

The UK's changing economy

P, Q, S, T or P, S, T Q?

Which is the correct order? Explain your thinking!

How has the UK economy changed?

Learning is successful when I can:

- describe how the jobs people are doing have changed over time.
- explain why this has happened.
- consider the jobs we might be doing in the future.

Geography Skills:

Key words
Economics
Place

Literacy Skills:

Apostrophes
Exam answers
Definitions

Employability Skills:

Independent thinking
Determination
Time management

There are **FOUR** types of economic activities:

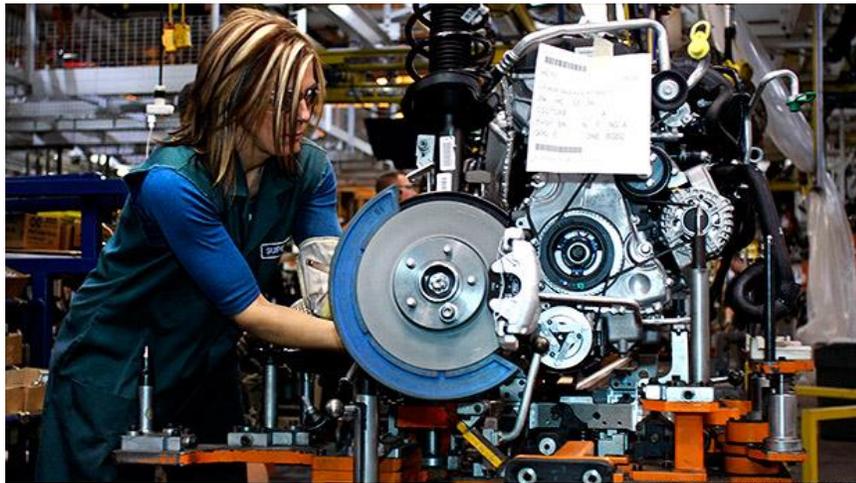


PHOTO: BILL PUGLIANO/GETTY IMAGES

Match the image to the key-word and give another word for each type



Geo-Lingo

UNSCRAMBLE then add these to your notes.....

AND come up with at least 5 more examples for each sector

- Primary industry



- High tech industries. Eg. Medical research, ICT, Scientific Research

- Secondary Industry



- Providing a service. Eg. Doctors, Teachers, Retailers.

- Tertiary Industry



- The extraction of raw materials.

- Quaternary Industry



- Making things by manufacturing or construction.

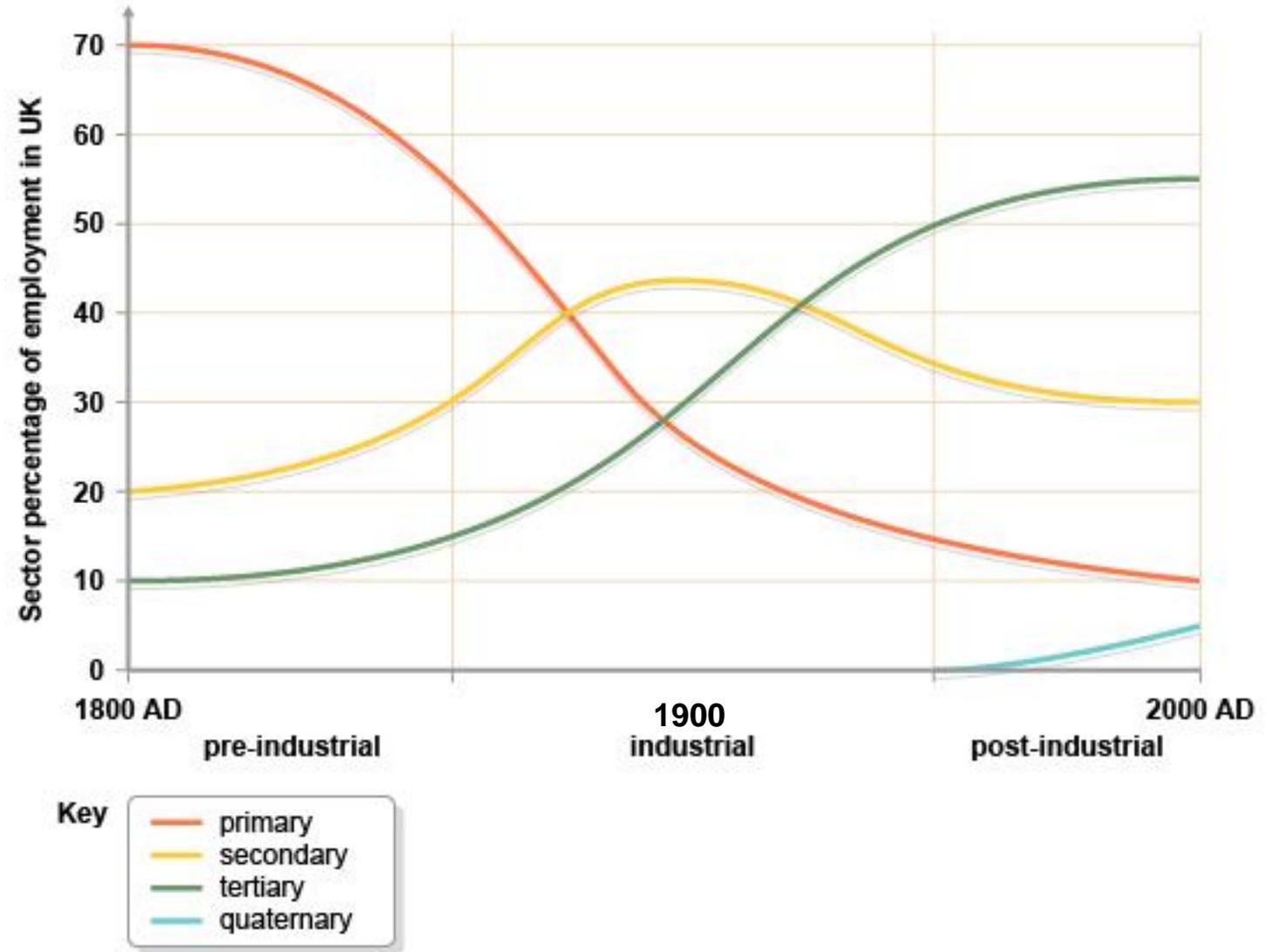
1) How has the Primary sector changed over time?

