

Year 6: Jobs, jobs, jobs! What job opportunities are there around here?



Ariel Map of Shildon

Jobs and employment are part of Human Geography, in particular Economic Geography. Shildon grew because of the railways and manufacture of trains, and later other heavy industry. Most of these have now closed down, but Shildon still has many Industrial Estates with manufacturing jobs and service jobs.

Jobs fall into 4 main categories (look at the table). In the past jobs would mainly have been **Primary** jobs, farming and mining, and there are still lots of farms around Shildon. Shildon grew because of **Secondary** jobs, making trains, railways and other products. There are probably more jobs around now in the **Tertiary** or **service** industry, like shops, offices, garages, cleaning, leisure, hospitality, health and education.

Quaternary jobs tend to be in cities, where research is carried out. Some people at Glaxo work in research, but managers are also in this category.

Looking at the map to the left, it is clear to see where the **Primary** industry is around the very outskirts of Shildon. The **Secondary** industry is next, also on the outside of the town as it uses large areas, though not as much as farming. Most of the **Tertiary** or **service** industry is in the middle, e.g., many shops are on the main street. Doctors, schools, hospitality and leisure are also in the centre of town so people can get to them easily.

Four Levels of Economic Activity

Primary industry

- People earn a living by providing raw materials or natural resources to others.
- Examples include farming, fishing, and mining

Secondary industry

- Use natural resources or raw materials to manufacture other products
- Example: automobile manufacturers use steel and other materials to build cars and trucks.

Tertiary industry

- Goods and services are exchanged
- Includes people who sell the products made in secondary industries and people who provide services rather than goods, such as health care

Quaternary industry

- Involves the research and distribution of information
- People work with information rather than goods and often have specialized knowledge and skills.

Vocabulary

CRC Article 17: All children have the right to information



annotate	Add notes to a text or a diagram.	network	Group of interconnected people or things.
chart	Information in a table, graph or diagram.	numerical	Relating to numbers.
diagram	A simplified drawing of something.	presentation	A speech or talk where an idea or work is shown and explained.
economic	The production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services in the best, cheapest way.	primary data	Data that is collected first hand.
evaluate	To judge the value or worth of something.	quantitative	Related to the quantity of something rather than the quality.
hospitality	Businesses such as hotels, bars and restaurants that offer people food, drink or a place to sleep, and jobs in these.	retail	Businesses that sell goods and jobs doing this.
industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.	secondary data	Data that someone else has collected and made available.
manufacturing	The making of goods and products on a large scale using machinery (often in a factory).	survey	A set of questions and examination of a particular topic or area.

Fieldwork is finding out about things through first hand observations in the environment. It is key to Geography and being a Geographer! Use this guide to help plan your fieldwork. **Geographical Enquiry - field work planning:**

1. Choosing a suitable question for your geographical enquiry, do some research and plan what you will do - what do you want to find out?
2. Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry- what will you observe and collect, can you do a field sketch, survey or interview and how will you record the information gathered?
3. Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data- will you put the information in a table, graph, slideshow, poster, booklet or podcast?
4. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data- what did you find out?
5. Reaching conclusions - what does the information and data you collected tell you? What is your opinion on the answer?
6. Evaluation of geographical enquiry - was your enquiry successful? Was your question answered? What could you do to improve it? What else would you like to find out?