

## Workforce report 2015-16

This report looks at the profile of employees and at human resources management activities over financial year 2015-16

## Scope

1. It covers all departments of the council and directly employed substantive employees. It therefore excludes those under the management of schools.
2. All departmental details will relate to organisational structures as at year end 2015-16.
3. All workforce profile data will be at the end of the year 2015-16.
4. All data related to the outcomes of HR activity will cover the period April 2015 - March 2016, unless stated.
5. For completeness, information is given on the numbers of agency workers engaged. They are an important addition to our workforce resources but do not have a direct contractual relationship with the council and therefore details are limited.

## Content

The report -

1. Begins with key data. This includes an overview of employees' profile and some comparative data from previous years.
2. Looks at the profile of the council's employees against each protected characteristic where information is available (gender, ethnic origin, age, disability).
3. Will be discussed with the constituent trade unions.

The report will be published on the council's intranet, (the Source), and the Southwark website; www.southwark.gov.uk

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Appendix 1 Information on the community in Southwark \& other London Boroughs

## Key data - Workforce 2015-16

The details below pull out some key information from the report that follows about the workforce. It aims to provide a quick reference and to give context by looking at details from previous years where comparisons can be made.


## Section 1: Workforce Numbers \& Employee Profiles

1. The headcount of employees was 4538. This excludes casual workers and non staff resources such as agency workers. A workforce population of 4538 is a reduction of $6 \%$ of employee numbers in 2014-15. (Key Data). It is significantly higher than the average workforce in London boroughs which in 2014-15 was 2830 (Appendix 1).
2. Employees in the three service departments make up $81 \%$ of the council's workforce (Children's \& Adults; Environment \& Leisure; Housing \& Modernisation). (Reference data 1)
3. The highest percentage of part time employees is in Children's \& Adults' Services. Overall $14 \%$ of all employees work part time. (Reference data 2)

Reference data 1
Employee numbers by department

|  | Numbers <br> (headcount) | \% of total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Chief Executive's Department | 212 | $5 \%$ |
| Children's \& Adults Services | 1335 | $29 \%$ |
| Environment \& Leisure | 1352 | $30 \%$ |
| Finance \& Governance | 625 | $14 \%$ |
| Housing \& Modernisation | 1014 | $22 \%$ |
| Total | 4538 | $100 \%$ |

## Reference data 2

Distribution of full time \& part time employees per department \& Council wide

|  | Male |  |  | Female |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full- <br> time | Part- <br> time | Full- <br> time | Part- <br> time |  |
| Chief Executive's Department | $48.6 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ | $42.5 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ |  |
| Children's \& Adults Services | $22.6 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $55.8 \%$ | $18.2 \%$ |  |
| Environment \& Leisure | $72.6 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $17.2 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |  |
| Finance \& Governance | $39.7 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ | $50.7 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |  |
| Housing \& Modernisation | $43.8 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | $45.4 \%$ | $9.1 \%$ |  |
| Total | $45.8 \%$ | $2.8 \%$ | $40.6 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ |  |

## Gender

4. The percentages of female and male employees are similar; $51 \%$ of employees are female; $49 \%$ are male. (Reference data 3). The gender split shows a small change (1\%) from the previous year, (Key Data). The gender breakdown in council employment is similar to the female population in Southwark ( $50.5 \%$ ) and is lower than the average across London boroughs (60.04\%). (Appendix 1)
5. There are significant differences in the gender breakdown when looking at a departmental level. (Reference data 3)
6. There are higher percentages of male employees than female employees in the grades 1-5, in Building Services, and in the higher grade bands. Although the total numbers of employees grade 14 and above are relatively small (Reference data 4)

Reference data 3
Gender breakdown per department as percentages

|  | Female | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Chief Executive's Department | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| Children's \& Adults Services | $74 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Environment \& Leisure | $24 \%$ | $76 \%$ |
| Finance \& Governance | $59 \%$ | $41 \%$ |
| Housing \& Modernisation | $54 \%$ | $46 \%$ |
| Total | $51 \%$ | $49 \%$ |

