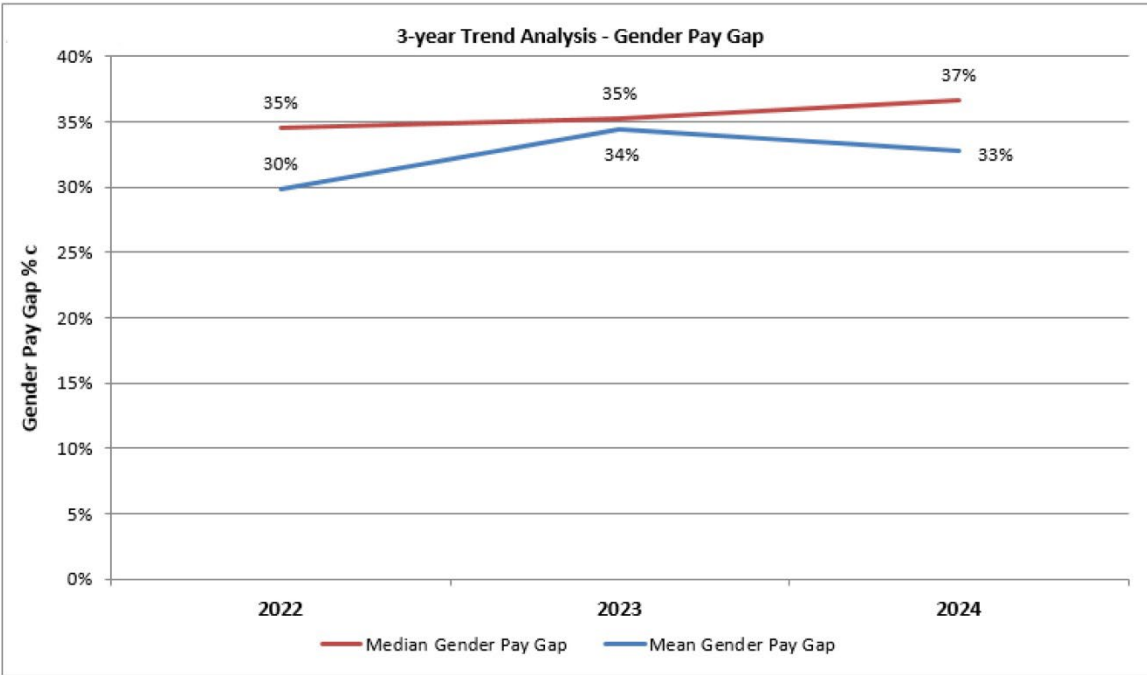


5. Trend Comparison

When we consider comparison between this year and that of the most recent reporting cycle in 2023, we see positive trends in the form of a narrowing gender pay gap at the mean, with a slight widening at the median. We observe a narrowing gender bonus gap at the median, though this widens at the mean. Encouragingly, we note increased bonus participation for both genders. We recognise that bonus pay, as defined by the regulations, includes a wide-ranging suite of awards including amounts relating to profit-sharing, productivity, performance, incentives and commission plans which can help drive a corresponding wide range in individual amounts reported.

	2022	2023	2024	2024 Vs 2023
Mean Gender Pay Gap	29.79%	34.42%	32.76%	 -1.67%
Median Gender Pay Gap	34.55%	35.20%	36.67%	 1.47%
Mean Gender Bonus Gap	53.00%	14.88%	27.24%	 12.36%
Median Gender Bonus Gap	50.80%	-87.29%	-13.26%	 74.03%
Males receiving bonus	36.36%	20.61%	28.04%	 7.43%
Females receiving bonus	38.73%	23.62%	28.30%	 4.68%

When we look across the three most recent reporting cycles, we see a broadly consistent gender pay gap, at both the mean and the median. Turning to the gender bonus gap, we see greater volatility, particularly at the median.



Appendix 1: The Regulations Explained

The UK Regulations on Mandatory Gender Pay Reporting require:

- Gender pay information to be reported by private and voluntary sector employers in England, Wales and Scotland with at least 250 employees
- Information to be published on a government-sponsored website by the 5th of April 2022, and annually thereafter

The main items to be reported on are:

- Mean and median hourly pay difference
- Mean and median bonus pay difference
- Proportion of male and female employees receiving bonus
- Male and female headcounts within each pay band*

*Pay bands are as follows:

- A. Lowest paid to lower quartile
- B. Lower quartile to median
- C. Median to upper quartile
- D. Upper quartile to highest paid

Definitions

- **Lower Quartile:** The point below which 25% of the recorded salaries fall
- **Median:** The mid-point (50th percentile) in a range of figures, i.e. 50% of the sample is paid above this amount, and 50% are paid below this amount
- **Upper Quartile:** The point below which 75% of the recorded data falls
- **Mean:** The sum of all the numbers in a group divided by the number of numbers in the group.