

DINAS A SIR ABERTAWE

HYSBYSIAD O GYFARFOD

Fe'ch gwahoddir i gyfarfod

PWYLLGOR CYNGHORI'R CABINET – GWASANAETHAU CORFFORAETHOL

Lleoliad: Ystafell Bwyllgor 5, Neuadd y Ddinas, Abertawe

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 29 Mawrth 2017

Amser: 4.00 pm

Cadeirydd: Cyngorydd Erika Kirchner

Aelodaeth:

Cyngorwyr: J A Hale, T J Hennegan, Y V Jardine, A J Jones, R D Lewis, D J Lewis,
H M Morris, M Thomas a/ac L V Walton

AGENDA

Rhif y Dudalen.

- 1 Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.
- 2 Datgeliadau o fuddiannau personol a rhagfarnol.
www.abertawe.gov.uk/DatgeliadauBuddiannau
- 3 Cofnodion.
Cymeradwyo a llofnodi, fel cofnod cywir, gofnodion y cyfarfod(ydd)
blaenorol.
- 4 Prosiect Bwlch Cyflog Rhwng y Rhywiau.
- 5 Pwllgor Cyngori'r Cabinet - Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol -
Canlyniadau.
- 6 Rhaglen Waith 2016/2017.



Huw Evans
Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Democraidd
Dydd Mercher, 22 Mawrth 2017

Cyswllt: Gwasanaethau Democraidd: - 636923

Agenda Item 3

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE SERVICES CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HELD AT COMMITTEE ROOM 5, GUILDHALL, SWANSEA ON
WEDNESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 2016 AT 4.00 PM

PRESENT: Councillor E T Kirchner (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)
J A Hale

Councillor(s)
T J Hennegan

Councillor(s)
L V Walton

Officer(s)

Kate Jones
Jeremy Parkhouse

Democratic Services Officer
Democratic Services Officer

Apologies for Absence

Councillor(s): Y V Jardine, A J Jones, D J Lewis and M Thomas

33 **DISCLOSURES OF PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS.**

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea, no interests were declared.

34 **MINUTES.**

RESOLVED that the Minutes of the meeting held on 26 October 2016 be agreed as correct record.

35 **GENDER PAY GAP PROJECT.**

The Chair reported that the Officer submitting the report was unavailable to attend the meeting.

RESOLVED that the item be deferred to the meeting scheduled for 25 January 2017.

36 **CUSTOMER CONTACT ASPECT - FEEDBACK FROM SITE VISIT TO CONTACT CENTRE. (VERBAL)**

The Committee provided feedback from the visit to the Contact Centre, Civic Centre. The Chair commented that it had been a very worthwhile visit and those Members who attended had been able to observe the working practices and working environment of the Contact Centre staff. A representative from DVLA also attended the visit.

The Committee highlighted the following: -

- The team were operating with a skeleton staff in very cramped working conditions;

- The need to provide an improved rest area for staff;
- The need to provide regular job rotation for staff and introduce more partnership working;
- The effect on morale of losing a third of the staff last year;
- Staff training and development should be ongoing owing to the nature of the work and very little career progression was available;
- Introducing staff incentives / rewards;
- The possibility of a two-way mirror being installed to observe if users are using the equipment properly;
- The service provides additional iPad's to assist the 'lost generation' of ICT users;
- No neighbourhood visiting officers being employed by Finance having a knock-on effect on the Contact Centre / public due to the size and complexity of forms;
- The Council introducing easier forms for the public to understand.

RESOLVED that: -

- 1) The content of the report be noted;
- 2) The Chair writes to the Customer Service Manager thanking her for the service provided and the information provided during the visit;
- 3) A further visit / report be provided in 6 months time.

37 **AGENCY WORKERS UPDATE. (VERBAL)**

The Chair informed the Committee that the Cabinet Members for Environment & Transport and Transformation & Performance had been written to regarding the views of the Committee in respect of Agency Workers, but no further progress had been made.

The Committee discussed the options available to be able to progress matters, including comparisons with other local authorities in Wales and England and whether the Authority was getting value for money with the current contract. The high number of agency workers working in Waste was also highlighted.

It was indicated that the tenders to provide a new contract to supply agency workers were due to be circulated early in the New Year.

RESOLVED that: -

- 1) the Chair / Vice Chair discuss the issue further with the Cabinet Members;
- 2) the Commercial and Commissioning Unit be requested to provide a further report comparing the costs of continuing the agency workers contract and having an in-house model.

38 **WORK PROGRAMME 2016-2017.**

The Chair presented an updated Work Programme 2016-2017.

It was proposed that due to the unavailability of Councillors, the meeting scheduled for 21 December 2016 be cancelled and if required, a Special meeting be organised to deal with any urgent matters.

RESOLVED that: -

- 1) The contents of the report be noted;
- 2) The meeting scheduled for 21 December 2016 be cancelled and if required, a Special meeting be organised to deal with any urgent matters.

The meeting ended at 4.55 pm

CHAIR

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

**MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE SERVICES CABINET ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

**HELD AT COMMITTEE ROOM 5, GUILDHALL, SWANSEA ON
WEDNESDAY, 25 JANUARY 2017 AT 4.00 PM**

PRESENT: Councillor E T Kirchner (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)

T J Hennegan

Councillor(s)

L V Walton

Councillor(s)

Officer(s)

Kate Jones

Jeremy Parkhouse

Linda Phillips

Democratic Services Officer

Democratic Services Officer

Organisational Development Project Officer

Apologies for Absence

Councillor(s): J A Hale, A J Jones, R D Lewis, H M Morris and M Thomas

The meeting being inquorate was cancelled.