Reference data 4
Grade distribution, gender and disability

| Grade band | Total | Female | Male | Disabled staff |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grades 1-5 | 1144 | 359 | 785 | 21 |
| \% | 100\% | 31\% | 69\% | 2\% ${ }^{1}$ |
| Building Workers | 82 | 2 | 80 | 2 |
| \% | 100\% | 2\% | 98\% | 2\% ${ }^{1}$ |
| Grades 6-9 or equivalent | 1775 | 1062 | 713 | 76 |
| \% | 100\% | 60\% | 40\% | 4\% ${ }^{1}$ |
| Grades 10-12 | 880 | 469 | 411 | 27 |
| \% | 100\% | 53\% | 47\% | $3 \%^{1}$ |
| Social Work | 335 | 262 | 73 | 14 |
| \% | 100\% | 78\% | 22\% | 4\% ${ }^{1}$ |
| Grades 14-16 | 195 | 92 | 103 | 7 |
| \% | 100\% | 47\% | 53\% | $4 \%^{1}$ |
| Grades 17 \& above | 19 | 7 | 12 |  |
| \% | 100\% | 37\% | 63\% |  |
| Teacher conditions | 14 | 11 | 3 |  |
| \% | 100\% | 79\% | 21\% |  |
| Solbury conditions | 43 | 35 | 8 |  |
| \% | 100\% | 81\% | 19\% |  |
| Other ${ }^{2}$ | 51 | 35 | 16 | 1 |
| \% | 100\% | 69\% | 31\% | 5\% ${ }^{1}$ |
| Total | 4538 | 2334 | 2204 | 148 |

${ }^{1}$ Percentage in that grade band
${ }^{2}$ TUPE conditions (various)

## Disabilities

7. The percentage of people with disabilities, $3.3 \%$, has reduced by $0.5 \%$ compared to the previous year (Key Data). There are some significant differences between departments. (Reference data 5)
8. Southwark records actual employee declarations of a disability. Since the introduction of the Disability Discrimination Act when the use of strict externally set criteria to determine "disability" ceased; self declaration is appropriate. It is known that some other boroughs determine the disability average by extrapolating from survey data or use sickness absence rates as a marker. This is not our preferred approach. The average across London boroughs is 5\%, (Appendix 1).
9. The percentages of employees with disabilities are lowest in grades 1-5 and those on Building Worker grades. There are some grade bands where there are no staff with a declared disability. This applies to those grade bandings where numbers of staff are few. (Reference data 4)

Reference data 5
Staff with disabilities as percentage of departmental numbers

|  | Disabled |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chief Executive's Department | $1.9 \%$ |
| Children's \& Adults Services | $3.7 \%$ |
| Environment \& Leisure | $1.9 \%$ |
| Finance \& Governance | $4.0 \%$ |
| Housing \& Modernisation | $4.2 \%$ |
| Total | $3.3 \%$ |

## Ethnic Origin

10. There are a small number of employees who do not have an ethnic origin record, 30 employees (less than 1\%), this compares with an average of $8.45 \%$ across London boroughs who do not have an ethnic origin (Appendix 1). Those with no ethnic origin data recorded are predominately people who joined the council under TUPE agreements. (Key data).
11. There is no significant change in the percentages of employees who classify themselves as "White" and from black and minority ethnic groups compared to the previous year. (Key Data).
12. When looking at broad ethnic groups the percentages of employees from White and from BME communities are very similar to the percentages in the Southwark community. Where $54 \%$ of the population classify themselves as White. (Appendix 1). Across London boroughs those employees who classify themselves as White average 63.4\%, (Appendix 1).
13. The percentages of White employees compared to BME employees change significantly through the grades. Putting aside those in Building Worker grades; up to grade 9 there are higher percentages of BME staff than percentages of White staff. This changes at grades 10-12 and the percentages of BME employees are low in grades 14 and above. (Reference data 7)

Reference data 6
Broad ethnic origin of employees as percentage of departmental numbers

|  | Asian | Black | Mixed | Other | BME <br> employees | White |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chief Executive's Department | $7 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $67 \%$ |
| Children's \& Adults Services | $6 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| Environment \& Leisure | $3 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $60 \%$ |
| Finance \& Governance | $7 \%$ | $34 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $52 \%$ |
| Housing \& Modernisation | $6 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $59 \%$ | $41 \%$ |
| Total across the council | $5 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 \%}$ |

