

Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust

Gender Pay Gap Report

Background to the Trust

Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust (EPUT) was formed on 1 April 2017 following the merger of North Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust (NEP) and South Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust (SEPT). EPUT provide community health, mental health and learning disability services for a large population of people throughout Bedfordshire, Essex, Suffolk and Luton. We employ approximately 6,000 staff across multiple sites.

EPUT is committed to being an equal opportunities employer and to building equality, diversity and inclusion into everything that it does.

Gender Pay Gap Reporting

Legislation has made it a statutory obligation for organisations with 250 or more employees to report annually on their gender pay gap. NHS organisations are covered by the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017 which came into force on 31 March 2017. These regulations underpin the Public Sector Equality Duty and require the relevant organisations to publish their gender pay gap data by 30 March 2018 (and then annually), including mean and median gender pay gaps; the mean and median gender bonus gaps; the proportion of men and women who received bonuses; and the proportions of male and female employees in each pay quartile.

The gender pay gap shows the difference in the average pay between all men and women in a workforce. If a workforce has a particularly high gender pay gap, this can indicate there may be a number of issues to deal with, and the individual calculations may help to identify what those issues are.

It is important to stress that the **Gender Pay Gap is different to Equal Pay**. Equal pay deals with the pay differences between men and women who carry out the same jobs, similar jobs or work of equal value. It is unlawful to pay people unequally because they are a man or a woman.

We are committed to a diverse workforce and the fair treatment and reward of all staff irrespective of gender.

This report sets out:

- the reporting requirements for the gender pay gap
- provides additional data where appropriate
- provides some analysis to identify the gender pay gap, and
- possible reasons for the gender pay gap.

Definitions and scope

The gender pay gap is defined as the difference between the mean or median hourly rate of pay that male and female colleagues receive.

The mean pay gap is the difference between average hourly earnings of men and women, i.e... This is commonly known as the average and is calculated when you add up the wages of all employees and divide the figure by the number of employees.

The median pay gap is the difference between the midpoints in the ranges of hourly earnings of men and women. It takes all salaries in the sample, lines them up in order from lowest to highest, and picks the middle-most salary.

The report is based on rates of pay as at 31 March 2021 and bonuses paid in the year 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021. It includes all workers in scope at 31 March 2021.

What is the Gender Bonus Gap?

Within the Gender pay Gap Regulations, 'bonus pay' means any remuneration that is the form of money relating to profit sharing, productivity, performance, incentive or commission.

It is clear within the regulations that bonus pay does not include ordinary pay, overtime pay, redundancy pay or termination payments.

For the purpose of Gender Pay Reporting, Clinical Excellence Awards payments are regarded as 'bonus pay'. The Clinical Excellence Awards (CEA) scheme is intended to recognise and reward those Consultants who perform 'over and above' the standard expected for their role. Awards are given for quality and excellence, acknowledging exceptional personal contributions towards the delivery of safe and high quality care to patients and to the continuous improvement of NHS services. There are 12 Levels of award with monetary value. Levels 1-9 are awarded locally (employer based awards) and Levels 10-12 (Silver, Gold and Platinum hereafter) are awarded nationally in accordance with an assessment criteria and application.

Consultants with an existing distinction award or discretionary points retain them, subject to existing review provisions, and are eligible to apply for awards under the new scheme in the normal way.

Accordingly, the legacy of the CEA scheme means that there will continue to be a gender pay gap because there are more male consultants than female consultants and the gender balance is only likely to improve over time (see above).

EPUT's Gender Pay Gap

The following gender pay gap report data is taken as the snapshot date of 31 March 2020.

1.	The mean gender pay gap for EPUT	11.9%
2.	The median gender pay gap for EPUT	6.5%
3.	The mean gender bonus* gap for EPUT	47%
4.	The median gender bonus* gap for EPUT	75%

* Please see comments later in this report explaining what constitutes a bonus

Pay Quartiles by Gender

Quartile	Female Headcount	Male Headcount	Female %	Male %	Description
1 (lowest paid)	1341.00	312.00	81.13%	18.87%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them at or below the lower quartile
2	1298.00	358.00	78.38%	21.62%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the lower quartile but at or below the median
3	1273.00	381.00	76.96%	23.04%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the median but at or below the upper quartile
4 (highest paid)	1227.00	428.00	74.14%	25.86%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the upper quartile

What do we do to ensure equal pay?

As noted earlier in this report, it is important to stress that the **Gender Pay Gap is different to Equal Pay**. Equal pay deals with the pay differences between men and women who carry out the same jobs, similar jobs or work of equal value. It is unlawful to pay people unequally because they are a man or a woman.

Legislation requires that men and women must receive equal pay for:

- the same or broadly similar work;
- work rated as equivalent under a job evaluation scheme; or
- work of equal value.

We are committed to the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment for all employees, regardless of sex, race, religion or belief, age, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy/ maternity, sexual orientation, gender reassignment or disability. We pay employees equally for the same or equivalent work, regardless of their sex (or any other characteristic set out above).

