PAY UP NOW!

Payslips and Percentages

Seen our online payslip calculator?
unison.org.uk/payupnow

Complete this worksheet and you'll be a human payslip calculator!

Work out how much the pay cap has personally cost you, in comparison to the rise in cost of living. No calculators needed.

Everything you need should be in this pack.

Pick up some handy skills, while campaigning on payday!

UNISON
the public service union

% = ÷100 = /100

Getting to grips with percentages

The first step is percentages. Sounds hard but it doesn't have to be. Understanding how to calculate amounts can help you in everyday situations at work or at home.

Have a go at this worksheet:

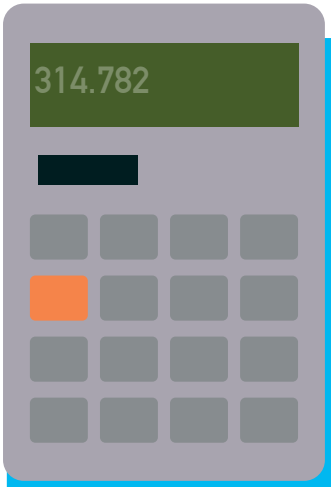
For example:

You're negotiating a pay rise and have been offered a 2.5% rise on your annual salary of £23,500.00. Is that okay? Work out what the new salary would be.

1% of 100 = 1

Percent means 'out of 100', or divided by 100

- Dividing by 100 moves the decimal point two places to the left, so **1% of 100 = 1**
- **1% of £14,430 = £144.30** (full-time salary around national minimum wage)
- **1% of £150,402 = £1,504.02** (salary level of a number of public sector chief executives)
- Once you've calculated 1% you can multiply that number to find other percentages
- **5% of £14,430 = 5 x £144.30 = £721.50** (full-time salary around national minimum wage)
- **5% of £150,402 = 5 x £1504.02 = £7,520** (salary level of a number of public sector chief executives)
- Another way to work out your salary increase is to multiply (x) your salary by the percentage (%) increase then divide (÷) by 100



The calculation

To work out the new salary, remember that **2.5% is 2.5 parts out of 100** (2.5/100) on the amount of a salary of £23,500.

To calculate the percentage increase, first calculate 2.5% of the salary. Multiply the salary (23,500) by the percentage (2.5) then divide it by 100. This gives the 2.5% amount which is 587.5. Then add the 2.5% amount (587.5) to the current salary (23,500) to get the new salary which is 24,087.5.

This is what you key into the calculator:
23,500 x 2.5 ÷ 100 = 587.5

587.5 + 23,500 = 24,087.50

The new salary would be £24,087.50.

Here's a few more examples:

£14,430 (full-time salary around national minimum wage)

% increase	weekly	monthly	annually
1.5%	£4.16	£18.04	£216.45
2%	£5.55	£24.05	£288.60
2.5%	£6.94	£30.06	£360.75

£150,402 (salary level of a number of public sector chief executives)

% increase	weekly	monthly	annually
1.5%	£43.39	£188.00	£2,256.03
2%	£57.85	£250.67	£3,008.04
2.5%	£72.31	£313.34	£3,760.05

The human payslip calculator

Now you're ready to apply what you've learnt about percentages to your own pay.

Pay calculations

1. Use your current pay to calculate what your pay potentially was in 2010 – based on the average public sector pay rise over this period, which is 5%.

Example 1:

Current pay = £15,000

5% of £15,000 is £750 (£15,000 x 5 ÷ 100)

£15,000 - £750 = £14,250

Pay in 2010 was potentially £14,250

2. Then using your 2010 pay, show how much your salary would have increased, had it stayed in line with the cost of living – which is 22% from 2010 to 2017.

Example 2:

2010 pay = £14,250

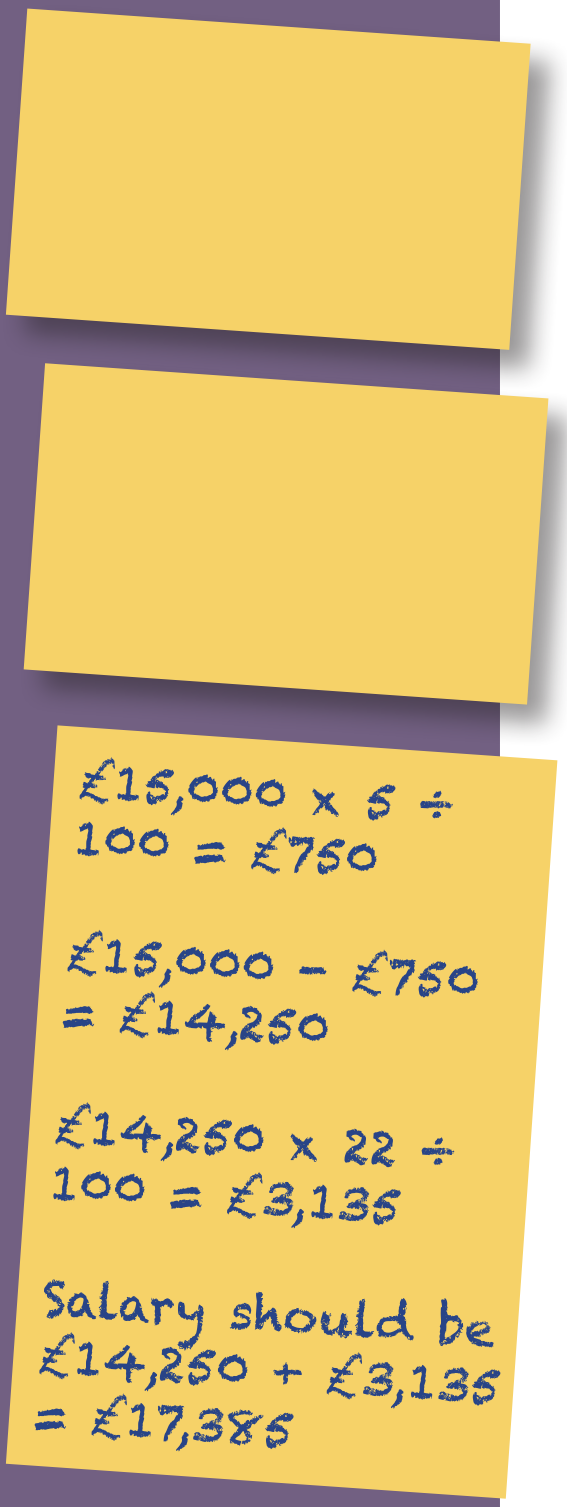
22% of £14,250 = £3,135 (£14,250 x 22 ÷ 100)

If your pay had stayed in line with inflation it should have increased by £3,135

£14,250 + £3,135 = £17,385

£17,385 (your inflation matched salary) - £15,000 (your current salary) = £2,385

The pay cap has cost you £2,385



Keep learning:

You can find out more about calculating percentages on the TUC/unionlearn eNote *Working with Figures*
www.tuceducation.org.uk/eNotes

- Also order *Making Every Penny Count – a toolkit for ULRs*, packed with easy and enjoyable activities around financial issues (ACT 249)

Take an online maths initial assessment
www.unionlearn.org.uk/use-it

Take the Numeracy Challenge and see where you can improve your skills
www.nnchallenge.org.uk/unseu

Complete an online maths course that helps you solve the kinds of maths problems that come up at work and life
www.citizenmaths.com

Designed and produced by UNISON Communications. Printed and published by UNISON, UNISON Centre,130 Euston Road, London NW1 2AY CU/SEPTEMBER 2017/24623 unison.org.uk.