Reference data 7
Grade distribution, broad ethnic origin

| Grade band | Asian | Black | Mixed | Other | BME employees | White | Not Stated | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grades 1-5 | 49 | 472 | 44 | 39 | 611 | 533 | 1 | 1144 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 53\% | 47\% |  |  |
| Building Workers |  | 27 |  | 2 | 29 | 53 |  | 82 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 35\% | 65\% |  |  |
| Grades 6-9 or equivalent | 128 | 758 | 61 | 53 | 1000 | 750 | 25 | 1775 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 57\% | 43\% |  |  |
| Grades 10-12 +SW's | 52 | 330 | 53 | 36 | 471 | 742 | 2 | 1215 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 39\% | 61\% |  |  |
| Grades 14-16 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 164 | 2 | 195 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 15\% | 85\% |  |  |
| Grades 17 \& above |  | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 17 | 0 | 19 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 11\% | 89\% |  |  |
| Teacher conditions |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 14 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 29\% | 71\% |  |  |
| Solbury conditions | 3 | 2 |  | 1 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 43 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 14\% | 86\% |  |  |
| Other ${ }^{2}$ | 6 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 28 | 0 | 51 |
| \% ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 45\% | 55\% |  |  |
| Total | 245 | 1626 | 165 | 139 | 2175 | 2333 | 30 | 4538 |

14. The average age of employees is 45.1 years. (Key Data). This is similar to the average age across London boroughs which is 45.6 years, (Appendix 1).
15. Predominately employees are in the 40-54 years banding (45\%). (Reference data 7)

## Reference data 7

Employees per age band as percentage of total workforce numbers

|  | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 16 to 24 | $4 \%$ |
| 25 to 39 | $30 \%$ |
| 40 to 54 | $45 \%$ |
| $55+$ | $20 \%$ |

## Length of Service

16. Employees' length of service is on average 9 years. This suggests no retention issues. It must be noted however that the average service will be impacted by the large percentage of employees who have over 20 years service. (Reference data 8)

Reference data 8
Employees' length of service \& service bandings - total workforce numbers

| Average (mean) length of service | 9 years |
| :--- | :--- |
| Length of service - bands | $\%$ of employees |
| Less than 1 year | $7 \%$ |
| 1 to <2 years | $7 \%$ |
| 2 to $<3$ years | $7 \%$ |
| 3 to $<5$ years | $9 \%$ |
| 5 to $<10$ years | $24 \%$ |
| 10 to $<15$ years | $20 \%$ |
| 15 to 20 years | $8 \%$ |
| $20+$ years | $17 \%$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ |

## Section 2: Changes in the Workforce Starters

1. Based on the existing workforce there were 451 people who had started work with the council within the year. The table below shows the person's department at the end of the financial year not necessarily the department at commencement. (Reference data 9)
2. As noted in the previous section; those starting during this period have not resulted in any notable changes to the profile of the workforce in terms of gender, age, disability or ethnic origin (Key data).

Reference data 9
Number of starters \& department

|  | Numbers starters <br> (headcount) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Chief Executive's Department | 25 |
| Children's \& Adults Services | 189 |
| Environment \& Leisure | 112 |
| Finance \& Governance | 43 |
| Housing \& Modernisation | 82 |
| Total | 451 |

## Leavers

3. This section provides a detailed look at the reasons why people leave the organisation and their profile.
4. The dominant reasons for people leaving were on a voluntary basis, i.e. voluntary redundancy, resignation, career breaks, retirement age. Other reason attracted relatively small numbers of employees.
5. Further scrutiny of those who left on the basis of dismissal; discipline or capability, appears in the relevant sections later in this report.

Reference data 10
Leavers by reason, gender and disability

| Reason for Leaving | Number | Female \% | Male \% | Total | Of those <br> disabled \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Career Break | 8 | $88 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Deceased | 8 | $63 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Dismissal - Capability | 5 | $20 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Dismissal | 15 | $13 \%$ | $87 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Expiration of Contract | 41 | $41 \%$ | $59 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| Redundancy | 384 | $63 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Resignation | 272 | $57 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| Retirement Age | 31 | $26 \%$ | $74 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| Retirement Early | 2 | $0 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Retirement III Health | 8 | $63 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 \%}$ | $100 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 \%}$ |

Reference data 11
Leavers by reason, BME employees, White employees

|  | No. | BME <br> employees <br> $\%$ | White <br> employees <br> $\%$ | Not stated <br> $\%$ | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Career Break | 8 | $63 \%$ | $38 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Deceased | 8 | $75 \%$ | $25 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Dismissal - Capability | 5 | $60 \%$ | $40 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Dismissal | 15 | $67 \%$ | $33 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Expiration of Contract | 41 | $49 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Redundancy | 384 | $56 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Resignation | 272 | $46 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Retirement Age | 31 | $29 \%$ | $71 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Retirement Early | 2 | $0 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Retirement III Health | 8 | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Total | 775 | $51 \%$ | $48 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |

