



PLAN INTERNATIONAL

**UK GENDER PAY GAP REPORT
SNAPSHOT DATE 5 APRIL 2022**

PUBLISHED 2023

UK GENDER PAY GAP 2022

At Plan International achieving gender equality, promoting gender justice, realising girls' rights and fostering an inclusive society are core objectives of our work as an organisation dedicated to child rights and equality for girls. It is vital that our internal workplace culture reflects our work externally and we are committed to cultivating a positive working environment for all, where individuals in all their diversity can thrive.

We recognise that the gender pay gap is a complex issue and often closely affected by other intersectional factors, including race and ethnicity, disability, access to education and age. As a result, different groups of women experience different gaps in pay. Therefore, in line with our global organisational strategy, we are committed to looking through an intersectional lens to close the gap and work towards true gender equality in the workplace; allowing everyone to have the chance to fulfil their potential.

1. What is the UK Gender Pay Gap?

The UK Gender Pay Gap is an equality measure that shows the difference in average earnings between women and men within an organisation and across all jobs. Since changes to the Equality Act in the UK came into force in April 2017, companies with more than 250 relevant employees have been legally required to calculate their figures on the snapshot date (5 April each year) and report their Gender Pay Gap figures within the year of the snapshot date, by 4 April each year at the latest.

Our calculations below are based on staff employed by Plan Limited.

It is important to remember that the Gender Pay Gap is not the same as unequal pay, which is paying men and women differently for performing the same (or similar) work. Equal pay has been a legal requirement since the Equal Pay Act was introduced in 1970.

2. Which figures are reported?

Mean

The average of a set of numbers. This figure is calculated by adding up the hourly pay of all employees within the organisation and dividing that figure by the number of employees. The resulting figure shows the average hourly pay.

We are required to report the difference between the mean male and mean female hourly rate, expressed as a percentage of the male figure.

Median

The middle value of a list of numbers. This figure is arrived at by sorting a list with number in ascending order. If the list has an odd number of entries, the median is the middle entry. If the list has an even number of entries, the median is halfway between the two middle numbers.

We are required to report the difference between the median male and median female hourly rate, expressed as a percentage of the male figure.

Pay Quartiles

The hourly rates of pay are listed in ascending order and the list is then divided into 4 equal sections (quartiles). Each quartile contains the same number of individuals.

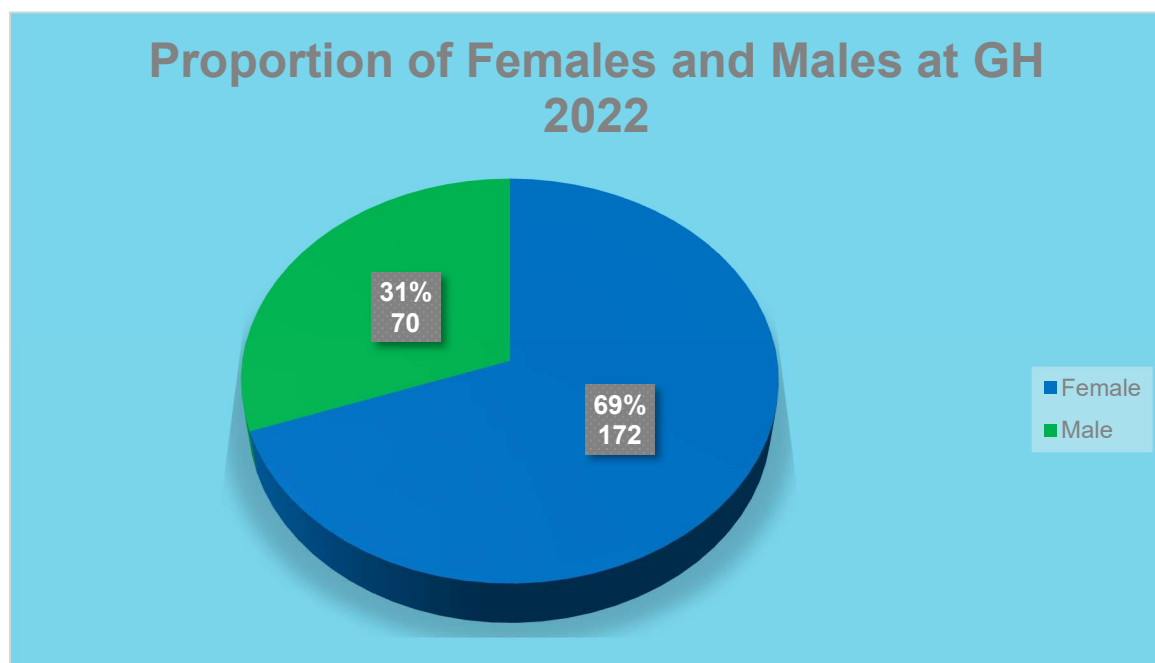
We are required to report how many men and women we have in each quartile, expressed as a percentage within each quartile.

Bonus

The regulations also require organisations to publish the same measures as above on bonus payments. However, as Plan International does not make bonus payments, our figures will be zero in this category.

