

Romero Catholic Academy Gender Pay Reporting Findings

March 2018





#### Introduction

In light of the recent Government Regulations regarding Mandatory Gender Pay Gap Reporting, Total Reward Group have been tasked with providing the gender pay gap reporting requirements for the Romero Catholic Academy as of the 5<sup>th</sup> of April 2017 snapshot date.

Mandatory Gender Pay Gap Reporting applies to all private and voluntary sector employers in England, Wales and Scotland with at least 250 employees as of the 5<sup>th</sup> of April 2017 snapshot date. 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.

#### **Mean Hourly Rates**

The mean hourly rates are currently favouring male employees by 16.97%, this is in line with the national mean of 17.4% according to the Office of National Statistics, 2017. While there is a higher majority of females at the Romero Catholic Academy, the data shows that the male population is paid at a higher hourly pay rate.







## **Median Hourly Rates**

The median hourly rates are currently favouring male employees by 39.12% which is above the national median of 18.4% according to the Office of National Statistics, 2017. This indicates that the data set is slightly skewed as the median is less susceptible to outliers and extreme values. There is a large proportion of female employees (87%), and so although they dominate across the whole organization, fewer males are found in the lower pay quartiles.



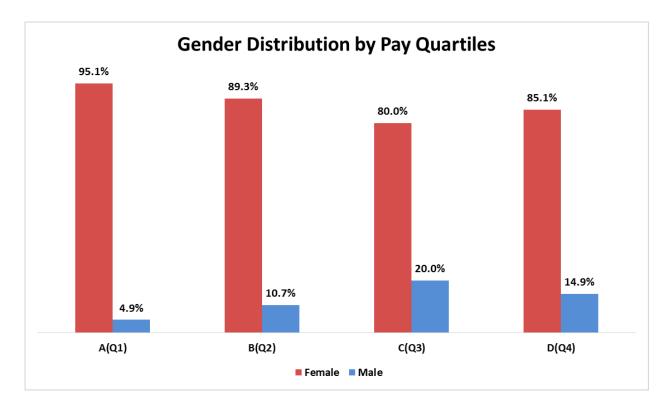
## **Bonus Payments and Participation**

The mean and median bonus gap calculations do not apply to the Romero Catholic Trust as there is no bonus plan in operation.





# **Career Paths and Earnings**



When we observe the distribution of female and male employees within the quartiles, as shown in the bar chart below, we can see that male employees are significantly outnumbered in all quartiles.





# **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 5<sup>th</sup> of April 2018, 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.