Reference data12
Leavers by reason \& age bands

|  | No. | $\mathbf{1 6 - 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 - 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 - 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 5} \boldsymbol{+}$ | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Career Break | 8 |  | $50 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Deceased | 8 |  | $13 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Dismissal - Capability | 5 |  | $40 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Dismissal | 15 | $7 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Expiration of Contract | 41 | $27 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Redundancy | 384 |  | $19 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Resignation | 272 | $4 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Retirement Age | 31 |  |  |  | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Retirement Early | 2 |  |  |  | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Retirement III Health | 8 |  |  | $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ | $75 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 \%}$ | $100 \%$ |

## Section 3: Performance Management

This monitor looks at incremental awards in 1st April 2016. The information has been drawn from May's payroll.

1. In 2014 a high proportion of staff received an increment (74\%). In 2013-14 Members had agreed a change in the grade ranges which opened up incremental awards to large numbers of employees.
2. The awards this year ( $50 \%$ ) are lower to previous levels. It is also important to note that a final decision on incremental award has not yet been taken for a number of staff. (Reference data 13)

Reference data 13
Incremental awards - Council wide position

| Incremental awards | Increment <br> given | No increment <br> given |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2013 \%$ of employees | $56 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| $2014 \%$ of employee | $74 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| $2015 \%$ of employees | $58 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| $2016 \%$ of employees ${ }^{1}$ | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |

${ }^{1}$ Data for incremental awards 2016 as at 20 May 2016.
Reference data 14
Incremental awards by gender

| Outcomes \& \% of <br> employees | Female | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Increment Given | $47 \%$ | $52 \%$ |
| No Increment Given | $53 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Reference data 15
Incremental awards by disability

| Outcomes \& \% of <br> employees | Not Disabled | Disabled |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Increment Given | $50 \%$ | $47 \%$ |
| No Increment Given | $50 \%$ | $53 \%$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Reference data 16
Incremental awards by broad ethnic origin

| Outcomes \& \% of <br> employees | Asian | Black | Mixed | Other | White | Not Stated |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Increment Given | $49 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| No Increment Given | $51 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $61 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $58 \%$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Reference data 17
Incremental awards by age band

| Outcomes \& \% of <br> employees | 16 to 24 | 25 to 39 | 40 to 54 | 55 \& over |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Increment Given | $51 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $47 \%$ |
| No Increment Given | $49 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $53 \%$ |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

## Section 4 - Sickness

1. Average sickness per person, 6.63 days, showed a decrease of over 1 day per person (Reference data 18). This is lower than the average sickness across London boroughs, 7.5 days. (Appendix 1). Of note is the significant proportion of staff who had no sickness absence during the year (48\%).
2. There are multiple recorded reasons for sickness which are grouped as shown (Reference data 19). The "internal disorders" grouping alone covers over a hundred conditions; but will include chronic health disorders such as angina, chest infections, stroke etc.

Reference data 18
Annual average days sickness per person over five years

| Year | Average sickness absence <br> (Excludes schools) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2010-11$ | 7.74 |
| $2011-12$ | 4.67 |
| $2012-13$ | 7.49 |
| $2013-14$ | 7.77 |
| $2015-16$ | 6.63 |

Note 2316 (51\%) staff had no sickness in the year 2015-16.

Reference data 19
Recorded reasons for sickness absence 2014-15
(1) Excludes where not stated

| Reason | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Internal Disorders | $23.7 \%$ |
| Infectious Disease | $18.1 \%$ |
| 14.1Muscular Skeletal | $14.1 \%$ |
| Neurological | $10.4 \%$ |
| Chest respiratory | $7.7 \%$ |
| ENT dental \& Skin | $7.7 \%$ |
| Disability Related | $5.2 \%$ |
| Pregnancy \& Related | $3.7 \%$ |
| Accident / Injury | $2.7 \%$ |
| Stress depression | $2.3 \%$ |
| Back problems | $2.0 \%$ |
| Genito urinary | $0.9 \%$ |
| Heart blood pressure | $0.7 \%$ |
| Cancer | $0.5 \%$ |
| Mental health | $0.2 \%$ |

## Section 5 - Learning \& Development

1. It is stressed that the data below shows training activities coordinated by Organisational Development. Managers and staff record all other training/ learning and development locally.
2. The data suggests that when looking at training days:-

- The proportion of those attending is broadly in line with; the proportion of people from different ethnic groups in the workforce, (reference data 20), the proportion of people who are disabled in the workforce. (Reference data 21)
- The proportion of women attending training occasions/ days is higher than the proportion of women (66\%) in the workforce. (Reference data 22)

Reference data 20
Employees attending training coordinated by OD \& their ethnic origin ${ }^{1}$

|  | Numbers attending | \% of those attending |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| BME | 4008 | $49.2 \%$ |
| White | 3876 | $47.6 \%$ |
| Not Stated | 249 | $3.1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 1 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Data relates to the number of training days and attendees on each of those training days, someone attending a 5 day training programme will be represented 5 times etc.

