Balance and Belonging Staff & Board Diversity & Inclusion Data Report 2022







HEADLINES AND APPENDICES

• Our Approach to Data Led Inclusion

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- Belonging Data Question Breakdown
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Our Approach to Data Led Inclusion

Watershed's approach to data led inclusion means looking at who we are, who has a seat at the table and who we are supporting so that we can intentionally and directly make paths to readdress inequities.



For our staff data this focuses on organisation-wide surveying that looks deeply and honestly at the company's demographics with a determination to keep data collection consensual and transparent.

In 2021 the inclusion data working group was set up to specifically work on this area, dedicating time to thoughtful work focusing on;

- how we ask questions; including researching best practice from across the arts, culture, academic and government sectors.
- what language we use; acknowledging the impact that language can have in promoting an
 inclusive workplace and culture, again by researching and referencing best practice and with
 the aim to make the language we use as accessible as possible (a breakdown of our
 references can be found at the end of this report).
- how we analyse and present the data; acknowledging the potential for bias in the
 presentation and interpretation of data, with an aim to make the data as transparent and
 equitable as possible

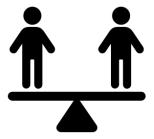
Whilst our aim is always to approach this area in the most inclusive way we can, we also acknowledge that language and meaning is constantly changing. We are committed to, and will rely on being open to feedback and discussion to constantly develop our approach to ensure we are as up to date as possible.

For more reading on how the Balance & Belonging approach was adopted by the inclusion data working group see:

- Inclusion Guided by Principles
- Collecting Inclusion Data: Watershed's Approach to Balance and Belonging



Headlines







Data Collection and Representation

The illustrations below show which groups were surveyed, and the relative response rate.

Board



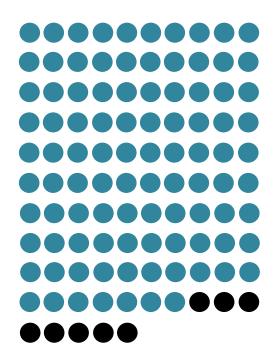
Response Rate = 100%

Executive Team



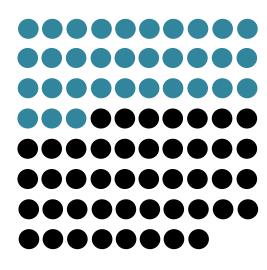
Response Rate = 100%

Staff Team

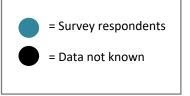


Response Rate = 92%

Freelancers

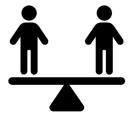


Response Rate = 42%









This data tells us:

- What different identities, and backgrounds are represented in the organisation
- What the **balance** of those different identities, and backgrounds are both at an organisational level, and at a departmental team level.
- And what does the representation and balance look like at different levels within the organisation.

Balance data covered in this report:

- Board
- Employees
- Freelancers

Belonging (Inclusion)



This data tells us:

- How our staff team **experiences** the organisational culture and how that is rated across the organisation
- How the employee experience differs between people with different singular or intersectional identities.
- What are our strengths, and where are our opportunities to improve.

Belonging data covered in this report:

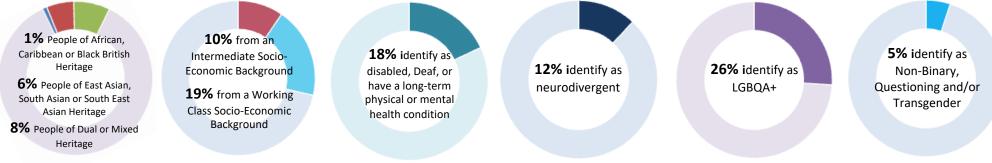
Employees

*We are in the process of developing a set of belonging questions for freelancer staff, with the aim to start rolling out by the end of 2022.



Balance Data Headlines 🛧 🛧

- This year we have seen a small increase in balance in 6 out of 8 areas of singular identity in previously under-represented groups in terms of age, ethnicity, disability, neurodivergence, sexuality, gender and socio-economic background. Religion has remained largely the same and caregiving status has become more imbalanced.
- Looking at the external context of balance data of Arts Council National Portfolio organisations (NPO) (page 18 & 19), we are more balanced that the average %s across all NPOs in 2020/2021.
- Whilst this is a start to us moving in the right direction, as you will see within the Balance Data pages, there is still significant imbalance in many areas, and there are still groups that remain under-represented. Specifically: People from Racially Minoritised backgrounds, Intermediate or Working Class Backgrounds, people who identify as Disabled, Deaf, Neurodiverse, LGBQA+ and Non-Binary and/or Transgender gender identities.
- With this in mind, we acknowledge there is still a long way to go to achieve the level of balance to ensure our teams are truly diverse, and we will continue to follow our inclusive recruitment strategies.