3. Gender distribution at Global Hub (GH)

The chart below shows the proportion of females and males at GH as a percentage and number. Overall, our workforce is approximately one-third male and two-thirds female.

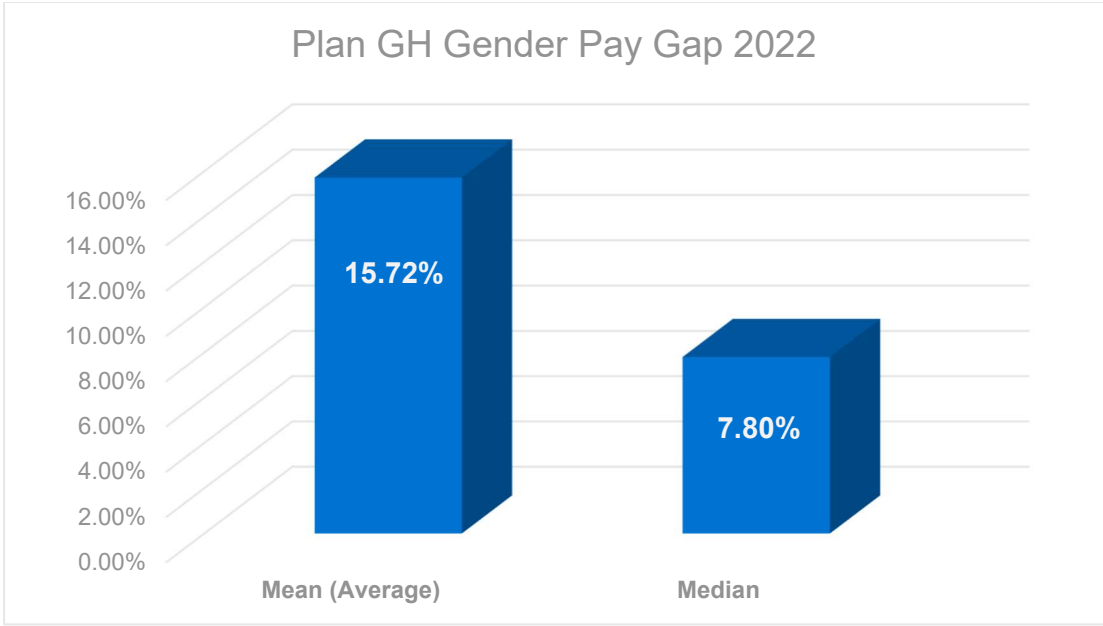


* Of the 248 Plan Limited relevant employees, 236 were identified as full-pay relevant employees as per government guidelines. These form the basis for all calculations and include part-time as well as full-time employees. The 12 employees excluded from the calculations were not on full pay in the April 2022 payroll due to Statutory Sick or Maternity leave, Sabbatical, etc. For 2023, self-employed contractor data will be captured fully with improved systems and processes in place, in line with the regulations.

