

Gender Pay Gap Report 2022

1. What is the gender pay gap?

All employers with 250 or more employees are required by law to publish their gender pay gap each year on their own and the Government's website. The Trust must publish data for the year ending 31 March 2022 by 30 March 2023.

The gender pay gap (GPG) looks at the difference in the average pay between all men and women in an organisation, taking account of the full range of jobs and salaries.

The gender pay gap is not about equal pay for work of equal value i.e. paying men and women the same for doing the same or broadly similar jobs or for work of equal value. Our arrangements for ensuring equal pay for work of equal value are detailed in section 6.

This report is based on 31 March 2022 data.

2. Gender Pay Gap - Average Pay

The figures reported below show West Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust's gender pay gap in two ways – as median and mean average hourly rates.

The mean calculates the total amount earned across the organisation, divided by the number of people employed. The median looks at all the salaries in the range and identifies the mid-point.

For example, in a team of 20 people, five have a salary of £10k a year, five have a salary of £20k a year and ten have a salary of £30k a year. The mean salary is £22.5k and the median salary is £25k a year.

Average hourly rates:

	Average hourly rate (mean) % pay gap	Median hourly rate % pay gap
31.3.19	22.8%	5.3%
31.3.20	22.7%	4.8%
31.3.21	22.3%	7.1%
31.3.22	22.35%	8.00%

In 2021/22 the average hourly rate of pay for women remained lower than that of men. The gap in mean pay increased very slightly with a more significant gap apparent in median pay.

What causes this gap?

We have proportionately more men in more skilled, senior, higher paying jobs than we have women in comparison to the overall workforce demographic, in particular amongst senior management roles and medical staff.

Comments

Detailed analysis of the data by pay band highlights that female pay is higher than male pay in 5 out of the 15 pay bands/groups. The average hourly rates of men are still higher than those of women at executive level and amongst medical staff.

3. Gender Pay Gap – Bonus Pay

What bonuses are paid to staff?

Bonus pay is any remuneration that is in the form of money, vouchers, securities or options and relates to profit sharing, productivity, performance, incentive or commission. The following payments are included in the calculation of bonus pay:

- Clinical excellence awards (CEA) and discretionary points awarded to senior medical staff.
- Welcome payments. These are incentives paid in the form of one or two lump sums to staff appointed to areas where recruitment is difficult e.g. pharmacy and staff nurses.
- Recruitment and retention premium. These are on-going increases to base salary for staff appointed to areas where recruitment is difficult e.g. estates trades and craftspeople, pharmacy, clinical coding, sonographers.
- Commitment awards e.g. bonus paid to nursing assistants on completion of their Care Certificate
- Recommend a friend payment i.e. payments made to existing staff who recommend WSFT as a place to work to a friend who joins and remains with the Trust
- Long service awards paid on retirement to staff with over 25 years' service at WSFT

Bonus pay	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
% staff receiving bonus pay	5.99%	10.97%	6.39%	9.71%	7.60%	13.50%	5.36%	7.61%
Mean average bonus pay	£2,634	£5,088	£2,553	£6,163	£2,489	£5,180	£1,741	£5,310
Mean average bonus GPG	48.23%		58.58%		48%		67%	
Median average bonus pays	£1,500	£3,000	£1,500	£3,406	£1,500	£2,000	£300	£3,016
Median average bonus GPG	50%		56%		75%		90%	

What causes this gap?

Proportionately more men than women receive the highest level of the highest paying bonuses (i.e. Clinical Excellence Awards (CEA) made to consultant medical staff). 56.76% of the 74 men receiving bonus payments were consultant medical staff in receipt of CEA, whilst only 18.57% of the 210 women receiving bonus payments were consultant medical staff in receipt of CEA.

Using this data and further analysis

Bonus GPG figures are not particularly helpful for identifying or monitoring the equality of payments made to men and women.

In 2018 it was agreed we would measure the number of male and female consultants in receipt of an award and that this would be monitored by EBAC and the Trust Board. This analysis has been made again for 2022 and details are summarised below and full details are provided in Appendix A.

All the additional payments now considered bonus pay were reviewed in our 2019 report to determine whether or not there would be value analysing them further. It was agreed with the Trust Board that there was no value in doing so.

Clinical Excellence Awards

To remove the bonus gender pay gap in the award of CEA we are aiming for a proportionate number (consistent with the representation of males/females in the consultant workforce) and an equal spread of levels of award amongst male and female recipients.

Appendix A provides data from 2019 to 2022. At 31 March 2022, female consultants made up 47.8% of the consultant workforce and 48.15% of those receiving CEA were female. Male consultants made up 51.82% of the consultant workforce, receiving 51.85% of CEA. Overall, therefore, the award of CEAs to women was proportionate to their representation in the consultant workforce.

NB: Since the number of awards in each category and the total number are relatively small caution must be used when considering year-on-year changes in percentages.

Discretionary Awards for senior medical staff

It is not appropriate to monitor currently as only one member of staff (female) has been in receipt of a discretionary award since the first GPG report for 2016/17 (see appendix A).

