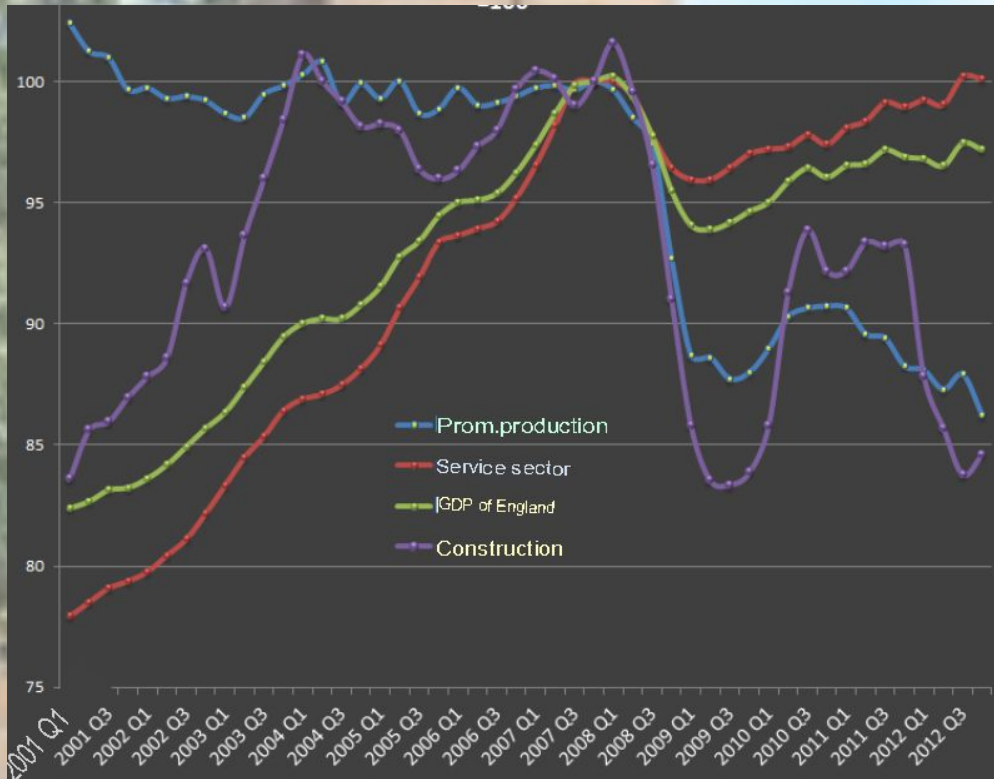


A nighttime photograph of the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben in London, England. The buildings are illuminated with warm yellow lights, and their reflection is visible in the water of the River Thames. A bridge with a street lamp is visible in the foreground on the right. The sky is a deep blue with some light clouds.

**ECONOMY
IN
THE UNITED
KINGDOM**

UK Economy - leading industries, GDP and welfare level



The structure of the economy of England by industry in real terms.

A large economic recovery was achieved due to **mass privatization**, which was carried out back in the **eighties**. Inflation and unemployment rates were gradually decreasing, but at that time there was still a clear **economic division** of the country. London and the surrounding areas **fared better**, but in the west and in the north, most people did not go beyond the minimum amount for their earnings. The Government of the kingdom has been investing huge efforts for many years in the development of educational institutions and in increasing the share of individuals. Also, the country's economy is aimed at improving **labor productivity** and **increasing the overall competitiveness** of advanced goods in the international arena.

