

Economic Change in the UK

What do we mean by an economy?

What is an Economy?

This is how a country is doing in producing and making goods and providing services and how much money it has.

*“The amount of **goods** and **services** that are made, sold, and used in a country or area are known as **economic activity**.”*

GOODS—items to be sold

SERVICES—helping or doing work for someone.

The scale of an economy can vary from local to global.

What do we mean by types of Economic Activity?

There are four main types of Economic Activity:

PRIMARY SECTOR—this is where raw materials are extracted (taken) from the land and sea—e.g. jobs in fishing, mining, farming etc.



SECONDARY SECTOR—this involves manufacturing (making things) from raw materials e.g. factories



TERTIARY SECTOR—this involves providing a service to others e.g. teachers, doctors, tourism industry etc.



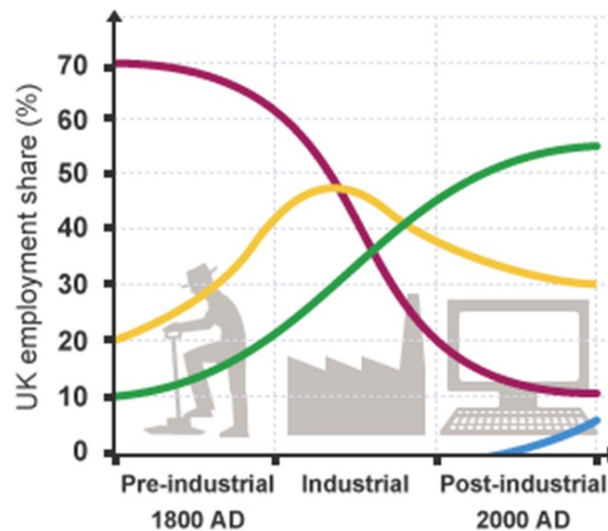
QUATERNARY SECTOR—this involves research and development into new technologies / ideas e.g. research into renewable energy.



What is meant by employment structure?

The employment structure of a place is the % of people working in the different types of economic activity—e.g. the % of people working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors.

How has the UK's employment structure changed?



What has happened to the employment structure in the UK?

1. The number of people working in the primary sector has decreased.
2. The number of people working in the secondary sector has also decreased
3. The number of people working in the tertiary sector has increased.
4. More now work in the quaternary sector.

Why has the UK's employment structure changed?

*There are FEWER people working in **primary industries** due to:*

- **MECHNISATION** (more machines—e.g. combine harvesters—less man power needed).
- **LESS NATURAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE** (or cheaper to import them)

*There are FEWER people working in **secondary industries** due to:*

- **CHEAPER LABOUR ABROAD**—it has become cheaper to make goods abroad
- **GLOBALISATION**—increases in transport have made it easier to move goods around the world.

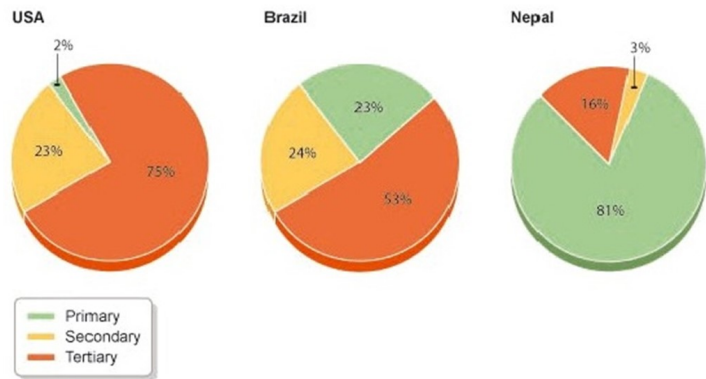
*There are MORE people working in **tertiary industries** due to:*

- More **DISPOSABLE INCOME** per person (this is the amount of money people have left when they have paid for the essentials (bills / food etc.)

This means people have more money to spend on non-essentials—e.g. tourism, recreation and also things like healthcare, shopping etc.



How does employment structure vary around the world?



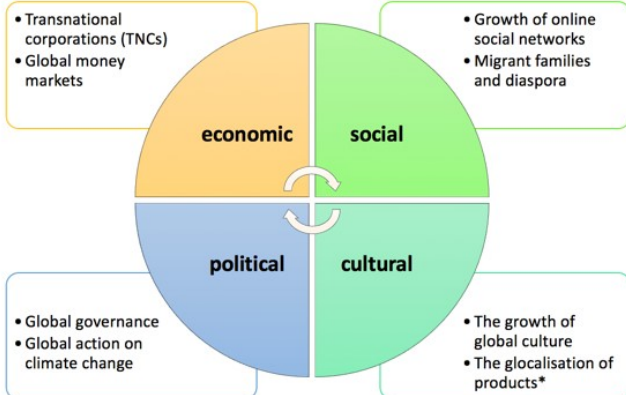
Poorer countries, such as Nepal (see above) still have a high proportion of people working the primary sector. As countries industrialise and develop, there is a growth in the secondary sector. Well developed countries have the highest levels of people working in the tertiary sector.

What is Globalisation?

The increasing links between countries around the world as a result of the movement of goods, services and money is known as **GLOBALISATION**.

This has happened with improvements in transport and also communication networks, such as the internet, which has connected people and places around the world.

Impacts of Globalisation include..



APPLYING YOUR KNOWLEDGE...

1. What type of economic activity would a forestry worker be involved in?
2. What type of economic activity would a scientist be involved in?
3. What has happened to the amount of people working in the secondary industry in the UK?
4. Why are there now less people working in the primary industry in the UK?
5. Why is there now more demand for services (tertiary industry) in the UK?

Now Challenge yourself even further!

- Find out what is meant by a transnational company and write down 4 examples that you know of.
- Look at 10 food products and 5 examples of clothes and check their labels for where they were made—mark these on a map with arrows between the country of origin and the UK. Try and explain why you think we now import more of our food and clothes.

Some ideas for finding out more..

Read more about Globalisation and Global trade here.. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrycwmm/revision/2>

Research Question—how could we investigate this?

“What impact has globalisation had on the shops and job types in St. Ives, Cambridgeshire”

Key Term	Definition
Disposable income	The amount of money people have left after all essentials have been paid (e.g. bills, food etc.)
Economy	The way in which goods and services are made, sold and used in a country or area.
Employment structure	% of people working in different types of industry.
Goods	Items to be sold
Globalisation	The increasing links between countries around the world as a result of the movement of goods, services and money.
Primary Sector	Raw materials are extracted (taken) from the land and sea e.g. jobs in fishing
Quaternary Sector	Involves research and development into new technologies / ideas e.g. research into renewable energy
Secondary Sector	Manufacturing (making things) from raw materials e.g. factory workers
Services	Helping or doing work for someone
Tertiary Sector	Providing a service to others - e.g. teachers

KS3 Schoology



SCAN ME

Key Terms—To test yourself Read, Cover, Write, Check OR try this quizlet
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