

TASK 2 - How much are you paid?



One of the topics we will study during the course is Labour Economics. We will consider things such as:

- Why are footballers paid so much?
- Why are some Key workers paid so little?

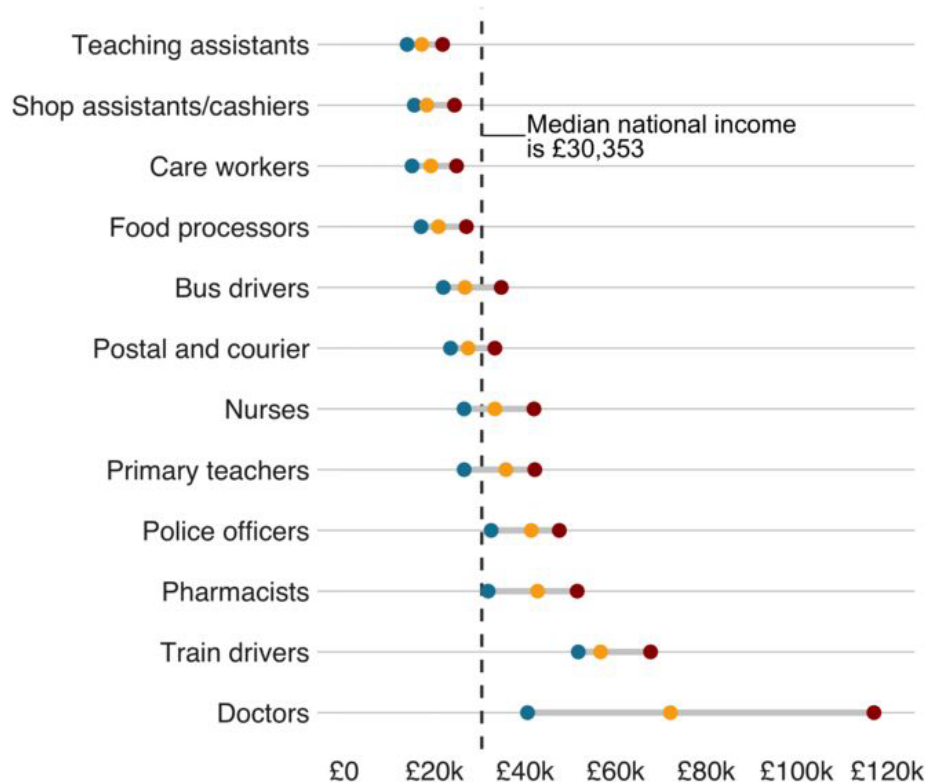
During the pandemic, there was a lot of talk about why footballers are paid so much more than key workers. Key workers are the people who helped to save lives and kept our lives functioning during the pandemic.

The graphic below shows how much some of our key workers are paid.

How much do 'key workers' earn?

Lowest and highest brackets of income for full-time employees
Salary in £ thousands

● Lowest 20% earn under this ● Median ● Highest 20% earn over this

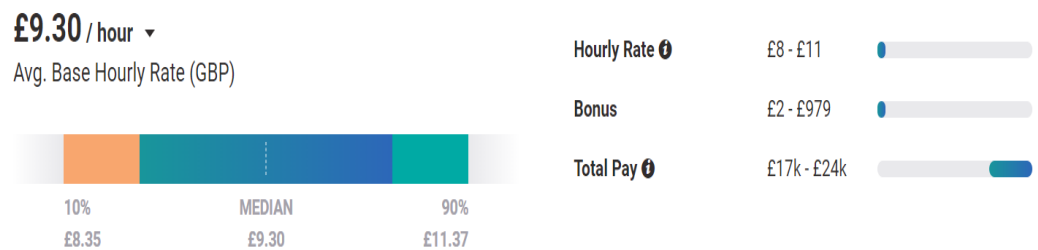


Source: Office for National Statistics

BBC

Why do you think footballers are paid so much more than key workers, such as shop workers or nurses?

The average care worker hourly pay in United Kingdom is £9.30 per hour, as shown here:



The average hourly pay for a Care Worker is £9.30 in 2024

Based on 422 salary profiles (last updated Nov 26 2023)

This is less than in line with the National Minimum Wage, set by the government, as shown below:

	21 and over	18 to 20	Under 18	Apprentice
April 2024	£11.44	£8.60	£6.40	£6.40

Do you think these key workers should be paid more?

If they are paid more then what impact would this have on the UK economy?

Some people argue that if footballers are paid less than this would actually mean less tax for the government and so the NHS would have less funds.

Do you think this is a valid argument?

Here is an article that argues the case for there not being a pay cut for footballers.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/52168692>

TASK 3 – Our Environment

During your course, you will study a lot of Environmental Economics. Governments around the world will need to introduce policies to reduce global warming. Have a go at the task below.

How our daily travel harms the planet

Private transport is one of the world's biggest sources of greenhouse gases, with emissions rising every year. In our car dominated cities, can we cut down the carbon footprint of our daily commute?

For many people, the journey to and from work are the bookends of the daily grind. But how we choose to travel to the office, or even to pop to the shops, is also one of the biggest day-to-day climate decisions we face.



In countries like the UK and the US, the transport sector is now responsible for emitting **more greenhouse gases than any other**, including electricity production and agriculture. Globally, transport accounts for **around a quarter** of CO2 emissions.

And much of the world's transport networks still remain focused around the car. Road vehicles – cars, trucks, buses and motorbikes – account for nearly **three quarters of the greenhouse gas emissions** that come from transport.

So, the way you get around each day can make a big difference to your own carbon footprint.

This is the start of a longer article taken from:

<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200317-climate-change-cut-carbon-emissions-from-your-commute>

You may like to read the full article by following the above link.

What could the UK government do to reduce car usage?

What are the disadvantages of the policy? (think about who the losers would be)

Why might this policy not work? (This is evaluation)

Now choose another policy that the government could introduce in order to reduce global warming.

What is the policy?

What are the disadvantages of the policy?

Why might this policy not work?

How do I extend my learning?

- <https://www.tutor2u.net/>