Gender Pay Gap Reporting – Data to March 2023

Organisations must comply with the regulations for any year where they have a 'headcount' of 250 or more employees on 31 March each year. Public sector organisations normally have up to a year to publish this data. i.e., the 22/23 reporting year which uses a snapshot date of 31 March 2023 must be reported by 30 March 2024.

The gender pay gap is the difference between the average earnings of men and women, expressed relative to men's earnings. For example, 'women earn 15% less than men per hour'.

There are six basic calculations,

- 1. percentage of men and women in each hourly pay quarter
- 2. mean (average) gender pay gap using hourly pay
- 3. median gender pay gap using hourly pay
- 4. percentage of men and women receiving bonus pay
- 5. mean (average) gender pay gap using bonus pay
- 6. median gender pay gap using bonus pay

Organisations also need to provide a written statement confirming that the calculations are accurate. This must be signed by an appropriate senior person, such as a director or Chief Executive.

Organisations may also publish a supporting narrative and an action plan to help explain their gender pay gap and the actions they plan to take. This is discretionary.

Information must be published "in a prominent place" on the organisation's website and report figures to the designated government website.

Statement

Eden Learning Trust (ELT) has a commitment to fairness and gender equality, and to addressing any barriers to opportunity that may be contributing to its gender pay gap.

For 2023, ELT used data from the "snapshot" date of <u>31 March 2023</u>. The data includes all schools within the Trust. The figures have been reached using the mechanisms that are set out in the gender pay gap reporting legislation.



The mean and median gender pay gaps show differences of 26.7% and 61.7% respectively - a narrowing compared with the previous year. Women are more likely to work part time, and many of the jobs that are available across the UK on a part-time basis are relatively low paid.

Various schools within ELT employ their own part-time lunchtime supervisory, catering and cleaning staff who are remunerated at the lower grade bands. The overwhelming majority of these staff within the Trust are women, which has a significant influence on the gender pay gap figures. Other organisations within the same sector have similar findings.

When figures are calculated for teaching staff only, the mean gender pay gap is 5% and the median gender pay gap is zero.



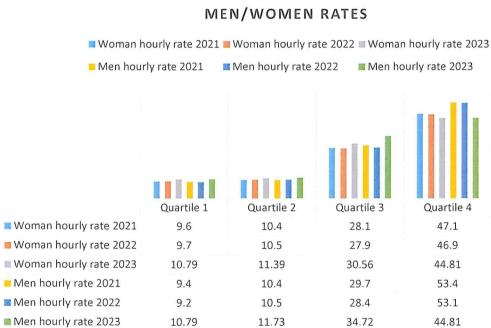
Quartiles are where an organisation is split into four equally sized sections of employees based on their hourly earnings (including bonuses) and then the gender split is recorded

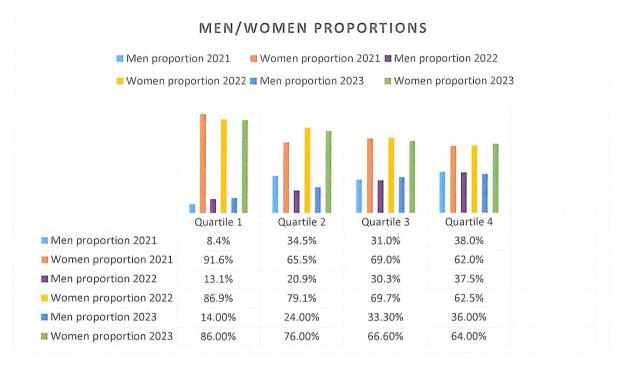
Within the first and second quartiles, there is only a small gender pay gap.

Within the third quartile, the gender pay gap has narrowed from the previous year to 1.6%.

Within the fourth quartile, the teaching gender pay gaps have remained the same during the year.







Action Plan/Future Developments

The gender pay gap would be further narrowed if more men applied for roles in quartiles 1 and 2.

The gender pay gap will be further narrowed if more women attain senior positions.

I confirm that the published data is accurate.

...(CEO) 10 July 23.