Belonging Data Headlines 📏

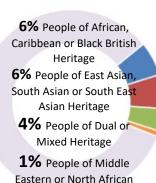


- Our survey data shows our key areas of strength (highest favourable scores upwards of 81%) centre around employees feeling they can be their authentic selves at work, and are comfortable sharing their personal background and experiences. Our other high scoring areas include employees feeling that Watershed values diversity, understanding how their work relates to Watershed's mission, and feeling the work we do at Watershed is important.
- The data also shows a decrease (in comparison to the 2021 survey) in favourable responses across a number of areas; whilst this may not be wholly surprising given the responses (surveyed in March 2022) are within the context of continuing significant challenges of working through recovery from the pandemic, these decreases are also not exclusively a result in a rise of negative responses (in some areas the biggest increase is in neutral responses). Despite this context, this still indicates work needs to be done to address these areas in order for Watershed to continue with its aim to develop an organisational culture which results in all employees being able to respond positively to questions in all these areas.
- The areas initially identified to focus our action plans on are: **Decision Making, Voice and Growth.** For details on how we approach our actions plans see appendix 4

Board and Freelancer Balance Data Headlines 1



Freelancer Balance Data Headlines

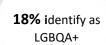


Heritage

12% from an Intermediate Socio-**Economic Background 6%** from a Working Class Socio-Economic Background



4% identify as neurodivergent



Board Balance Data Headlines

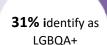


15% from an Intermediate Socio-Economic Background

15% from a Working Class Socio-Economic Background



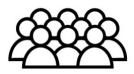
15% identify as neurodivergent





How We'll Use the Data

Organisational View



Balance Data 111



- Used to publish publicly / report to funders
- · Get understanding of organisational balance feed into inclusive recruitment strategy
- Identify training areas

Belonging Data



- We'll identify areas of strength by looking at top scoring questions, and areas of opportunity to focus on developing by looking at the lower scoring questions.
- All data you see in this report is based on the organisational view.

Departmental Group View





Catering



- Used to understand departmental balance
- Identify where we need to focus recruitment advertising in order to attract applicants from groups that are under-represented.

- We'll take the same approach as the organisational view, but we'll look at the data that's specific to a departmental group.
- This data will be shared directly with departmental groups

Groups Based on Singular & Intersectional **Characteristics**

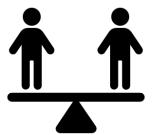


Used to understand the balance of intersectional groups that are represented in the organisation

- We'll summarise the favourable scores for groups based on singular and intersectional characteristics, to identify where groups appear to have statistically meaningful differences in experience.
- We then use this data to feed into strategic decision making regarding the areas of focus for our action plan.
- As per the privacy statement set out in the survey, this data is only shared with the Executive Team, HR Manager and People & Culture Manager. We've taken this step to safeguard against the potential of hypervisibility by staff members from under-represented groups.



Balance Data





Balancing Representation with Anonymity

We acknowledge that asking people to put a label on their identity though selecting a homogenised pre-defined category removes the nuance and truth of how people identify and all have unique experiences. It's a necessary method for us to maintain anonymity, measure progress against ourselves, and in some cases compare against external data sets.

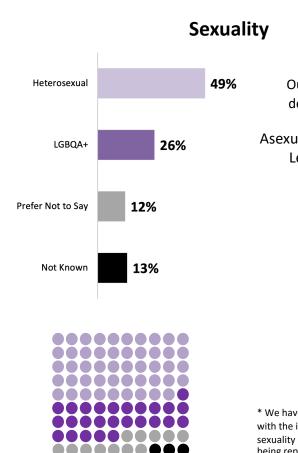
However we also want to ensure that people still feel represented in this report, and as such we included options to self-define with the survey, and in the case of Ethnicity, led with the free-text question 'How Do you describe your Ethnicity' before any pre-defined questions were asked. We have taken inspiration from the 'Whose Culture Report' published by Rising Arts Agency, and listed how people chose to self-define below.

People of African or Caribbean Heritage 1% People of East Asian, South Asian or South 6% East Asian Heritage People of Dual or Mixed Heritage White British / 54% Northern Irish Other White 13% Background Prefer Not to Say 13% Not Known

Our employees describe themselves as:

Ethnicity

50% British Black/50% White
Black • Black Caribbean • Black with mixed
heritage • British • British Asian • British
Indian • Brown • Chinese • Dutch • Human
• Indian • Irish • Mixed Heritage • Mixed •
White / Black Caribbean • Mixed: Chinese
Malay White / Scottish •
Pakistani/Indian/British • Punjabi • Welsh
(White British) • White • White European •
White Asian • White British • White British /
Irish • White but from a mixed heritage •
White, Eastern European



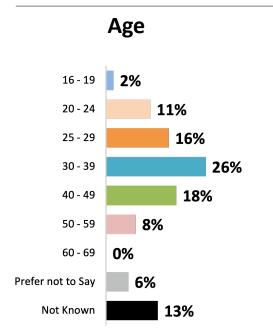
Our LGBQA+ employees describe themselves as:

