



**East Coast Community Healthcare CIC
Gender Pay Gap Report**

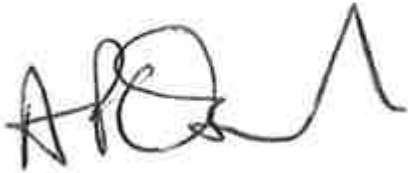
Snapshot Date: 5 April 2021

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Written Statement

This report has been approved/ratified by the Board of East Coast Community Healthcare CIC on 30 March 2022.

I, Tony Osmanski, Chairman confirm that the data within this report is accurate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tony Osmanski', written in a cursive style.

About East Coast Community Healthcare CIC

East Coast Community Healthcare CIC (ECCH) is a staff owned Social Enterprise, providing community based NHS and social care in Norfolk & Suffolk. ECCH is owned by its employees. Our staff have a stake – and therefore a real say – in how the organisation works. Around 75% of staff are shareholders - well above average for a social enterprise - and we have two Staff Directors, appointed by their shareholder colleagues, who sit on the Board to help shape our business.

ECCH 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 statutory for organisations with 250 or more employees to report annually on their gender pay gap. Government departments 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 annually by 4 April. This data includes 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.

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.

East Coast Community Healthcare CIC supports the fair treatment and reward of all staff irrespective of gender.

This report sets out:

- the reporting requirements for East Coast Community Healthcare CIC;
- provides additional data where appropriate;
- provides some analysis to identify the gender pay gap;
- possible reasons for the gender pay gap; and what we are doing to close the gender pay gap in the organisation.

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. Namely, the hourly gap divided by the average for men equates to the mean gender pay gap.

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 5 April 2021. It includes all employees in scope on 5 April 2021.

Gender Pay Gap

The following Gender pay report data is taken as the snapshot date of 5 April 2021 and only includes those staff who were in receipt of their ordinary hourly rate on the snapshot date:

1.	The mean gender pay gap for ECCH	13.13%*
2.	The median gender pay gap for ECCH	0.12%

* A positive figure indicates a gender pay gap in favour of males.

Pay Quartiles by Gender

Quartile	Female Headcount	Male Headcount	Female %	Male %	Description
1 (lowest paid)	172	28	86%	14%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them at or below the lower quartile
2	173	28	86%	14%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the lower quartile but at or below the median hourly pay
3	180	20	90%	10%	Includes all employees whose standard hourly rate places them above the median hourly pay but at or below the upper quartile
4 (highest paid)	164	36	82%	18%	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, gender pay is different to equal pay.

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.

ECCH is 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 and disability. It has a clear policy of paying 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 ECCH.

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.

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

As a Social Enterprise, ECCH 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. Rates of pay for VSM's are determined via a Remuneration Committee.

The Remuneration Committee (Executive and VSM roles) meets annually. It currently uses the national NHS VSM Pay Guidance to set the rates of pay. This system is based on the principles outlined under VSM which determines the rate of pay for the Chief Executive based on the size of the organisation, turnover and population. Once this rate is determined the executive directors remuneration is set based on a percentage of the Chief Executive.

An Independent Remuneration Review Group also meets annually. Its purpose is to review Non-Executive Director, Chair and Staff Director remuneration. The system of pay review is different and is based on research and benchmarking of pay in similar roles and organisations to ECCH.

The Gender Pay Gap at ECCH – further data

ECCH is confident that its gender pay gap does not stem from paying men and women differently for doing the same or equivalent work. Rather its gender pay gap is the result of the roles in which men and women work within the organisation and the salaries that these roles attract.

It is perhaps helpful to review the staffing profile within ECCH. Below is a table which reflects the pay bands in operation per assignment (excluding bank staff). The bands referred to in the table are the AfC pay bands and range from band 1 (the lowest pay band) through to band 9 (the highest pay band). Personal pay includes the Chair, Non-Executive Directors, Staff Directors, Chief Executive, Executive Directors and other senior managers with Board level responsibility who report directly to the Chief Executive.

