Gender Pay Gap Report for year – Holmes Care Group

| Period: | 1 April 2021 - 31 st March 2022 | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Mean Pay: | The mean gender pay gap is the difference between the: | | | | | |
| | mean (average) gross hourly pay of female employees (taken as a single group); and mean (average) gross hourly pay of male employees (taken as a single group). Mean rate of hourly pay for full-pay relevant male employees (A). Mean rate of hourly pay for full-pay relevant female employees (B). Percentage was calculated using the following formula: (A – B) / A x 100 | | | | | |
| | Female | Male | Difference (%) | Comments | | |
| | £11.91 (B) | £12.93 (A) | 3.41% | Small percentage difference which shows that on average males earn marginally more than females in the Company. | | |
| | The mid-point (median) gross hourly pay of female employees (taken as a single group); and The mid-point (median) gross hourly pay of male employees (taken as a single group). Median rate of hourly pay for full-pay relevant male employees (A). Median rate of hourly pay for full-pay relevant female employees (B). Percentage was calculated using the following formula: (A – B) / A x 100 | | | | | |
| | Female £10.29 | Male £10.29 | Difference (%) (A – B) / A x | Comments No difference in male and | | |
| | | | 100 = 0 % | female median pay | | |
| Pay Quartiles: | This section of the report highlights the number of men and women in each quartile of their pay distribution. This helps to identify the numbers of women and men in each quarter by overall pay distribution. Percentage was calculated using the following formulas: A / C x 100 and B / C x 100. (A = male employees in quartile, B = female employees in quartile, C = | | | | | |
| | Lower quartile: The figure below identifies the proportion of full-pay relevant employees in the lower quartile. Males: 17.1% Females: 82.9% | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | Lower middle quartile: The figure below identifies the proportion of full-pay relevant employees in the lower middle quartile. Males: 9.5% Females: 90.5% Upper middle quartile: The figure below identifies the proportion of full-pay relevant employees in the upper middle quartile. Males: 15.8% Females: 84.2% Upper quartile: The figure below identifies the proportion of full-pay relevant employees in the upper quartile. Males: 10% Females: 90% | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|------------------|---|--|--|
| Bonus Pay: | The proportion (in percentage terms) of male and female employees who received bonus pay during the period of 12 months. | | | | | |
| | Female | Male | Comments | | | |
| | 80.2% | 78.2% | Small difference | which shows that more | | |
| | | | females received | ceived bonus compared to males. | | |
| Mean Bonus Pay: | The mean gender bonus pay gap is the difference between the: | | | | | |
| | mean (average) gross bonus pay of female employees (taken as a single group); and mean (average) gross bonus pay of male employees (taken as a single group) during the 12 months preceding 5th April 2022 | | | | | |
| | Female | Male | Difference (%) | Comments | | |
| | £381.89 | £402.77 | 5.2% | Small percentage difference which shows that on average males received more money in the form of a bonus than females in the Company. | | |
| Median Bonus | | | | | | |
| Pay: | The mid-point (median) gross bonus pay of female employees (taken as a single group); and The mid-point (median) gross bonus pay of male employees (taken as a single group) during the 12 months preceding 5th April 2022 | | | | | |
| | Female | Male | Difference (%) | Comments | | |
| | £440 | £440 | 0% | No difference in male and female median bonus pay. | | |