The meeting ended at 4.02 pm

CHAIR

Agenda Item 4

Report of the Head of Human Resources & Organisational Development

Corporate Services Cabinet Advisory Committee – 29 March 2017

GENDER PAY GAP PROJECT - UPDATE

1.0 Background

This Briefing Note provides an update to the Corporate Services Cabinet Advisory Committee following on from previous reports received.

- 1.2 The Welsh Specific Equality Regulations 2011, the so-called 'Equal Pay Duty', requires the Council to address not only disparities of pay but also to address the structural labour market factors that can cause gender pay gaps. Hourly pay gaps are straightforward – there is a difference in rates of pay between men and women. Structural pay gaps are slightly more complex to identify – this is when there are significant gender differences between and across grade structures and working patterns (Full Time and Part Time, contract types etc.).
- 1.3 With this in mind, and following discussions with the Committee, the Head of HR&OD invited Dr Alison Parken of Cardiff University, the leading research specialist in this area, to undertake further analysis of our workforce data. We are continuing to evaluate our data in order to assist with developing an action plan, if required, to ensure we comply with the above regulations.
- 1.4 The research has highlighted a number of issues, which are outlined in section 2 below.

2.0 Research into Gender Pay Gaps in City and County of Swansea workforce

- 2.1 Dr Parken's overview of 'whole workforce' data follows on from the previous data reviews, and we have included further analyses of the following areas:
 - relief/temporary workers data
 - 'multiple' post-holders and the size of this 'issue'
 - Chief Officers / HOS data included in the GEPA tool
 - review gender and working patterns in grades 8-12 (pipeline analysis)
 - gender and working patterns from a Job Families perspective
 - comparisons with other Local Authorities regarding gender split and working patterns
- 2.2 Full time work is usually most associated with mid to higher graded work, while PT is associated with the lowest three grades. These patterns will inevitably create and sustain gender pay gaps.

- 2.3 There is a higher stock of full time jobs in this employment when compared to other local government workforces in Wales, but no difference in the percentage of that stock held by women at 17%.
- 2.4 Women are more than twice as likely to be in temporary work than men.
- 2.5 Most temporary jobs are part time, therefore the addition of temporary full time jobs only brings the percentage of women working full time up to 21%.

3.0 Pay

- 3.1 In grade hourly pay differences look to be in the normal scale range – so no equal pay issues – just the distribution between grades, contract types and working patterns (occupations?) producing an overall pay gap of 14%.
- 3.2 It's not surprising to see women earning more on a full time/full time comparison as their FT employment is skewed to higher grades whereas men are more likely to work in this pattern throughout the grade structure (-21%).
- 3.3 Annual pay demonstrates the penalty for low graded part time work for women: a pay gap of 38% (33%) and women's average part time earnings of £8,974. Again nothing particularly unusual here in respect of LG employment structures but an issue of low pay, which is why long-term change needed.
- 3.4 The elite – permanent full time roles are dominated by men – at 28% of the workforce they hold 60% of all these jobs, with 69% of all men working in this contract type/pattern. Teaching roles increase the number of women in permanent full time work but this does not change the overall gender imbalance in the holding of better paid permanent and full time work/route to progression.
- 3.5 In general recruitment to all posts is considered as being on best for the post, and FT/PT considerations are secondary and always accommodated as far as we can, including new appointments

4.0 Establishment information (how posts are structured, including Schools, teachers and Chief Officers):

In general, the current establishment is structured to support permanent part time working on a relatively equal footing with permanent full time working, and our current policy to support all requests for part time working is therefore reflected here.

Permanent posts 66%	Temporary Posts 34%
Full time posts 35%	Part time posts 65%

Permanent posts are offered:
 55% full time 45% part time

Temporary posts are offered:

18% full time 82% part time

Establishment posts held by Women:

72% of the whole workforce

62% of all permanent posts, 48% of FT permanent posts

84% of all temporary posts

88% of all part time posts

Establishment posts held by Men:

28% of the whole workforce

35% of permanent posts, rising to 57% of all full time permanent posts

16% of temporary posts

12% of all part time posts

However the female workforce are under-represented in the FT PERM workforce and over-represented in the PT TEMP workforce. Crucially, 60% of the male workforce occupy the full time permanent posts, considered to be the premium roles in the workforce, and the women are overwhelmingly in the lower paid part time roles.

5.0 Review of Job Families

The job families analysis also shows that these posts are in the Social Care and Operations families, predominantly populated by the female workforce.

5.1 Overview:

- The majority of our posts are allocated to Social Care and Welfare family, closely followed by the Operations family
- The family with the least posts allocated is the Community and Customer Engagement family
- The majority of Full time posts are allocated to the Operations Family
- The fewest full time posts are allocated to the Teaching Assistants subset of the Learning and Development Family
- The majority of part time posts are allocated to Teaching Assistants subset of the Learning and Development family

5.2 If excluding TA's, most FT posts are in the Ops family, followed by the SCW family, the majority of PT posts are allocated to SCW then Ops.

[See the table and graph at the end of Appendix 1 for further breakdown].

6.0 Comparison with other Local Authorities

The Workforce Planning specialist requested specific data from other Local Authorities across South Wales, but there was no response, therefore the only national data available for comparison is WLGA Workforce Benchmark Survey data which indicates that:

- Gender split across Local Authorities in Wales is very similar to Swansea, but with one authority in South Wales at the top with 29%/71% male to female split, and another at the other end of the scale with 20%/80% male to female split. Swansea, with 25%/75% is in the middle of the spectrum.
- Full time to part time split, however, shows that LA1 has 52%/48% as the FT/PT split, and the majority of Councils follow this trend. Swansea's 70% PT workforce stands out as an exception. There are a number of reasons for this, for example, all staff that request part time working arrangements are approved, and we currently do not have a set policy regarding part time hours contracts – hours are agreed individually by manager and employee.

For more detailed information on the above summary, please see Appendices.