Table 1: Gender Pay Gap by Banding

Pay Band	Female Headcount	Female % of total female staff	Male Headcount	Male % of total male staff	Total Headcount	Gender Pay Gap by Pay Band 2021 (Average Hourly Rate)*	Gender Pay Gap by Pay Band 2020 (Average Hourly Rate)*
Apprentice	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	N/A	-£2.25
Band 1	2	0.29%	0	0.00%	2	-£9.21	£0.09
Band 2	153	21.36%	30	23.15%	183	-£0.43	-£0.46
Band 3	91	12.55%	8	7.41%	99	-£0.35	-£0.15
Band 4	98	13.71%	14	12.96%	112	£0.02	£0.05
Band 5	123	17.46%	12	11.11%	135	-£1.55	-£1.41
Band 6	152	20.92%	22	20.37%	174	-£0.60	£0.24
Band 7	71	9.96%	12	10.19%	83	-£0.09	£0.09
Band 8a	12	1.73%	7	6.48%	19	£0.75	-£0.52
Band 8b	3	0.43%	0	0.00%	3	-£36.02	£1.33
Band 8c	7	0.87%	3	1.85%	10	-£0.01	£0.00
Band 8d	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	£0.00	£0.00
Band 9	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	£0.00	£0.00
Personal Pay	5	0.72%	7	6.48%	12	£12.58	£22.19
Total	717	100%	115	100%	832**	-£34.91	£19.20

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

** Headcount includes staff with more than one post (e.g. where an employee has one or more posts (even at the same banding) both posts will have been counted towards the headcount figure above)

Table 2: Average Hourly Rates Breakdown

	2021	2020
Average Hourly Rate Females	£15.62	£14.98
Average Hourly Rate Males	£17.68	£17.13
Average Hourly Rate Difference	£2.06	£2.15

The information contained within the table above is sourced from the same data which provided the gender pay gap figures, i.e. the staffing position as at 5 April 2021.

What is the data telling us?

On 5 April 2021, ECCH employed 801 staff of which 689 were female and 112 were male. Of the 801 staff, 29 employees have more than one post (27 employees have two assignments, 2 have three assignments), meaning there is a total assignment count of 832 eligible posts. The average hourly rate for females is £2.06 lower than males; this difference has decreased from 2020 by £0.09. However, when this is broken down into different pay bands, it is noted that for bands 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8b and 8c there is no gender pay gap. In other words, the pay gap is in favour of women.

In Bands 4 and 8a there is a slight pay gap in favour of men and this is due to a number of factors including length of service within the banding and shift patterns worked. Within Personal Pay there is a much higher pay gap, with a gap of £8.61 per hour.

The average hourly rate pay gap for those in receipt of Personal Pay has decreased significantly from 2020 where the gender pay gap was £22.19 per average hourly rate; in the 2021 snapshot date the gender pay gap was £12.58 per average hourly rate, i.e. a decrease of £9.61 per hour. In 2020, there were the same number of female and males receiving personal pay, however all males were in the upper quartile, compared to females and this was the main cause for the pay gap. In 2021, there are less females than males receiving personal pay and more males have an average hourly rate that sits within Quartile 4.

Table 3: Pay quartile for those receiving Personal Pay

Quartile	Female Headcount	Male Headcount	Total Headcount
1 (lower hourly pay quarter)	0	0	0
2 (lower middle hourly pay quarter)	1	1	2
3 (upper middle hourly pay quarter)	0	0	0
4 (upper hourly pay quarter)	4	6	10

Conclusion

Compared with last year, the gender pay gap mean has increased slightly from 12.53% to 12.71%. Our median pay gap has had a slight increase from 0% to 0.12%. Looking further into the data we can see that our pay gap is heavily swayed by the salaries of those at the top end of the scales. Removing the hourly rates for all those within the personal pay bracket would reduce our gender pay gap to 2.15%.

With the exception of Personal Pay, the gender pay gap within each band is very small. Analysis suggests that where there is a gender pay gap this may be attributed to the length of service of male staff within these roles as well as shift patterns worked by both genders as outlined above and therefore the gender pay gap is enhanced.

The AfC pay structure enables staff to receive incremental points within the pay band based on years' service in the role until they reach the top of the pay band. This is not gender defined and both male and female staff have equal opportunity to reach the top of the pay band.

ECCH continue to monitor the starting salaries of new employees in line with our Starting Salaries Policy and Agenda for Change Terms and Conditions to ensure there is no gender bias and new starters are placed on the appropriate salary based on their experience and the role that they have been recruited into.