2) How has the Secondary sector changed over time?

3) How has the Tertiary sector changed over time?

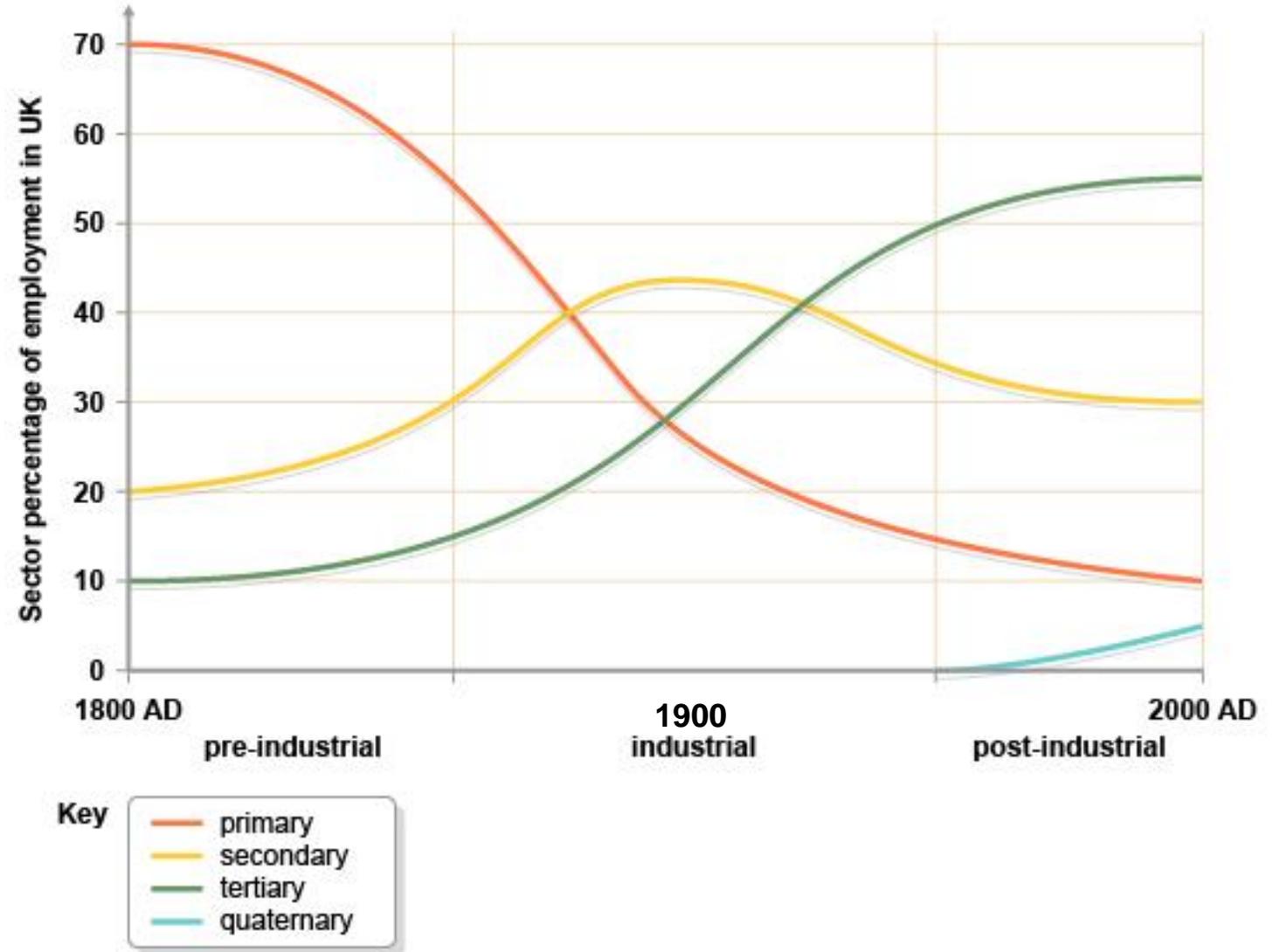
4) How has the Quaternary sector changed over time?

