Employers, Employees & Trade Training Recruitment Pay **Unions Employer:** The business that provide a job for Gross Pay: What you earn in total **Recruitment:** Ensuring the business have staff with **Training** is needed for; the correct skills / qualities that the business needs. workers. Health & Safety requirements. **Net Pay:** The pay taken home after deductions **Recruitment Documents** New working practices – ways of working. **Employee:** The persona who works for an employer, New technology - Robotics, Automation, CAD, in exchange for a wage / salary. **Gross Pay - Deductions = Net Pay Job Description:** A document a business produces with the details of the job e.g. pay, holidays, duties. New Government schemes. Employers must; Statutory Deductions: National Insurance, Income Tax etc. that are taken out of Gross Pay - employees **Person Specification:** A document a business On the Job Training: Completed at work amongst co - Provide a contract of Employment. do not have a choice over Not dismiss ('sack') employees unfairly. produces with the details of the person required e.g. workers experience, qualifications, personal qualities. Abide by laws and legislation. **Voluntary Deductions:** Pension, Charitable Donation etc. that are taken out of Gross Pay - employees can **Adverts:** Must be appropriate when advertising for + Cheap Bad practices **Employment Laws**: Businesses must abide by these choose whether these go out or not employees - summary of job, contact details, legal. to ensure people are protected in the work place and + Builds relationships passed on + Hands on Often no formal are not discriminated against; **PAYE:** The system that takes away tax from workers – CV / Letter of Application: The CV outlines an qualification this system works out how much they need to pay applicant's employment history, skills and Sex Discrimination PAY AS YOU EARN. Disability Discrimination qualifications. The Letter of Application can expand on Hours worked this week = Deductions Race Discrimination these. **Off the Job Training:** Completed outside of work and Health and Safety usually ends in a qualification **Shortlisting:** A business looks through applications to Overtime worked this week = PAYE decide who to interview. Trade Union: Protects workers' rights (pay, redundancy, conditions etc.), through 'collective + Production is not held Not with Total **Reference:** A business contacts previous employers. bargaining' - Negotiating with employers on behalf of colleagues up GROSS PAY THIS WEEK = NET PAY THIS WEEK = all members. + Motivational Expensive **Interview:** An opportunity for the business to ask the + High standard Not practical candidate questions and decide if they are the best Trade Union Action: Includes, Negotiation, Working person for the role. to Rule, Overtime Ban and even Striking. **Organisational Structures & Communication Financial Motivation Non Financial Motivation** Financial Motivation is a direct payment of money to Flat **Hierarchical** Importance of Communication;

Non-Financial Motivators are ways in which staff, form competing their role. organisations can achieve more from their employees, Chain of using methods that do not involve a direct payment of Command increased employee money. involvement Time Rate: Paying employees per hour. improved motivation **Piece Rate:** Paying employees per item produced. working towards the same aims Job Enlargement: Giving Employees wider job roles, and objectives Commission (Performance Related Pay): Paying to 'upskill' them. aids decision-making employees a % of sales made. • enables employee feedback Span of control **Job Rotation:** Mixing the type of jobs employees have Bonus (Performance Related Pay):: Paying to carry out, to reduce boredom. Consequences of poor Communication employees an extra amount if a target is hit. Low employee morale Job Enrichment: Giving employees additional Few Layers / Wide Spans of Control Many Layers / Narrow Spans of **Overtime:** Pay given to employees at a higher rate responsibilities in order to encourage motivation. Control than usual time rate. increased absenteeism **Empowerment:** Giving employees the ability to make + Better communication in teams reduced employee cooperation + Better top to bottom decisions, through increasing their level of authority. **Profit Sharing:** Employees earn a share of profits communication - short 'chain of narrow 'span of control'. incomplete actions/activities made. + Centralised decision making. command'. reduction in efficiency **Training:** Enabling employees to become more skilled + Centralised decision making. + Opportunities for promotion. Financial Fringe Benefits: Other 'non-monetary' in their job role. Ways of being Flexible with staff; payments that can encourage employees to work harder... - Difficult to communicate within - Difficult to communicate from flexible hours teams - wide 'span of control' top to bottom - long 'chain of Company Car home working - Few opportunities for promotion. command' Health Care - Few opportunities for - Difficult to change. job sharing Share Ownership delayering. zero hours contracts