7.0 Policy Analysis and Workforce Engagement

Dr Parken suggested in her previous data report that there is very little to concern the authority with regard to the Gender Pay differences across the general workforce at this time, but there could be some work undertaken regarding a review of our HR policies. We propose that the above data and equality issues are reviewed as part of the general policy review process when appropriate during 2017/18, and this will be included in our Action Plan.

We are currently reviewing our workforce reporting mechanisms, and taking forward new software to assist with more accurate and relevant reports being produced to assist with workforce management generally. If further data analysis demonstrates that there are reasons for concern we will bring this to the attention of the CAC and suggest appropriate actions.

8.0 Summary

8.1 As the data review has indicated so far, Swansea is a fairly typical public sector organisation where, within the workforce:

- The majority of staff are female
- The majority of staff work part time (ranging from a few hours a week up to 36 hours per week – full time is classed as 37 hours)
- The majority of staff are on salaries from Living Wage up to the national average (£25K)
- We have parity of hourly rate between men and women generally across the same grade, with some slight fluctuations as we go up the grade scale (women generally are on slightly higher hourly rate)
- In higher grades there are more men in Full Time roles than women, but it is important to note that any request for part time working at all levels is always considered in line with business needs, and not automatically denied due to the level of the post.

9. Outcomes

- 9.1 In 2017, further action will include:
- We will look into the employees employed on temporary contracts and ensure that these are not erroneously continuing as 'temporary'
 - Ensure that our current commitment to 3 month reviews of relief employees continues into 2017/18
 - We complete a data cleansing programme which we aim to complete by March 2017 (including review of vacant posts etc.)
- 9.2 Multiple posts – according to Dr Parken this is an area that we need to investigate further in 2017. We propose undertaking data cleansing of the establishment and relief employee data in the system before we take this further.
- 9.3 We propose to draft an Action Plan in Spring/Summer 2017, outlining what we have done so far and the actions we have reported here.
- 9.4 We propose that the CAC table this item as an annual review topic - which we will include as part of our 'best practice' monitoring in the Action Plan.

Contact Officers

Steve Rees Head of HR&OD x 6067
Linda Phillips OD Project Officer x 6078

Report includes data analysis and comments by Dr Alison Parken, Cardiff University.

Updated 9 January 2017

Appendix 1 – Data Analysis Detail

Note: The following includes data analysis undertaken by Dr Parken of Cardiff University and additional data analysis of specific workforce areas undertaken by the workforce planning specialist.

a) Dr Parken's summary of the Whole Workforce Data:

This review updates the analysis undertaken in July by including Education staff, Chief Officers and Directors (in red) (casuals excluded).

Overview

10665 employees/ 12572 employees

Gender Composition: women 72% and men 28%. 78%/22%

Stock of jobs: 35% are offered on a FT basis and 65% PT 43%/57% - education increases stock of FT jobs

62% of posts are permanent, 37% temporary, 1% casual (discuss the meaning of casual, recent reduction in numbers here?). 66% permanent/ 34% temporary

Half of permanent posts are offered on a full time basis, half part time. 55%/45% - 5% increase in number of FT posts available

Men hold 35% of all permanent jobs (over-representation) 34%

Women hold 65% of all permanent jobs (under-representation) 66%. But addition of Ed/COs makes little difference to gender share of permanent posts or temporary posts.

Men hold 16% of all temporary posts, women 84% (over-rep) 16%/ 84%

Men hold 57% of all full time posts (over-representation); women hold 88% all PT posts (over-representation) (3815 FT, 6850 PT) 50%/ 87% (5378 FT/ 7194 PT). women's share of FT posts increases with addition of Ed.

Crucially men hold 60% of all full time permanent posts – the route to progression. This is also the route to 'making work pay' in low grades posts (women overwhelming working PT in low grade posts). 52% - women's share of full time permanent posts increases to 48% with the additional of education (no doubt teaching roles) but men hold more than twice as many FT Permanent jobs than their representation would suggest at 22% of the overall workforce.

Women are over-represented in part time permanent jobs and temporary jobs.

Gender Contract type and working pattern

78% of men work on permanent basis, 73% work on a full time basis (and 27% part time (high rate to part time work for men – what do they do/grades?) 80%/ 77% FT (three quarters of men), 23% PT

69% of men work on a full time permanent basis. 68%

55% of women work on a permanent basis, 21% work on a full time basis, 79% work on a part time basis. 60%, 30%, 70%

17% of women work on a full time permanent basis (progression issues) – 24% (a quarter)

Clear imbalance here by contract type and working pattern, further illustrated by women holding 89% of all part time permanent jobs (89%).

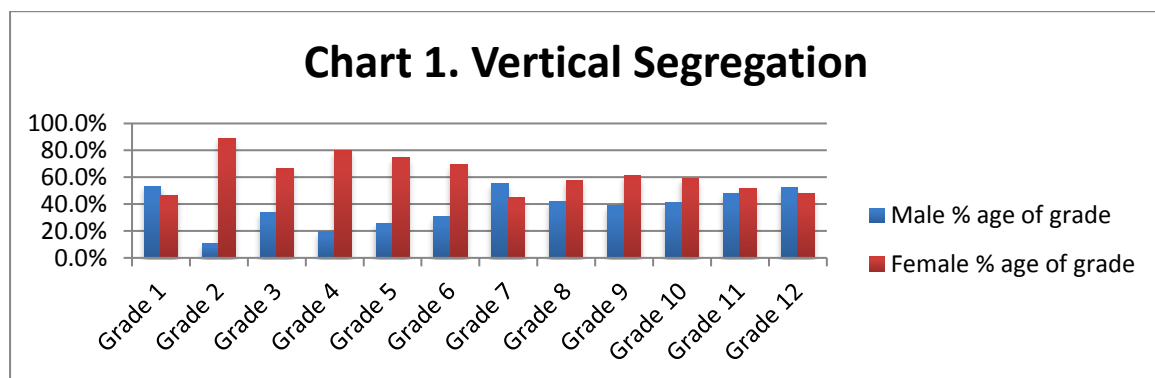
38% of women are employed in permanent part time work (36%) and 39% on temporary part time work (34%)

21% (20%) of men work on a temporary basis compared of 44% of women (40%). Of 80 casuals, 72 are women working part time (lowest grades?) (casuals excluded from the larger data set).