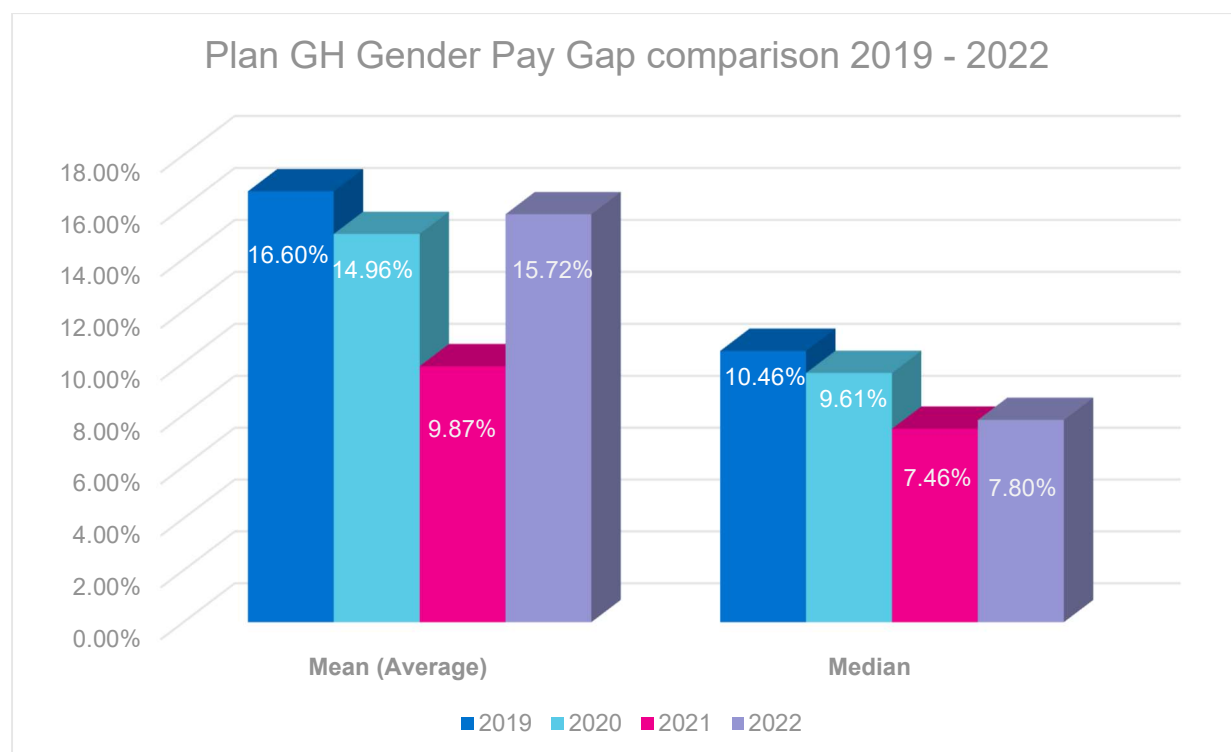
4. Plan GH Gender Pay Gap 2022

The chart below shows the overall Base Salary Pay Gap 2022 for GH. The mean (average) Gender Pay Gap is 15.72% (up from 9.87% in 2021) and the median Gender Pay Gap is 7.80% (up from 7.46% in 2021). This means, as an average and across all grades, men earn 15.72% more per hour than women and as a median, men earn 7.80% more per hour than women. This gap is heavily influenced by the distribution of gender within the quartiles and grades, as detailed later in this document. It should also be noted that, due to a change in CEO, the highest paid member of staff is now male, whereas last year the role holder was female. The basis of the calculation for salary has been performed the same for both years, with salary received across two entities being combined to give one salary. The composition of the current LT will also have an impact on the gap as some (including 3 females) are contracted outside of the UK and do not fall under the scope of the reporting requirement.

It is also of note that some staff members are making greater than expected contributions to the salary sacrifice pension scheme which has a significant effect on the mean average of a grade, particularly in grade 6. This calculation has been made in line with the regulations.



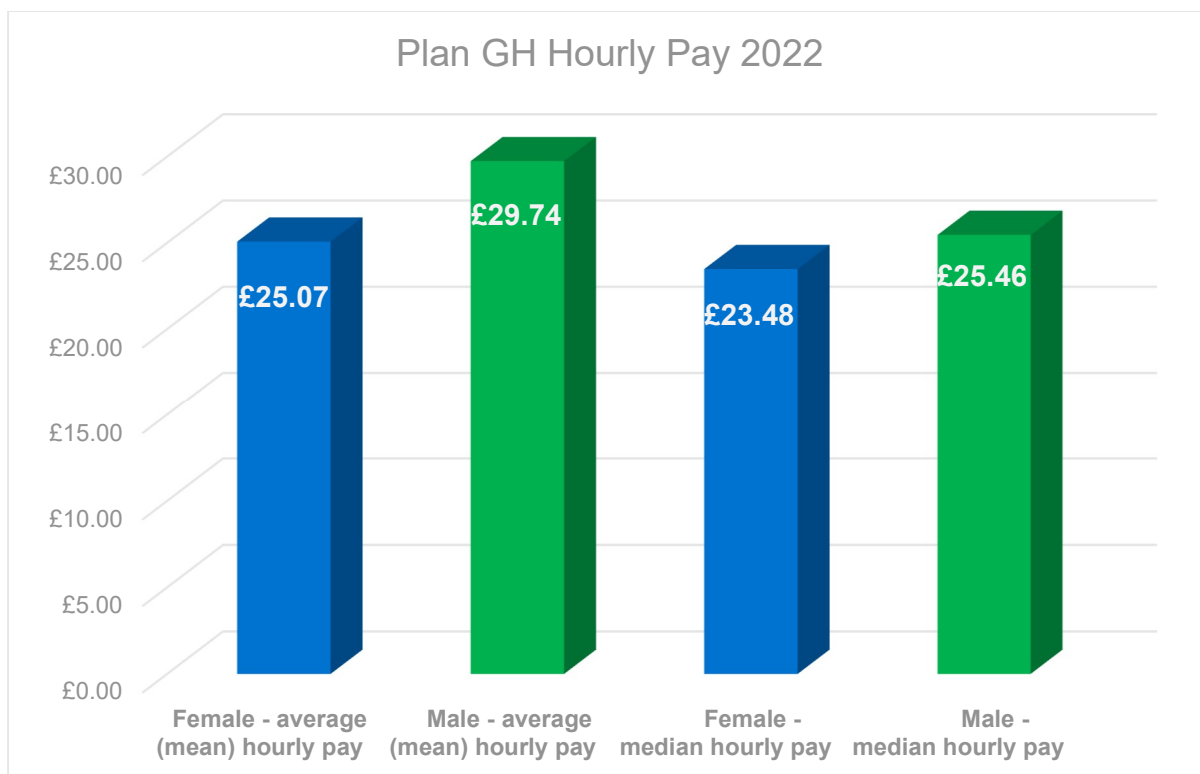
The Gender Pay Gap figures between 2019 and 2022 compare as follows:



5. Plan GH Base Salary (mean and median) for females and males

The chart below shows the average (mean) and median base salary (average hourly rate) for females and males. As an average, men earn £4.67 more base salary per hour than women and as a median, men earn £1.98 more base salary per hour than women.