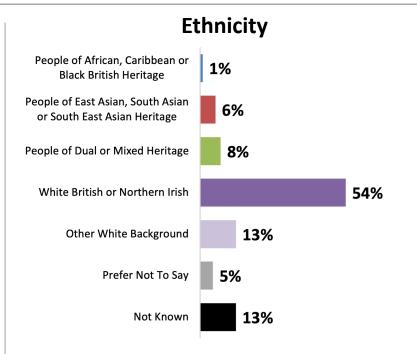
Asexual • Bisexual • Gay • Lesbian • Pansexual • Queer

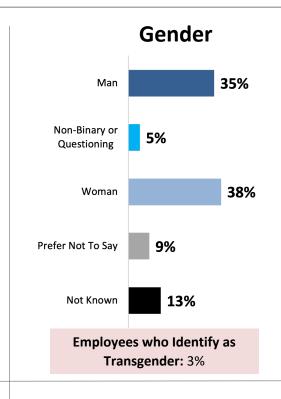
* We have used the acronym LGBQA+ with the intension to reflect the data on sexuality (with transgender (T) data being represented in the gender identity sections)



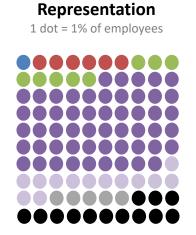












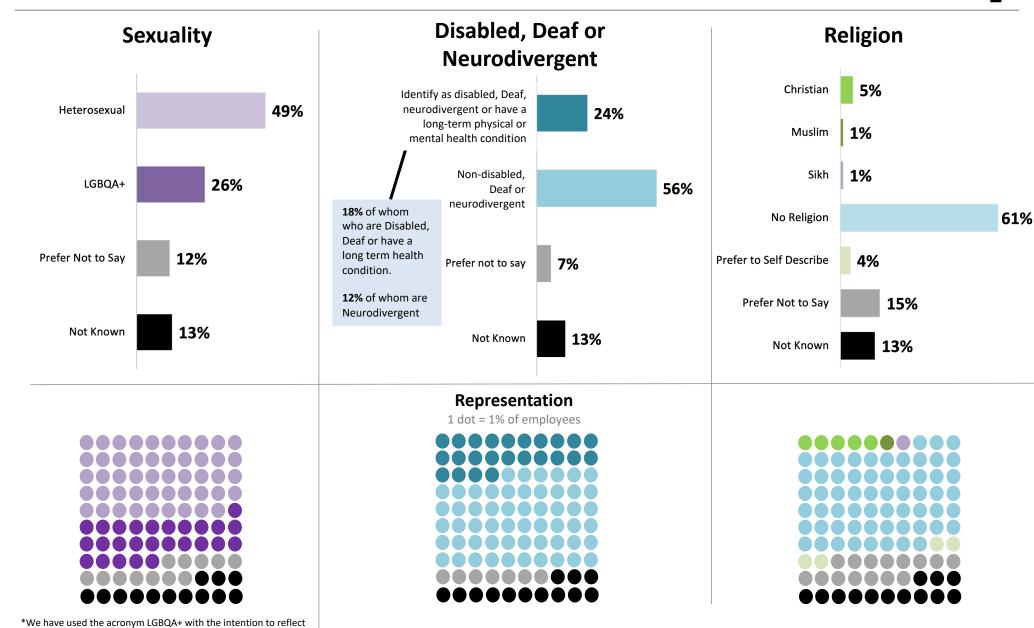




the data on sexuality (with transgender (T) data being represented

in the gender identity sections)

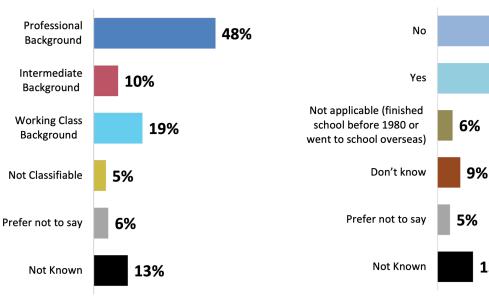




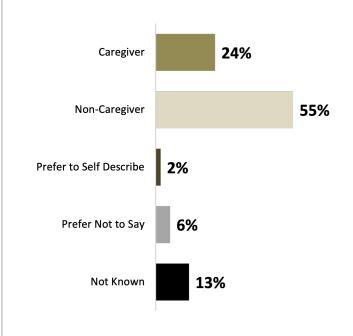


Socio-Economic Background (SEB)