Grade Distribution

This changes little as Ed/Cos not in GR (would need to assign a GR to pick out grade distribution changes? – teachers – ed psych equivalent to GR??) Given the gendered distribution of permanent and full time work, it is not surprising that women dominate the lower grades: 1- 5 particularly.

Chart 1 shows that women are 89% of Grade 2 workers. Nearly 100% of women in this grade work on a part time basis (99.74%) In GR 2 15% of men work on a FT basis, and 85% part time.

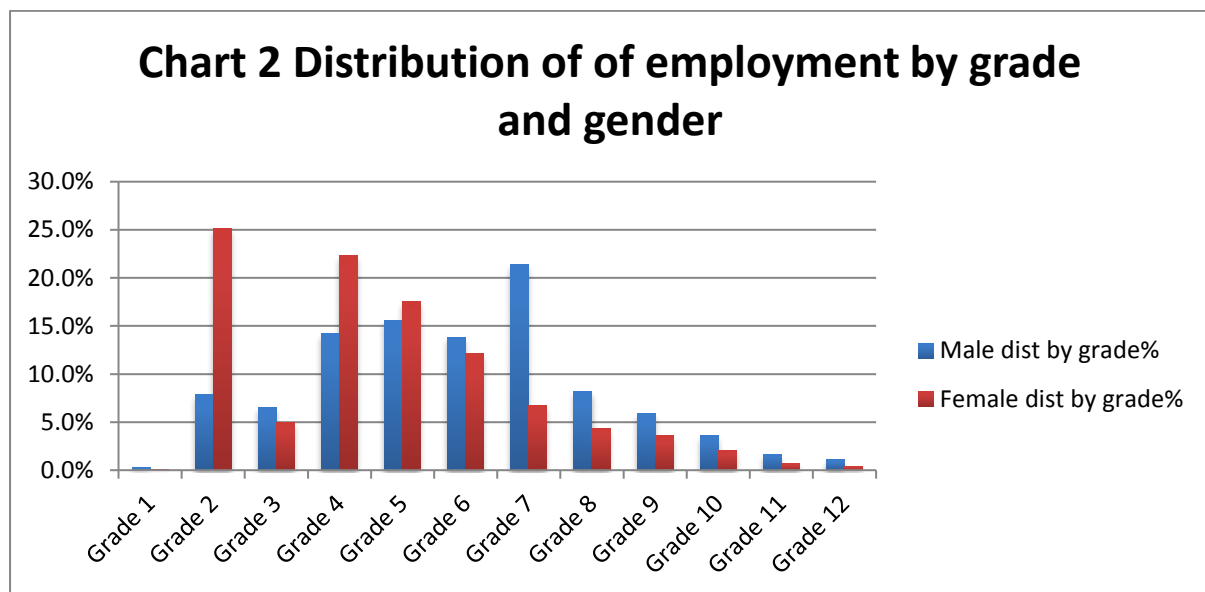


Women comprise 66% of Grade 3 workers with 88% working on a part time basis. Conversely, of men in Grade 3, 58% work on a full time basis. This is often a legacy of the 'breadwinner' model and national pay agreements. The question we need to address is why men's work in lower grades is more likely to be arranged on a full time basis and women's part time. Is it the requirement of the job or sets of gendered assumptions?

Adding the multiple job data to analysis of these grades, contracted vs. actual hours and consultation with staff, will also help to address the 'choice' questions.

Men are over-represented as a percentage of workers in each Grade 6 onwards in relation to their overall proportion of the workforce. They are more than half of all staff at Grade 7, and 12, almost half at Grade 11. Pipeline and progression issues are bound to impact on pay gaps.

Analysis of the distribution of men and women's employment within grades shows that 45% of men work at Grade 6 and above compared to 30% of women.



Just over half (52%) of women work in grades 1-4 compared to 28% of men.

Employment in the top 4 grades accounts for just 6.7% of women's work, compared to 12.3% of men's.

Questions arise as to the kinds of jobs these are – professional and managerial, and whether there is a pipeline for some of them (what is being done to ensure women are in the pipeline) or whether external appointments comprise the majority of these posts.

The top of Grade distribution shows the usual bias towards permanent full time working. However, permanent part time working is available in the higher grades; 21% of jobs in Grade 8, and 24% of jobs in Grade 9 are offered part time. However, at Grade 10 the proportions are 15%, GR 11 - 5%, and 10% at Grade 12 respectively.

