



Gender Pay Gap Report 2020

Introduction

The Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017 set out the requirements for organisations with more than 250 employees to calculate and publish their gender pay gap information. Greater transparency in pay gap reporting is designed to help organisations better understand the issues that give rise to, and sustain gaps in average pay between men and women, and to encourage organisations to take steps to tackle them.

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) believes that open-ness and transparency around pay gaps will help us to achieve our objective of “Becoming an Employer of Choice”. We have therefore, decided to go beyond the specific legal requirements contained in the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 and to voluntarily publish this pay gap report based upon the 2017 Regulations.

This is our second Gender Pay Gap Report. All figures are based upon data taken from the NHS ESR (Electronic Staff Record) payroll systems as at the latest snapshot date (31st March 2019).

This report contains the following:-

- Average & Median Hourly Rates and Pay Gaps
- Average and Median Bonus and Pay Gaps
- Proportion of staff receiving a bonus
- Number and percentage of males and females divided into four groups (Pay Quartile) ordered from lowest to highest pay.

Table 1. Average & Median Hourly Rates and Pay Gaps

Gender	Average Hourly Rate (£p per hour)	Median Hourly Rate (£p per hour)
Male	21.11	15.81
Female	15.56	14.19
Difference	5.55	1.04

Pay Gap %	26.29%	10.26%
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The gender pay gap is defined as the difference between the mean or median hourly rate of pay that male and female employees receive.

The mean pay gap is the difference between average hourly earnings of men and women. 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 figures above highlight a gap between the average hourly pay for men and women in the organisation. Further research has been undertaken to better understand why these gaps exist, and the early indications are that this could be attributable to the high numbers of women in some of the lower grades, as well as a high proportion of men in senior grades, where staff numbers are not so great. This is borne out by the numbers shown in Table 4 and the accompanying graph.

Gender pay reporting 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. We are confident that men and women are paid equally for doing equivalent jobs across BCUHB. More than 93% of BCUHB staff are paid in accordance with NHS Agenda for Change Terms and Conditions – these are the national agreements on pay and conditions of service for NHS staff other than very senior managers and medical staff.

Table 2. Average and Median Bonus and Pay Gaps**

Gender	Average Bonus (£)	Median Bonus (£)
Male	11,231	9,873
Female	8,822	6,860
Difference	2,409	3,013
Pay Gap %	21.45%	30.52%

In line with the reporting requirements, our mean bonus gap of 24.0% is based on actual bonuses and so it does not take into account part-time working.

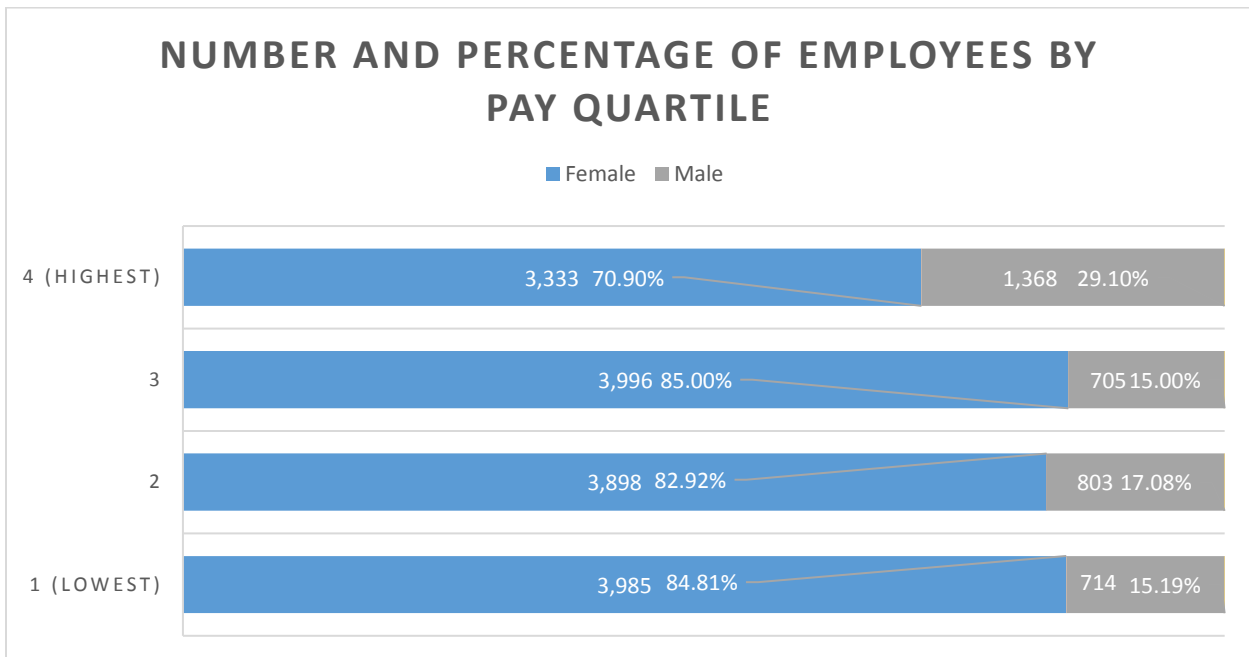
Table 3. Proportion of staff receiving a bonus**

Gender	Employees Paid Bonus	Total Relevant Employees	%
Male	226	4,405	5.13%
Female	78	17,091	0.46%

** Bonus payments comprise Clinical Excellence and Commitment Awards paid to medical staff.

Table 4. Number and percentage of Employees by Pay Quartile

Pay Quartile	Female	Female %	Male	Male %
1 (Lowest)	3,985	84.81%	714	15.19%
2	3,898	82.92%	803	17.08%
3	3,996	85.0%	705	15.0%
4 (Highest)	3,333	70.9%	1,368	29.1%



The table and graph demonstrate how the proportions of women and men change from lowest to highest pay quartiles, meaning that fewer women are employed in senior roles than men.

Conclusions and Next Steps

The Health Board's workforce is predominantly female, this is similar to most NHS organisations. Whilst national pay scales, supported by local starting salary and pay progression processes are designed to support equity and fairness, we have identified a gender pay gap across the workforce. We are working to better understand these issues. A number of themes have emerged which will be aligned to the BCUHB Workforce Strategy and Key Priorities:-

- 1. Work-life balance**
- 2. Networks and Support Mechanisms**
- 3. Organisational Development and Training**
- 4. Recruitment, Retention and Progression**

Statement by our Executive Director Workforce and Organisational Development

Our organisation employs over 17,000 people, the majority of whom are members of communities across North Wales. The Health Board's strategic priorities are supported by our Workforce Strategy which identifies what the workforce needs to look and feel like and how it needs to operate to deliver the right outcomes for the people of North Wales. Creating a culture of inclusion, fairness and equity across our workforce is at the heart of our Workforce Strategy, this is reflective of the Health Boards strategic equality objectives and is supported by an increasing body of evidence, which correlates inclusion, wellbeing and the engagement of the workforce with the quality of health and care experienced by the people we serve. We strive to be a fair and inclusive employer, committed to tackling inequality and taking action to reduce the gender pay gap.