UK Economy - leading industries, GDP and welfare level



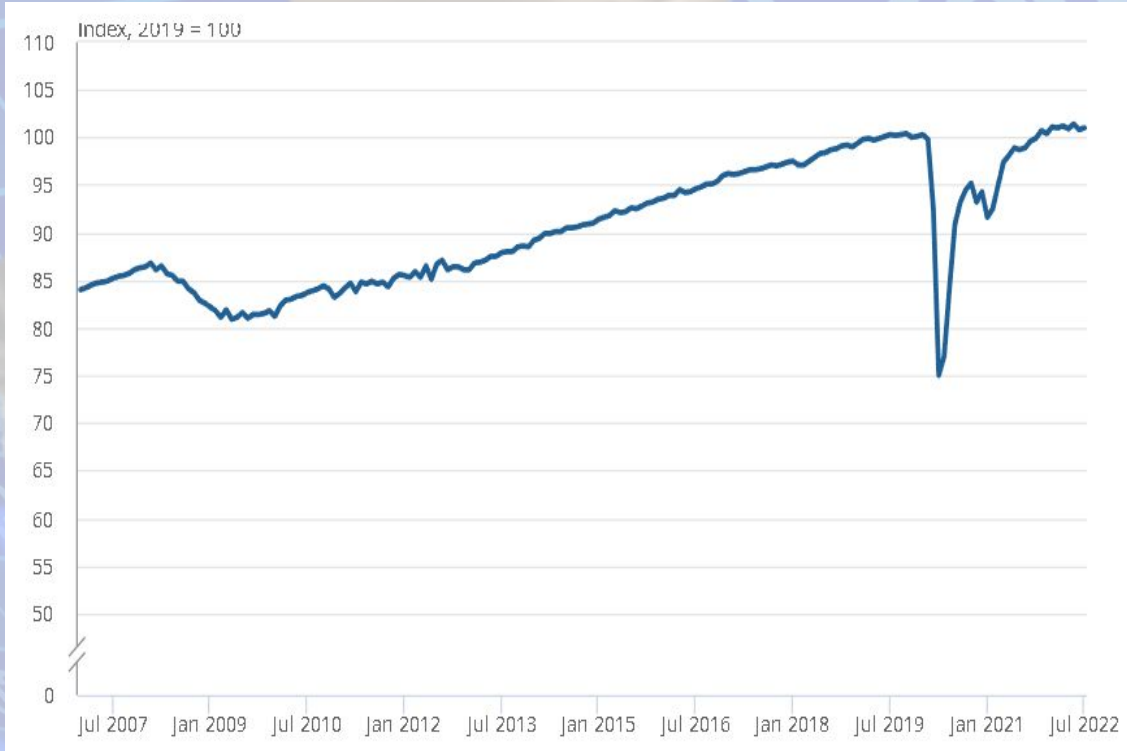
Slightly less than half of the UK are able-bodied citizens. A small proportion of them are engaged in their own business, an even smaller proportion are involved in the military and government sector. About two-thirds of the total number of able-bodied citizens are employed in the service sector. And about one fifth is employed in industry. It is worth noting that the percentage of part-time workers in England is increasing. The British themselves are scrupulous about their work and carefully choose their future profession. They value their work and get paid for it accordingly

UK Economy - leading industries, GDP and welfare level



Experts also note that due to some English traditions, the country is losing in terms of labor on the world stage. Outdated views and positions on such things lead to the fact that there is not enough capital attracted to the industrial sector, management personnel do not receive proper practice. The development of small and medium-sized enterprises has recently been a priority in the kingdom. Therefore, various tax benefits are being developed and improved. In the future, this will slightly increase the GDP figures. The largest companies with a worldwide reputation are “BP”, “HSBC Holdings”, “Aviva”, “Royal Bank of Scotland”, “Tesco”, “Vodafone”, “Centrica Old Mutual”.