Women are the vast majority of employees working in this pattern at these grades. The question of the possibility of progression from PT working in higher grades needs to be assessed.

b) Additional Analysis

Outcome of Pipeline Analysis:

Median Profile grades 8-12

- Median Age for grades 8-12, men and women is 47
- Median Age for grades 8-12, Females is 45
- Median Age for grades 8-12, Males is 49

Detail as below:

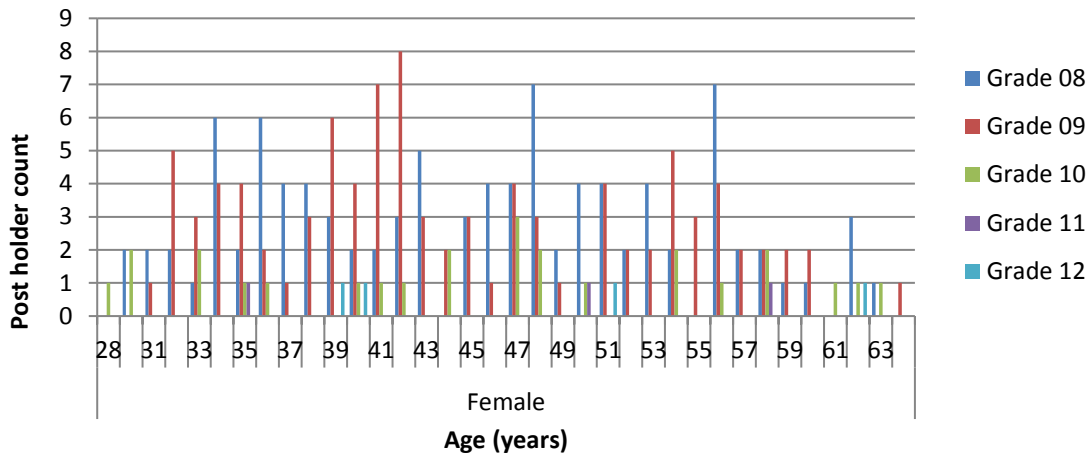
Count of Staff ID	Grade	Working Pattern		Grand Total
		FT	PT	
Female	Grade 08	242	97	339
	Grade 09	185	94	279
	Grade 10	118	26	144
	Grade 11	55	3	58
	Grade 12	22	4	26
Female Total		622	224	846
Male	Grade 08	236	10	246
	Grade 09	159	21	180
	Grade 10	95	8	103
	Grade 11	48	1	49
	Grade 12	30	2	32
Male Total		568	42	610
Grand Total		1190	266	1456

Grade 8-12 General profile:

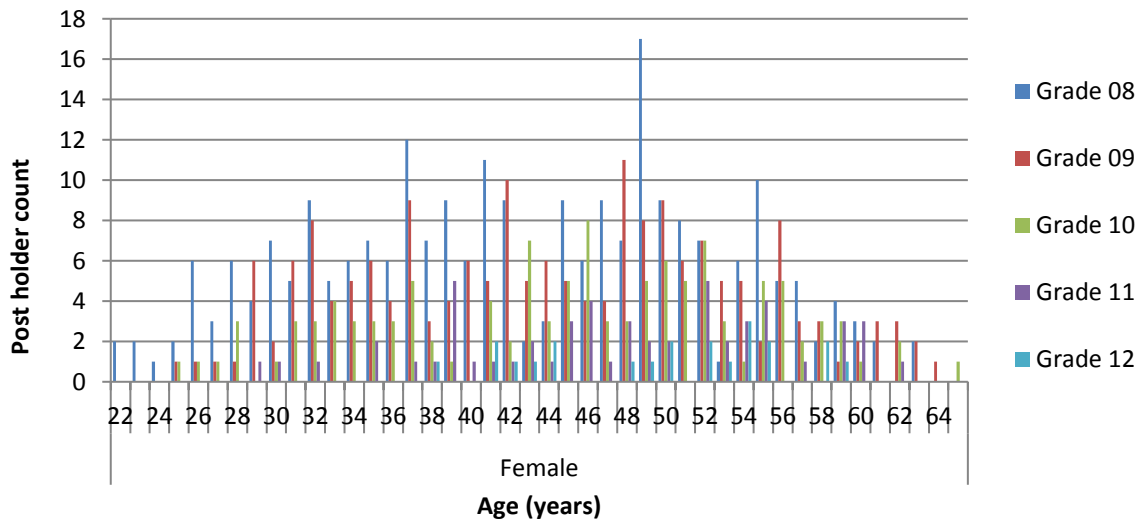
Female total = 846, women over 40 FT = 415, PT = 154, 67% of group are over 40
 Male total = 610, men over 40 FT = 447, PT = 40, thus 80% of group are over 40