Reference data 21
Employees attending training coordinated by OD \& whether they have a disability ${ }^{1}$

|  | Numbers attending | \% of those attending |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Disabled | 251 | $3.1 \%$ |
| Not Disabled | 7882 | $96.9 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 1 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

Reference data 22
Employees attending training coordinated by OD \& their gender ${ }^{1}$

|  | Numbers attending | \% of those attending |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Female | 5372 | $66 \%$ |
| Male | 2690 | $33 \%$ |
| Not stated | 71 | $1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 1 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

## Section 6 - Disciplinary Investigations \& Outcomes

Note - two separate activities are described in this section; staff subject to disciplinary investigation and the outcomes of disciplinary hearings. The information below is not necessary linked, i.e. some of the cases are captured in "investigations" would not have reached the stage of a completed disciplinary hearing.

1. The numbers subject to disciplinary investigation and disciplinary action are a very small percentage of all employees, $1 \%$ (Reference data 23 \& Key Data). On 31 occasions disciplinary actions resulted in either a warning or dismissal. (References data 25 \& 26). Those subject to such actions are $0.7 \%$ of all employees, (key data). Where there are such small numbers drawing conclusion based on more detailed levels, e.g. gender, ethnic profile or disability is questionably statistically valid.
2. It is difficult to draw conclusions from relatively low numbers when considered against the overall workforce. However these numbers should be subject to further analysis and monitoring to ascertain whether more detailed action is necessary.

Reference data 23
Investigations by gender \& by disability

|  | Female | Male | Total | Of those - <br> disabled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Disciplinary Action Pursued | 14 | 33 | 47 | 4 |
| In Progress | 8 | 12 | 20 | 1 |
| Total $^{1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 7}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Note in addition 9 investigations resulted in a guidance interview; on 4 occasions there was no further action; on 4 occasions the employee left before the investigation concluded.

Reference data 24
Investigations by broad ethnic origin

|  | BME <br> employees | White <br> employees | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Disciplinary Action Pursued | 27 | 20 | 47 |
| In Progress | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Total $^{1}$ | $\mathbf{3 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 7}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Note in addition 9 investigations resulted in a guidance interview; on 4 occasions there was no further action; on 4 occasions the employee left before the investigation concluded.

Reference data 25
Disciplinary action by gender \& by disability

|  | Female | Male | Total | Of those - <br> disabled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dismissal | 2 | 13 | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | 1 |
| Final written warning | 3 | 8 | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 1 |
| Written warning | 2 | 3 | $\mathbf{5}$ |  |
| Total $^{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |

${ }^{2}$ Note in addition

- On 9 occasions the employee left during a disciplinary process
- 7 still in progress

Reference data 26
Disciplinary action by broad ethnic origin

|  | BME <br> employees | White <br> employees | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dismissal | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Final written warning | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Written warning | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Total $^{2}$ | 17 | 14 | 31 |

${ }^{2}$ Note in addition

- On 9 occasions the employee left during a disciplinary process
- 7 still in progress


## Section 7 - Capability Action \& Outcomes

1. The numbers subject to capability action are a small percentage of all employees (References data 27 \& 28), 8 concluded cases represents $0.2 \%$ all employees, (key data). Where there are such small numbers drawing conclusion based on more detailed levels, e.g. gender, ethnic profile or disability is questionably valid.

Reference data 27
Capability action by gender \& by disability

|  | Female | Male | Total | Of those - <br> disabled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dismissal | 1 | 4 | 5 |  |
| Final written warning |  |  | 0 |  |
| Written warning |  |  | 0 |  |
| Other outcomes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| No action |  |  | 0 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |

- 1 still in progress

Reference data 28
Capability action by broad ethnic origin

|  | BME <br> employees | White <br> employees | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dismissal | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Final written warning |  |  | 0 |
| Written warning |  |  | 0 |
| Other outcomes | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| No action |  |  | 0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |

- 1 still in progress


## Section 8 - Staff Complaints

Note this data relates to individual employee complaints that require a formal process to resolve. Many complaints can be resolved informally or through mediation; all parties are encouraged to pursue such actions as a first step.