Caregiver Status



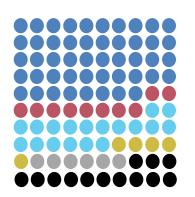
Representation

13%

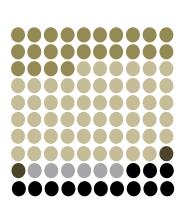
48%

20%

1 dot = 1% of employees



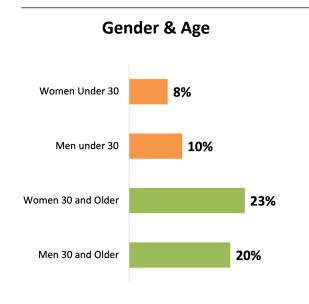


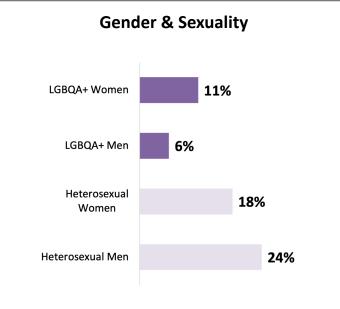


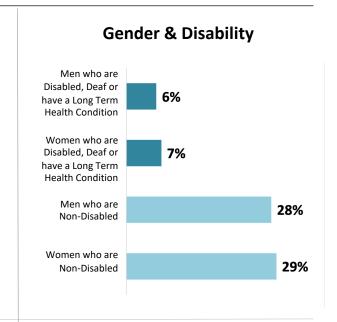


2022 Intersectional Employee Balance Data 1 1

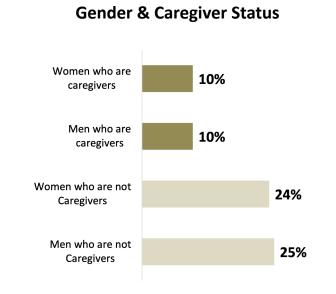












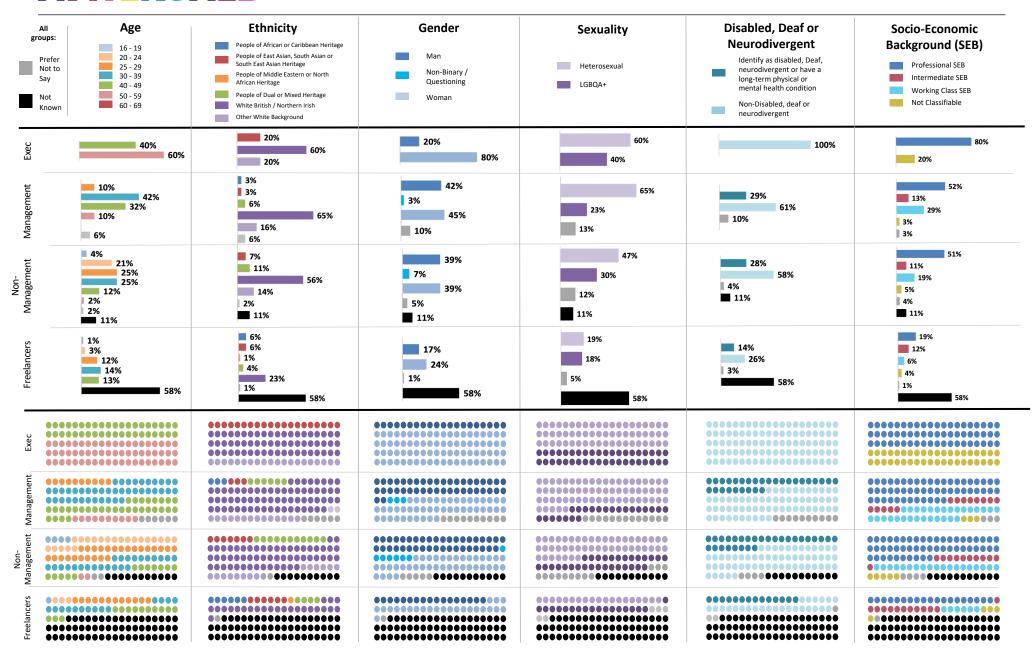
Sexuality, Ethnicity, Gender, Disability and Socio-Economic Background



- %s = % of employees
- This data represents the 69% of respondents who were happy for their data to be broken down in this way - it is therefore not complete
- Any intersectional groupings that are not shown are due to them being below the agreed threshold of 5 respondents