This differential in the mean hourly rate for females and males should be examined alongside the gender distribution in the grades (also covered later in this report). There are no males at all in Grade 1 and only 1 male present against 21 females in grade two. In grade 4 there is half the amount of males (30) than there are females (60).



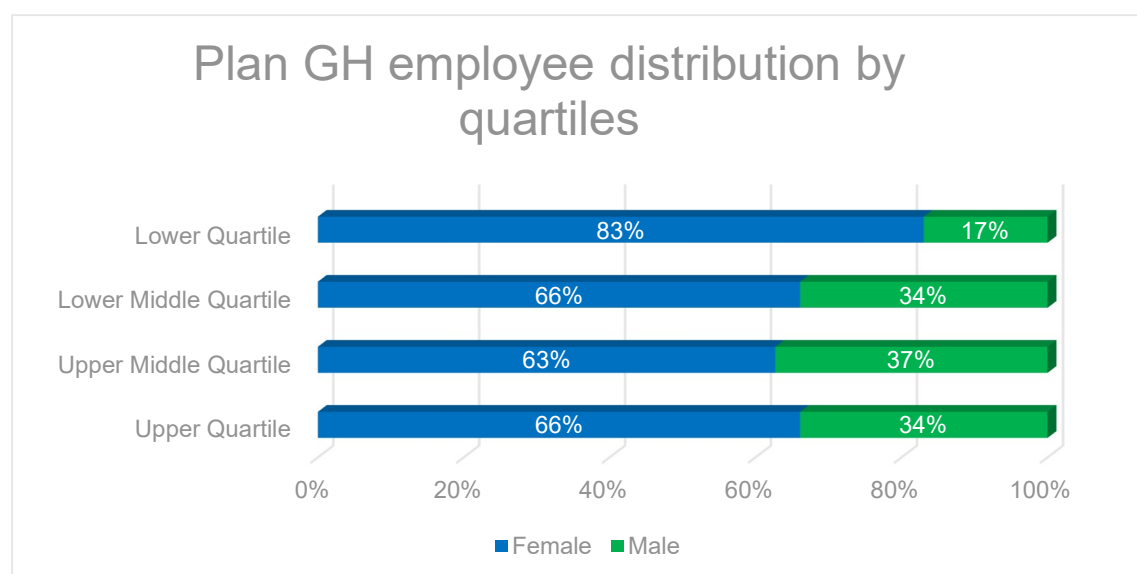
If all salaries were arranged in order, the median salary would be the one with exactly half the data above it and half below it. It contrasts with the mean salary, which is calculated by adding together all the salaries in a data set and dividing it by the total number of salaries.

The mean salary is commonly referred to as 'average'. The median salary is generally considered to be a more accurate reflection of the 'average' salary because it discounts the extremes at either end of the scale.

5. How does the gender distribution in pay quartiles affect the Gender Pay Gap?

The chart below shows the proportional distribution of employees by gender within salary quartiles for GH.

Salary quartiles are determined by arranging a list of all employees and their salaries from the lowest to the highest paid, and then dividing this list into 4 quartiles, with an equal number of employees in each section. From highest paid to lowest paid, these quartiles are Upper Quartile, Upper Middle Quartile, Lower Middle Quartile and Lower Quartile.



We have more women than men in all four quartiles, with the lowest proportion of men in the lower quartile. Our overall gender distribution in the organisation is roughly 30% male and 70% female. This is largely reflected in the same manner in the Lower Middle and Upper Middle Quartiles in the above chart.

However, we have a disproportionately higher percentage of women in the Lower Quartile with 83% instead of 70% and a lower percentage of women in the Upper Middle Quartile with only 63% instead of 70%. This means we have a higher number of women in lower paid positions and a lower number of women in higher paid positions than the overall gender distribution suggests.

