

The evidence for has been put together from several different candidates.

Findings, analysis and interpretation example 1

TOPIC – DOES IMMIGRATION BENEFIT THE UK ECONOMY?

Findings, analysis and interpretation

According to "Economics Help", professors from UCL's centre for research and analysis of migration have published a report stating that the immigrants who arrive in the UK after the year 1999 are 45% less like than UK natives to be receiving benefits or tax credits. This means that these immigrants will contribute to the economy through tax and expenditure and not be dependent on the state. Because they will be spending and increasing demand, firms' revenue and profit will increase and GDP will rise. GDP means ^{THEORY} gross domestic product and is the total value of the goods and services produced in a country in a year. The government revenue will increase through tax. The government can increase welfare provided and this will increase standard of living among individuals since more money through welfare benefits will be given.

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Excerpt from Appendix:

<https://www.economicshlep.org/blob/6399/economics/impact-of-immigration-on-uk-economy>

Findings, analysis and interpretation example 2

TOPIC – DOES THE UK BENEFIT FROM MEMBERSHIP OF THE EU?

Findings, Analysis and interpretation

The UK benefit from the EU in many ways, the first being that there free trade and elimination of non tariff barriers [reduced costs and prices for consumers greatly, and this increased trade creates jobs and paves way for a higher income.] The majority of exports from the UK are with the EU, and trade within the EU has increased by over 30% since 1992.

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[However, without the EU the UK would still have the opportunity to negotiate new and different free trade deals with important EU trading partners and growing economies and emerging countries such as Sub Saharan Africa, BRICS (the five major emerging economies – Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa) and MINTs (another acronym, but this time for Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey).]

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[Another way in which we could benefit from member to the EU is that the large amount of subsidies provided to British farmers by the EU help to strengthen our agriculture and provide job stability to the 476000 involved directly in farming.] [This is much more appropriate since if funding was given by our own government, that money could have been used for other problem areas faced by the government, for example, supplying the NHS.]

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[On the other hand, those same subsidies could be payed to farmers and those involved in the agricultural world from our government. This would benefit UK tax payers as they would only pay half the usual tax per year into The Common Agricultural Policy a.k.a. CAP. This would allow for for more economic growth as people would have more disposable income.]

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The EU is one of the major sources of inward investment into the UK, which helps our companies grow and expand and opens gateways to international integration. [According to tutor2u.net, “in 2012 EU countries accounted for £453 billion of the stock of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which was 45% of the total”]

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Except from Appendix:

<https://www.ft.com/content/202a60c0-cfd8-11e5-831d-09f7778e7377>

<http://econ.economicshelp.org/2016/03/benefits-of-european-union.html>

<https://www.tutor2u.net/economics/reference/uk-membership-of-the-european-union>

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/eu-what-has-european-union-done-for-us-david-cameron-brexite-a6850626.html>

<http://www.theweek.co.uk/brexit-0>

Findings, analysis and interpretation example 3

TOPIC – SHOULD THE SUGAR TAX IN THE UK BE INTRODUCED?

Findings, analysis and interpretation

- [On source 5 it stated that as more workers become obese and unhealthy through drinking too much sugary drinks, the government will have to put more funding towards the NHS.] [This is] **1F**
- because more people will be demanding healthcare, and the government will have to provide it.] **1A**
- [This will lead to a decrease in spending power for the government, spending power which it can spend on much more valuable goods and services such as education, and travel services.] [The] **1A**
- workers productivity will also decrease as they are too unfit to maintain higher standards of work.] **1A**
- [Productivity is the effectiveness of productive effort, ie output per unit of input.] **1T**

Excerpt from Appendix:

Economics help – Tejvan Pettinger (source 5)

<https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/14884/economics/sugar-tax-debate/>

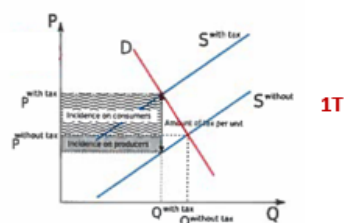
Findings, analysis and interpretation example 4

TOPIC – WHAT IMPACT, MIGHT THE SUGAR TAX HAVE ON THE MARKET FOR SUGARY DRINKS?

Finding/Analysis

INACCURATE STATEMENT

This graph is showing us the demand is decreasing for sugary drinks after government puts tax on sugar. This means sellers will make less money because less people will buy it.



UNSOURCED FINDING

Cancer Research UK estimates a 20% tax on sugary drinks could prevent 3.7 million cases of obesity over the next decade – something the soft drinks industry rejects. With this taxation, the amount of

obese people will decrease.

REPEAT OF FINDING

UNSOURCED FINDING

In the official website of NHS, I found out that many other countries has introduced the sugar tax and they admitted that the society is becoming healthier afterwards. (Mexico, Hungary, France, Chile, Norway, etc.) This means it is not only UK who admits that this tax is useful, there may other countries.

REPEAT OF FINDING

UNSOURCED FINDING

In another NHS article, I found that over 60 public health organisations have supported this tax on sugary drinks, including Public Health England, The British Medical Association and the Royal Society for Public Health, which means this tax is helpful.