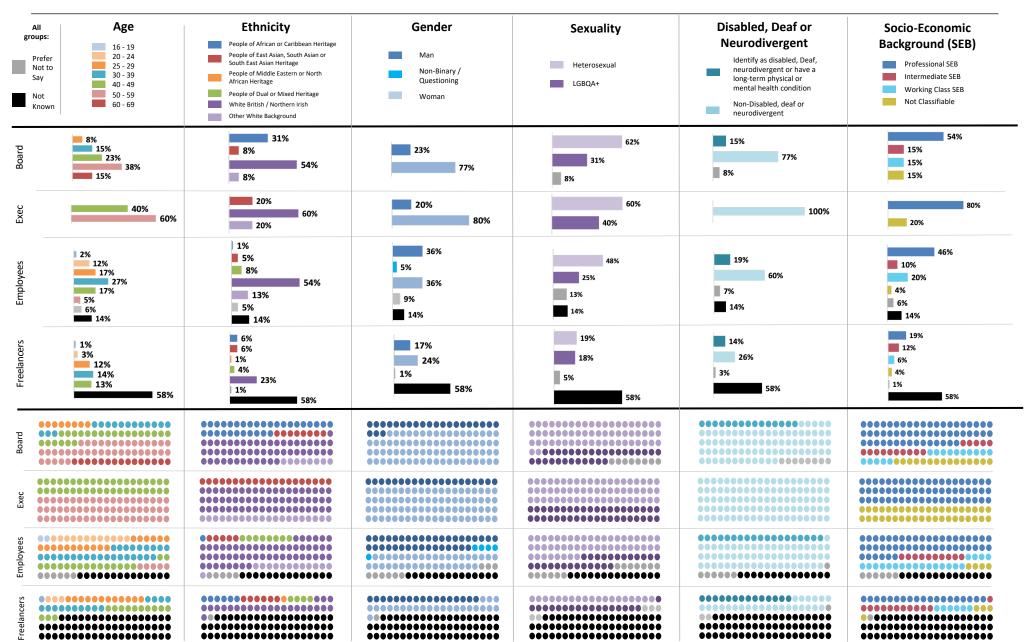


Executive Team / Management / Non-Management / Freelancers





Board / Executive Team / Employees / Freelancers

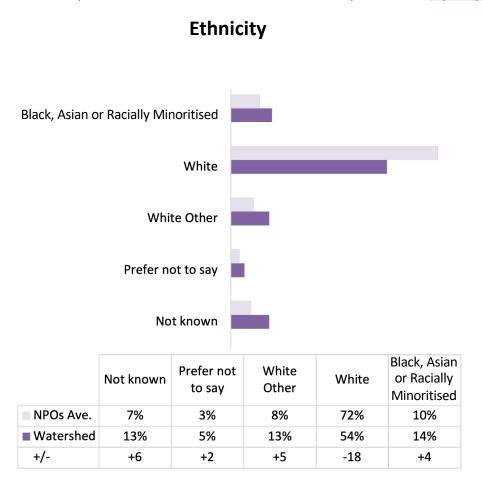




Comparison to 2021 NPO Average

The charts below provide context and show how Watershed's employee balance data compares to that of the average* of the Arts Council's National Portfolio organisations (of which Watershed is one).

The comparative data is taken from the June 2022 publication 'Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: A Data Report, 2020-2021'



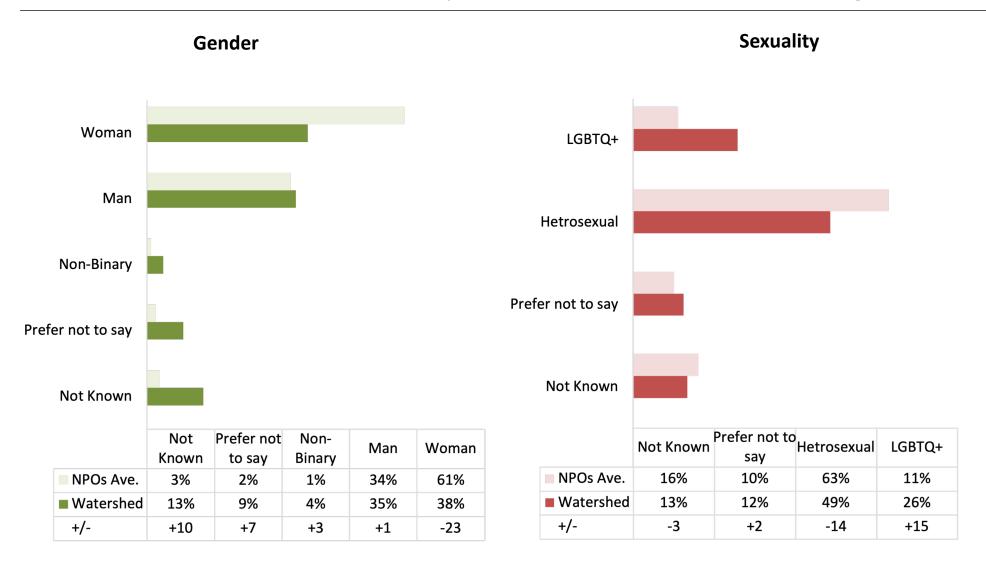
Disability Disabled, deaf or have a longterm health condition Non-Disabled Prefer not to say Not Known Disabled, deaf or Prefer not to Nonhave a long-Not Known Disabled say term health condition 13% 5% 74% 8% NPOs Ave. Watershed 13% 7% 62% 18% +/-0 +2 -12 +10

^{*}the Arts Council data set compared here is that of Permanent staff

^{**}Watershed data has been aggregated to align to the data sets found in the Arts Council report



Comparison to 2021 NPO Average (cont.)