1. The numbers of staff that submit a formal complaint at stage 1 are very few. (Reference data 29 \& 30); 18 employees represent $0.4 \%$ of the workforce. (Key data).
2. Stage 2 complaints are those where the employee is not satisfied with the outcome at stage one and identifies grounds for appeal.
3. Where there are such small numbers drawing conclusions at a more detailed level, e.g. gender, ethnic profile or disability is questionably valid.

Reference data 29
Stage 1 complaints by gender \& by disability

|  | Female | Male | Total | Of those - <br> disabled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Informal resolution | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| Not upheld | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Partially upheld |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| Upheld | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
| Total $^{1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | 18 | $\mathbf{1}$ |

${ }^{1}$ In addition 3 stage 1 registered complaints were withdrawn.
Reference data 30
Stage 1 complaints by broad ethnic origin

|  | BME employees | White employees | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Informal resolution | 2 |  | 2 |
| Not upheld | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Partially upheld | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Upheld | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ |

${ }^{1}$ In addition 3 stage 1 registered complaints were withdrawn.
Reference data 31
Stage 2 complaints by gender \& by disability

|  | Female | Male | Total | Of those - <br> disabled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not upheld |  | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Partially upheld |  |  |  |  |
| Upheld |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

## Reference data 32

Stage 2 complaints by broad ethnic origin

|  | BME employees | White employees | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not upheld |  | 1 | 1 |
| Partially upheld |  |  |  |
| Upheld |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |

## Section 9 - Respect at Work

Note; the procedure will cover complaints on all forms of harassment, bullying or victimisation on the basis of someone's profile.

1. The numbers of employees making a formal complaint are few; 10 employees represents than $0.2 \%$ of the workforce.
2. Where there are such small numbers drawing conclusions at a more detailed level, e.g. gender, ethnic profile or disability is questionably valid.

Reference data 33
Complaints by gender \& by disability

|  | Female | Male | Total | Of <br> those- <br> disabled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Informal resolution | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |
| Mediation |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| Not upheld | 2 | 2 | 4 |  |
| Upheld | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Partially upheld | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| Total $^{1}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |

${ }^{1}$ In addition 4 complaints were withdrawn.
Reference data 34
Complaints by broad ethnic origin

|  | BME <br> employees | White <br> employees | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Informal resolution | 2 |  | 2 |
| Mediation | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Not upheld |  | 2 | 4 |
| Upheld | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Partially upheld | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | 2 |
| Total 1 |  | 10 |  |

${ }^{1}$ In addition 4 complaints were withdrawn.

## Section 10 - Recruitment

1. The following looks at recruitment projects over the year 2015-16. A recruitment project is an advertised job(s) with a defined closing date. More than one media (advertisements) may be used in each project. The following looks at 442 recruitment projects; of these

- There were 46 , each with 50 or more applicants.
- There were 151, each with 5 or less applicants.

Some jobs have been the subject of more than one recruitment project. For example, Advanced Practitioner appears several times, each project is counted separately. Only those projects that attracted an applicant response are shown. Applicants who withdrew from the process are excluded completely from the details below.
2. Overall there were 9,110 people who pursued an application. Whilst It is difficult to identify multiple applications, (to do so would require examination of individual records to verify what appear to be the same names), this occurs. 13 candidates submitted 10 or more, multiple applications totalling 211 applications. Frequency of occurrence is unlikely to notably skew the figures but a factor.
3. Looking at gender and disability the success of people at different stages of the recruitment process are in line with the percentages of people who applied, i.e. female / male, not disabled / disabled, (Reference data 35 \& 36).

## Reference data 35

## Gender

Female applicants, 5124; Male applicants, 3838; Not stated, 148

| Status | Female | Male | Not stated | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Hired | $60 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Shortlisted | $59 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Applicants | $56 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

* Hire here means an offer of appointment, not that the person has yet started work

Reference data 36

## Disability

Disabled applicants, 530; not disabled applicants, 8432; Not stated, 148.

| Status | Disabled | Not <br> Disabled | Not stated | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Hired | $5 \%$ | $91 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Shortlisted | $7 \%$ | $90 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Applicants | $6 \%$ | $92 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

* Hire here means an offer of appointment, not that the person has yet started work

4. When looking at broad ethnic origin, (Reference data 37,) the significant outcomes to note are -

- The percentage of applicants from BME communities $64 \%$ (5803 people).
- The percentage of hires from BME communities $49 \%$, ( 405 people).

