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**Workforce Disability Equality Standard**

**Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust**

**March 2020**

# Introduction to the Workforce Disability Equality Standard

In response to findings that indicate Disabled staff have a less favourable experience of working for the NHS than their non-disabled colleagues, NHS England have initiated a Workforce Disability Equality Standard (WDES). The WDES was mandated through the NHS standard contract from 2018/19.

The WDES comprises ten specific metrics to compare the profile and experiences of Disabled and non-disabled staff within an NHS organisation. The purpose of the metrics is to inform a local action plan that will target specific areas within a given organisation where the treatment or experience of Disabled staff is poor. The WDES metrics will also enable the organisation to demonstrate progress in areas where the treatment of Disabled staff needs to improve; and facilitate challenge where progress is not being made.

NHS Trusts are required to submit WDES data centrally, to NHS England, by the end of August. An action plan and the metrics must be ratified by the Trust’s Board and must be published on the Trust’s website by the end of October.

Throughout this report, headcounts of Disabled and non-disabled staff members are given, analysed by various workforce domains as per the specification of the WDES. Where the headcount for a group (disabled or non-disabled) is small enough to pose a risk of re-identification for individual staff members, the figure has been redacted (alongside any other figures that would allow the initially redacted figure to be deduced). Redacted numbers are denoted by an “R”. The anonymisation process follows guidance issued by the Information Commissioner’s Office.

# The WDES metrics

## Metric 1. Pay Bands

**Description of metric 1:**

* Percentage of Disabled staff in Agenda for Change pay bands, calculated separately for non-clinical and for clinical staff, medical and dental subgroups and Very Senior Managers (including Executive Board members) compared with the percentage of staff in the overall workforce.

**Narrative for metric 1:**

* At March 2020, Disabled staff made up 5.8% of Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust’s (LPT) substantive workforce of known disability status (247/4245); however, disability status was not known for 20.3% of the substantive workforce (1084/5329).
* By comparison, in LPT’s 2019 Staff Survey 23.3% of staff who gave their disability status identified as disabled (553/2373), with just 2.0% of respondents withholding the information (49/2422). Thus, data held in the Electronic Staff Record may underestimate the percentage of disabled staff in the organisation, potentially by a factor of 4. Notably, the NHS Staff Survey collects equality monitoring information anonymously. By contrast, whilst equality monitoring information held in the Electronic Staff Record is held confidentially, this information is linked to the individual’s record in an identifiable manner.
* Amongst staff of known disability status, Disabled staff had the highest levels of representation at non-clinical pay bands 5 to 7 (7.5%, 22/293), whilst Disabled staff had the lowest levels of representation at non-clinical pay bands 8a to 8b (R%, R/70), at clinical pay bands 8c and above (R%, R/R), and amongst Career Grade Medics (R%, R/15). Please refer to Table 1.
* However, the percentages of staff of unknown disability status tended to be highest in the pay bands where the representation of Disabled staff was lowest. For instance, at non-clinical pay bands 8a to 8b disability status was not known for 32.0% of staff (33/103) and at clinical pay bands 8c and above disability status was not known for 60.0% of staff (12/20).
* Almost all substantive staff for whom there was no information on disability status selected the “prefer not to say” option in the Electronic Staff Record (99.6%, 1080/1084), rather than the record being blank. Before reliable inferences can be drawn about the disability profile of staff based on information held in the Electronic Staff Record, there is a need to address the incompleteness of this equality monitoring information.
* The incompleteness of equality monitoring information on disability has decreased year-on-year from 45.0% at March 2012 to 21.8% at March 2019 and 20.3% at March 2020, but remains too high nonetheless.