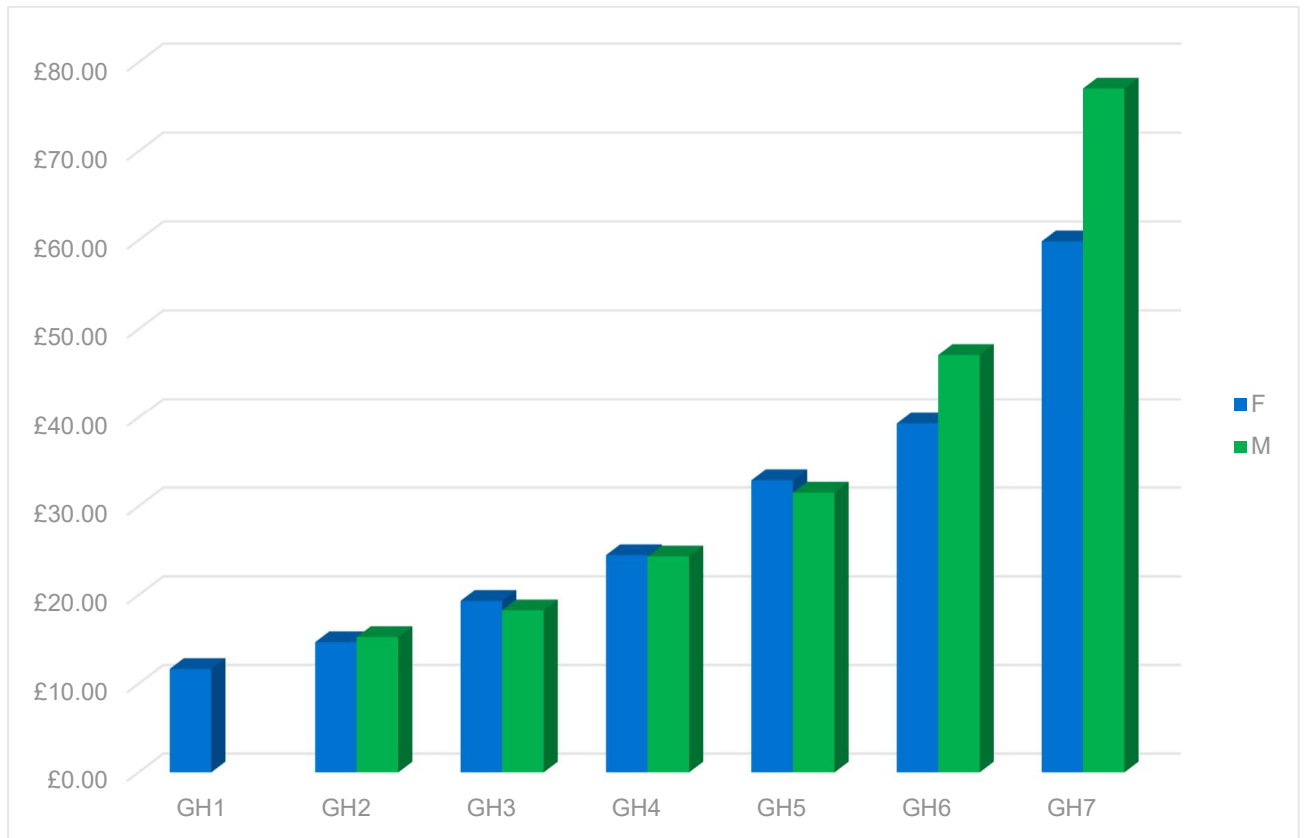
This contributes to our pay gap and why our mean average pay gap of 15.72% is higher than our median average pay gap of 7.80%.

As explained above, for the mean average pay gap the salaries of all women and men are added up separately and divided by the number of women and men respectively. Very low figures or very high figures skew the result, meaning the high number of women in lower paid jobs creates a lower average salary for women overall whereas the higher number of men in the upper quartile creates a higher average salary for men.

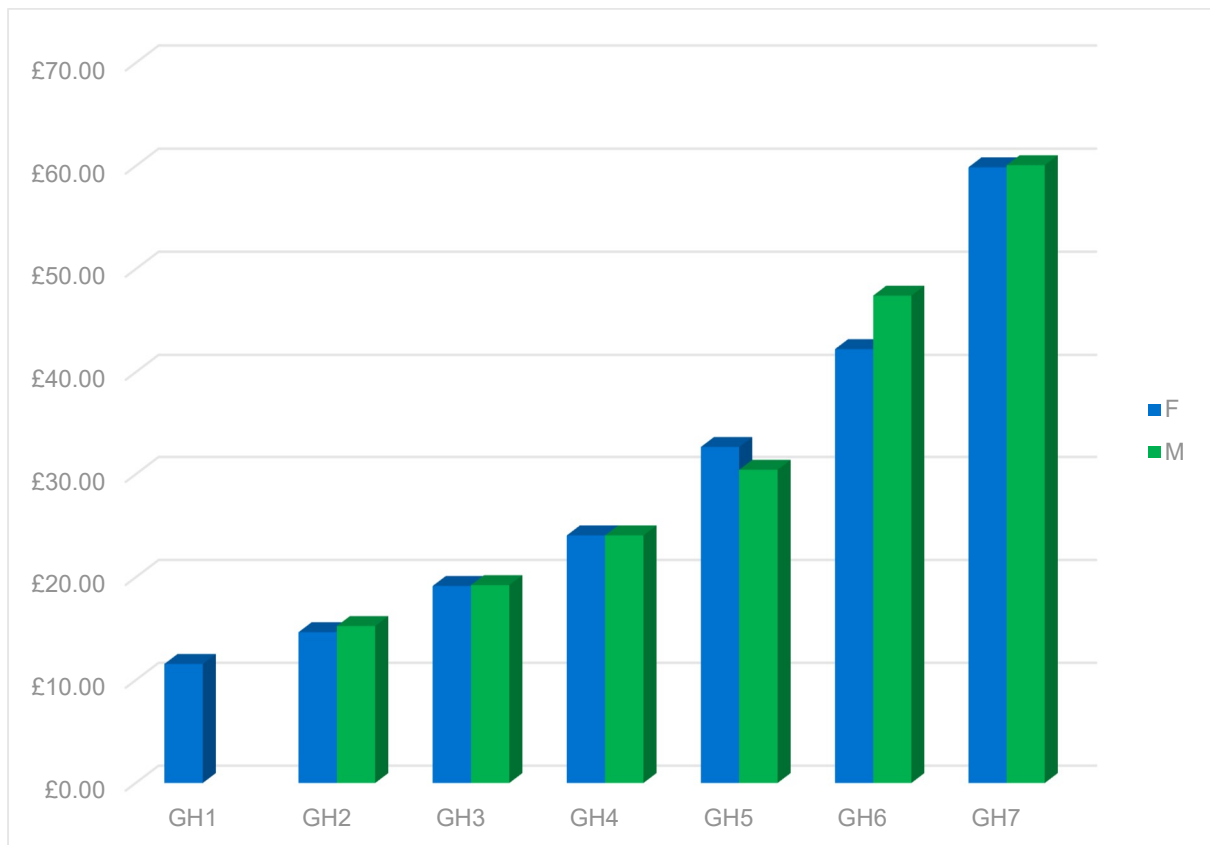
For the median average pay gap the salaries of all women and men are lined up separately and the figure in the middle of this line is the median salary. This way very low or very high outlying salaries have less impact, and this is reflected in our median pay gap of 7.80%.