Both percentages are higher than the proportion of people from BME communities living in Southwark (45.8\%) or London (40.2\%) - 2011 census.

Unlike gender and disability where the percentages of people from different profiles remain constant through the recruitment stages, BME applicants become less successful through the stages, albeit still the larger proportion, (Reference data 37).

## Reference data 37

## Broad Ethnic Origin

BME applicants, 5803; White applicants, 3159; Not stated, 148.

|  | BME | White | Not stated | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Hired | $49 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Shortlisted | $55 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Applicants | $64 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

* Hire here means an offer of appointment, not that the person has yet started work

5. In part this can be explained by the recruitment projects with very large response rates; 50 or more applicants, (Reference data 38). These attracted very large numbers of applicants from the BME community. But also means that very large numbers of people from BME communities were "rejected" (2363 at shortlisting stage); skewing the percentages above (Reference table 37). For the recruitment projects with large response rates, (Reference data 38), whilst there is still difference between the success of applicants from BME communities \& the success of white applicants through the different stages, this is less stark. It is also notable that there is very little difference here between the proportion shortlisted ( $60 \%$ ) and hired ( $56 \%$ ). Before interview stage, recruiters would have no reliable information which could reasonably determine an applicant's ethnicity.

## Reference table 38

## Recruitment projects with over 50 applicants each

| Numbers of projects | 45 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Numbers of applicants | 4123 |

## Outcomes

BME applicants 2784, White applicants 1336; Not stated 3

| Status | BME | White | Not stated | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Hired | $56 \%$ | $44 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Shortlisted | $60 \%$ | $40 \%$ |  | $100 \%$ |
| Applicants | $68 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

[^0]
## Section 11 - Agency Workers

1. Agency workers are not employees of the Council. But are an important resource in the delivery of the council's services. On the first working Monday of each month a snapshot is compiled of agency workers in use.
2. Monitors over the financial year 2015-16 show that numbers ranged from 327 to 416. (Reference data 39)

Reference data 39
Agency Workers - numbers via monthly snapshot 2014-151

|  | No. Headcount |
| :--- | :--- |
| April 15 | 357 |
| May 15 | 381 |
| June 15 | 375 |
| July 15 | 366 |
| August 15 | 365 |
| September 15 | 384 |
| October 15 | 413 |
| November 15 | 414 |
| December 15 | 378 |
| January 16 | 327 |
| February 16 | 394 |
| March 16 | 416 |

${ }^{1}$ The numbers of agency workers in use as at the monitoring date, i.e. first working Monday of each month.
3. The average numbers in use over the year was 380 workers. This compares with 391 the previous year.

## Information on the community in Southwark \& other London Boroughs

Southwark's workforce is drawn from across London \& the South-east of England approximately $27 \%{ }^{1}$ of our staff were Southwark residents. It is however interesting to look at how the profile of the workforce compares to the Southwark community and where possible across London.
${ }^{(1}$ Borough residency is not an indicator on HR records and this figure has been compiled from home address/ post code information).

This Section provides some basic information about the Borough drawn from the 2011 census.

It also includes key data comparing the council's workforce with other London boroughs. Albeit this must viewed with caution. Increasingly the services provided will differ between boroughs. This will, for example, impact on the gender profile where particular services remain male or female dominated. Service type and organisation size is also known to affect how organisations perform, for example sickness absence tends to be higher in large multi functional organisations.

Some key data is as follows.

## Census data - Southwark borough

All data drawn from ONS census 2011 - key statistics

1. Population figures, gender \& economically active comparisons

|  | Southwark <br> borough <br> information | England <br> Country |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2011 Population: All Usual Residents | 288,283 | $53,012,456$ |
|  |  |  |
| 2011 Population: Males | 142618 | 26069148 |
|  | $49.5 \%$ | $49.2 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| 2011 Population: Females | 145665 | 26943308 |
|  | $50.5 \%$ | $50.8 \%$ |
|  | $42 \%$ | $39 \%$ |
| Economically Active; Employee; Full-Time | $9.9 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ |
| Economically Active; Employee; Part-Time | $10.0 \%$ | $9.8 \%$ |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed | $6.0 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| Economically Active; Unemployed | $10.2 \%$ | $15.2 \%$ |
| People aged 16 and over with 5 or more GCSEs grade A- <br> C, or equivalent | $16.3 \%$ | $22.5 \%$ |
| People aged 16 and over with no formal qualifications |  |  |

