- Previous lessons knowledge L1: Students have learned percentages changes In December, simple interest and compound interest first week of Jan 2020. (Recall/retain/retrieval of knowledge)
- This lesson L2: To be able to understand how taxes work, and calculate net income after tax.
- Next lessons L3: will be on how to work out National Insurance contributions.
- L4 Net Pay after tax and NIC
- L5:Student Loans and their repayments.
- L6 Exam question on the above 5 lessons (9 marks)

## **Finance: Income Tax**

Learning Objective: To be able to understand how taxes work, and calculate net income.

Starter - Barclays pays compound interest at a rate of 2% per annum in their savings accounts. Find how much you'd receive if you invested:

- 1. £3000 invested for 1 year
- 2. £3000 invested for 4 years
- 3. £12,000 invested for 4 years

Santander offer 3% instead. If you invested £11,500 for 4 years. Would you better off than investment choice number 3 with Barclays?

Key Words:

Income, Tax, Allowance, Net, PAYE.

## Answers

Starter - Barclays pays compound interest at a rate of 2% per annum in their savings accounts. Find how much you'd receive if you invested:

- **1.** £3000 invested for 1 year  $£3000 \times 1.02 = £3060$
- 2. £3000 invested for 4 years  $£3000 \times (1.02)^4 = £3247.30$
- 3. £12,000 invested for 4 years  $\pm 12,000 \times (1.02)^4 = \pm 12989.19$

Santander offer 3% instead. If you invested £11,500 for 4 years. Would you better off than investment choice number 3 with Barclays?

 $\pm 11,500 \times (1.03)^4 = \pm 12943.35$ 

So the better option is with Barclays.

### What is tax?

**Income tax** is a mandatory payment everybody\* must pay to the Government.

What kind of things do you think income tax pays for?



### What is tax?

**Income Tax pays for things such as:** 

- NHS and healthcare
- Education and the welfare system
- Investment in public projects, such as roads, rail and housing
- Public Services such as police, fire service, the military (Army, Navy and the RAF)

## Who pays tax?

**Everybody** who is financially able are required to pay taxes.

People pay taxes at different rates depending on how much they earn.

I.e. people who earn more money pay more tax than others.

As we said tax is paid in different amounts depending on how much you earn.

### The amount of tax you pay is determined by which **band** your income falls into

### Income Tax and National Insurance 2018–2019

### Income tax 2018-2019

Everyone in the UK has a personal allowance. This is their annual amount of tax-free income. The standard personal allowance for 2018–2019 is £11850

The rates of income tax you pay depend on how much taxable income you have after deducting your personal allowance and any other allowances.

### Income tax rates and taxable bands 2018–2019

If you earn up to £100000 per year the following table is used to calculate your rate of tax.

Rate	Taxable income after allowances	
Basic: 20%	up to £34500	
Higher: 40%	over £34 500	

### To calculate your income tax if your annual income is £100000 or less

Find your taxable income by subtracting your personal allowance and any other allowances from your annual gross income.

Tim is a shop assistant.

### He earns £10,000 a year.

How much income tax does he pay?

### Income Tax and National Insurance 2018–2019

#### Income tax 2018-2019

Everyone in the UK has a personal allowance. This is their annual amount of tax-free income. The standard personal allowance for 2018–2019 is £11850

The rates of income tax you pay depend on how much taxable income you have after deducting your personal allowance and any other allowances.

#### Income tax rates and taxable bands 2018-2019

If you earn up to £100 000 per year the following table is used to calculate your rate of tax.

Rate	Taxable income after allowances	
Basic: 20%	up to £34 500	
Higher: 40%	over £34 500	

#### To calculate your income tax if your annual income is £100000 or less

Find your taxable income by subtracting your personal allowance and any other allowances from your annual gross income.

You pay income tax at 20% on the first £34500 of your taxable income.

You pay income tax at 40% on your taxable income over  $\pounds 34\,500$ 

### He pays nothing – since he's in the personal tax allowance.



Gerry is a postal worker.

He earns £17,851 a year.

How much income tax does she pay?

After his allowance she has £17,850 - £11,850 = £6000 that is taxable.

So he is taxed 20% on this amount.

20% of £6000 = £1200, so £1200 paid in income tax.



Alexandra is a civil engineer.

She earns £42,500 a year.

How much income tax does she pay?

After her allowance she has £42,500 - £11,850 = £30,650 that is taxable.

So she is taxed 20% on this amount.

20% of £30,650 = £6130, so £6130 paid in income tax.



John L is a detective chief inspector. He earns £76,400 a year. How much income tax does he pay?

He pays nothing on the first £11,850

He pays 20% on the next amount £34500 after tax free allowance. There is £34500 between those amounts. 20% of £34500 = £6900.

Then he pays 40% on the amount over £46,350, which is £76,400 - £46,350 = £30,050. 40% of £30,050 = £12,020.

So total income tax paid is £6900 + £ 12,020 = £18,920.



## Your turn..

Getting started	Graduating	Genius Level
Part time pizza delivery	Train Driver	Air Traffic Controller
driver.	£27,950	£70,000
£10,675		
Bricklayer	Teacher	Lawyer
£25,000	£34,400	£65,000
	Exam Pay:	Overtime:
	£950	£3550
Chef	Psychologist	Surgeon
£17,500	£40,000	£72,940
	Extra Consultancy Work:	
	£3400	
Social Worker	Police Officer	Banker
£28,400	£38,750	£173,465

# Now draw a flow map for working out the income tax.