Belonging Data



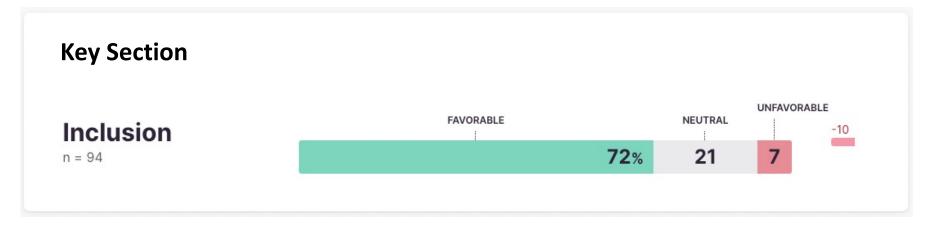
"It's not enough to have people of different backgrounds working at a company, they need to feel like they belong in order to do the best, most meaningful work of their lives."

Aubrey Blanche



Belonging - Organisational Summary

The belonging section of the survey was broken down into 8 sections (as shown below). Each section had 2-3 questions. The summary below shows the averages for responses across the whole organisation, for all questions in each section.







Belonging - Question Breakdown



^{*}Statistically calculated level of impact each question has on Inclusion

^{**}Comparison to Favourable Score in 2021 Watershed Balance & Belonging Survey



The questions below highlight our highest favourable scoring questions.



Based on the results, the questions below have been identified as having the most potential for positive change.





Belonging: Top 5 questions impacting Inclusion

These questions have been statistically identified via <u>Culture Amp's impact driver</u> algorithm as having the greatest impact on Inclusion.

We are focusing on questions with high impact, as improving scores for these questions is likely to improve our score for Inclusion.

Impact	Question	Section	Favourable Score	Trend	Comparison
VERY HIGH	At Watershed there is open and honest two-way communication	Voice	70	•	-
VERY HIGH	Watershed values diversity	Diversity	86		_
VERY HIGH	I am satisfied with how decisions are made at Watershed	Decision Making	55		_
VERY HIGH	When I share my opinion, it is valued	Voice	67	•	-
VERY HIGH	I feel valued for the unique contribution I can make to Watershed	Belonging	62	-	-



Your Feedback



Whilst our aim is always to approach this area in the most inclusive way we can, we also acknowledge that language and meaning is constantly changing.

We are committed to and rely on being open to feedback and discussion to constantly develop our thinking, and to ensure our approach and the language we use is as relevant, and as inclusive as possible.

We really welcome any feedback you may have upon reading this report;

- Did you find it easy to read?
- What other information you would like to see included?
- Is there anything you think we can improve?

If you would like to use any of this work, we ask that you please keep the attributions we've used, and please feel free to tag Watershed.

We would love to hear from you, so drop us a line via inclusion.data@watershed.co.uk.

Thank you for reading!



APPENDIX 1. Understanding our Balance Data

What The Data is Based on

- Percentages: We have chosen to represent the data as percentages in order to enable a clear comparison between groups, whilst also looking to avoid drawing attention to where there may be one person in a specific category.
- Percentages based on all staff not just those who responded: In order to make the data as accurately representative as possible we have chosen to include the 'Not Known' data within the calculation of overall percentages.
- Not Known Data: We have used the two distinct categories: 'Prefer Not to Say' and 'Not Known' to distinguish between where individuals have chosen not to disclose data or where people have not submitted their data.
- Calculations: We have rounded all figures
 to whole numbers in order to make the
 report as clear and easy to read as possible.
 This means in some cases the figures may
 appear to add up to less than, or more than
 100%.

Language

- Importance of Specificity: In presenting the
 data our aim has been to acknowledge the
 importance of specificity and have sought to
 minimise homogenous groupings (i.e Black,
 Asian and Minority Ethnic) where possible.
 However, in some areas we have made the
 decision to keep a level of grouping to anable
 comparison to other data sets (i.e Comparison
 to NPO averages page 18).
- Sexual Orientation Data: We have chosen to aggregate the data on some pages where data sets are small. We have also used the acronym LGBQA+ with the intension to accurately reflect the data (with transgender (T) data being represented in the gender identity sections).
- Gender Identity Data: We have chosen to collect data on gender identity and those who identify as transgender in order to be inclusive of, and fully understand representation of all gender identities within our staff team.
- Basis for Choice of Language: For more information on what sources we have referenced in choosing the language used in this report please see Appendix 2. Resources and References

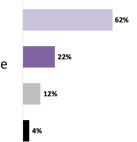
Visualising the Data

In the following pages you'll see two visualisations for each group - one emphasising the balance , one emphasising representation;

Visualising Balance

We wanted to present the data in a way that allows us to view how balanced we are as an organisation.

We've therefore chosen to present the data as a bar graph - meaning we can easily see the level of balance we have between different identities.



Visualising Representation

This visualisation focuses more on the context of representation within the whole.

This visual is based on those used in the Arts

Council Equality, Diversity and the Creative case
- Data Report 2018/2019

Think of this visual like a square pie chart made of dots; one dot = 1 %.