4. What are we doing to close the gender pay gap?

We are committed to promoting greater equality, diversity and inclusion across the Trust. This means making sure men and women have equal opportunities on recruitment, pay, training and career progression. We have processes in place that help ensure gender equality including:

- A structured recruitment process using the national NHS jobs website, helping to support us to make unbiased recruitment decisions.
- We use the national job evaluation scheme for all staff on agenda for change terms and conditions of employment. This makes sure all non-medical jobs are measured against the same criteria and weighting of job elements is consistent. Medical staff have national terms and conditions of service and pay arrangements (see section 6 below: Equal pay for work of equal value).
- An agreed, standard process is in place for consultant job planning to ensure it is bias free.
- A range of family friendly policies, including for maternity, paternity, shared parental leave, and flexible working that help support work/life balance for women and men.
- Clinical Excellence Awards are made on the basis of national guidance set out by the Advisory Committee on Clinical Excellence Awards. An internal process is in place to monitor the distribution of awards.

5. Key statistics from our 2022 gender pay gap report

The reference (or snapshot) date for the gender pay gap data in this report is 31 March 2022. 31 March each year is the date all public sector organisations must use.

- Difference in mean pay between male and female staff 22.35%
- Difference in median pay between male and female staff 8%
- Difference in mean bonus pay between male and female staff 67%
- Difference in median bonus pay between male and female employees – 90%
- The proportion of men receiving a bonus 7.61%

- The proportion of women receiving a bonus 5.36%
- Proportion of men and women working for the Trust by pay quartile (Q1 low/Q4 high):

Quartile	Female	Male	Female %	Male %
1	1043	211	83.17	16.83
2	1023	231	81.58	18.42
3	1027	202	83.56	16.44
4	913	367	71.33	28.67

- Proportion people working for the Trust by gender:

Men %
19.89

Women %
80.11

6. How we ensure equal pay for work of equal value

West Suffolk NHSFT delivers equal pay through adopting nationally agreed terms and conditions for our workforce. These are the 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 West Suffolk NHSFT. Typically, AfC terms and conditions apply to nursing, allied health professionals and administration, management and clerical staff, which are the majority of the workforce.

Medical staff are employed on national terms and conditions of service 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.

Catriona Cole
Wellbeing & Inclusion Manager
31 January 2023

Appendix A

Clinical Excellence Awards and Discretionary Points by gender and level 2019 to 2022

CEA Level	31-Mar-19						31-Mar-20						31-Mar-21						31-Mar-22					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%**	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%**	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%**	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%**
1	12	48	13	52	25	28.09	15	46.88	17	53.12	32	33.68	16	44	20	56	36	31.7	14	53%	13	47%	27	1
2	12	46.15	14	53.84	26	29.21	12	41.38	17	58.62	29	30.53	13	42	18	58	31	30.5	11	44%	13	56%	24	1
3	6	42.86	8	57.14	14	15.73	8	57.14	6	42.86	14	14.74	9	64	5	36	14	11.7	5	55%	4	45%	9	1
4	2	25	6	75	8	8.99	3	42.86	4	57.14	7	7.37	3	37.5	5	62.5	8	9.4	3	52%	5	48%	8	1
5	4	57.14	3	42.86	7	7.87	3	75	1	25	4	4.21	3	75	1	25	4	4.7	2	67%	1	33%	3	1
6	1	33.33	2	66.66	3	3.37	1	25	3	75	4	4.21	2	40	3	60	5	5.8	2	55%	3	45%	5	1
7	2	66.66	1	33.33	3	3.37	1	100	0	0	1	1.05	1	100	0	0	1	1.1	1	100%	0	0%	1	1
8	0	0	2	100	2	2.25	1	33.33	2	66.67	3	3.16	1	33	2	66	3	3.5	1	33%	2	67%	3	1
9	0	0	1	0	1	1.12	0	0	1	100	1	1.05	0	0	1	100	1	1.1	0	0%	1	100%	1	1
Total	39	44%	50	56%	89	100	44	46%	51	54%	95	100	48	47%	55	53%	103	100	39	49.97%	42	50.03%	81	1

* = % of awards at this CEA level

** = % of total CEA awards

Changes to the CEA process in 2020 mean an individual consultant may hold more than one award at the same time. In 2020 and 2021 three women held two awards and five men held two awards. This means the 2020 and 2021 figures are not directly comparable with 2019 data. Due to the differences in the way CEAs have been awarded and the year-on-year differences comparisons are difficult to be drawn. This will also change in the following year. Please take the below tables as information only.

	31-Mar-19						31-Mar-20						31-Mar-21					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
Total	39	44%	50	56%	89	100	42	47%	47	53%	89	100	45	47%	50	53%	95	100

Consultant medical staff in post at 31st March by gender 2019 to 2022

Consultant medical staff in post	31-Mar-19						31-Mar-20						31-Mar-21						31-Mar-22					
	Female Headcount		Male Headcount		Total		Female Headcount		Male Headcount		Total		Female Headcount		Male Headcount		Total		Female Headcount		Male Headcount		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	83	44	107	56	190	100	99	47	110	53	209	100	109	49.5	111	50.5	220	100	118	47.8	128	51.8	246	100

Discretionary points by gender 31st March 2019 to 2022

Discretionary point	31-Mar-19						31-Mar-20						31-Mar-21						31-Mar-22					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	100	0	0	1	100	1	100	0	0	1	100	1	100	0	0	1	100	1	100	0	0	1	100