

Candidate 10 evidence

	The conclusions that can be drawn about the	
	impact of the recession on Eurozone members is	
	that it according to source A, it resulted in	
	many businesses businesses losing losing sales	
	and having to cut jobs. Also the recession	
	had an impact on the Eurozone's unemployment	
	rate as in 2008 it went from 7% to 10% in	
	2014. Estimating about 24.5 million people	
	out of work during this time. The recession	
	also had an impact on the Eurozone's	

countries debt amount. For example, In may 2010 Greece received 110 billion Euros followed by 130 billion Euros in 2012. This links in with Source B as it was recognised that in 2008 Greece had a ~~debt~~ national debt of 105%, rising to 175% in 2014.

According to Source A, Spain received a 90 million Euro hand-out in which they benefited from. Although their ~~unemployment rate~~ 2014, according to Source B was one of the highest at 25.6%.

The conclusions that can be drawn about the impact of the recession on Non-Eurozone members ~~is~~ according to Source A is that some other non-eurozone countries have not seen big increases in unemployment. This relates to Source C as Denmark only had an unemployment of 3.8% in 2008. Another

conclusion which could be drawn in Source A is that largely because of an increase in part time jobs, the UK's economy has not suffered as badly as some other non-euro members. This links to Source C again as in 2008, the UK had a national debt of 44%, not the lowest, also not the highest. Although in 2014 it shows that the UK had a national debt 90%, the highest percentage out of 4 other countries. Showing that it suffered during 2014.