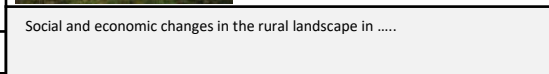


KI : Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth

Key terms	Definitions
Commonwealth	Voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states
Deindustrialisation	Decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry
European Union	International organisation of 28 European countries formed to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members
Globalisation	The process which has created a more connected world
Information technologies	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies
North south divide	Economic and cultural differences between Southern and Northern England
Post industrial economy	Economy of many HICs where most employment is in service industries
Science and business parks	Business parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses. Science parks are near universities and high tech industry is established here.
Service industries	Economic industries that provide a service (tertiary industries)
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries
Causes of economic change	
Deindustrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less manufacturing, more services and quaternary industries Machines and technology replaced people Lack of investment, high labour costs and outdated machinery means UK goods expensive 1800 : Primary 75%, Secondary 15% and Tertiary 10% Now : Primary 2%, Secondary 16%, Tertiary 73%, Quaternary 9%
Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made possible by improvements in transport, communications and internet 60, 000 TNCS worldwide UK characteristics : economic growth, cheaper goods and services, foreign investment, high value production, migration, less manufacturing, outsources jobs
Government policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1945 – 1979 : state run industries propped up by government money 1979 – 2010 : Privatisation and redevelopment of old areas 2010 - : rebalancing of economy – improvement of infrastructure, investment in manufacturing, easier access to finance and encouraging global firms to locate in the UK
Movement to a post industrial economy	
Development of ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT manufacture of hardware and design 1.3 million jobs One of world's leading digital economies
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banking, insurance, securities, dealing and finance 10% GDP, 2 million jobs, 29% exports 50.5% based in London
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quaternary sector 60,000 jobs and £3 billion income Research in universities, private companies and government bodies
Science and business parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science park : Group of scientific and knowledge based businesses based on one site e.g. Cambridge Science Park More than 100 in the UK providing 75, 000 jobs Business park : Cluster of businesses on the edge of towns e.g. M4 corridor

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Impacts of industry on the physical environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative visual impact Air and water pollution Soil degradation Landfill Impacts of roads
EG of how modern industry can be more environmentally sustainable	Tor Quarry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls on blasting; Landscaping. Dust supression on roads; rail transport used. Restoration to farming, leisure or nature when finished.(wildlife lakes)



Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in

1 area of population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Cambridgeshire Increased traffic Reduced community spirit Young people move away – houses too expensive. Reduced employment in agriculture Increased pressure on services as population grows
1 area of decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outer Hebrides Decreasing population leaving the eldest Shops, schools and services shut Increase in tourism Infrastructure struggles to support increased tourism

Improvements and new developments in transport

Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 - £15 billion road investment strategy – 100 new roads by 2020, 1300 miles added to roads and extra lanes on motorways, Smart motorways A303 Superhighway - £2 billion road widening converting road to dual carriageway
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrification of Trans Pennine Express and Midland Mainline HS2 - £50 billion : London to Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester London's crossrail 2018 - £14.8 billion, 32km Channel Tunnel – 346 million people in 20 years, 1.4 million trucks, 2.5 million cars, 58, 500 people a day
Airport capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.6% GDP 300,000 jobs 750,000 international and 420,000 domestic flights Recommended 3rd runway for Heathrow
Port capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 – Biggest were Grimsby, Tilbury, Milford Haven and Southampton. Investing : Belfast, Avonmouth, Felixstowe, Harwich 37000 jobs. More through multiplier effect 2013 London Gateway opened for bigger ships closer to London

The North South Divide	
North v South	<p>Cultural and regional differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North : deindustrialisation, more unemployment, decreasing / slow growing population. Falling house prices. Lower wages, poorer health, poorer education South : higher standard of living, better quality of life, more income, more congestion, increasing house prices
Strategies used to decrease regional differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deindustrialisation in the north meant financial support from the government Foreign investment encouraged in north e.g. Nissan, Mitsubishi EU regional funding to decrease regional disparities In 2011 24 Enterprise zones were established to encourage new businesses with decreasing rates, superfast broadband and simple planning regulations 2015 : Northern Powerhouse strategy aimed to develop economies of major cities in North. Tourism, food and energy to be developed in rural areas Power given to individual cities on how to raise and spend money



	Place of the UK in the rider world
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most with EU. USA important too. Increasing trade with China £250 billion of exports per year
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TV and media exports - £1.28 billion (USA 47%, Australia and New Zealand, China 40%) Migrants bought own culture – food, music, fashion, films, festivals
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heathrow one of world's busiest airports Channel Tunnel and ferries to Europe Southampton – cruise hub
Electronic communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on submarine cables – 99% internet traffic uses these Vital part of global economy Arctic Fibre project 2016 : UK to Tokyo – 15000km 90% UK population use internet – emails / social media



	Economic and political links
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration Financial support for farmers Single market (trade) European Structural and Investment funds for disadvantaged regions Laws and controls Pay more to support poorer countries
Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53 countries – most former colonies 2.2 billion people – 60% less than 30 years old Advice on human rights, social and economic development and youth empowerment Trading, cultural and sporting links Many UK residents live in Commonwealth countries and vice versa Most use English