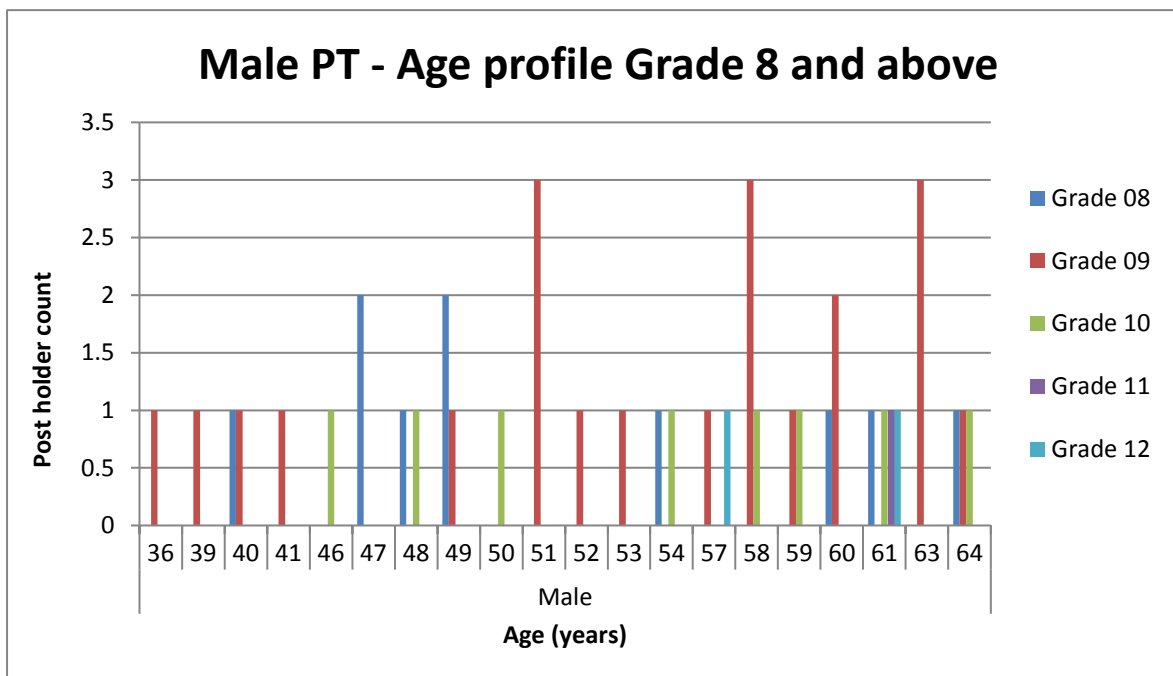
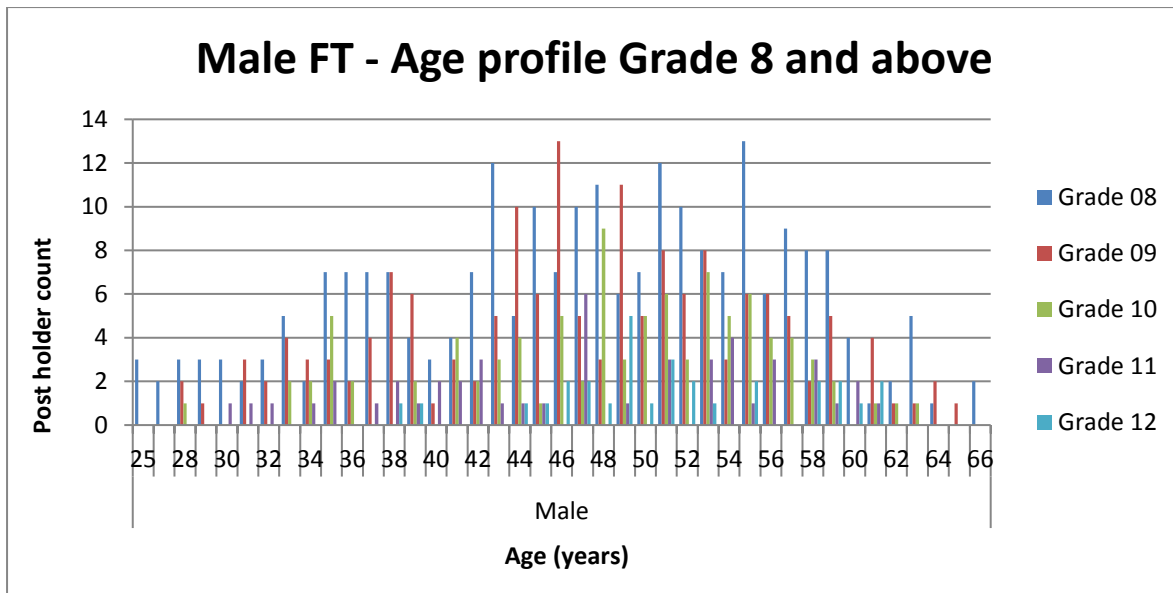
Details shown below:

Female PT - Age profile Grade 8 and above



Female FT - Age profile Grade 8 and above





Gender Comparison Grades 1-7

Median age for men and women = 47

Total women = 6672, median age = 50

Total men = 2356, median age = 52

Total women over 40 = 4477, median age in this group = 50

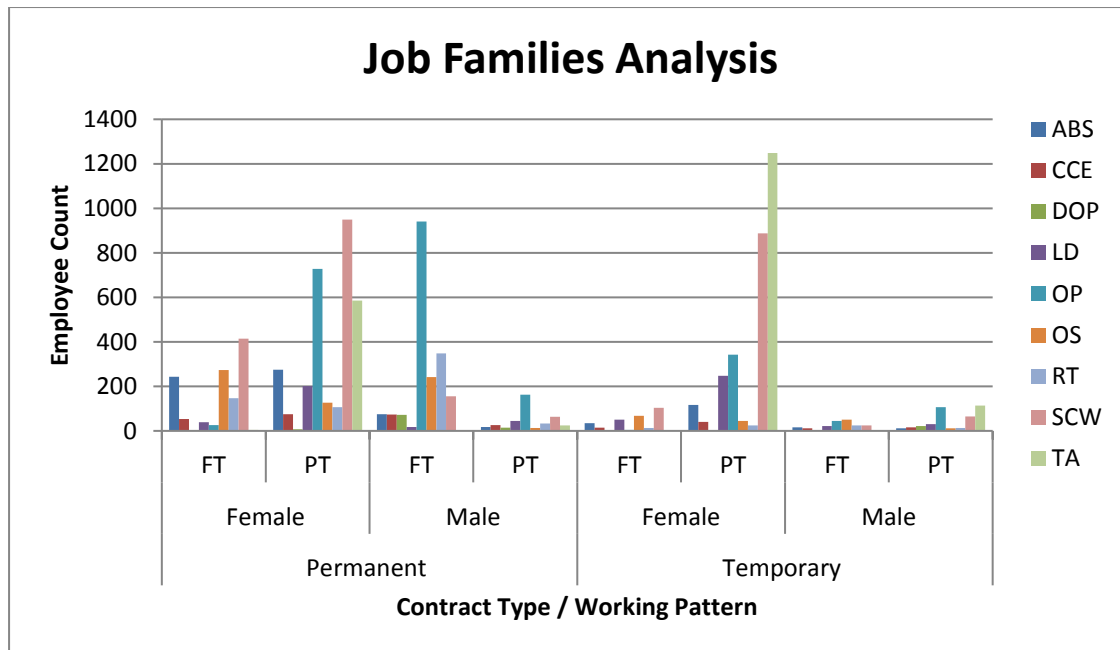
Total men over 40 = 1589, median age in this group = 52