Table 1: Metric 1: The disability profile of substantive staff at Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust, by pay band cluster, at March 2019 and March 2020 (staff of known disability status)

Table in 5 columns by 13 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pay Band Cluster** | **Percentage Disabled** **March 2019** | **Percentage Disabled** **March 2020** | **Number** **Disabled March 2019** | **Number** **Disabled March 2020** |
| Substantive Staff Overall | 5.4% | **5.8%** | 226 out of 4151 | **247 out of 4245** |
| Non clinical Cluster 1, Bands 1 - 4 | 6.3% | **6.5%** | 41 out of 650 | **40 out of 620** |
| Non clinical Cluster 2, Band 5 - 7 | 7.8% | **7.5%** | 23 out of 293 | **22 out of 293** |
| Non clinical Cluster 3, Bands 8a - 8b | R% | **R%** | R out of 67 | **R out of 70** |
| Non clinical Cluster 4, Bands 8c - 9 and VSM | R% | **R%** | R out of 29 | **R out of 25** |
| Clinical Cluster 1, Bands 1 - 4 | 4.2% | **5.2%** | 41 out of 971 | **55 out of 1059** |
| Clinical Cluster 2, Band 5 - 7 | 5.7% | **6.1%** | 106 out of 1875 | **114 out of 1877** |
| Clinical Cluster 3, Bands 8a - 8b | R% | **R%** | R out of 137 | **R out of 157** |
| Clinical Cluster 4, Bands 8c - 9 and VSM | R% | **R%** | R out of R | **R out of R** |
| Clinical Cluster 5, Medical Consultants | R% | **R%** | R out of 50 | **R out of 58** |
| Clinical Cluster 6, Medical Non-Consultants | R% | **R%** | R out of 18 | **R out of 15** |
| Clinical Cluster 7, Medical Trainee Grades | R% | **R%** | R out of 56 | **R out of 63** |

Key to colour coding in table:

● Disabled staff overrepresented, ○ Disabled staff proportionately represented, ● Disabled staff underrepresented

## Metric 2. Recruitment

**Description of metric 2:**

* Relative likelihood of non-disabled staff compared to Disabled staff being appointed from shortlisting across all posts. The percentage of non-disabled staff appointed from shortlisting divided by the percentage of Disabled staff appointed from shortlisting.

**Narrative for metric 2:**

* In 2019/20 non-disabled people and Disabled people were similarly likely to be appointed from amongst those shortlisted (non-disabled people were 1.39 times as likely as Disabled people to be appointed from shortlisting).
* This is similar to the position observed in 2018/19 (non-disabled people were 1.40 times as likely as Disabled people to be appointed from shortlisting). Please refer to Table 2.

Table 2: Metric 2: The relative likelihood of non-disabled people and Disabled people being appointed from amongst those shortlisted at Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust during 2017/18 and 2018/19

Table in 3 columns by 6 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Recruitment** | **2018/19** | **2019/20** |
| Relative likelihood of appointment from shortlisting (non-disabled/Disabled) | 1.40 | **1.39** |
| Percentage of non-disabled people appointed from shortlisting | 8.0% | **11.2%** |
| Percentage of Disabled people appointed from shortlisting | 5.7% | **8.1%** |
| Number of non-disabled people appointed from shortlisting | 477 out of 5952 | **504 out of 4493** |
| Number of Disabled people appointed from shortlisting | 24 out of 419 | **30 out of 371** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

## Metric 3. Formal capability process

**Description of metric 3:**

* Relative likelihood of Disabled staff compared to non-disabled staff entering the formal capability process, as measured by entry into the formal capability procedure. The percentage of Disabled staff entering the formal capability process divided by the percentage of non-disabled staff entering the capability process.

**Narrative for metric 3:**

* In the two-year window 2018/19 to 2019/20, Disabled staff were 6.22 times more likely than non-disabled staff to enter formal capability proceedings.
* This represents a deterioration of the position observed in the two-year window 2017/18 to 2018/19, when Disabled staff were 2.48 times as likely as non-disabled staff to enter formal capability proceedings. Please refer to Table 3.

Table 3: Metric 3: The relative likelihood of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff entering the formal capability process at Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust during the two-year window 2017/18 to 2018/19

Table in 3 columns by 6 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Formal capability process** | **2017/18 to 2018/19** | **2018/19 to 2019/20** |
| Relative likelihood of entering the formal capability process (Disabled/non-disabled) | 2.48 | **6.22** |
| Percentage of Disabled staff entering the formal capability process | R% | **R%** |
| Percentage of non-disabled staff entering the formal capability process | R% | **R%** |
| Number of Disabled staff entering the formal capability process | R out of 226 | **R out of 247** |
| Number of non-disabled staff entering the formal capability process | R out of 3925 | **R out of 3998** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

## Metric 4. Harassment, bullying or abuse

**Description of metric 4:**

* 4 a) Percentage of Disabled staff compared to non-disabled staff experiencing harassment, bullying or abuse from:
	+ i) Patients/Service users, their relatives or other members of the public,
	+ ii) Managers,
	+ iii) Other colleagues
* 4 b) Percentage of Disabled staff compared to non-disabled staff saying that the last time they experienced harassment, bullying or abuse at work, they or a colleague reported it.