APPENDIX 2. Resources and References (Balance Data)

In forming our approach to language and presentation we've researched and referenced best practice from across the arts, culture, academic and government sectors.

Below is a list of references that have informed our approach to the language and questions used for our Balance data:

Ethnicity

What Question Was Asked:

- How do you describe your Ethnicity? [Free Text]
- What is your Ethnic Group?
- This question is based on the 2021 census, and is required by our funders.
 However we're aware not everyone will see their identity reflected in the answer options. So if you find this is the case for you, we welcome you to use the self describe option.

What Options were given:

• The answer options were based on those as outlined by the <u>ONS</u>. There was also an option to self-describe.

How We've Aggregated The Data:

We've aggregated the data with the aim to present an overview and to ensure any
groups of 5 or less are summarised, whilst retaining a degree of specificity that terms
like 'Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic / BAME' collective terminology does not provide.

Language:

 The approach regarding specificity and collective terminology used to represent Ethnicity has been influenced by the findings from the <u>Inc Arts' #BAMEOver Report</u>

Other references:

- We All Count Project for Equity in Data Science
- 'Whose Culture Report' published by Rising Arts Agency

Age

What Question Was Asked:

What is your Age?

What Options were given:

- The answer options were based on those as recommended by the <u>Arts Council and</u> <u>Audience Agency</u>
- Age grouping (rather than date of birth) has been collected to provide level of anonymity

How We've Aggregated The Data:

 We've broken down those in their 20s into 5 year bands as progression in these age bands tend to vary more than in later years. We've displayed 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s as 10 year bands.



APPENDIX 2. Resources and References (Balance Data)

Sexuality

What Question Was Asked:

What is your sexual orientation?

What Options were given:

 The answer options were based on those as recommended by <u>Stonewall</u>

How We've Aggregated The Data:

 We've chosen to provide an overview, and to use the collective terminology due to small data sets.

Language:

 The language used for the question and answer options has been based on Stonewall's guidance on Capturing Data on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity <u>'Do</u> Ask Do Tell"

Other references:

 Queer Data – Using Gender, Sex and <u>Sexuality Data for Action</u> – Kevin Guyan, Bloomsbury

Gender Identity & Transgender Identity

What Question Was Asked:

 How do you describe your gender? / Do You Identify as Trans?

What Options were given:

 The answer options were based on those as recommended by <u>Stonewall</u>

How We've Aggregated The Data:

Data has not been aggregated

Language:

 The language used for the question and answer options has been based on Stonewall's guidance on Capturing Data on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity <u>'Do</u> Ask Do Tell':

Other references:

Queer Data – Using Gender, Sex and Sexuality
 Data for Action – Kevin Guyan, Bloomsbury

Religion

What Question Was Asked:

What is Your Religion?

What Options were given:

 The answer options were based on those as outlined by the <u>ONS</u>, in line with the 2021 Census

How We've Aggregated The Data:

Data has not been aggregated

Caregiver Status

What Question Was Asked:

• Are you a caregiver?

We've added in this question to better

understand how inclusion in Watershed is
experienced by caregivers and non
caregivers. By caregiver we mean anyone
who has caring responsibilities - as a parent
/ a carer or in any other way.

What Options were given:

 Yes / No / Prefer Not to Say / Prefer to Self Describe

How We've Aggregated The Data:

Data has not been aggregated



APPENDIX 2. Resources and References (Balance Data)

Socio-Economic Background

What Question Was Asked:

- Q1 Please tell us about the occupation of your main household earner when you were aged 14. Please tick one box to show which best describes the sort of work your primary household earner undertook at this time.
- Q2 If you finished school after 1980, were you eligible for Free School Meals at any point during your school years?

What Options were given:

 The answer options were based on those as recommended by Jerwood Arts and the Bridge Group and their guidance: <u>Socio-Economic Diversity</u> and <u>Inclusion in the Arts: A Toolkit for Employers</u>

How We've Aggregated The Data:

• Q1: Data has been aggregated based on the table mapping socio-economic background (based on NS-SEC position) to parental occupation as published in the Toolkit (appendix A). This table is based on the three-class NS-SEC scheme.

Language:

 The language used for the question and answer options has been based on that recommended in <u>Socio-Economic Diversity and Inclusion in the Arts: A</u> <u>Toolkit for Employers</u>

Other References / Definitions:

- NS-SEC: The National Statistics Socio-economic classification
- Socio-Economic Background (as defined by the Open University): Relates to
 a combination of an individual's income, occupation and social background.
 Socio-economic background is a key determinant of success and future life chances.
- Social Mobility Commission <u>Cross-Industry Toolkit</u>

Disabled, Deaf or Neurodivergent*

What Question Was Asked:

- Do you identify as disabled, Deaf, neurodivergent or have a longterm physical or mental health condition?
- What best describes your disability, neurodivergence or long-term condition?

What Options were given:

- 1st Question: Yes / No / Prefer not to say.
- 2nd Question: We looked to give a large range of options to acknowledge the range in which people may identify including the option to self-describe.