Therefore, 67.1% of female workforce, grades 1-7 is over 40

And 67.4% of the male workforce, grades 1-7 is over 40

Job Families Gender Analysis (Teachers, Education Psychologists and Chief Officers excluded)

			Job Family										
Contract Type	Gender	FT/PT	ABS	CCE	DOP	LD	OP	OS	RT	SCW	TA	Grand Total	
Permanent	Female	FT	243	53	1	39	26	274	147	415	5	1203	
		PT	275	75	7	201	728	127	106	949	586	3054	
	Female Total		518	128	8	240	754	401	253	1364	591	4257	
	Male	FT	75	74	72	17	941	242	348	156		1925	
		PT	18	26	15	44	162	13	33	64	25	400	
Male Total		93	100	87	61	1103	255	381	220	25	2325		
Permanent Total			611	228	95	301	1857	656	634	1584	616	6582	
Temporary	Female	FT	34	15		50	4	68	13	104	1	289	
		PT	117	41	3	247	342	44	24	887	1249	2954	
	Female Total		151	56	3	297	346	112	37	991	1250	3243	
	Male	FT	16	11	1	21	45	51	25	24	1	195	
		PT	12	16	21	31	107	11	13	65	114	390	
Male Total		28	27	22	52	152	62	38	89	115	585		
Temporary Total			179	83	25	349	498	174	75	1080	1365	3828	
Grand Total			790	311	120	650	2355	830	709	2664	1981	10410	



Legend:

ABS	Administration and Business Support
CCE	Customer and Community Engagement
DOP	Drivers (Operations sub family)
LD	Learning and Development
OP	Operations
OS	Organisation Support
RT	Regulatory and Technical
SCW	Social Care and Welfare
TA	Teaching Assistants (LD Sub Family)

*Soulbury/Chief officers and teachers excluded

Agenda Item 5

Report of the Chair

Corporate Services Cabinet Advisory Committee – 29 March 2017

CORPORATE SERVICES CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE - OUTCOMES

The main outputs / outcomes from the Corporate Services Cabinet Advisory Committee 2016/2017 have been as follows: -

1) Gender Pay Gap Project

The Cabinet Advisory Committee looked at and is still discussing the Gender Pay Gap Project. The Welsh Specific Equality Regulations 2011, the so-called 'Equal Pay Duty', required the Council to address not only disparities of pay but also to address the structural labour market factors that can cause gender pay gaps. Hourly pay gaps are straightforward – there is a difference in rates of pay between men and women. Structural pay gaps are slightly more complex to identify – this is when there are significant gender differences between and across grade structures and working patterns (Full Time and Part Time, contract types etc.).

The Head of Human Resources & Organisational Development invited Dr Alison Parken of Cardiff University, the leading research specialist in this area, to undertake further analysis of our workforce data. The Council is continuing to evaluate our data in order to assist with developing an action plan, if required, to ensure it complies with the regulations.

The work is ongoing.

2) Smoke Free Spaces

The Committee received an update regarding Smoke Free Spaces which outlined the responsible attitude that the Authority had taken with regards to smoking and the activities that had been introduced in order to help people stop smoking. This was a high profile activity which had been well received by the public.

Actions had been taken against people smoking in work who had been prosecuted while driving and against individuals dealing with counterfeit cigarettes.

The programme of activities undertaken by the Authority included schools, play areas, city centre development and having a smoke free beach at Caswell. On 27 April 2016, as part of Swansea's Healthy City Commitment and following work within the city under the Smoke free spaces umbrella, the City and County of Swansea launched the trial of a smoke free beach at Caswell Bay, Swansea. The launch of the voluntary ban was in collaboration with a number of partner agencies such as ABMU, Public Health, Ash Wales, Stop smoking Wales and Surfers against sewage. Prior to the launch the businesses at Caswell were consulted and signage was erected.

The launch was very well supported and children from Bishopston Primary School were invited to take part in organised activities on the beach arranged by the Authority's Play team and the Environment Centre. Fortunately, it was a dry sunny day and support was also shown from the local lifeguards and the surf school at Caswell. The Lord Mayor officiated over the event and formally launched the smoke free beach surrounded by a number of local councillors, heads of service and interested parties. Media and social media involvement ensured the launch had both local and national coverage and prompted a series of chats on social media sites. Details of the evaluation methods used to gauge the success of the event, the questionnaire responses received and a summary of responses received on social media were provided.

It was concluded that the trial ban had been well received with 90% of the people questioned being in support of the ban. 88% wanted to see similar restrictions on other beaches within Swansea. However, only 3% of people said it influenced their decision to use the beach. 94% of those questioned agreed that asking people not to smoke set a good example to young people. Out of the 136 people questioned, 90% were non-smokers.

The questionnaire generated a lot of comments around litter with 91% of people agreeing that refraining from smoking on the beach kept it cleaner. Although there was support for the ban, only 39% of the people were aware of it. If the Authority planned to make other beaches within Swansea smoke free then further consideration to signage was required due to under half the people surveyed (46%) claimed to have seen the sign with 56% feeling the sign was unclear. The signage and publicity around the ban was vital to the success of the voluntary ban.

An update was also provided regarding smoke free school gates. The soft launch of 'Best Start Swansea' the Jacks family took place in October half term, the Authority followed up with the launch of our Smoke free school gates on 3 November 2016.

3) Agency Workers

The Committee considered the case for insourcing responsibility for agency staffing from a commercial perspective and received a detailed report from the Commercial and Commissioning Unit, which compared having an internal agency worker system with the existing arrangements.

It was explained that the number of agency workers had to reduce substantially in order for an internal agency to be formed and be manageable.

The work is ongoing.

