

	UK, HIC case study 100% Sheet
10. Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.	10A: Economic change in the UK = decrease in the number of people working in the secondary sector (factories), increase in the number of people in tertiary (service) and quaternary (research) sector jobs. Causes of economic change: • Deindustrialisation = The decline of a country's manufacturing industry due to running out of raw materials and competition from NEEs. → <i>so fewer people work in manufacturing</i> • Globalisation = is the process which has created a more connected world, with increases in the movements of goods (trade) and people (migration & tourism) worldwide → more TNCs who employ people to create the global brand therefore <i>creating more research and development + advertising jobs</i>. Easier transport products so companies <i>manufacture in NEEs rather than the UK</i>. • Government Policy = is a plan or course of action decided by a government to manage issues in a country → encouraging tertiary and quaternary sector jobs through helping to set up science and business parks, supporting the building of new shopping centres, encouraging global firms to locate in the UK <i>therefore creating more tertiary and quaternary sector jobs</i>. 10B: Post-industrial economy = The economy where most employment is in service sector = HICs. 78% of the UK's employment is in the tertiary sector. 10% is in the quaternary sector. Information technology – use of IT has changed how we can work, companies can locate HQs in the UK and communicate with branches across the world. This creates jobs in management and advertising in the UK. New businesses are being set-up linked to software design and IT services. Service industries and finance -London is a leading centre for financial services such as banking and insurance. Companies in the UK are able to operate globally due to improved communication technology. Research – quaternary sector. Scientific research e.g. in Universities, pharmaceutical companies. Technology development e.g. through the Ministry of Defence. Science parks - area with many scientific and knowledge based businesses. Often connected to universities so link with their research and employ graduates. Business parks - Purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road. These parks help encourage tertiary and quaternary sector businesses by grouping together similar businesses so ideas and resources can be shared more easily. They are located in areas that make investment more likely e.g. close to airports/motorways so access is easy.

	10C: Sustainability - Development that supports local's needs, doesn't damage the environment and can last into the future. Impacts of industry on the physical environment. • Factories can be eyesores • Air pollution – from factories burning materials, electricity production and transport • Water pollution from factories discharging waste • Destruction of the environment for raw materials – quarries leaving spoil heaps. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable: <u>Jaguar Land Rover</u> • 100% renewable electricity • Uses off-cuts of aluminium sheets rather than scrapping them → Zero waste from the manufacturing process is sent to landfill • Jaguar Land Rover vehicles are 85% recyclable • Invested £23 million in a host of energy-saving projects e.g. LED lighting and insulation. • <u>New factory near Wolverhampton.</u> • Built on the site of an outdated factory • Modern appearance • Solar panel roof • Landscaped woodland around the site • Built to maximise the amount of natural ventilation and light needs. 10D: Social and economic changes in the rural landscape an area of population decline Rural – an area with less than 10 000 people <u>Outer Hebrides:</u> declined by over 50% since 1901 Economic changes: decline in fishing and crofting as no longer profitable, increase in tourism, decline in local businesses and services e.g. post-office and pub as population falls. Social changes: ageing population, fewer services e.g. schools available, 10E: Social and economic changes in the rural landscape an area of population growth South Cambridgeshire: 11% are migrants, highly skilled, aged 65 is growing – by 2031 reach 30%. Economic changes: reduced agricultural employment, lack of affordable housing, highest fuel prices, migrants from poor countries increase costs. Social changes: commuters, 80% car ownership creates road problems, gentrification, young people can't afford houses so move away. 10F: <u>Improvements and new developments in transport</u> Infrastructure – the equipment and structures needed for an area to function properly Road infrastructure – South-West superhighway - £2 billion road widening over 15 years to reduce congestion on A303. Rail infrastructure – London Crossrail - Linking London, Reading, Shenfield and Abbey Wood. Cost £19 billion. Now deals with over 1.5 million containers per year. Port capacity – Liverpool 2 - New container terminal constructed at the Port of Liverpool. Airport – Heathrow London - New runway at Heathrow airport – cost £18.6 billion. Increasing the length of one of the existing runways at Heathrow – cost £13.5 billion.
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10G:

The north–south divide = Economic and cultural differences between Southern England and Northern England, There are clear differences in health conditions, house prices, earnings, and political influence.

Why? The north lost many industries in the 1970s leading to unemployment. London and the south east have good connections to the rest of the world and the advantages of being the capital city so attracts many service sector jobs.

Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences

- Northern Powerhouse – initiative to encourage cities in the north to work together and improve infrastructure in order to attract investment by new businesses. Northern Powerhouse Rail Project is forecast to boost economy by £14 billion per year by 2060 and create 74,000 jobs.
- Enterprise Zones – reducing business taxes to encourage businesses to move into a certain area e.g. Merryhill

10H:

The place of the UK in the wider world.

- **Trade** – exports are worth over £250 billion per year, most trade is with the EU, then USA. Recent increase in trade with China.
- **Culture** – exported globally, influences culture elsewhere e.g. the Shaun the Sheep TV is shown in 170 countries, Downton Abbey, Sherlock. Our culture is also influenced by the rest of the world e.g. Notting Hill Carnival, food tastes, music.
- **Transport** – the Channel Tunnel links the UK to France by rail, providing a route for goods and people to access mainland Europe. Large airports like Heathrow act as a hub and provide links to hundreds of countries around the world.
- **Electronic communications** – as well as being home to offices for many global IT firms, most of the trans-Atlantic cables (carrying phone lines and internet connections) linking Europe with the USA are routed via the UK. New cable running between London and Tokyo.
- **European Union (EU)** – an economic and political partnership of 27 countries, formed to increase trade and cooperation among its members. Freedom of movement and trade, EURO. UK voted to leave in a referendum in 2016
- **Commonwealth** – 53 other countries, most of whom were part of the British Empire so have a shared history politics and culture. Leaders meet every 2 years to discuss common interests, Commonwealth Games, cultural links.