UK Employment

Learning is successful when I can:

• describe working/employment patterns in the UK and how they have changed
• explain why these patterns have changed over time.

Geography Skills:
- Key words
- Economics
- Place

Literacy Skills:
- Apostrophes
- Exam answers
- Definitions

Employability Skills:
- Independent thinking
- Determination
- Time management
Merthyr Tydfil through time

When?

What?

Sector?

Reason for eventual decline?

When?

What?

Sector?

Reason for eventual decline?
Merthyr Tydfil through time

When?  2013                    What? EE  CC
Sector?

Reason for eventual decline?

When?  2013
Sector?

What? EE  CC
True or False?

The maximum working week is set at 48 hours.

Every 6 hours a worker is entitled to a 30 minute break.

The minimum amount of paid holiday a year is 2 weeks.

The UK has the lowest average working hours in Europe.

A night worker can only work for 8 hours.

The UK average working hours per week is 42.7 hours.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
<th>Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The maximum working week is set at 48 hours.</td>
<td>Every 6 hours a worker is entitled to a 30 minute break</td>
<td>Its only a 20 minute break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A night worker can only work for 8 hours</td>
<td>The minimum amount of paid holiday a year is 2 weeks.</td>
<td>Its actually 4 weeks (28 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The UK average working hours per week is 42.7 hours.</td>
<td>The UK has the lowest average working hours in Europe</td>
<td>The UK has the 3rd longest working week, behind Austria and Greece.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes over time... What? Why?

Average number of hours worked by full time males has dropped from 46 to 44 hours/week

Average number of hours worked by full time females has dropped from 41 to 40 hours/week

Only 1/5 families have a father who is the sole earner

In 2011 mothers with a family were more likely to have a full time job than in 2001

In 2011 50% of fathers worked weekends; in 2001 it was 67%

29% of households have two full time earners, it was 26%

In 2011 31% of fathers worked >48 hours/week; in 2001 it was 40%
Changes over time...

1. Why do you think fathers are working shorter hours?
2. Suggest reasons why more mothers have full time jobs.
3. Give TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of both parents having full time jobs.
Data Interpretation Check

Study the four graphs (next slide) carefully, they show how employment has changed since the year 2000 in the UK.

For each graph, note its title as a sub-heading then

1a) Describe the changes it shows.

1b) Suggest what is expected to happen in the future

2) Which graph is easiest to interpret? Why?

3) Explain why a line graph is technically the 'correct' data representation technique for the first three graphs
Figure 2.5: Employment Trends by Gender and Status, 1990-2020

Source: Cambridge Econometrics, MDM revision 7146

Figure 3.2: Changes in Employment Structure by Broad Sector, (per cent p.a.)

Source: Statista using ONS

Source: Statista
New work patterns

• Study the table carefully then use it to populate your own version.

1. Which of these do you think gives the Employer and the Employee the best deal?

2. Which do you think provides the worst deal for both of these people?

3. Which type of work would you expect a 16 year old to be doing? Why?

4. When you are 25 what type of work do you expect to be doing? Why?
   
   Full time? Part time? Employed? Self Employed?
What would an exam question look like?

Outline changes in UK employment in the 21\textsuperscript{st} century. (6 marks)

Steps to success
1. 21\textsuperscript{st} century = when? – be sure to only talk about changes in this time frame!
2. What has changed?
   a) PSTQ sectors
   b) gender differences
   c) job types
   d) contracts & hours
Outline changes in UK employment in the 21st century.

(6 marks)

Since the year 2000 there has been significant change in UK employment. Firstly there has been a continued reduction in the number of primary and secondary jobs and an increase in tertiary and quaternary jobs [2]. This has had a knock on effect in terms of % of males and females in employment as manufacturing jobs were typically male dominated, whereas service jobs are mainly female dominated. [1] Male unemployment (10%) remains higher than female unemployment (8%) [1] but both rates are stable. Self employment has increased from 12-15% [1]. Finally the number of hours worked has decreased as a result of flexi-time, part time and job share arrangements, which enables people to fit work around their families [1].