## Gender Pay Gap Report 2023

## 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 2023 by 30 March 2024.

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 2023 data.

## 2. How is the gender pay gap expressed?

A positive pay gap means that, on average, women earn less than men. A negative pay gap means the average pay for women is higher than for men. A pay gap of zero means that the average pay across the workforce is the same for both men and women.

The Gender pay gap is reported using six different measures:

- Mean gender pay gap: The difference between the mean hourly rate of pay of male fullpay employees and that of female full-pay employees
- Median gender pay gap: The difference between the median hourly rate of pay of male full-pay employees and that of female full-pay employees
- Mean bonus gap: The difference between the mean bonus pay paid to male employees and that paid to female employees
- Median bonus gap: The difference between the median bonus pay paid to male employees and that paid to female employees
- Bonus proportions: The proportions of male and female relevant employees who were paid any bonus pay during the relevant period
- Quartile pay bands: The proportions of male and female full-pay employees in the lower, lower middle, upper middle and upper quartile pay bands


## 3. 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.

Average hourly rates:

|  | Average hourly rate (mean) \% pay gap | Median hourly rate \% pay gap |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 31.03 .19 | $22.8 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| 31.03 .20 | $22.7 \%$ | $4.8 \%$ |
| 31.03 .21 | $22.3 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ |
| 31.03 .22 | $22.35 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 1 . 0 3 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 8} \%$ | $\mathbf{7 . 4 \%}$ |

In 2022/23 the average hourly rate of pay for women remained lower than that of men. However, there has been a decrease in both the mean and medium gender pay gap from the previous year.

When looking at the demographic of our workforce by gender, it may be surprising that the gender pay gap is large as there is a larger percentage of women within our workforce than men (women $=80 \%$, men $=20 \%$ ). However, we must recognise that the gender pay gap at WSFT is caused by the fact there are proportionally more men than women in more senior, higher paying jobs in comparison to the overall workforce demographic. This suggests that the pay gap will not be narrowed until there are proportionately more women employed in high salaried roles.

The decrease in the mean and median pay gap from 2021/22 can be explained by looking at the proportion of men and women working for the Trust by pay quartile.

Proportion of men and women working for the Trust by pay quartile in 2021/22 (Q1 Iow/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 of men and women working for the Trust by pay quartile in 2022/23 (Q1 low/Q4 high):

| Quartile | Female | Male | Female \% | Male \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1094 | 234 | 82.38 | 17.62 |
| 2 | 1081 | 249 | 81.28 | 18.72 |
| 3 | 1097 | 231 | 82.61 | 17.39 |
| 4 | 968 | 368 | 72.46 | 27.54 |

In 2022/23, there has been a decrease of the percentage of females in Q1, Q2, and Q3 from the previous year. There has been an increase of just over $1 \%$ of females Q4. The increase of females within the highest pay quartile has increased the representation of women in senior, higher paying roles within the Trust, which has contributed towards the reduction of the gender pay gap.

## 4. Gender Pay Gap- Bonus Pay

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

In 2022/23, a Covid-19 recognition and reward payment of $£ 300$ was paid to all staff to show appreciation for the hard work and dedication they had shown over such an unprecedented period. This has not been included within the below analysis:

| Bonus pay | 2020 |  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| \% staff receiving bonus pay | 6.39\% | 9.71\% | 7.60\% | 13.50\% | 5.36\% | 7.61\% | 1.94\% | 4.71\% |
| Mean average bonus pay | £2,553 | £6,163 | £2,489 | £5,180 | £1,741 | £5,310 | £3,939 | £7,270 |
| Mean average bonus GPG | 58.58\% |  | 48.00\% |  | 67.21\% |  | 45.82\% |  |
| Median average bonus pays | £1,500 | £3,406 | £1,500 | £2,000 | £300 | £3,016 | £1,828 | £6,032 |
| Median average bonus GPG | 56\% |  | 75\% |  | 90\% |  | 70\% |  |

## What causes this gap?

Proportionately more men than women receive the highest level of the highest paying bonuses, such as the Clinical Excellence Awards (CEA) which is made to consultant medical staff.

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In 2018, the Trust agreed to measure the number of male and female consultants in receipt of an award and that this would be monitored by the Employer Based Awards Committee (EBAC). It should be noted that, over the past three years, the funding for these awards has been divided equally amongst all consultants, rather than run as a competitive process. As a result, during this time, the EBAC has not met as all consultant medical staff have been in receipt of an award. This has been a positive step forward to further gender equity and close the gender pay gap within the Trust.

## Clinical Excellence Awards

$40.7 \%$ of the 81 women receiving bonus payments were consultant medical staff in receipt of CEA, in comparison $75.1 \%$ of the 49 men receiving bonus payments who were consultant medical staff in receipt of CEA.

To remove the bonus gender pay gap in the awarding of CEA, the Trust needs to aim for a proportionate number (consistent with the representation of males/females in the consultant workforce) and an equal spread of levels of awards amongst male and female recipients.