6. What is the mean and median hourly salary by grade?

The below chart shows the mean (average) hourly salary by grade. Female salaries are lower than male salaries in Grades 2, 6 and 7. In Grades 3, 4 and 5 female salaries are higher than male salaries. As we don't have any males in Grade 1, a comparison is not possible.

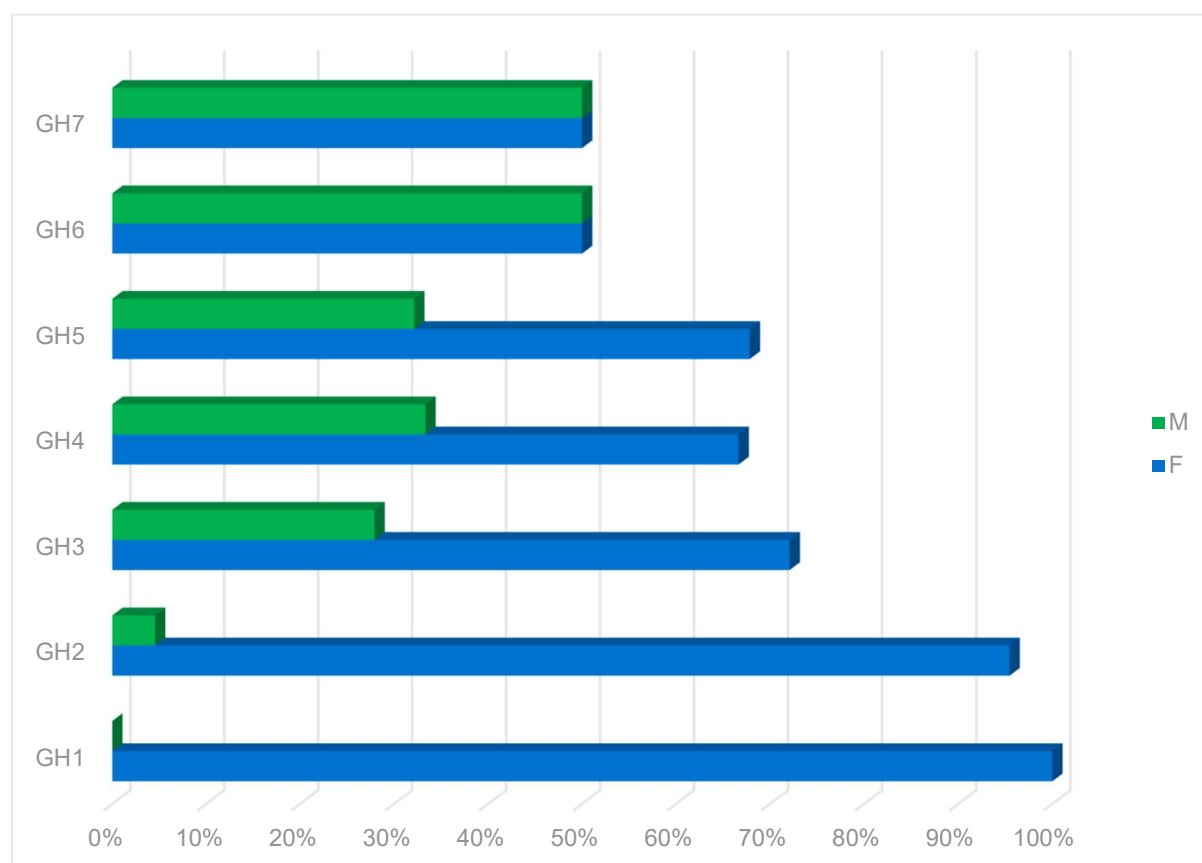


The chart below shows the median hourly salary. Female salaries are lower than their male counterparts in all Grades apart from Grade 5. As we don't have any males in Grade 1, a comparison is not possible.



