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:

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

Step 3: Data Projections

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

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

Using the map and graph below, describe UK unemployment.

Suggest reasons for any changes you identify.
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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