

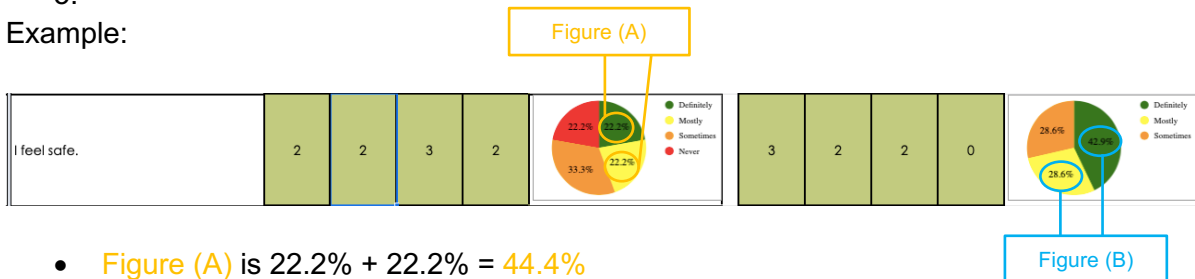
## Press Release Calculations

A percentage point is the simple numerical difference between two percentages. This is much easier to calculate than the % difference between two figures, because when the start and end of course figures may be different. This is likely, as you may have less women complete the course than you had starting the course. A percentage point is indicated by having a full stop after the percentage sign (e.g. 17%).

To calculate the **xx%** uplift in those who felt safe follow these instructions:

1. Use data from your organisation’s evaluation pack.
2. Ascertain **Figure (A)** by adding together the “definitely” and “mostly” percentages for the Start of Course “I feel safe” responses. This is **Figure (A)**.
3. Find out **Figure (B)** by adding together the “definitely” and “mostly” percentages for the End of Course “I feel safe” responses. This is **Figure (B)**.
4. Calculate the % uplift by doing the following sum: **Figure (B) - Figure (A) = % uplift.**
- 5.

Example:

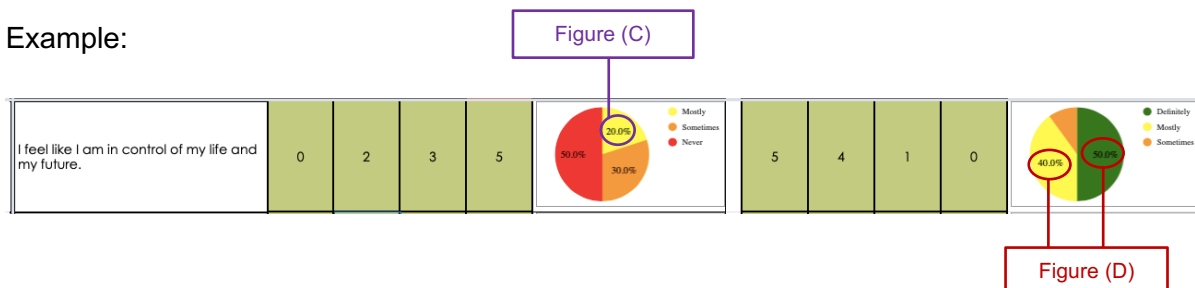


- **Figure (A)** is  $22.2\% + 22.2\% = 44.4\%$
- **Figure (B)** is  $42.9\% + 28.6\% = 71.5\%$
- Calculate the % uplift:  $71.5\% - 44.4\% = 27.1\%$ .

To calculate the **xx%** rise in those who feel they are in control of their lives and future follow these instructions:

1. Use data from your organisation’s evaluation pack.
2. Ascertain **Figure (C)** by adding together the “definitely” and “mostly” percentages for the Start of Course “I feel safe” responses. This is **Figure (C)**.
3. Find out **Figure (D)** by adding together the “definitely” and “mostly” percentages for the End of Course “I feel safe” responses. This is **Figure (D)**.
4. Calculate the % uplift by doing the following sum: **Figure (D) - Figure (C) = % rise.**

Example:



- **Figure (C)** is 20.0%
- **Figure (D)** is  $40.0\% + 50.0\% = 90\%$
- Calculate the % uplift:  $90\% - 20\% = 70\%$ .