

Gender Pay Gap Report

Data date 5th April 2025

Executive Summary

Under the Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017, employers with over 250 employees in the private and voluntary sectors are required to publish gender pay gap information on an annual basis.

This report shows the mean and median (average) Gender Pay Gap for Mytime Active from a snapshot taken from 5th April 2025. The data shows that when comparing mean and median (average) hourly pay, that this year men at Mytime Active have an average slightly higher hourly rate than women. Compared to last year where women were paid more, the mean (average) data shows that men are paid 4.77% more than women with a difference in pay of £0.54ph. This is compared to last year where women were paid 3.12% more than men. The median data (middle) shows that women are paid almost equally to men with only a £0.04 per hour difference less than men in pay which is 0.35%.

This is because at Mytime Active, we have a higher percentage of men than women in our upper middle quartile (56.93% men v 43.07% women) and a higher percentage of women in our lower quartile (61.31% women v 38.69% males). This can be seen in table 1 below which shows in our upper quartile, our highest paid band, 58.82% are women and 41.18% are men and in the lower quartile, our lowest paid band, 61.31% are women compared to 38.69% men. Table 2, shows the contribution each quartile makes to the pay gap.

Our gender workforce split as a company as of the 5th April 2025 is 54% female and 46% male.

- The mean gender pay gap in the **lower quartile** is -11.52%
- The mean gender pay gap in the **lower middle quartile** is 11.05%.
- The mean gender pay gap in the **upper middle quartile** is -2.15%.
- The mean gender pay gap in the **upper quartile** is 1.76%.

Gender Pay Gap legislation was brought in to reduce the gap between men and women's pay and our results show that our gender pay gap slightly favours men this year by £0.54 per hour (mean hourly rate). This is different to previous years where we have always had a gender pay gap that favours women. We believe that this change is because 1 in 4 female High earners in the upper quartile and 1 in 4 female low earners in the lower quartile. Plus there is a higher percentage of males than females in the upper middle quartile. We will continue to address the areas required and report on any progress made.

Why do we have a gender pay gap?

Legally, men and women must receive equal pay for:

- the same or broadly similar work;
- work rated as equivalent under a job evaluation scheme; or
- work of equal value.

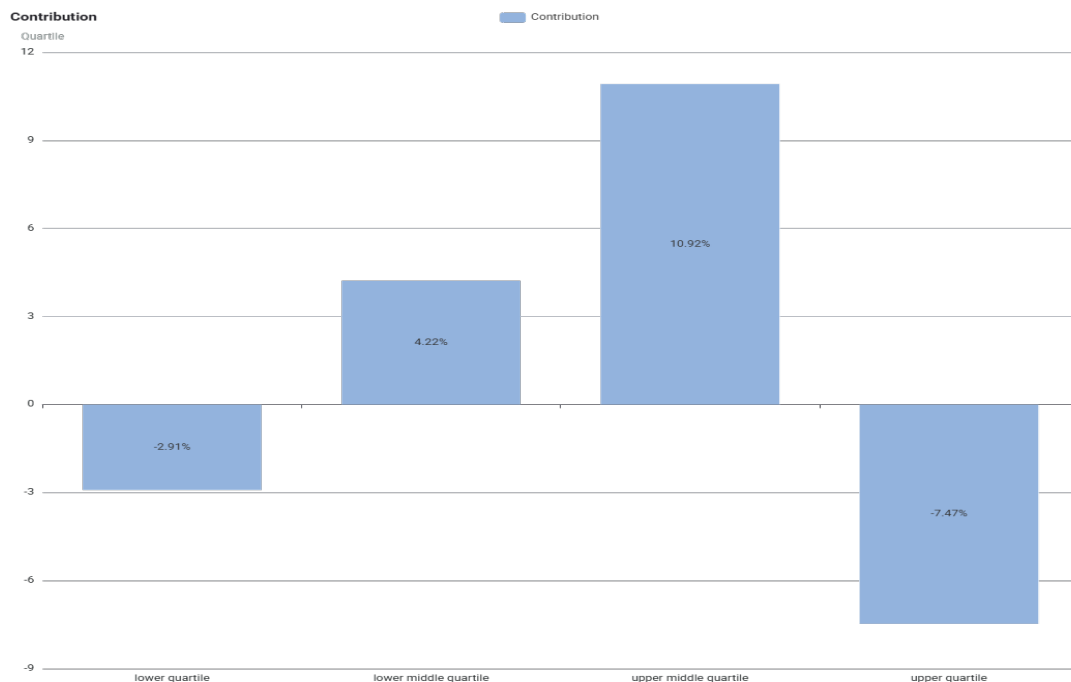
We are committed to equal opportunities and equal treatment for all employees, regardless of sex, race, religion or belief, age, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy/maternity, sexual orientation, gender reassignment or disability. We have a clear policy of paying employees equally for the same or equivalent work, regardless of their sex (or anything else listed above).