How We've Aggregated The Data:

Data has not been aggregated

Language:

 The language used for the question and answer options has been based on that used by the <u>Audience Agency</u>, <u>ScreenSkills</u>, and <u>Scope</u>

^{*}Ahead of the 2023 surveys, we are aiming to develop our data collection approach in these areas through working with organisations led by those with lived experience.



Appendix 3. Why We Use Intersectionality in our Data

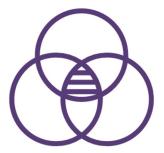
What is Intersectionality?

Intersectionality is a term coined in 1989 by <u>Professor Kimberlé Crenshaw</u>, and is a way of understanding social relations by examining **intersecting forms of discrimination**.

It acknowledged that **social systems are complicated** - and that many forms of oppression - like racism, sexism, agism or able-ism might **be present and active at the same time for a person**.

Intersectionality is about understanding and addressing potential roadblocks to an individual's or group's wellbeing.

Intersectionality is also a useful way to understand that we all embody intersecting characteristics, and our identities, and a our experiences are based on these.



Why Use it in our Approach to Inclusion Data?

"Using an equity perspective when using data **not only makes it fairer, but also more robust, and usually more accurate**.

And to ensure equity in your analysis, it's critical that you use data to reflect the fact that a person's experiences are based on **multiple** dimensions or identities."

Heather Krause - Why We Need Intersectionality in our Demographic Data

A Note on the Intersectional Data in this Report

As part of our commitment to ensure anonymity of the data, we stated that we would not breakdown the data in this way for any groups of less than 5. This was the case with both the breakdowns for Gender & Ethnicity, and Gender and Neurodiversity.

In addition, we also asked if staff would be happy for their data to be broken down and shared intersectionally. 69% of respondents said yes. See page 15 to view this data.

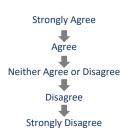


Appendix 4. Understanding our Belonging Data

What The Data is Based on

Likert Scale:

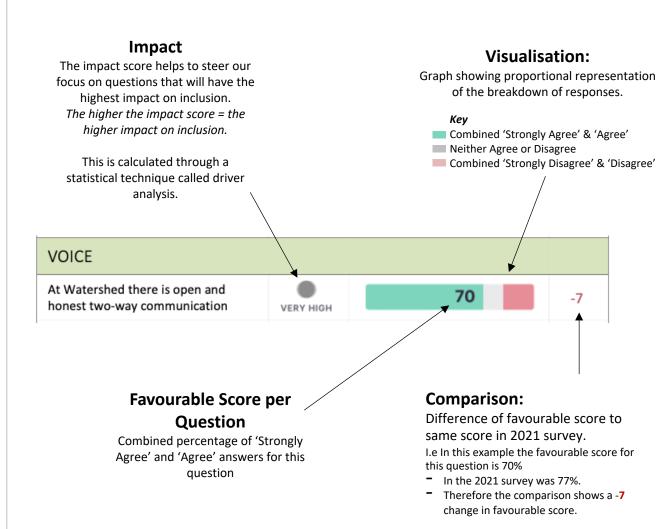
All the Belonging questions were asked on a Likert scale (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree).



Favourable Scores / %:

- All %s shown are based on the number of people who responded to each question.
- So the scores exclude any responses of 'Prefer not to say'.
- So when looking at the example 'favourable score' shown on the right, you can read this as; '70% of people who responded to this question felt that at Watershed there is open and honest two-way communication'.

Reading the Data





Appendix 5. Approach to our Belonging Data



A key aim in our inclusion strategy is to develop our organisation's culture so that all employees have an equitable and positive experience and a strong sense of belonging.

We use <u>Culture Amp's Diversity and Inclusion survey</u> to measure key areas of employee experience within Watershed; Inclusion, Voice, Equity, Growth, Decision Making, Diversity, Contribution to Broader Purpose.

We'll use this data to:

To get a temperature check of current Employee Experience

- •Get an understanding of the current feelings towards employee experience felt by employees in Watershed
- •To assess the impact of our actions in the past year



To assess our data against benchmarks

- Against our survey data from last year
- Against our own organisational average this year (when looking at our departmental data).



To identify opportunities for improvement, & inform the coming year's inclusion action planning and people strategy.

Organisational Action



- WHAT: We'll use the data to focus on areas that make sense to approach at an organisational level
- **HOW:** We'll identify areas with greatest impact on inclusion to focus on
- **WHO:** A cross-organisational action group will work together to develop action plans to address those areas.



Departmental Group Action







• **WHAT:** We will also break down the data and provide individual reports for each departmental group.

- HOW: Dept managers will receive support to identify areas
 with greatest impact on inclusion to focus on. Then through
 discussion with their teams, will then agree on the what
 areas to focus on over the next year, and what actions
 should be taken.
- WHO: Dept Managers will develop action plans in collaboration with their teams