5) How might this graph be different if drawn for an LIDC? EDC? Why?



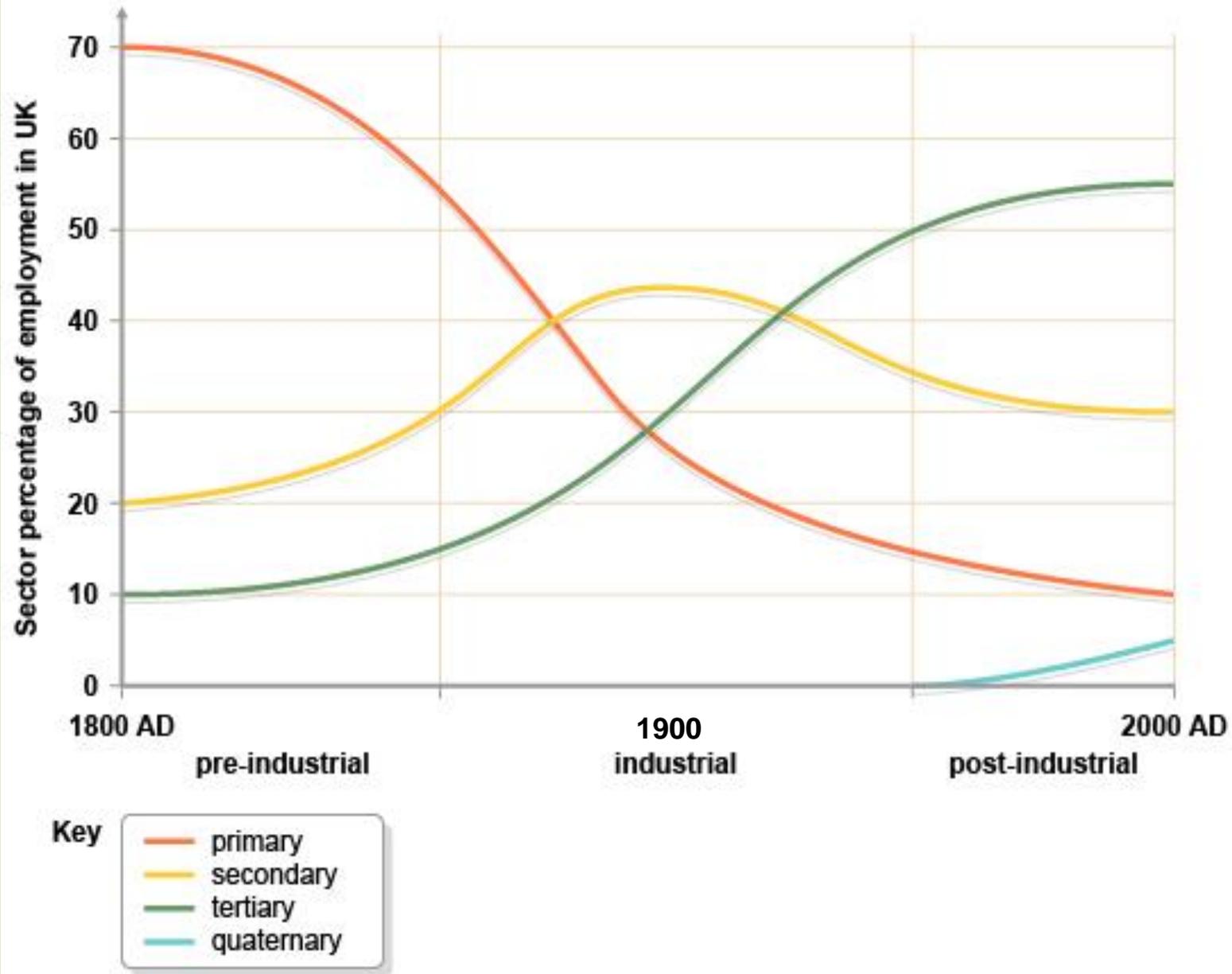
WAGOLL

*In the **pre-industrial stage**, primary industry employs the *majority* of the work-force (70%). This amount *decreases* steadily over time, by the **early 1930s (industrial stage)** it has almost *halved* (35%) and by **2000 (post-industrial stage)** it is only 10%, *seven times less* than it began the century.



Why did these changes occur?

- 1) Why did the secondary sector increase in the late 1800's and early 1900's?
- 2) Why is the % employed in the primary sector so low now?
- 3) Why is the tertiary sector so high now?



In the UK the primary sector contributes to 12% of GDP, manufacturing 10%, and the service sector 78%.

What does GDP stand for?

Gross Domestic Product

What does this mean?

The amount of money a country earns.

Over To You:

Study the table carefully, it contains data about employment in a selection of industries