Table 1: Pay quartiles by gender

This table shows our workforce divided into four equal-sized groups based on hourly pay rate. The lower quartile includes the lowest-paid 25% of employees and the upper quartile covers the highest-paid 25%.

Group	Mean Pay Males	Mean Pay Females	Pay Gap (mean)	Pay Gap (median)	Percentage of Males	Percentage of Females	Contribution to Pay Gap
Lower quartile	3.06	3.42	-11.52%	-0.01%	38.69%	61.31%	-2.91%
Lower middle quartile	11.17	9.94	11.05%	0%	47.79%	52.21%	4.22%
Upper middle quartile	11.92	12.18	-2.15%	-3.99%	56.93%	43.07%	10.92%
Upper quartile	18.89	18.56	1.76%	-3.88%	41.18%	58.82%	-7.47%

Table 2: Contribution of Each Quartile to the Pay Gap



The Contribution section shows how a given sub-category (i.e. Quartile) contributes in percentage points towards our mean pay gap.

Data Analysis

This is our annual gender pay gap report for the snapshot date of 5 April 2025.

- Our mean gender pay gap is 4.77%
- This means that on average males are paid £0.54 more per hour than females.
- Our median gender pay gap is 0.35%
- This means that on average males are paid £0.04 more than females.
- This data shows that when comparing mean and median (average) hourly pay, that men at Mytime Active have an average higher hourly rate than women
- As we do not provide employees with a bonus scheme, we do not have bonus scheme metrics to report on.
- Our gender workforce split as a company as of the 5th April 2025 is 54% female and 46% male.

NB: The **mean** (average) of a data set is found by adding all numbers in the data set and then dividing by the number of values in the set. The **median** is the middle value when a data set is ordered from least to greatest

We are confident that our gender pay gap is not because we pay men and women differently for the same or equivalent work. Instead, our gender pay gap is because men and women work in different roles and those roles have different salaries. Across the UK economy, men are more likely than women to be in senior roles (especially very senior roles at the top of organisations). This is not the case within Mytime Active. At Mytime Active, we have both women and men in Senior leadership positions. This can be seen in table 1 which shows in our upper quartile, our highest paid band, 58.82% are women and 41.18% are men.

If we had no gender pay gap, there would be an equal ratio of men to women in each band. However, instead, 61.31% of the employees in the lower quartile are women and 38.69% men. The percentage of male employees increases in the lower middle quartile to 47.79% and the upper middle quartile and decreases to 41.18% in the upper quartile. Therefore, this table shows that women at Mytime Active occupy over half of the of the lowest paid jobs at 61.31% in the lower quartile as well as just over half of the of the highest paid jobs at 58.82% in the Upper Quartile.

How does our gender pay gap compare with previous years?

The following table provides a year on year overall comparison and demonstrates the closing of the gap.

Table 2: Comparison with last year

Year	% Male	% Female	Mean gender pay gap	Median gender pay gap
5 April 25	46	54	4.77 (£0.54)	0.35 (£0.04)
5 April 24	47	53	-3.12 (£0.42)	-3.78 (£0.43)
5 April 23	49	51	-21.24 (£4.43)	-14.81 (£2.50)
5 April 22	43	57	9.9 (£1.72)	-21.71 (£2.08)
5 April 21	42.18	57.82	-12.2 (£1.81)	-72
5 April 20	33.3	66.7	-26.4 (£3.03)	4.4 (£0.49)

How does our gender pay gap compare with that of others?

The median gender pay gap for the whole economy (according to the April 2025 Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) figures) was 6.9% less for women than for men. At 0.35%, our median gender pay gap is far lower than the national average.

Table 3: Comparison with other organisations

	Our organisation	2025 ONS ASHE whole economy	Our Industry (Leisure and travel services)
Mean gender pay gap	4.77%	12.8%	-
Median gender pay gap	0.35%	6.9%	1.4%

What are we doing to address our gender pay gap?

Whilst our gender pay gap continues to compare favourably with others, we are committed to doing everything we can to reduce the gap. However, we also know that the sector in which we operate can potentially skew the data and that trying to address gaps is a difficult task. For example, we have no control over what people choose to study or the career choices that they make.

So far, we continue to

- Evaluate job roles as part of benchmarking
- Ensure recruitment reaches diverse sectors of local population

By themselves, none of these initiatives will remove the gender pay gap and it may be several years before some have any impact at all. In the meantime, every year we will tell you what we're doing to reduce the gender pay gap and the progress that we're making. Any further initiatives launched throughout the year will be reported on the company website.

I, Rhona Mason, HR Director, confirm that the information in this statement is accurate.

Signed



Date 25th March 2026