

### Gender Pay Gap Report

In accordance with The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017, the West Norfolk Academies Trust is regarded as a 'relevant employer' due to having over 250 employees and is therefore required to publish figures relating to its gender pay gap.

The Regulations require relevant employers to publish the following figures:

- Mean gender pay gap in hourly pay
- Median gender pay gap in hourly pay
- Mean bonus gender pay gap
- Median bonus gender pay gap
- Proportion of males and females receiving a bonus payment
- Proportion of males and females in each pay quartile

The Regulations require data to be produced on an annual basis, using a snap shot date of 31<sup>st</sup> March. The following figures are taken from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

#### 1. Mean gender pay gap in hourly rate

Male mean hourly rate	£20.04
Female mean hourly rate	£15.85
Difference in the mean hourly rate	20.91%

Mean hourly rates are calculated by adding up the hourly rates of all employees and dividing by the amount of employees.

This is done for male and female employees and the difference equates to the gender pay gap.

#### 2. Median gender pay gap in hourly rate

Male median hourly rate	£20.02
Female median hourly rate	£11.62
Difference in the median hourly rate	41.96%

Median hourly rates are calculated by arranging the hourly rates of all employees from highest to lowest and identifying the middle point hourly rate.

This is done for male and female employees and the difference equates to the gender pay gap.

## 3. Bonus payments

No bonus payments were paid during the period 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 and so no data is provided in relation to this.

	Male %	Female %
Lower quartile	16.57	83.43
Lower middle quartile	20.24	79.76
Upper middle quartile	29.76	70.24
Upper quartile	36.90	63.10

# 4. Proportion of males and females in each pay quartile

Quartiles are calculated by arranging the hourly rates of all employees from highest to lowest and dividing the number of employees into four equal groups.

Each quartile is then split into male and female employees to identify the proportion in each group.

## 5. Supporting narrative

The West Norfolk Academies Trust workforce demographic is overwhelmingly female. At the snapshot date of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, the Trust employed 673 staff. Of these employees, 174 (26%) are male and 499 (74%) are female.

There is a higher proportion of female employees in every quartile of the workforce. However, the difference between the number of males and females in the upper two quartiles is less. This is shown in the table in section 4. This is largely because there are very few males employed in a large number of support staff roles in our schools, for example teaching assistants and administration. These roles almost all fall within the lower two quartiles of the salary data. The Trust employs more males in teaching and leadership roles which almost all fall within the upper two quartiles of the salary data. These figures are considered to be typical of the education sector as a whole.

The overall mean gender pay gap figures provided in section 1 consider the hourly rate of all staff. The gap is explained by more males being employed in the upper two quartiles than the lower quartiles and vice versa for females.

To break this down further, the mean pay gap for each quartile is shown below:

	Mean male hourly rate	Mean female hourly rate	% pay gap
Lower quartile	£7.54	£7.89	-4.64%
Lower middle quartile	£10.74	£10.64	0.93%
Upper middle quartile	£19.69	£19.85	-0.81%
Úpper quartile	£31.01	£28.59	7.80%

This data identifies that the most significant gender pay gap falls within the upper quartile of the workforce, which contains leadership posts and some teaching roles.

As a Trust we firmly uphold the principle of opportunity and progression being equally available to all employees, irrespective of gender. We are committed to reducing the gender pay gap and will continue to monitor pay progression closely as well as reviewing other potential ways of supporting this, such as flexible working enhancements.