



Kare

Promoting Inclusion for
People with Intellectual Disabilities

GENDER PAY GAP REPORT

Snapshot date: 30th June 2025

Gender Pay Gap (GPG)

The GPG refers to the difference in the average hourly pay of females compared to males in a particular organisation and is designed to capture the extent to which females are evenly represented across an organisation.

The Legislation

The Gender Pay Gap Information Act 2021 (the "Act") was signed into law on 13 July 2021. The Act amends the Employment Equality Acts 1998 to 2015 in the form of the Employment Equality Act 1998 (Section 20A) (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2022 ("the Regulations").

Our Report

The report on the snapshot date must be published setting out the reasons for such differences and the measures being taken or proposed to eliminate or reduce such differences.

Our snapshot date is determined to be 30 June each year. The detail is published within 6 months of that date for the previous 12 months.

The following must be included in the Report:

- the difference between the
 - mean hourly rate for all men and that for all women
 - median hourly rate for all men and that for all women
 - mean bonus for all men and that for all women
 - median bonus for all men and that for all women
 - mean hourly rate of part-time men and that of part-time women
 - median hourly rate of part-time men and that of part-time women
 - mean hourly rate of men on temporary contact and that of women on temporary contact
 - median hourly rate of men on temporary contact and that of women on temporary contact
 - the % of men paid bonus and the % of women paid bonus
 - the % of men in receipt of BIK and the % of women in receipt of BIK
- and the % of male employees and % of female employees who fall within:
 - Lower remuneration quartile pay band
 - Lower middle remuneration quartile pay band
 - Upper middle remuneration quartile pay band
 - Upper remuneration quartile pay band

Context

Kare is a Section 38 funded organisation. All staff appointed to employment in Kare are aligned to the HSE Consolidated Pay Scales. New staff joining our organisation may be entitled to incremental credit depending on their experience. All staff receive an annual increment and move a point on their scale until they reach the maximum point. The GPG arises as a result of the point on scale of the individual based on years of service.

OUR SNAPSHOT DATA FOR 30 JUNE 2025

All Staff:

All Staff *	2025 %	2025 Number	2024 %	2024 Number
 Male	21.66%	151	20.99%	140
 Female	78.34%	546	79.01%	527
Total	100%	697	100%	667

* Excludes staff employed on our Community Employment Schemes.

Part-time Staff:

All Staff	2025 %	2025 Number	2024 %	2024 Number
 Male	15.49%	59	17.29%	65
 Female	82.51%	322	82.71%	311
Total	100%	381	100%	376

Gender Pay Gap Snapshot:

Gender Pay Gap - Summary 2025

	All Staff		Part Time	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Hourly Rate	-0.65%	-3.70%	-9.55%	-2.56%
Bonus	0%	0%	0%	0%
BIK	0%	0%	0%	0%
Temp Contractors	0%	0%	0%	0%

