

ESSEX PARTNERSHIP UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

Gender pay gap report 2023





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 excluding bank 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 required 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 of their gender.

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

This report includes:

- the reporting requirements for the gender pay gap
- additional data where appropriate
- 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. 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 2022 and bonuses paid in the year 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022. It includes all workers in scope at 31 March 2022.

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, and medical workforce and CEA breakdown below).

EPUT's gender pay gap

The following gender pay gap report data is taken as the snapshot date of 31 March 2022.

1.	The mean gender pay gap for EPUT	13.06%
2.	The median gender pay gap for EPUT	6.21%
3.	The mean gender bonus* gap for EPUT	59.50%
4.	The median gender bonus* gap for EPUT	79.60%

^{*} 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)	1364.00	320.00	81.00%	19.00%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them at or below the lower quartile
2	1327.00	363.00	78.52%	21.48%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the lower quartile but at or below the median
3	1312.00	343.00	79.27%	20.73%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the median but at or below the upper quartile
4 (highest paid)	1252.00	467.00	72.83%	27.17%	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 of their gender.

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 providing 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.

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Very senior managers (VSMs), Chairs and non-executive directors (NEDs)

As an NHS Foundation Trust, EPUT is free to determine its own rates of pay for its VSMs, 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 (GPG) report looks at the average and median rates of two key indicators:

- The GPG hourly rate pay gap for EPUT is 13.06%, with males receiving an average of £19.73ph and females receiving £17.16ph. When comparing the median hourly rate this reduces to 6.21%. This is an increase of 1.6% in the average percentage and the median has reduced by 0.29% compared to 2021.

This result means that men on average are being paid 6.21% higher in the organisation than females.

- The GPG bonus pay gap for EPUT is 59.5%, with males receiving an average bonus pay of £10,671.25 compared to £4,321.40 for females. When comparing the median rate this increases to 79.6%. The average percentage has increased by 12.5% and the median has increased by 4.6% compared to 2021.

This result means that men are on average receiving a 79.6% increase on bonus pay than females within the organisation.

- A total of 1.82% of males received a bonus compared to 0.38% of females during the reporting period.

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

- Clinical Excellence Awards
- Discretionary Points
- Performance related 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 bonus pay gap diminish with time:

- Female medical workforce 18.3% growth from 31.2% in 2008 to 49.4% in 2022.
- Female medical consultants 13.4% growth from 22.7% in 2008 to 36.1% in 2022.

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The current gender breakdown for our medical workforce is as follows.

Gender	Headcount	%	
Female	128	49.4%	
Male	131	50.6%	
TOTAL	259		

Whilst there has been a growth in the female consultant medical workforce, the legacy of the CEA scheme means that there will continue to be a gender bonus pay gap because there are more male consultants than female consultants. It is hoped that the gap will decrease over time as our female workforce grows. The Trusts current medical consultant gender breakdown is detailed in the table below

Gender	Headcount	%	
Female	35	36.1	
Male	62	63.9	
TOTAL	97		

The CEA allocation for 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022 by gender identifies that more males were allocated awards compared to females. However, it is important to note that for 2021/2022 there was no CEA award round process due to COVID and it was agreed nationally that CEA allocations are to be evenly distributed amongst all eligible consultants. CEA allocations for this reporting year, are therefore directly related our headcount proportions of male and female consultants.

Gender	Headcount awarded CEA		Total % of consultant workforce
Female	20	28.6	57%
Male	50	71.4	81%
TOTAL	70		72%

The national picture

Note: due to reporting timeframes the national picture data is based on the previous reporting year 2021-2022.

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 14.9% more than women in 2022, 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 2021/22	Median hourly rate 2021/22
EPUT	11.9% lower than men's	6.5% lower than men's
North East London NHS Foundation Trust	15.6% lower than men's	12% lower than men's
PROVIDE	17.2% lower than men's	11.9% lower than men's
Mid and South Essex NHS Foundation Trust	29.2% lower than men's	18.2% lower than men's
Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust	9.9% lower than men's	2.3% lower than men's
The Princess Alexandra Hospital NHS Trust	26.8% lower than men's	18.5% lower than men's
Norfolk And Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust	13.8% lower than men's	5.4% lower than men's
East London NHS Foundation Trust	11.7% lower than men's	4.8% lower than men's

Sample comparison data with neighbouring Trusts tells us:

- EPUT is performing well in comparison with neighbouring providers
- EPUT is the top performing NHS Provider in Mid & South Essex ICB

EPUT's progress and next steps

On comparison to EPUT's gender pay gap for the year 2017, we have seen a reduction of 3.9% over the five years to 2022.

Following the reduction in the mean gender bonus gap of 9.2% between 2017 and 2019 we have seen a further increase in 2022, 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	2022
The mean gender pay gap for EPUT	16.9%	15.9%	15.9%	14.3%	11.9%	13%
The median gender pay gap for EPUT	7.5%	7.4%	8.9%	8.1%	6.5%	6.2%
The mean gender bonus* gap for EPUT	34.4%	31.2%	25.2%	33.6%	47%	59.5%
The median gender bonus* gap for EPUT	50.3%	51.7%	45%	30.8%	75%	79.6%

When comparing EPUT's gender pay gap nationally, the organisation is below the national average of 14.9%.

The Trust recognises that it has further work to do in positively impacting the gender pay gap position, particularly amongst the medical workforce and application for CRA awards. We will be creating a gender equality network to drive improvements to the gender pay gap as well as broader gender equality within the Trust.

Lisa Fricker, Workforce/ESR and Payroll Manager, January 2023

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