



Money Smarts Challenge Earning and Income



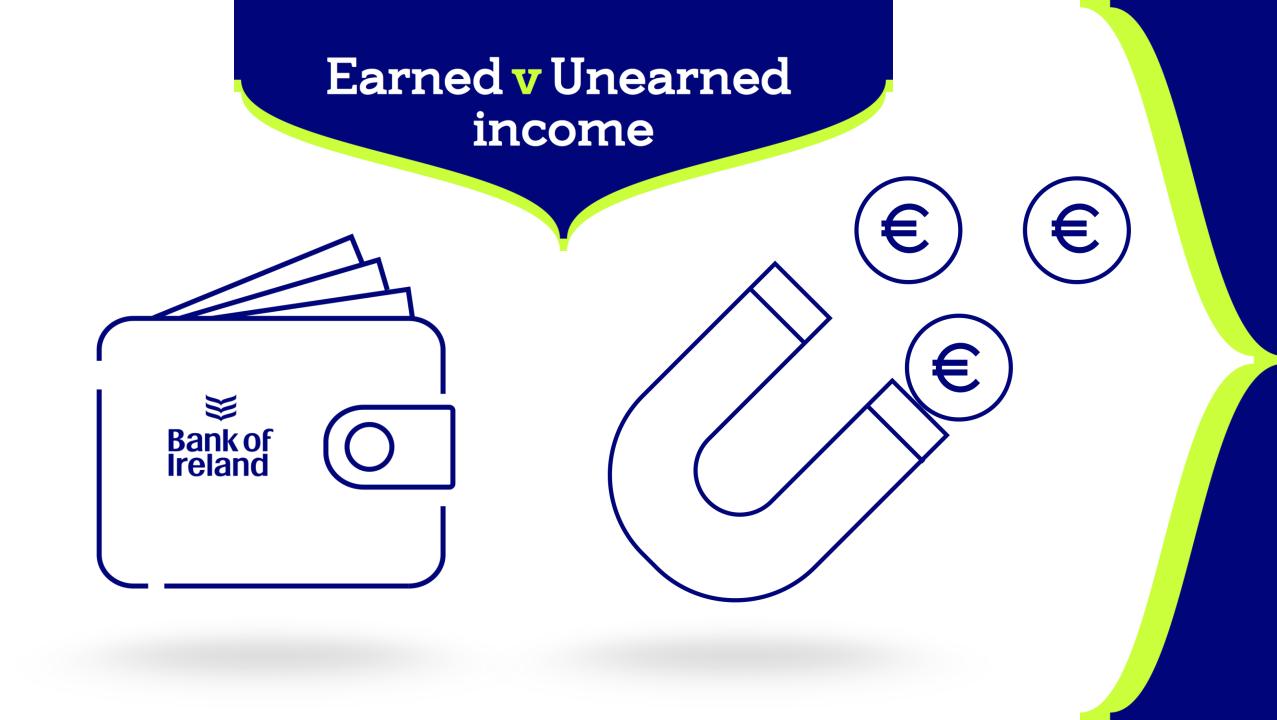
Welcome

Financial Wellbeing is about what you do with your pot of money, not the size of it. It's about making sure you can cover day-to-day expenses, plan for the future and manage the unexpected. This presentation covers earning and income, exploring tax - one of those inevitable things in life.

Earning & Income is the second of six pillars of Financial Wellbeing. The following information shows your students the various ways in which money can be earned, while also highlighting some non-earned ways people secure an income. The content is designed to give you a flavour of what you can expect your students to be quizzed on as part of the Money Smarts Challenge.







How do people earn an income?

There are multiple ways for people to earn an income including:

- Working for an employer like a company
- Working for yourself (includes Gig Economy)
- Freelancing for multiple employers and companies
- Investment income
- Using 'The Bank Of Mum and Dad'



KYLIE JENNER



LEO VARADKAR



FOOD DELIVERY PERSON



The name 'Gig economy' comes from the idea that each piece of work is similar to an individual "gig".