4) Invest to Save

The Committee received a report which provided details of the Welsh Government report entitled Investing-to –Save 4 – Short-term investment for long-term benefit. The report provided an update about public service efficiency and improvement projects that had received Welsh Government Invest-to-Save

funding. The report stated that to minimise the negative impact on front-line services resulting from reducing budget settlements, it was paramount to find more cost-effective approaches to delivery and to focus greater attention on prevention and innovation in the delivery of public services.

The grant scheme was introduced to encourage innovation. Available funds were provided as interest free loans that are repayable in full, subject to negotiation with Welsh Government. The Fund had been available since 2009. The loans were non-negotiable and were repayable over 3 years and the successful applicant must put 25% towards the overall cost. Less than 5% of local authorities had generated enough savings to make the loan repayments.

As the Council had managed its budget, there was sufficient cash in the contingency fund to pay for any schemes the Authority wished to pursue. Any potential schemes would be dealt with on merit.

5) Helping Hands

Following the visit to Helping Hands at the Botanical Gardens, the Chair gave a verbal update on the visit in March 2016.

The Chair referred to the background to the development of the garden, which is one of the many different schemes offered to staff by the service. The success of the scheme and the commitment by the volunteer staff continue to be excellent.

6) Customer Contact Aspect

Councillor C E Lloyd, Cabinet Member for Transformation & Performance requested that the Committee look at Customer Contact Aspect and provided the Terms of Reference. He requested that the Committee assess the customer contact services of the Authority and how to improve.

The following that were contained in the Terms of Reference: -

- Support Customer Service Model;
- Preferred method of contact;
- Digital Contact – Cost less;
- Hours of opening / out of hours;
- Follow up / Keeping customer informed – reduce multiple contact;
- Customer Charter / The Swansea Standard – Impact;
- Non-Customer facing etiquette – Phone handling, e-mail.

The Head of Communications and Engagement and the Customer Service Manager presented an update report on Corporate Customer Services.

The Authority's vision was to:

- To improve customer experience.
- To achieve a fundamental shift in customer contact to digital self- service channels.

- To consolidate current customer contact.
- To use customer insight to improve services and achieve the other aims.

Phase 1 brought together five areas of the organisation, as below, into one new service across three sites:

- Contact Swansea
- Switchboard
- Environmental Services
- Housing Repairs
- Blue Badges

In November 2015, contact for the Highways service also migrated into Customer Services. All telephony teams were relocated and amalgamated into one site in the Civic Centre in January 2016 and the multi skilling of advisors commenced. In order not to lose the knowledge and experience gained over many years, each advisor had a 'primary' skill and 'secondary' skill so that they can assist each other during periods of high demand, sickness absence and annual leave. Staff restructures had saved £235,000 by losing 11 full time equivalent posts.

During the first year the Service had answered 526,642 calls and served 40,615 customers at the Contact Centre face to face, with only 7 Corporate Complaints received in total across both channels since the service was created. A Welsh language Line was introduced in April 2016 and constant review of the website and increasing the ability to report or request services online was starting to pay dividends, encouraging our residents to contact us '**digitally by choice**'. This had resulted in fewer calls through the switchboard and less face to face visits to the Contact Centre. Access times would also be standardised across all services which would be Mon-Thurs 08:30-17:00 and 08:30-16:30 on a Friday.

Development proposals for the Service included procuring voice recognition services for customers and building an 'in house' Corporate Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system which would provide the Council with more control and flexibility to develop the product to meet needs and vision of working towards a 'single customer record' across the Authority. The customer contact strategy identified areas for consideration in Phase 2.

7) Equalities and Welsh Language

Presentations were provided regarding Equality and Welsh Language Standards.

A detailed and informative update was provided regarding the Welsh Language Standards. The following was outlined: -

- Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011)
- The old system containing Welsh Language Schemes compared to the new Welsh Language Standards and potential costs for failure to comply
- Timetable, including regulations, compliance notice and implementation dates
- Principles of the Standards

- The actual Standards
- Progress
- Complaints
- Issues
- Concerns
- The future

A detailed and informative Equality Update presentation was provided. The following was outlined: -

- Strategic Equality Plan
- Equality and Diversity Review Report
- Equality Impact Assessments
- Equality Engagement
- Looking ahead.....
- Equality Update

Agenda Item 6

Report of the Chair

Corporate Services Cabinet Advisory Committee – 29 March 2017

CORPORATE SERVICES CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE – WORK PLAN 2016/17

Date	Subject Area	Lead
1 June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions with the Cabinet Member for Transformation & Performance Feedback from Visit to Helping Hands 	Councillor Clive Lloyd Chair
29 June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest to Save Case Studies 	Jeff Dong
27 July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer Contact Aspect – Terms of Reference Update - Gender Pay Gap Project 	Councillor Clive Lloyd Linda Phillips
31 August 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency Workers Invest to Save Loans Customer Contact Aspect 	Andrew Williams / Adrian Osborne / Steve Rees Mike Hawes / Sarah Caulkin Lee Wenham / Julie Nicholas- Humphreys
28 September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update - Smoke Free Spaces Customer Contact Aspect Agency Workers 	Dave Picken / Natalie Parsons Chair Chair
26 October 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation - Update Report on Equality / Welsh Language Agency Workers Update 	Sherill Hopkins / Phil Crouch Chair
29 November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Visit to Contact Centre, Civic Centre – 2 p.m. 	Julie Nicholas-Humphreys

30 November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Pay Gap Project • Customer Contact Aspect - Feedback from Site Visit to Contact Centre • Agency Workers Update 	Steve Rees / Linda Phillips All Chair
21 December 2016	Cancelled	
25 January 2017	Inquorate	
22 February 2017	Cancelled	
29 March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Pay Gap Project • Corporate Services CAC Outcomes 	Linda Phillips Chair