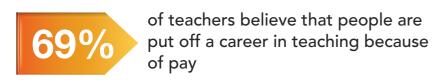


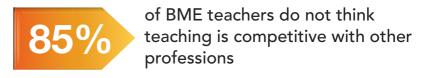
In a publicly funded education system, all children and young people are entitled to be taught by those who are recognised and rewarded as highly skilled professionals.

14.8% is the amount by which teachers' pay has been cut since 2010

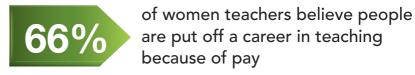
3.3% was the pay award for graduates in other professions in 2014...







do not think that teaching is competitive with other professions

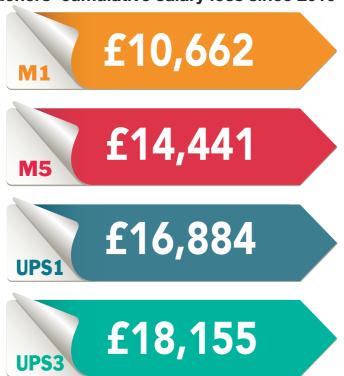


would not recommend teaching as a career



of young teachers would not recommend teaching as a career

Teachers' cumulative salary loss since 2010

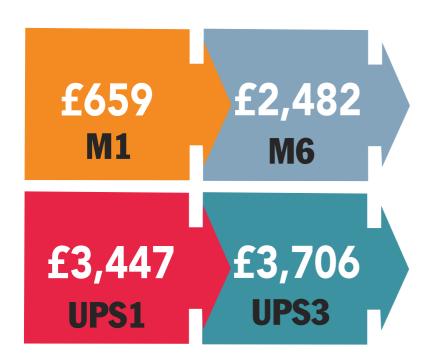


The salary gap between other graduate professions and teaching has widened since 2010.

Salaries in other graduate professions are:



Additional pension contributions 2012-2015



In addition to year-on-year pay cuts, since 2012 teachers have suffered three years of imposed pension contribution increases

In 2014, opt-outs from the Teachers' Pension Scheme increased by 43%

51% of the opt-outs were for personal financial reasons

The vast majority of opt-outs were teachers in the age range 25-34 years old who cannot afford to save for their retirement

Pay discretion and flexibilities

The extensive managerial discretion and flexibilities over pay, introduced since 2010, have been used to block teachers' pay progression.

67%

of teachers believe that their headteachers will not make fair and objective decisions about their pay progress 80%

of BME teachers report that they do not believe their school would make professional and fair decisions regarding their pay 56%

of women teachers report that their schools' pay policies failed to make clear the basis for pay progression 30%

of teachers have not received the pay progression they are entitled to

Gender Pay Gap

The pay gap between male and female teachers is widening

+£2,000=

Men's pay advantage over women in local authority nursery/primary schools

+£2,700=

Men's pay advantage over women in local authority secondary schools

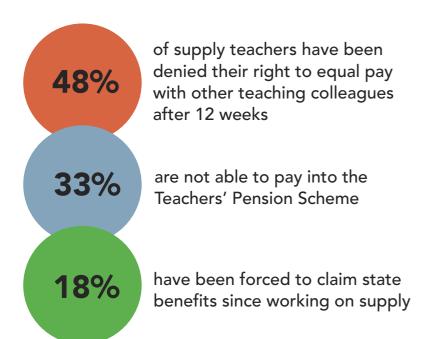


The pay gap has been exacerbated in academies by pay deregulation

Men's pay advantage over women in primary academies

Men's pay advantage over women in secondary academies

Supply Teachers' Pay





of supply teachers are not paid according to their skills and experience



Teachers have been affected by a reduction in their standard of living.



Teachers have had to cut back on social activities

63%



Teachers have had to cut back on expenditure on food

Teachers have had to delay household repairs/paying of bills

7%



Teachers have increased their use of credit

Sustaining the professional standards of teachers and maintaining the integrity of the profession through the recruitment of good graduates and the retention of teachers is important to ensure that all children and young people receive the highest standards of education.

Teaching must provide a competitive alternative for an increasingly mobile graduate labour market.

The deep cuts to teachers' pay as a result of public sector pay restraint have not only disadvantaged teachers generally but have led to growing inequality, with women's pay lagging behind that of men as a result of gender bias and discrimination. Black and minority ethnic and disabled teachers also report a high incidence of workplace discrimination and are disproportionately represented in the lowest grades.

At a time when 71% of teachers have considered leaving the profession altogether in the last 12 months,¹ pay is an important factor in sustaining the motivation and morale of the teaching profession.

The NASUWT is in a national trade dispute with the Government over teachers' pay.

It is important that members support the trade dispute by following the NASUWT national action instructions.

For further information on the NASUWT industrial action, go to www.nasuwt.org.uk/IndustrialActionEngland



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