7. Gender distribution by Grade

As mentioned above, overall, we have roughly 70% females and 30% males in the organisation. By Grade, this percentage is skewed towards a much higher proportion of females in the lower Grades, starting with 100% in Grade 1 and 95% in Grade 2. There is only 1 male in Grade 2 and none in Grade 1. The proportion of females reduces as we move up the Grades, though females outnumber males in all grades (except 6 and 7 where we have a 50/50 split respectively). It should be noted that different contracting arrangements particularly at G7 mean this gender split is not accurately reflected. This higher proportion of females in lower Grades is one contributing factor to our current Gender Pay Gap figure.



8. What actions are we taking to close the Gender Pay Gap and to minimise conscious and unconscious gender bias at Plan International?

Family friendly policies and flexible working - Research shows that the gender pay gap widens after women return from maternity, adoption or parental leave or have other caring responsibilities for children with disabilities or elderly parents and we strive to ensure women and men employed at Plan International have the ability to share childcare more equally through our shared parental leave and equal pay for paternity, maternity and adoption leave. Our family friendly policies can also be used to support employees with other caring responsibilities. We have moved to a hybrid-model of working that combines working from home as well as in the office and offer a variety of flexible working options such as part-time working, job-share etc. These ways of working are designed to encourage employees to maintain a healthier work-life balance and support women to stay in the organisation for longer, maintain their hours and salary and reach more senior positions. Therefore, we will continue to promote flexible working actively and positively at all levels in the organisation

Recruitment process – Our commitment to diversity drives continuous efforts to ensure we attract the most diverse talent, removing barriers to inclusion and the impact of bias and using positive action where possible. Selection decisions are merit based, ensuring that we identify the person who is the best fit for the role, and that they have the right skills, knowledge and behaviours to do the job and help us achieve our purpose. We do this by using a variety of structured interviews and work sample tests for recruitment and internal promotions, based around technical competencies, our values and behaviours and the work that the individual will be doing. Working in this way means we are more likely to eliminate bias from recruitment decisions by asking the same questions to all candidates in a predetermined format and assessing the responses using standardised criteria. Our recruitment panels have more than one gender, and our hiring decisions are those of the panel, not just one hiring manager. We are continuing to look at taking a positive approach to diversity and ways to eliminate potential gender bias in recruitment decisions including piloting a de-biased recruitment tool and additional training for hiring managers and panellists.

Mental health – Juggling work commitments and unpaid care responsibilities currently impacts more women than men and therefore can contribute to the Gender Pay Gap. However, we take our responsibility towards all employees very seriously and are continuously working on improving our provision. We have already trained Mental Health First Aiders and hold Mental Health awareness events at least once a year. All our employees also have access to a confidential Employee Assistance Programme with options for virtual or face to face counselling.

Reward – We have introduced a Global Total Rewards Philosophy including a policy, guidelines, systems and processes for PII addressing both fair, equitable and appropriately competitive compensation, and benefits. An organisation-wide approach is being developed and will apply to all Country Offices, Regional Hubs and the Global Hub.

It:

- Ensures our compensation and benefits are aligned to our strategy.
- Promotes equity, diversity, and inclusion
- Promotes fairness, openness, and transparency
- Ensures we can attract and retain the skills required in our strategically aligned technical areas
- Assesses competitiveness for local and global markets, within our ability to pay

At the UK level this supports and promotes greater opportunities to ensure equitable pay. Over time we are placing greater emphasis on differentiating our salary grades, which will provide for even more accurate approaches to sizing roles and therefore aligning salaries more accurately to the size of the role.

We use job evaluation to determine the size and complexity of each job and consistently benchmark our roles with the relevant external market. Our salary ranges are reviewed annually and are published internally. We are continuously reviewing the above to ensure our processes and principles are supporting our efforts in closing the Gender Pay Gap. We have a published Compensation and Benefits guide which is available to all GH staff and details principles applied to salary positioning, acting allowances, additional duties and includes the full salary scale.

We recognise in the current socio-economic climate, that inflation will play a deleterious role in our salary reviews when viewed alongside available budget. However, we will allocate our salary review budget following our equitable principles.

Internal culture – Alongside our values and behaviours framework, we are consciously adopting the principles of feminist leadership and anti-racism and equity to cultivate inclusion and equality in the working environments in the different country contexts in which we operate. This recognises the structural inequalities and uncovers the root causes of power imbalances within workplaces. We have an Anti-Racism Council and roadmap of EDI and Anti-racism actions as well as training on power, privilege and bias that contribute to minimising conscious and unconscious bias in decision making at all levels of the organisation.