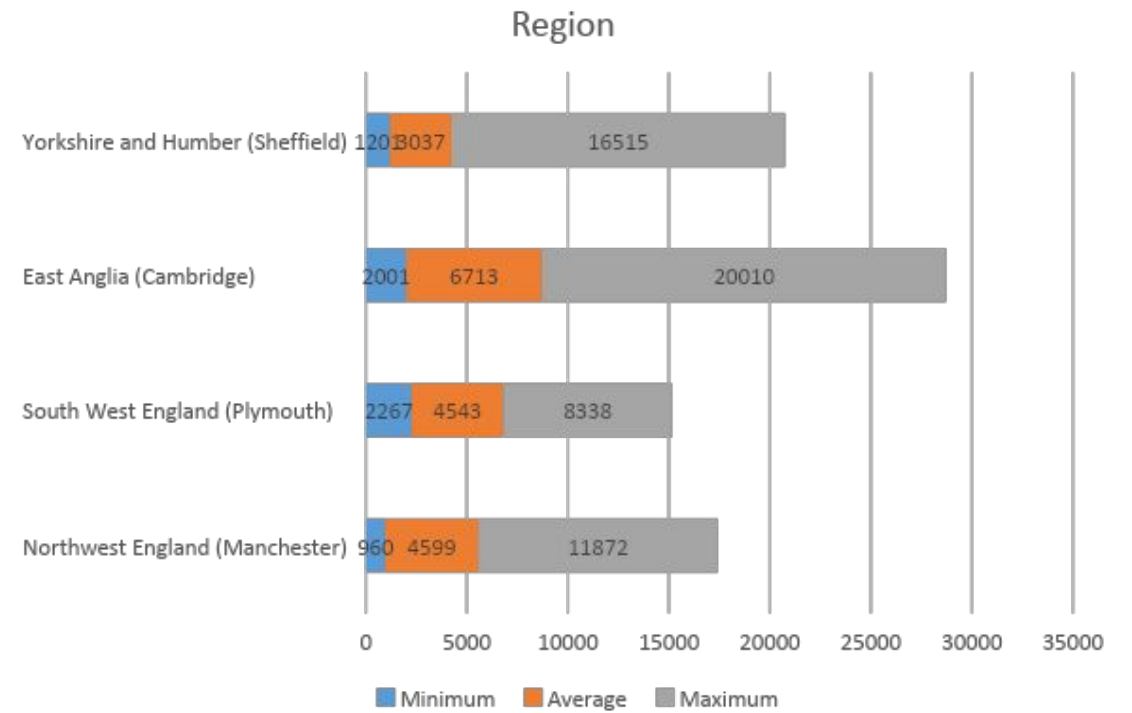
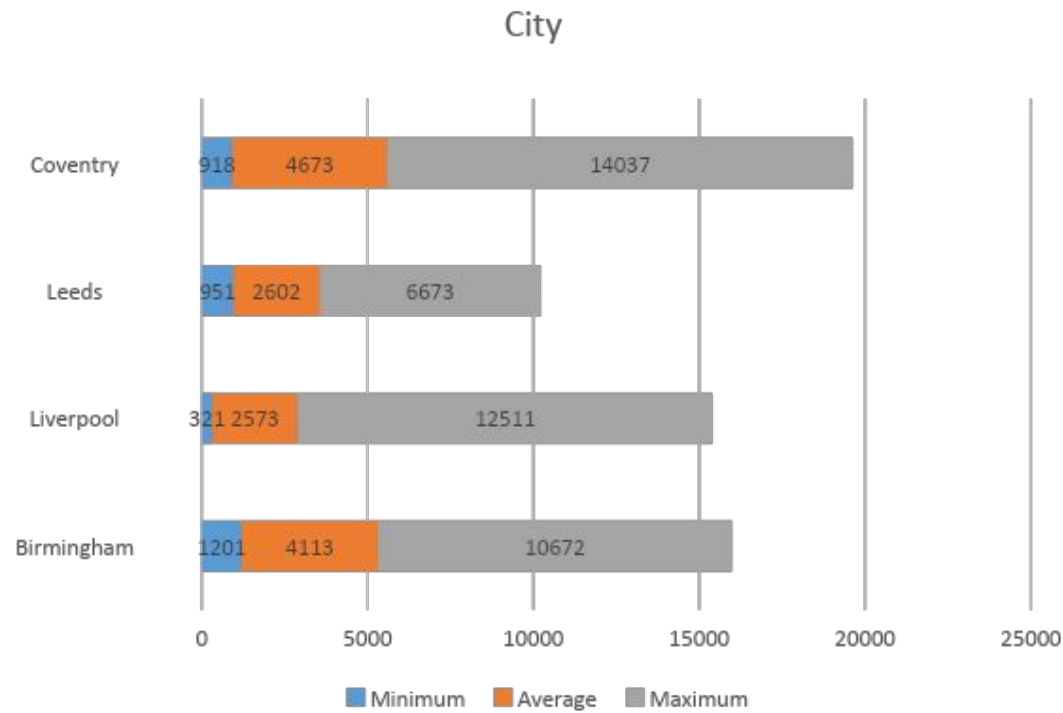
UK Economy - leading industries, GDP and welfare level



UK GDP is estimated to have grown by 0.2% in July 2022
Monthly index, January 2007 to July 2022, UK