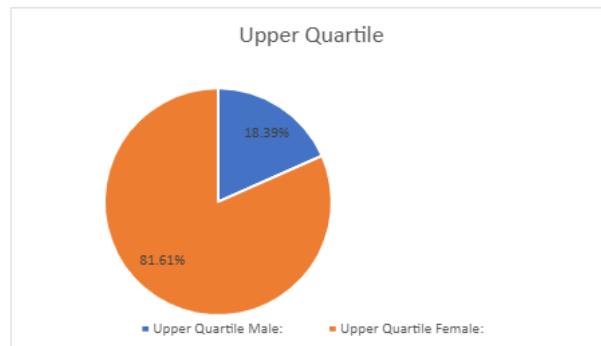
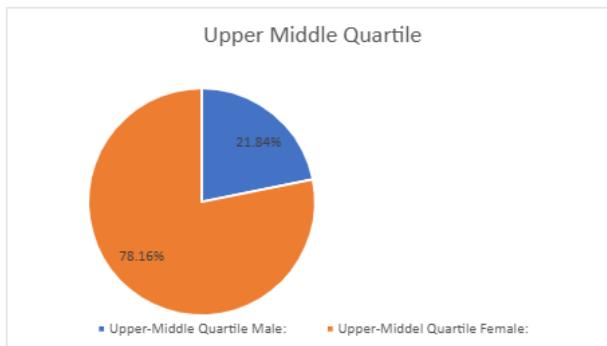
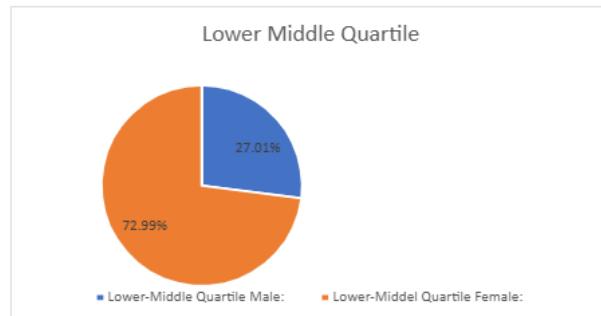
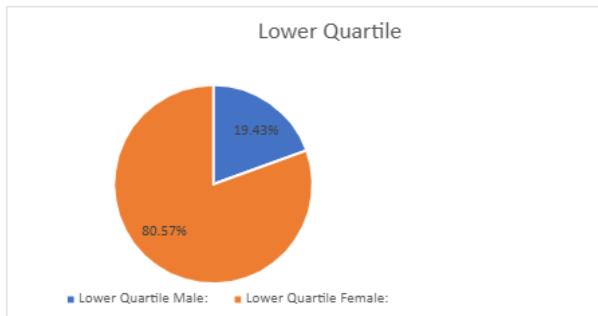
Gender Pay Gap - Summary 2024

	All Staff		Part Time	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Hourly Rate	1.07%	-1.31%	-10.35%	-4.91%
Bonus	0%	0%	0%	0%
BIK	0%	0%	0%	0%
Temp Contractors	0%	0%	0%	0%

- 71% of the Senior Management Team, 50% of our Operations Managers and 76% of our Service Managers are females.
- Mean gender pay gap – the difference between the mean (average) hourly rate of pay of male employees and that of female employees. The mean hourly rate of pay for males is 0.65% lower than females. In essence this highlights that for all staff there is almost no gender pay gap. For part-time staff, the mean hourly rate of pay for males is 9.55% less than females.
- For all staff the variance of (0.65%) is a change from a positive 1.07% in 2024. The average hourly rate paid to males is €25.35 vs €25.51 to females. As noted in the context, we appoint all staff onto their relevant grade on the HSE Consolidated Pay Scales and staff are awarded an annual increment.
- Median gender pay gap is the difference between the median (middle) hourly rate of pay of all male employees and that of female employees. The median hourly rate of pay for males is 3.7% less than females (2024: 1.31%) and for part-time staff is 2.56% (2024: 4.91%) less than females.
- The key variances in mean and median hourly rates for part-time staff can be attributed to the types of roles female staff work part-time vs males. There are more female staff who choose to work part-time in higher paid roles within our clinical teams. Male staff who choose to work part-time are on lower paid scales. The highest hourly rate paid to a female part-time staff is €62.01 vs €32.94 paid to the highest paid male part time staff member.

Quartile Pay Bands

The following outlines the breakdown by gender in each quartile. Employees are divided into four equal quartiles based on their hourly rate – Lower, Lower Middle, Upper Middle and Upper. Each quartile represents 25% of the workforce. Overall, the staff split between Male and Female in each quartile is consistent with the staff population ratio. There is no significant change in the staff mix in each quartile compared to 2024 which is in line with our expectations.



Conclusion:

Kare has reported a negative gender pay gap of 0.65% vs a positive gender pay gap of 1.07% in 2024. In line with our values, Kare offers all staff equal opportunities and access to the same benefits such as Family Friendly leave, Time Off in Lieu, and other flexible working arrangements. At Kare, gender does not play a part in emoluments paid.