**Narrative for metric 4a, parts i, ii, and iii:**

* In 2019, Disabled staff were more likely than non-disabled staff to suffer harassment, bullying or abuse from patients / service users, their relatives or other members of the public (30.1%, 165/548 Disabled staff and 20.9%, 376/1803 non-disabled staff); a similar position to that seen in 2018 (32.5%, 181/557 Disabled staff and 21.0%, 411/1957 non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 4.
* In 2019, Disabled staff were more likely than non-disabled staff to suffer harassment, bullying or abuse from managers (20.5%, 111/542 Disabled staff and 8.1%, 145/1801 non-disabled staff); a deterioration of the position seen in 2018 for Disabled staff (15.9%, 88/554 Disabled staff and 7.6%, 148/1952 Non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 5.
* In 2019, Disabled staff were more likely than non-disabled staff to suffer harassment, bullying or abuse from other colleagues (23.6%, 126/534 Disabled staff and 13.5%, 238/1766 non-disabled staff); a similar position to that seen in 2018 (21.0%, 115/548 Disabled staff and 12.5%, 242/1934 non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 6.

Table 4: Metric 4a i: The percentages of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff who experienced harassment, bullying or abuse from patients / service users, their relatives or other members of the public, Staff Survey 2018 and Staff Survey 2019

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Harassment, bullying or abuse from patients / service users, their relatives or the public** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff | 32.5% | **30.1%** |
| Percentage non-disabled staff | 21.0% | **20.9%** |
| Number Disabled staff | 181 out of 557 | **165 out of 548** |
| Number non-disabled staff | 411 out of 1957 | **376 out of 1803** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

Table 5: Metric 4a ii: The percentages of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff who experienced harassment, bullying or abuse from managers, Staff Survey 2018 and Staff Survey 2019

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Harassment, bullying or abuse from managers** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff | 15.9% | **20.5%** |
| Percentage non-disabled staff | 7.6% | **8.1%** |
| Number Disabled staff | 88 out of 554 | **111 out of 542** |
| Number non-disabled staff | 149 out of 1952 | **145 out of 1801** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

Table 6: Metric 4a iii: The percentages of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff who experienced harassment, bullying or abuse from other colleagues, Staff Survey 2018 and Staff Survey 2019

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Harassment, bullying or abuse from other colleagues** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff | 21.0% | **23.6%** |
| Percentage non-disabled staff | 12.5% | **13.5%** |
| Number Disabled staff | 115 out of 548 | **126 out of 534** |
| Number non-disabled staff | 242 out of 1934 | **238 out of 1766** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

**Narrative for metric 4b:**

* In 2019, Disabled staff and non-disabled staff were similarly likely to say they, or a colleague, reported their last incident of harassment, bullying or abuse (50.2%, 119/237 Disabled staff and 56.6%, 282/498 non-disabled staff); a similar position to that seen in 2018 (54.4%, 118/217 Disabled staff and 57.6%, 260/451 non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 7.

Table 7: Metric 4b. The percentages of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff who say they, or a colleague, reported their last incident of harassment, bullying or abuse, Staff Survey 2018 and Staff Survey 2019

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Reporting harassment, bullying or abuse** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff | 54.4% | **50.2%** |
| Percentage non-disabled staff | 57.6% | **56.6%** |
| Number Disabled staff | 118 out of 217 | **119 out of 237** |
| Number non-disabled staff | 260 out of 451 | **282 out of 498** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

## Metric 5. Equal opportunities for career progression or promotion

**Description of metric 5:**

* Percentage of Disabled staff compared to non-disabled staff believing that the Trust provides equal opportunities for career progression or promotion.