Talent Management – We continue to strengthen and broaden PII's succession and talent management processes and practices to address several challenges and opportunities. Although diversity has been part of the succession planning and talent identification review process since its

inception, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion has become an increasingly central issue with a strong emphasis on anti-racism as well as on gender; and ensuring that the potential of all staff is viewed without bias and that succession lists and talent pools are diverse in relation to relevant labour markets. Our current priorities in further development of our succession and talent approach is to ensure EDI/AR is considered at every stage of the process and in relation to relevant labour markets, both geographically and occupationally, bring in new thinking and different kinds of people.

This year the analysis review of Regional Succession Plans and Talent Plans showed a positive shift in the number of women identified as potential successors and nationality of successors representing the global south/regions they work in.

Performance Management – This year we reviewed and updated the Performance Management Policy to reflect One Plan – Shared Values’ aim to create a culture of accountability where trust will flourish and thrive. We developed the policy with an EDI lens, highlighting the requirement for all staff to equally demonstrate and role model behaviours that support our Values-Based Leadership Competencies, underpinned by Feminist Leadership Principle. The policy provides a framework where all staff have the clarity, certainty and confidence to succeed, are given equitable recognition of achievements, strengths and contributions and individual needs and circumstances are discussed with respect with employee wellbeing in mind. The policy emphasises that Performance Management forms the foundation for Talent Management and through Performance and Talent reviews we validate manager evaluations for the annual pay review and to enable us to carry out a diversity analysis of all successors and staff in talent pools which includes reporting on gender balance and trends.

Learning and Development Policy and Procedures - This year we have developed and launched a new policy and procedures with an EDI lens and states that PII promotes and nurtures an enabling environment and a culture wherein individual staff in all their diversity take ownership of their own learning and career development, with support and coaching from line managers and the organisation. Defining a framework to access L&D opportunities to achieve fairness, consistency and transparency in decision-making and inclusive and equitable learning opportunities.

The policy and procedures also includes a section about Inclusion and Reasonable Adjustments, guided by our Anti-racism and Equity vision and principles. L&D opportunities will be made accessible to all individuals in all their diversity in a safe, respected and inclusive learning environment by providing reasonable adjustments where appropriate for in-house and external learning opportunities and all staff are valued. PII will address barriers to learning like the use of technology and will offer alternative approaches to staff.

In the apprentice we include good practices related to the key area on accessible and Equity in Learning and Development. This area reiterates and remind staff, managers and the organisation to be mindful of the organisation’s vision and uphold principles of anti-racism, diversity and equity in learning when engaging with staff

Management and Leadership Development – We continue to strengthen our leadership and management programmes to include EDI & AR awareness. The foundation of our programmes is our Values-Based Leadership Competencies, underpinned by Feminist Leadership and anti-racism principles. In our new management development toolkit a key theme in the Role Model module is exploring the role of a manager in driving and supporting equity, diversity and inclusion, especially in their day to day role in supporting their teams to deliver our vision and mission.

The Global Induction Programme - has been aligned and updated with the Global Strategy 2023-2027. The webinar and the link to the resources on values-based leadership and feminist leadership principles has been updated to include a section on Anti-racism vision and principles.

Making inclusion a normal part of who we are and what we do - Through our Equity, Diversity, Inclusion (EDI) and Anti-racism (AR) roadmap we are striving to role model in all we do to be representative of the cultures, countries and demographics within which we operate. We are continuing to build internal capacity for EDI and AR. through the implementation of the EDI/AR roadmap and design, implementation and coordination of EDI initiatives across the organisation, as well as bringing a specialist inclusion lens to Plan's internal policies, processes and guidance. This includes facilitating and supporting internal employee networks and affinity groups to create safe spaces for staff and foster a culture of belonging. We have reviewed and re-launched our harassment, bullying and discrimination policy and are developing an all-encompassing EDI policy to support us in realising our internal cultural aspirations of true gender equality and anti-racism.

– Our calculations at a glance

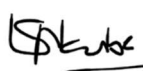
Plan International Global Hub - Gender Pay Gap Reporting
(snapshot date 5 April 2022, published in 2023)

	Mean	Median
Gender Pay Gap	15.72%	7.80%
Gender Bonus Gap	Plan International does not pay bonuses	
The proportion of males and females receiving a bonus payment		

Proportion of females and males in each quartile band

Quartile	Female	Male
Upper	66.10%	33.90%
Upper middle	62.71%	37.29%
Lower middle	66.10%	33.90%
Lower	83.05%	16.95%

This statement is made pursuant to The Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017 and constitutes our Gender Pay Gap statement for the snapshot date of 5 April 2022.



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March 2023

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About Plan International

Plan International strives to advance children's rights and equality for girls all over the world. We recognise the power and potential of every single child. But this is often suppressed by poverty, violence, exclusion and discrimination. And it's girls who are most affected.

As an independent development and humanitarian organisation, we work alongside children, young people, our supporters and partners to tackle the root causes of the challenges facing girls and all vulnerable children.

We support children's rights from birth until they reach adulthood, and enable children to prepare for and respond to crises and adversity. We drive changes in practice and policy at local, national and global levels using our reach, experience and knowledge. For 85 years we have been building powerful partnerships for children, and we are active in over 75 countries.