We deliver equal pay through a number of means but primarily through adopting nationally agreed terms and conditions for our workforce:

National NHS Agenda for Change Terms and Conditions of Service (AfC)

AfC is negotiated nationally by the NHS Staff Council, led by NHS Employers. The national NHS Staff Council has overall responsibility for the AfC pay system and has representatives from both employers and trade unions. AfC provides the framework for pay arrangements which are in place at EPUT.

Typically, AfC terms and conditions apply to nursing, allied health professionals and administration and clerical staff, which are the majority of the workforce.

Where appropriate, locally agreed policies may supplement AfC arrangements, such as:

- Family friendly policies
- Evaluating job roles and pay grades as necessary to ensure a fair structure starting salaries policy

Medical and Dental Staff are employed on national Terms and Conditions of Service (TCS) and pay arrangements

These pay arrangements are negotiated nationally on behalf of employers by NHS Employers with the NHS trade unions. These terms and conditions include all Consultants, Medical and Dental staff and Doctors and Dentists in Training.

Very Senior Managers (VSMs) and Chairs and Non-Executive Directors (NEDs)

As a NHS Foundation Trust, EPUT is free to determine its own rates of pay for its VSMs and Chairs and NEDs. VSMs include Chief Executives, Executive Directors and other senior managers with board level responsibility who report directly to the Chief Executive.

** Negative figures in the column 'Gender Pay Gap by Pay Band' indicate a gender pay gap in favour of females.*

What is the data telling us?

The Gender Pay Gap report looks at the average and median rates of two key indicators:

- The **GPG Hourly Rate** pay gap, which for EPUT is 11.9% with males receiving an average of £18.6 ph and females receiving £16.4 ph. When comparing the median hourly rate this reduces to 6.5%. This is a reduction of 2.4% in the average percentage and the median has reduced by 1.6% compared to 2020.

This result means that men on average are being paid 6.5% higher in the organisation than females.

- The **GPG Bonus Pay** gap, which for EPUT is 47% with males receiving an average bonus pay of £12,506 compared to £6,630.6 for females. When comparing the median rate this increases to 75%. The average percentage has increased by 13.4% and the median has increased by 44.2% compared to 2020.

This result means that men are on average receiving a 75% increase on bonus pay than females within the organisation.

- A total of 1.59% of males received a bonus compared to 0.23% of females during the reporting period

Bonus payments are elements of doctors pay, this staff group have a higher number of male employee's therefore increasing the gender pay gap in comparison to other staff groups within the trust. The bonus pay elements are as follows:

- Clinical Excellence Awards
- Discretionary Points
- PRP Pay

Positively, over the past thirteen years there has been significant growth in the percentage of women in medical roles, which should see the gender pay gap diminish with time:

- Female Medical Workforce – 16.7% growth from 31.2% in 2008 to 47.8% in 2021.
- Female Medical Consultants – 10.7% growth from 22.7% in 2008 to 33.3% in 2021.

The National Picture

Note: Due to reporting timeframes the National Picture data is based on the previous reporting year 2020-2021.

The gender pay gap for full-time workers is entirely in favour of men for all occupations; however, occupational crowding has an effect since those occupations with the smallest gender pay gap have almost equal employment shares between men and women.

It is also important to note that men and women have different personal and job characteristics, which ultimately impact their respective pay.

Across the UK, men earned on average 15.5% more than women in 2020, according to the Office of National Statistics, meaning that EPUT's gender pay gap is below the national average.

Below is a comparison table of how EPUT's gender pay gap sits in comparison to local neighbouring NHS organisations on the Gov.UK website;

Organisation	Mean Hourly rate 2020/21	Median Hourly rate 2020/21
EPUT	14.3% lower than men's	8.1% lower than men's
NELFT	36.9% lower than men's	11.8% lower than men's
ELFT	12% lower than men's	6.1% lower than men's
Basildon and Thurrock University NHS Foundation Trust	Not Reported	Not Reported
Southend University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Not Reported	Not Reported
Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust	Not Reported	Not Reported
Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	27.4% lower than men's	23.5% lower than men's

EPUT's Progress and Next Steps

On comparison to EPUT's gender pay gap for the year 2017 we have seen a reduction of 5% over the four years to 2021.

Following the reduction in the mean gender bonus gap of 9.2% between 2017 and 2019 we have seen a further increase in 2021, this has given us our highest recorded level since reporting started. A full comparison can be found within the table below;

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	The mean gender pay gap for EPUT	16.9%	15.9%	15.9%	14.3%	11.9%
2.	The median gender pay gap for EPUT	7.5%	7.4%	8.9%	8.1%	6.5%
3.	The mean gender bonus* gap for EPUT	34.4%	31.2%	25.2%	33.6%	47%
4.	The median gender bonus* gap for EPUT	50.3%	51.7%	45%	30.8%	75%

When comparing EPUT's gender pay gap nationally the organisation is below the national average of 15.5%.

There is still continuing work to do and EPUT have implemented a number of equality and inclusion networks and continue to prioritise equality and inclusion within the Trust's future plans.

Lisa Fricker
Workforce/ESR & Payroll Manager
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