**Narrative for metric 5:**

* In 2019, Disabled staff were less likely than non-disabled staff to feel that the organisation provides equal opportunities for career progression or promotion (77.0%, 291/378 Disabled staff and 86.3%, 1056/1223 non-disabled staff); a deterioration of the position seen in 2018 for non-disabled staff (81.8%, 320/391 Disabled staff and 89.3%, 1248/1397 non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 8.

Table 8: Metric 5. The percentages of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff who felt that the organisation provides equal opportunities for career progression or promotion, Staff Survey 2018 and Staff Survey 2019

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Equal opportunities for career progression or promotion** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff | 81.8% | **77.0%** |
| Percentage non-disabled staff | 89.3% | **86.3%** |
| Number Disabled staff | 320 out of 391 | **291 out of 378** |
| Number non-disabled staff | 1248 out of 1397 | **1056 out of 1223** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

## Metric 6. Pressure from a manager to come to work, despite not feeling well enough

**Description of metric 6:**

* Percentage of Disabled staff compared to non-disabled staff saying that they have felt pressure from their manager to come to work, despite not feeling well enough to perform their duties.

**Narrative for metric 6:**

* In 2019, Disabled staff were more likely than non-disabled staff to have felt pressure from their manager to come to work, despite not feeling well enough to perform their duties (26.2%, 101/386 Disabled staff and 17.9%, 161/900 non-disabled staff); a similar position to that seen in 2018 (27.8%, 110/395 Disabled staff and 16.7%, 159/952 non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 9.

Table 9: Metric 6. The percentages of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff who have felt pressure from their manager to come to work, despite not feeling well enough to perform their duties, Staff Survey 2018 and Staff Survey 2019

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Pressure from a manager to come to work, despite not feeling well enough** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff | 27.8% | **26.2%** |
| Percentage non-disabled staff | 16.7% | **17.9%** |
| Number Disabled staff | 110 out of 395 | **101 out of 386** |
| Number non-disabled staff | 159 out of 952 | **161 out of 900** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

## Metric 7. Satisfaction with the extent to which the organisation values work

**Description of metric 7:**

* Percentage of Disabled staff compared to non-disabled staff saying that they are satisfied with the extent to which their organisation values their work.

**Narrative for metric 7:**

* In 2019, Disabled staff were less likely than non-disabled staff to be satisfied with the extent to which the organisation valued their work (37.8%, 207/547 Disabled staff and 47.4%, 853/1801 non-disabled staff); a deterioration of the position seen in 2018 for non-disabled staff (41.8%, 233/558 Disabled staff and 52.5%, 1027/1957 non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 10.

Table 10: Metric 7. The percentages of Disabled staff and non-disabled staff who were satisfied with the extent to which the organisation valued their work, Staff Survey 2018 and Staff Survey 2019

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Satisfaction with the extent to which the organisation values work** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff | 41.8% | **37.8%** |
| Percentage non-disabled staff | 52.5% | **47.4%** |
| Number Disabled staff | 233 out of 558 | **207 out of 547** |
| Number non-disabled staff | 1027 out of 1957 | **853 out of 1801** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

## Metric 8. Adequate adjustments

**Description of metric 8:**

* Percentage of Disabled staff saying that their employer has made adequate adjustment(s) to enable them to carry out their work.

**Narrative for metric 8:**

* In 2019, Amongst Disabled staff at LPT, 80.3% (281/350) reported that their employer had made adequate adjustments to enable them to carry out their work – higher than the national average of 73.8% (44809/60699); a similar position to that seen in 2018 (78.6%, 257/327 Disabled staff at LPT and 72.9%, 34684/47531 Disabled staff nationally). Please refer to Table 11.

Table 11: Metric 8. The percentages of Disabled staff reporting that their employer has made adequate adjustment(s) to enable them to carry out their work, Staff Survey 2018

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adequate adjustments** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Percentage Disabled staff at LPT | 78.6% | **80.3%** |
| Percentage Disabled staff nationally | 73.0% | **73.8%** |
| Number Disabled staff at LPT | 257 out of 327 | **281 out of 350** |
| Number Disabled staff nationally | 34684 out of 47531 | **44809 out of 60699** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff at LPT at an advantage compared to Disabled staff nationally

## Metric 9. Staff engagement and facilitating the voices of Disabled staff

**Description of metric 9:**

* 9 a) The staff engagement score for Disabled staff, compared to non-disabled staff and the overall engagement score for the organisation

A note on interpreting the staff survey engagement score: The engagement score is a composite score, which is drawn from 9 individual questions in the NHS Staff Survey, each of which contributes to the overall engagement score and to one of three sub-scales as outlined below. The overall engagement score and that on each subscale is standardised to give a value out of 10.