Step 1: Know It! Highlight each employment sector depending on if it is **Primary**, **Secondary**, **Tertiary** or **Quaternary**.

Step 2: Data interpretation skills check

- 1) Which sector has seen the biggest increase since 2003?
- 2) Which sectors are in decline?
- 3) Suggest reasons why these sectors are in decline
- 4) Which sector is missing?

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	2001 (in '000s)	2013 (in '000s)	% change 2001-2013	2025 predictions
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	388	368	-5	
Mining & Quarrying	72	64	-10	
Manufacturing	3519	2420	-31	
Construction	1955	2019	3	
Accommodation & Food services	1756	1976	13	
Professional, scientific & technical	1713	2621	53	
Education	2217	2723	23	
Arts, entertainment & recreation	752	890	18	
TOTAL	28580	30677	7	

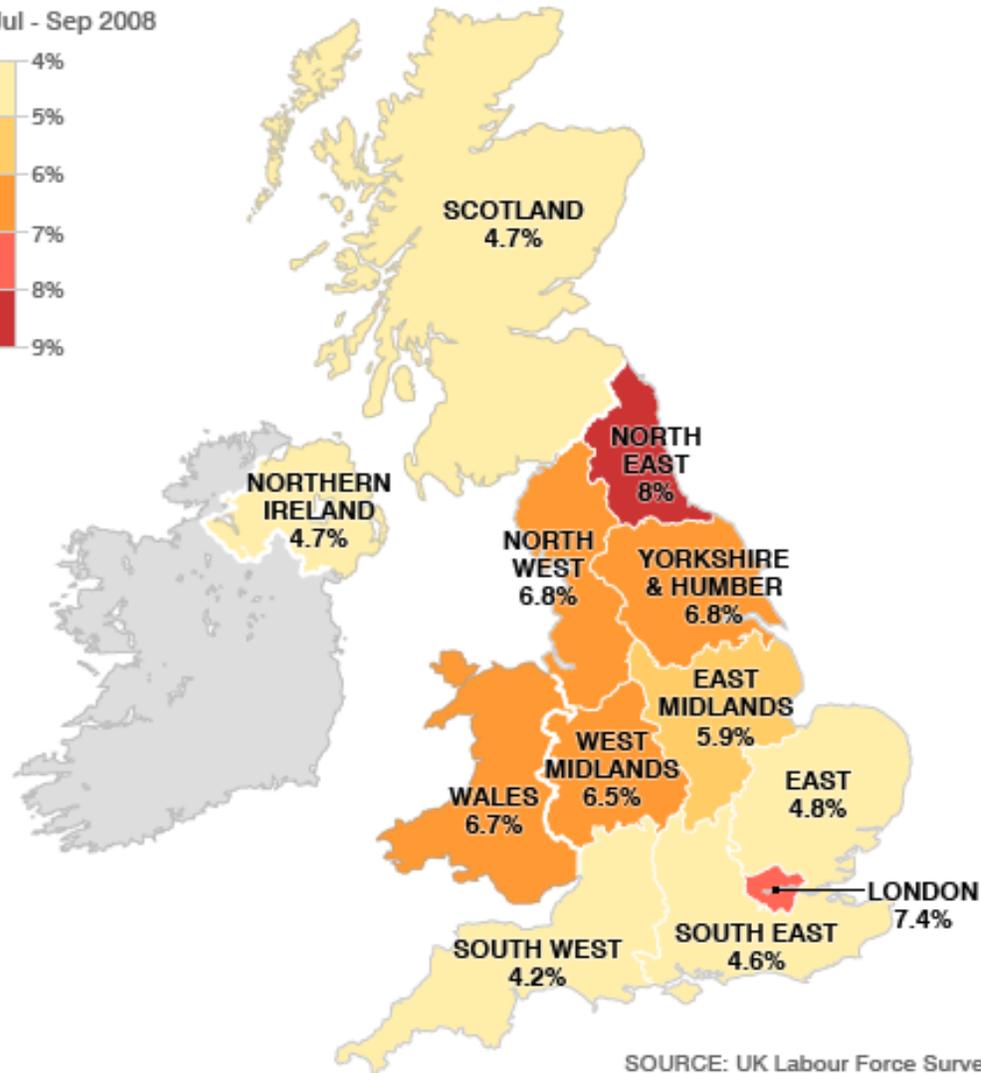
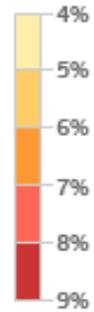
Workplace employment for selected industries in the UK

