

# GEOGRAPHY – YEAR 11 – THE CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD – PART 3 (UK)

A CAUSES OF ECONOMIC CHANGE IN THE UK		
1	Primary industry	Getting raw materials from land and sea
2	Secondary industry	Manufacturing to produce goods
3	Tertiary industry	Providing a service to people
4	Quaternary industry	Industries involving technology, science, research, and design
5	<b>1800</b>	<b>1900</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of the population worked in the primary industry</li> <li>15% worked in the secondary industry</li> <li>5% working in the tertiary industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30% of the population worked in the primary industry</li> <li>55% worked in the secondary industry</li> <li>15% worked in the tertiary industry</li> </ul>
	<b>2006</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% of the population worked in the primary industry</li> <li>15% worked in the secondary industry</li> <li>74% worked in the tertiary industry</li> <li>9% worked in the quaternary industry</li> </ul>
<b>Reasons for UK Economy changing</b>		
	De-industrialisation	• This is the decline in manufacturing because of the growth in tertiary industries
	Globalisation	• This is the growth and spread of connectivity around the world
6	Government policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1945-1979 – Industries like mining were closed by the government to cut spending</li> <li>1979-2010 – Industries that were ran by the government (EG trains) were sold to companies and jobs were lost</li> <li>2010 onwards – The government aims to improve the secondary industry</li> </ul>

B MOVING TOWARDS A POST-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY		
1	Post industrial economy	Where the manufacturing (secondary) industry declines to be replaced by growth in the tertiary and quaternary sector
<b>Post industrial industries in the UK</b>		
2	<b>ICT</b>	<b>Service industries</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3 million people work in the IT sector</li> <li>The UK is one of the worlds leading digital economies.</li> <li>Over 90% of the population need ICT to do their jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The service sector contributes over 79% of the UKs economic output</li> <li>The UK is the worlds leading centre for financial services</li> </ul>
3	<b>Science park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A group of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses located on one site</li> </ul>
	<b>University of Southampton Science park</b>	
4	<b>Background</b>	<b>Benefits of the park</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built in 1986</li> <li>Optical fibres for internet, lightning products and sustainable energy products are created here</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links to university provide research facilities</li> <li>Close to the M3, an airport, and train station</li> <li>highly skilled graduates from the university</li> </ul>

C THE IMPACTS OF INDUSTRY ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE UK			
<b>Example industry – Cars</b>			
1	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Disposal</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large factories can use non- renewable resources to operate</li> <li>Deforestation can occur so huge factories can be built</li> <li>Non recycled materials used in production</li> </ul>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions could be high depending on the car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Much of the car may have to go to landfill</li> <li>Some parts could take 1000s of years to decompose</li> </ul>
<b>An example of how modern industrial companies can be more environmentally sustainable – NISSAN LEAF</b>			
2	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Disposal</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufactures in Sunderland use solar energy to light their factory</li> <li>Car is made with recycled material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>It doesn't produce exhaust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Made with lots of recyclable material</li> <li>Very little waste left after recycling</li> </ul>

D CHANGING RURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE UK		
1	<b>An area of population growth = South Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>An area of population decline = The Outer Hebrides</b>
2	<b>Causes of Growth</b>	<b>Causes of Decline</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proportion of people aged 65+ is growing</li> <li>Migrant workers increased by 25% in 2013</li> <li>Easy access to cities like Cambridge or London</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been a decline in population by 50% since 1901</li> <li>Younger people have left the island for higher education or better job opportunities</li> <li>Ageing population – lack of babies being born</li> </ul>
3	<b>Social effects</b>	<b>Social effects</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% car ownership is increasing traffic around the area</li> <li>Young people cannot afford the cost of housing so move away</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of school children to decline = school closures</li> <li>Fewer people of working age</li> <li>Fewer people to support the elderly</li> </ul>
4	<b>Economic effects</b>	<b>Economic effects</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of affordable housing</li> <li>The area has one of the highest petrol prices in the country due to high demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government has had to subsidise the cost of operating ferries to move around</li> <li>Services like post offices cant afford to stay open</li> </ul>

E THE NORTH SOUTH DIVIDE		
<b>Evidence to show The North South Divide</b>		
	<b>North</b>	<b>South</b>
1	Unemployment rate in the North is on average 8%	Unemployment rate in the South is on average 4.5%
2	The life expectancy in the North is 77	The life expectancy in the South is 84
3	The average house price in the North is £154000	The average house price in the South is £305000
<b>Strategies to reduce the North-South divide</b>		
5	<b>Transport improvements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HS2 rail system could connect the north and the south faster (see F)</li> <li>New deep water ports opening in the north</li> <li>Improved motorway access to northern parts of the UK</li> </ul>
	<b>Enterprise zones</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 2011 24 enterprise zone have been built in the North</li> <li>Their aim is to encourage businesses to the north by reducing business rates</li> <li>They have superfast broadband</li> <li>They have simpler planning regulations to speed up building businesses</li> <li>An example of this is the Northern Power House</li> </ul>

F IMPROVEMENTS IN ROAD, RAIL, PORTS AND AIRPORTS IN THE UK		
1	<b>Road improvement</b>	<b>Road investment Strategy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aim is to increase the capacity and improve the conditions of roads in the UK</li> <li>Plans include – 100 new road schemes by 2020</li> <li>1300 new lane miles added to motorways</li> </ul>
2	<b>Rail improvement</b>	<b>HS2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new high speed rail that will connect London to areas such as Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield</li> <li>Currently costing £60 billion</li> </ul>
3	<b>Port improvement</b>	<b>London gateway</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built in East London so bigger ships can access the UK</li> <li>Created 12000 jobs</li> </ul>
4	<b>Airport improvement</b>	<b>London airport runways</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gatwick is building a new runway costing £9.3 billion</li> <li>Heathrow is building a new runway costing £13.5 billion</li> </ul>

G THE PLACE OF THE UK IN THE WIDER WORLD		
1	<b>Trade links</b>	EU – The EU is a trading group of 28 countries. As of June 2020 the UK was part of the EU. Common wealth – This is a voluntary group of 53 countries that aim to support each other in times of need
2	<b>Culture links</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2013-2014 TV accounted for over £1.28 billion of export earnings</li> <li>180 countries can watch Pepper Pig. This is a British programme.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Transport links</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heathrow is one of the busiest airports in the world that transfers people between flights globally</li> </ul>