Excerpt from Appendix:

<https://www.diabetes.co.uk/nutrition/2018-uk-sugar-tax.html>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-35824071>

<https://www.nhs.uk/new/food-and-diet/sugar-tax-would-cut-childhood-obesity/>

<https://www.thesun.co.uk/archives/politics/38422/sugar-tax-yes-we-can/>

Findings, analysis and interpretation example 5

TOPIC – DO THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF MULTINATIONALS ON A HOSE COUNTRY OUTWEIGH THE NEGATIVES?

Findings, Analysis and Interpretation

[From source 4⁴, I found that McDonalds, one of the largest multinationals with home country situated in Illinois, United States, uses around 17,500 farmers in Britain and Ireland to help provide menu in the UK.] [McDonalds also employs around 100,000 workers in restaurants and regional offices.] [This means that McDonalds is lowering the rate of unemployment in the UK as the individuals could be otherwise unemployed.] [An unemployed person is anyone who is able available and willing to work but cannot obtain a job.] [This means also that McDonalds is reducing government spending on job seekers allowance.] [McDonalds is also increasing the disposable income of the workers as they are now earning more as not on benefits.] [Disposable income is the money an individual has to spend after reductions from tax and pension contributions.] [Therefore the purchasing power of the workers is increasing, resulting in a greater demand for goods and services as they can now afford them.] [This might also result in McDonalds increasing profits made by firms as they are now selling more of their products.]

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Footnote appears as:

⁴See appendix 1 source 4

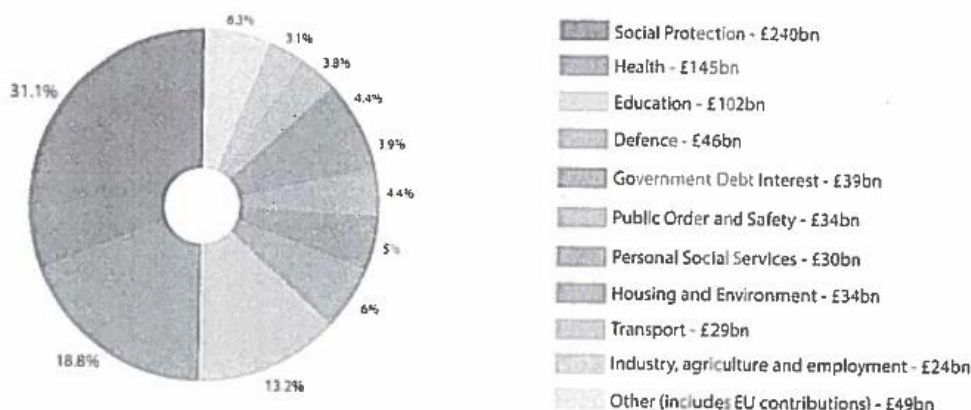
Excerpt from Appendix:

Source Number	Source Type	Source	Date of Source	Date Accessed
4	Website	https://www.indeed.co.uk/cmp/mcdonald's	N/A	November 2017

Findings, analysis and interpretation example 6

TOPIC – WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF AN AGEING POPULATION ON THE UK ECONOMY?

United Kingdom 2016-17 Government Expenditure



Expenditure figures taken from page 5, Budget 2016, 16 March 2016, HM Govt

Total 2016-17 Government Expenditure: £772 billion

[This pie chart shows that social protection (which includes all types of benefits) is the government largest area of spending at 31.1%. [Furthermore, pensions take up 42%³ of the social protection budget.] [This tells us that maintaining pensions takes up 13% of the overall annual budget for government spending] [Pensions for the older population require large amounts of public spending which means that the government may have to cut down on spending in other areas of the budget to afford this] and [may have to raise taxes in the future to generate the required revenue.]

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Footnote appears as:

³<https://visual.ons.gov.uk/welfare-spending/>

Excerpt from Appendix:

Government Spending Pie Chart

https://www.google.co.uk/search?rlz=1C1GGRV_enGB765GB771&tbm=isch&sa+1&ei=-VYNWqepLce2a_y0sSAq=government+spending+pie+chart+uk+2016&oq=government+spending+pie+chart+uk+2016&gs_l=psy-ab3..0i8i30k1.0.mIMIER69Kml&safe=active&ssui=on#imgrc=pXRAkwDAe5Ofm:

Statistic on Increase in Govt Spending on Pensions

<https://visual.ons.gov.uk/welfare-spending/>

Findings, analysis and interpretation example 7

TOPIC – WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF A SUGAR TAX ON ECONOMIC AGENTS IN THE UK?

On the ‘economics help’, see appendix one, website it explained that without the sugar tax seven million people will suffer from many health issues such as “Diabetes, obesity and tooth decay”. This will lead to costing the government lots of revenue as they will have to provide the healthcare for people who are drinking too much sugar through the NHS. It has been estimated that with the sugar levy coming in, the government will save up to 520 million pounds a year from healthcare. This shows that the healthcare given to people who drink too much sugar is significantly too high and needs to be brought down.

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Excerpt from Appendix

<https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/14884/economics/sugar-tax-debate/>