Step 3: Data Projections

Complete the final column of your table by predicting the amount of people that will be employed in each sector in 2025. [Clue: Look at the past 12 years in the table then project forward for the next 12!]

UK Unemployment

Jul - Sep 2008



SOURCE: UK Labour Force Survey/ONS

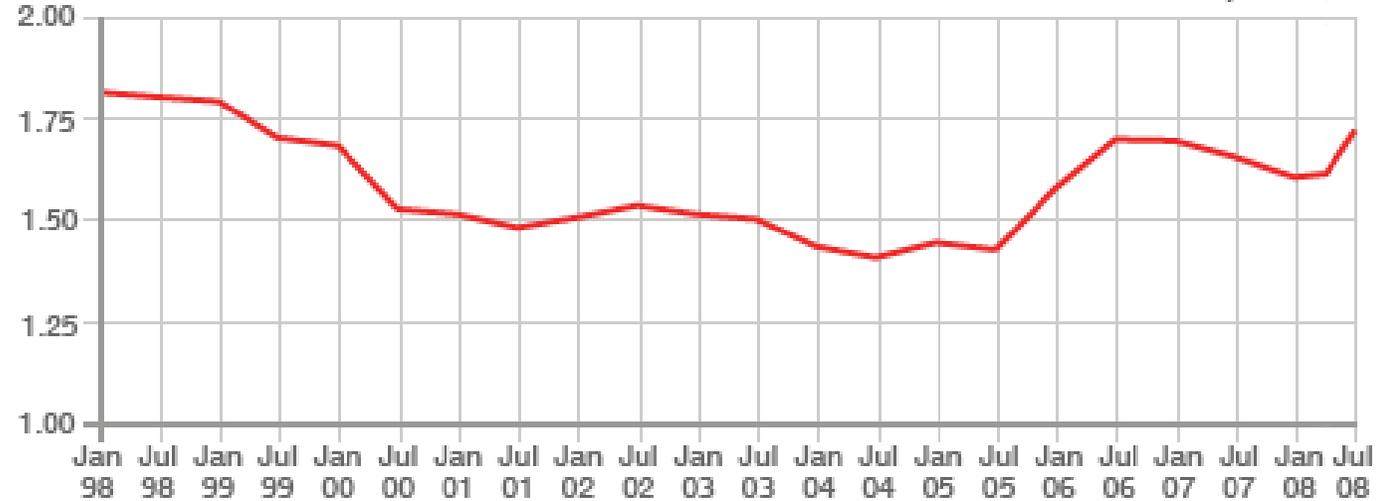
Using the map and graph below, describe UK unemployment.

Suggest reasons for any changes you identify.

UNEMPLOYMENT OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

Million people

April 2008



SOURCE: ONS

Which of the following groups do you think have highest levels of unemployment?

- Young people (under 30)
- Middle age people (30-60)
- Men
- Women
- Self Employed
- Highly skilled workers

Suggest reasons
for your thinking!

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