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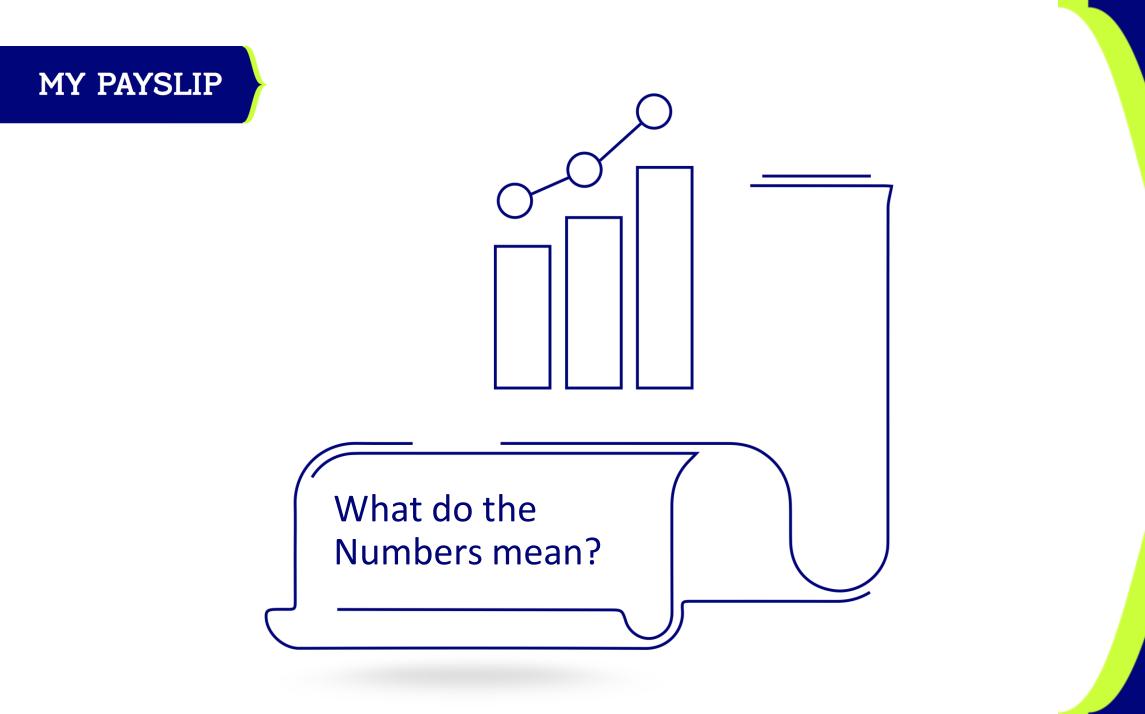
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Quick facts about Earning & Income

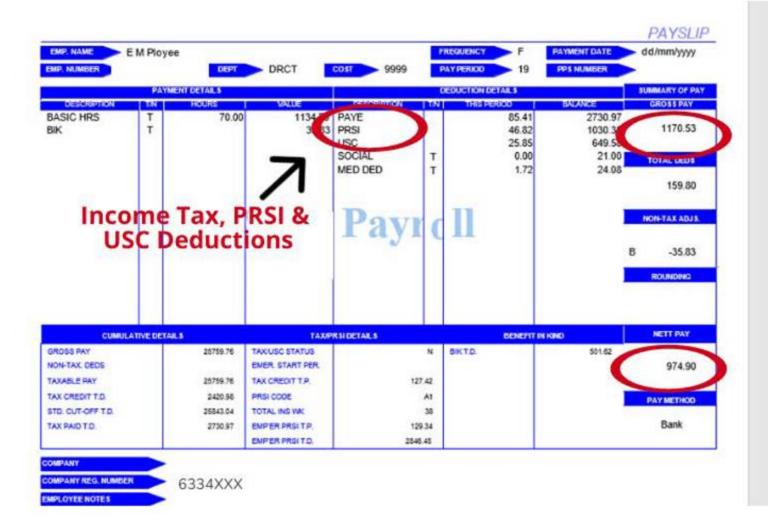
- 1. Income is the money you earn from your employment.
- 2. You must pay tax on the income you earn.
- 3. The money you earn before you pay taxes is called your Gross Pay.
- 4. The money you take home after you pay your taxes is called your Net Pay.
- 5. If you work for an employer, they take the tax off you before they pay you.
- 6. Self-employed people, including Gig Economy workers, have to declare their income and pay tax themselves.







MY PAYSLIP



Gross Pay



Nett Pay

Payslip detail explained

- 1. PPSN: Public Personal Service Number is unique to you.
- 2. PRSI Class: Dictated by your type of employment and sets the rate of PRSI that you will pay.
- 3. Cut-Off: The point between lower and higher tax rates charged on your earnings.
- 4. PAYE: Pay As You Earn is tax taken directly from income.
- 5. Tax Credit: Your tax credit reduces the amount of tax you will pay, specific to your situation.
- 6. PRSI: Pay Related Social Insurance is used for social welfare and pensions.
- 7. USC: Universal Social Charge is another income-based tax you are required to pay over a specific income level.
- 8. Gross Pay: The money you earn based on the hours you work and your rate of pay per hour.
- 9. Net Pay: The actual money you take home after all tax and other deductions are taken out.
- **10. Total deductions:** The total of all the tax and any other deductions taken from your gross pay.

Understanding GROSS V's NET

GROSS PAY Income You Earn

€1,000 Gross Monthly Pa

Minus **TAXES**

-€200 Income Tax PRSI, USC

NET PAY Income You Keep

€800

Net Monthly Pay

Calculations based on prevailing taxes and charges as of September 2021.



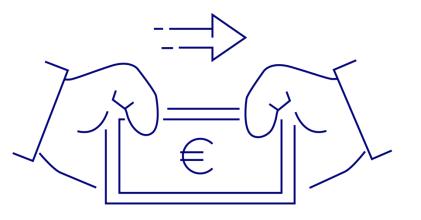


In small groups, ask your students to consider the following scenario before presenting their answer back to the class.

Discuss why it's important to understand the difference between Gross Pay and Net pay from a savings and spending perspective.



To view sample questions from last year's quiz, visit <u>bankofirelanduk.com/moneysmarts</u> and click on the Money Smarts Challenge Sample Quiz Questions PDF.



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