Appendix A provides data from 2020 to 2023 in relation to the CEA and the discretionary points by gender and level. A total of 70 CEA were awarded between 2022 and 2023. At 31 March 2023, female consultants made up $50.4 \%$ of the consultant workforce and 33 (48.2\%) of CEA recipients were female. Male consultants made up $49.6 \%$ of the consultant workforce and $37(51.8 \%)$ of CEA recipients were male. Therefore, the award of CEAs to women was proportionate to their representation in the consultant workforce.

It is important to note that, due to the small number of awards in each category and the number of total awards, caution must be used when considering year-on-year changes in percentages.

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

We are committed to gender equity and greater inclusion for colleagues of all genders across the Trust. This means that we are creating opportunities in recruitment, pay, professional development and career progression for that are accessible and equitable for all our colleagues.

We have processes in place to help to embed gender equity including:

- Recruitment processes through our newly launched TRAC website. This is greatly helping us to work towards enhancing inclusive recruitment within the Trust.
- 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 based on national guidance set out by the Advisory Committee on Clinical Excellence Awards. An internal process is in place to monitor the distribution of awards.


## Summary of key statistics from our 2023 gender pay gap report:

The reference (or snapshot) date for the gender pay gap data in this report is 31 March 2023. 31 March each year is the date all public sector organisations must use.

Mean pay gap between male and female staff is: $20.8 \%$
Median pay gap between male and female staff is: 7.4\%
The mean bonus pay gap between male and female staff is: $45.8 \%$
Median bonus pay gap between male and female staff is: $70 \%$
The proportion of men receiving a bonus: 4.7\%
The proportion of women receiving a bonus: 1.9\%
The proportion of men and women working for the trust by pay quartile (Q1 low/ Q4 high):

| Quartile | Female | Male | Female \% | Male \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1094 | 234 | 82.38 | 17.62 |
| 2 | 1081 | 249 | 81.28 | 18.72 |
| 3 | 1097 | 231 | 82.61 | 17.39 |
| 4 | 968 | 368 | 72.46 | 27.54 |

The proportion of people working for the Trust by gender:

| Gender | Headcount | $\%$ | FTE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Female | 4,179 | 80.1 | 3517.90 |
| Male | 1,040 | 19.9 | 994.83 |
| Grand total | $\mathbf{5 , 2 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5 1 2 . 7 3}$ |

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

West Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust 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.

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## Appendix A

Clinical Excellence Awards and Discretionary Points by gender and level 2019 to 2023

| CEA <br> Level | 31-Mar-20 |  |  |  |  |  | 31-Mar-21 |  |  |  |  |  | 31-Mar-22 |  |  |  |  |  | 31-Mar-23 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | 15 | 46.88 | 17 | 53.12 | 32 | 33.68 | 16 | 44 | 20 | 56 | 36 | 31.7 | 14 | 53\% | 13 | 47\% | 27 | 38.6\% | 12 | 53\% | 11 | 47\% | 23 | 32.9\% |
| 2 | 12 | 41.38 | 17 | 58.62 | 29 | 30.53 | 13 | 42 | 18 | 58 | 31 | 30.5 | 11 | 44\% | 13 | 56\% | 24 | 34.3\% | 9 | 42\% | 12 | 58\% | 21 | 30.0\% |
| 3 | 8 | 57.14 | 6 | 42.86 | 14 | 14.74 | 9 | 64 | 5 | 36 | 14 | 11.7 | 5 | 55\% | 4 | 45\% | 9 | 12.9\% | 5 | 55\% | 4 | 45\% | 9 | 12.9\% |
| 4 | 3 | 42.86 | 4 | 57.14 | 7 | 7.37 | 3 | 37.5 | 5 | 62.5 | 8 | 9.4 | 3 | 52\% | 5 | 48\% | 8 | 11.4\% | 2 | 50\% | 3 | 50\% | 5 | 7.1\% |
| 5 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 4.21 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 4.7 | 2 | 67\% | 1 | 33\% | 3 | 4.3\% | 2 | 67\% | 1 | 33\% | 3 | 4.3\% |
| 6 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 4.21 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 60 | 5 | 5.8 | 2 | 55\% | 3 | 45\% | 5 | 7.1\% | 1 | 25\% | 3 | 75\% | 4 | 5.7\% |
| 7 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.05 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 100\% | 0 | 0\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 1 | 100\% |  | 0\% | 1 | 1.4\% |
| 8 | 1 | 33.33 | 2 | 66.67 | 3 | 3.16 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 66 | 3 | 3.5 | 1 | 33\% | 2 | 67\% | 3 | 4.3\% | 1 | 33\% | 2 | 67\% | 3 | 4.3\% |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 1.05 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0\% | 1 | 100\% | 1 | 1.4\% |  | 0\% | 1 | 100\% | 1 | 1.4\% |
| Total | 44 | 46\% | 51 | 54\% | 95 | 100 | 48 | 47\% | 55 | 53\% | 103 | 100 | 39 | 49.97\% | 42 | 50.03\% | 81 | 100 | 33 | 48.21\% | 37 | 51.79\% | 70 | 100\% |

* $=\%$ of awards at this CEA level
*     * $=\%$ of total CEA awards