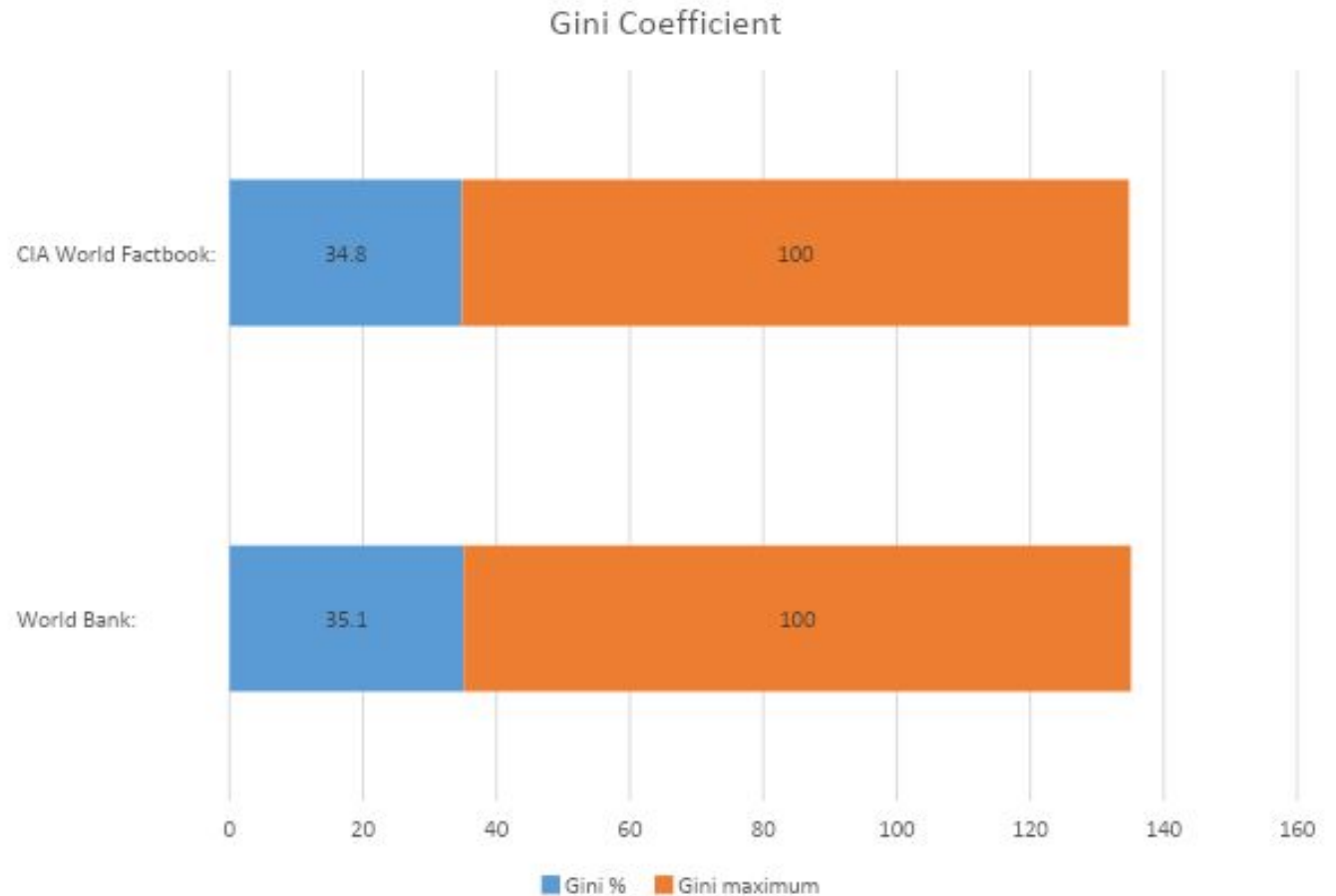
Most of the working population is employed in the service sector. At the same time, the dominant role here is played by the financial services sector. And only after that comes tourism and the entertainment sector. It is worth noting that the UK is increasing the number of various English language courses every year, which also makes a significant contribution to the country's economy. The GDP figures are 2,954 trillion dollars, and this is the sixth place in the world. According to the data for 2016, the economic growth amounted to more than two percent. GDP per capita is \$44,095, the country ranks 29th in the world in terms of purchasing power. The unemployment rate is gradually decreasing, and now it is only 4.7%. Despite impressive economic growth indicators, about 10% of the British still live below the poverty line.

The level of remuneration by cities and regions of England



Gini coefficient in the country

The Gini coefficient, also called the Gini index or Gini ratio, is the most commonly used measure of income distribution—simply put, the higher the Gini coefficient, the greater the gap between the incomes of a country's richest and poorest people. A country's Gini coefficient is important because it helps identify high levels of income inequality, which can have several undesirable political and economic impacts. These include slower GDP growth, reduced income mobility, greater household debt, political polarization, and higher poverty rates.



Data Year (World Bank):
2017

Data Year (CIA):
2016



Thank You
== For your Attention ==