* + Motivation subscale:
		- Q2a - “I look forward to going to work.”
		- Q2b - “I am enthusiastic about my job.”
		- Q2c - “Time passes quickly when I am working.”
	+ Ability to contribute to improvements subscale:
		- Q4a - “There are frequent opportunities for me to show initiative in my role.”
		- Q4b - “I am able to make suggestions to improve the work of my team / department.”
		- Q4d - “I am able to make improvements happen in my area of work.”
	+ Recommendation of the organisation as a place to work / receive treatment subscale:
		- Q21a - “Care of patients / service users is my organisation's top priority.”
		- Q21c - “I would recommend my organisation as a place to work.”
		- Q21d - “If a friend or relative needed treatment I would be happy with the standard of care provided by this organisation.”
* 9 b) Has your Trust taken action to facilitate the voices of Disabled staff in your organisation to be heard? (yes) or (no)

**Narrative for metric 9a:**

* In 2019, Disabled staff scored lower than non-disabled staff on the engagement score (6.56 for Disabled staff and 6.96 for non-disabled staff); a deterioration of the position seen in 2018 for non-disabled staff (6.67 for Disabled staff and 7.08 for non-disabled staff). Please refer to Table 12.

Table 12: The engagement score, overall and on each of the three subscales, for Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust overall, and for Disabled and not disabled staff separately, Staff Survey 2018

Table in 3 columns by 4 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Staff engagement** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Disabled staff | 6.67 | **6.56** |
| Non-disabled staff | 7.08 | **6.96** |
| LPT overall | 6.98 | **6.87** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled staff disadvantaged

**Metric 9b. Action taken by the Trust to facilitate the voices of Disabled staff in the organisation to be heard:**

* Channels for voices to be heard:
	+ Disabled Staff Support Group: MAPLE (Mental and Physical Life Experience) which feeds into the
		- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Workforce Group
		- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Patient Involvement and Experience Group
* Issues Addressed
	+ Discriminatory language
	+ Able staff parking in disabled parking bays
	+ Derogatory comments about work performance
* Outputs
	+ Co-production of training packages and tools to include
		- Unconscious bias training
		- Managing ill health (for line managers, including access to work, reasonable adjustment, and stress management)
		- Stress management toolkit and links to the discussion of health and well-being at appraisal

## Metric 10. Board representation

**Description of metric 10:**

* Percentage difference between Disabled staff representation in the organisation’s Board membership and the organisation’s overall workforce, disaggregated by the Board’s voting membership and executive membership.

**Narrative for metric 10:**

* At March 2020, compared to the level of representation in the workforce overall, Disabled people were proportionally represented amongst board members overall (+2.5% difference in representation), and amongst voting board members (+5.3% difference in representation); however there no Disabled people amongst executive board members (-5.8% difference in representation). The position is similar to that observed in March 2019.
* Disability status was not known for 29% of board members and 20% of the substantive workforce overall. Before reliable inferences can be drawn about the disability profile of the board and staff based on information held in the Electronic Staff Record, there is a need to address the incompleteness of equality monitoring information on disability status.

Table 13: Metric 10. Differences in the levels of representation of Disabled staff amongst board members (overall, voting members, and executives), relative to the level of representation in the workforce overall, at March 2019 and March 2020

Table in 3 columns by 5 rows (including header row)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Board representation** | **March 2019** | **March 2020** |
| Percentage Disabled staff in the substantive workforce overall | 5.4% | **5.8%** |
| Difference between percentage Disabled people amongst all board members and the substantive workforce overall | +2.9% | **+2.5%** |
| Difference between percentage Disabled people amongst voting board members and the substantive workforce overall | +5.7% | **+5.3%** |
| Difference between percentage Disabled people amongst executive board members and the substantive workforce overall | -5.4% | **-5.8%** |

Key to colour coding in table: ● Disabled people underrepresented