2. Occupations of all people in employment, March 2011

|  | Southwark | England |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Managers, directors and senior officials | $11 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| Professional occupations | $26 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| Associate professional and technical occupations | $17 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Administrative and secretarial occupations | $10 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Skilled trades occupations | $7 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| Caring, leisure and other service occupations | $8 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Sales and customer service occupations | $7 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Process, plant and machine operatives | $3 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Elementary occupations | $12 \%$ | $11 \%$ |

## 3. Ethnic Origin

|  | Southwark Borough (Numbers) | (\%s) | London - <br> Region <br> (\%s) | England <br> Country (\%s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Usual Residents | 288283 |  |  |  |
| White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | 114534 | 39.7\% | 45\% | 79.8\% |
| White; Irish | 6222 | 2.2\% | 2\% | 1.0\% |
| White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 263 | 0.1\% | 0\% | 0.1\% |
| White; Other White | 35330 | 12.3\% | 13\% | 4.6\% |
| White |  | 54.2\% | 59.8\% | 85.4\% |
| Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean | 5677 | 2.0\% | 1\% | 0.8\% |
| Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African | 3687 | 1.3\% | 1\% | 0.3\% |
| Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian | 3003 | 1.0\% | 1\% | 0.6\% |
| Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed | 5411 | 1.9\% | 1\% | 0.5\% |
| Mixed |  | 6.2\% | 5.0\% | 2.3\% |
| Asian/Asian British; Indian | 5819 | 2.0\% | 7\% | 2.6\% |
| Asian/Asian British; Pakistani | 1623 | 0.6\% | 3\% | 2.1\% |
| Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi | 3912 | 1.4\% | 3\% | 0.8\% |
| Asian/Asian British; Chinese | 8074 | 2.8\% | 2\% | 0.7\% |
| Asian/Asian British; Other Asian | 7764 | 2.7\% | 5\% | 1.5\% |
| Asian |  | 9.4\% | 18.5\% | 7.8\% |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African | 47413 | 16.4\% | 7\% | 1.8\% |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Caribbean | 17974 | 6.2\% | 4\% | 1.1\% |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black | 12124 | 4.2\% | 2\% | 0.5\% |
| Black |  | 26.9\% | 13.3\% | 3.5\% |
| Other Ethnic Group; Arab | 2440 | 0.8\% | 1\% | 0.4\% |
| Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group | 7013 | 2.4\% | 2\% | 0.6\% |
| Other |  | 3.3\% | 3\% | 1.0\% |
| Totals |  | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

## Other Boroughs

The following information relates to year 2014/15. Data for 2015/16 is not available at present. The data that is shown is based on no fewer that submissions from 29 of the 32 London boroughs although not every borough will have submitted data for every area.

In considering this information -

- The London mean (average) data is shown.
- It must be re-emphasised that there are significant differences in the organisations presenting data, e.g. Newham has around 5000 directly employed staff (headcount), Richmond shy of 1500 directly employed staff (headcount).
- Organisations collect and define data in different ways, e.g. some councils extrapolate from survey information others such as Southwark rely on actual declarations.
- Only data which links to Southwark's statistics shown in the body of this report is shown.


## 1. Headcount of employees

- 2,830 staff


## 2. Average age

- 45.64 years. Across London boroughs those in $16-24$ years age band are $3.47 \%$ of the workforce. (Note there are significant variations in data submitted by boroughs in response to this question, one borough's return being $0.5 \%$, another $7.8 \%$ - which is out of step with all other responses)


## 3. Gender profile

- Male 39.96\%
- Female 60.04\%

4. Disabled staff

- $5 \%$ of the workforce


## 5. Broad Ethnic Origin

Not known - 8.45\% of remainder

| Broad Ethnic Origin | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Asian (inc Chinese) | $10.82 \%$ |
| Black | $20.72 \%$ |
| Mixed | $2.92 \%$ |
| White | $63.4 \%$ |
| Other | $2.14 \%$ |

## 6. Length of Service

| Range | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Less than a year | 7.95 |
| $1-<2$ years | 8.63 |
| $2-<3$ years | 6.92 |
| $3-<5$ years | 8.68 |
| $5-<10$ years | 24.1 |
| $10-<15$ years | 18.32 |
| $15-<20$ years | 7.84 |
| 20 years $\&$ above | 14.32 |

## Sickness Absences

- Average sickness days per person 7.5 days


[^0]:    * Hire here means an offer of appointment, not that the person has yet started work

