

| Term | Definition |
|---------------|--|
| trade | The buying and selling of goods and service between countries. |
| import | The purchase of goods from another country. |
| export | The selling of goods to another country. |
| trade deficit | The amount by which a country's imports exceed the value of its exports. |
| trade surplus | The amount by which a country's exports exceed the value of its imports. |

The UK's World Links

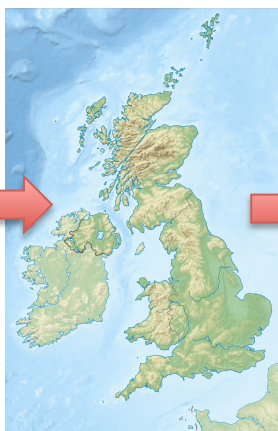
The UK has formed strong links with other countries as it has developed – these links help promote economic development throughout the UK.

1. Trade – the UK trades globally, links to the USA, Europe and China are significant. UK exports are worth over £250 billion per year.
2. Transport – the Channel Tunnel links the UK to France (and mainland Europe) by rail. Large airports like London Heathrow act as a hub and provide links to hundreds of countries around the world.
3. Electronic communications – as well as being home to offices for many global IT firms, most of the trans-Atlantic cables (phone lines and internet) linking Europe with the USA go through the UK.
4. EU – the UK is currently part of the EU which gives citizens and businesses access to a large market to sell and buy goods without extra charges or laws to follow.
5. The Commonwealth - the UK is linked to 53 countries through the Commonwealth. These countries work together to improve well-being for everyone in the Commonwealth.

The UK's Trading Partners

Imports to the UK

- Most items are imported from China – clothing and electronics. These are cheaper than the alternatives made in the UK.
- The UK imports a lot from the EU including expensive items like cars from Germany.
- Petroleum and petroleum products are important imports, providing the UK with fuel and a versatile raw material for the chemicals industry.
- Top 3 imported goods are petroleum and products, road vehicles and manufactured products.



Exports from the UK

- The majority of UK exports go to the EU.
- 11.8% of UK's exports by value go to the USA.
- Exports to China and the UAE are increasing.
- In 2014 the top 3 exported goods were machines/engines/pumps, oil and vehicles.
- The fastest growing exports in 2014 were gems, precious metals and coins.

Industry in the UK

- In the UK, primary and secondary industries have declined. Primary industry has become more mechanised so needs fewer people or it has become cheaper to import from abroad. Secondary industry has also decreased because it is cheaper to manufacture items abroad (eg cheaper labour).
- Tertiary industries have increased as information technology and the service businesses (including retail and entertainment) have grown in the UK.
- Quaternary industries are found in science parks and business parks has the demand for high tech products grows. The UK's universities are strong for research for businesses to link with.

Primary industries – economic activities that involve collecting raw materials.

Secondary industries – manufacturing industries.

Tertiary industries – service industries and jobs such as teaching.

Quaternary industries – work in the knowledge economy that involves technology, science and new ideas.

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| life expectancy | The average number of years a person might be expected to live. |
| ethnicity | Relates to a group of people who have a common national or cultural tradition. |
| de-industrialisation | The gradual closing down of manufacturing industries. |

The UK is culturally, socially and economically diverse. There are some significant variations across the UK at both regional and local scale.

Employment

Over the last 25 years:

1. More women are working encouraged by flexible working hours and affordable child care.
2. More people work part-time or are self-employed or work from home due to better broadband and IT.
3. Many people choose to work flexible hours combining office work with working at home. Mobile phones have made on-the-go communication easier.
4. As manufacturing has closed down (de-industrialisation), more people work in the tertiary sector.

UK Regional Differences

Employment in the North

De-industrialisation has had a greater negative impact on the north of the UK and has led to higher unemployment.

Average income in the North

Average disposable income in the UK is about £17,500 (average salary is about £26,500) but wages are lower in the north than the south. In 2014 the average weekly wage in Huddersfield was 40% lower than in London.

Educational Attainment in the North

The lowest rates of educational achievement are in the towns in northern England and parts of the Midlands. The most deprived areas with the lowest incomes tend to have to lowest levels of achievement.

Ethnicity in the North

Wales is the least ethnically diverse and in most of the north numbers of people who identify themselves as non-British are lower.

Life Expectancy in the North

Average life expectancy in the UK is 81 but it is only 79.1 years in Scotland. Men in Blackpool live on average 8 years fewer than men in London. Women in Manchester have the lowest life expectancy.

Access to Broadband in the North

The lowest availability of broadband is in the rural and more remote parts of the UK (Scotland, Wales and SE England).



Employment in the South

Tertiary industries have grown in the South to create new jobs. Government investment in transport and infrastructure has encouraged businesses to locate here.

Average income in the South

London has some of the highest wages in the country. But it is important to remember that London has huge disparities (differences) in income between different areas.

Ethnicity in the South

London is the most ethnically diverse part of the UK. In some towns and cities, different ethnic groups cluster in the same area. Ethnic diversity brings a wealth of colour, cultures and traditions.

Educational Attainment in the South

The highest rates of educational achievement are in London (72% A*-C grades in 2015).

Life Expectancy in the South

In the SE it is the highest at 82.4 years. People in the south tend to be healthier, have better diets and are less likely to smoke.

Access to Broadband in the South

The best broadband access is in the cities and towns including London.

| Term | Definition |
|----------------|--|
| infrastructure | The basic structures and facilities needed for a society to function, such as buildings, roads and power supplies. |
| development | The state of growth or advancement whereby people and places improve over time. |

Development in the UK is not even. There is a north-south divide with the south (particularly the SE) being wealthier, healthier and having higher standards of living compared with the north.

Reasons for Uneven Development in the UK (the North-South Divide)

Geographic Location

The South:

- London is the centre of economic activity and wealth in the UK.
- London was the administrative centre of the British Empire and is a major world trading centre.
- Many people in the SE commute into London for work so there is a high demand for housing here.
- The South has fast rail, air and sea connections to mainland Europe.

The North:

- The North and West are further from mainland Europe.
- Many rural areas are remote with poor transport links.
- There are plans to improve rail connections to the NW and NE.

Economic Change

Before 1900 most people worked in farming or mining and lived in rural areas. But the Industrial Revolution changed this and people moved to towns and cities to work in manufacturing.

The North:

- With many coalfields, the North became a centre for industry.
- With de-industrialisation these industries closed down so people lost their jobs.

The South:

- During the last 50 years the service sector has grown with London and the SE becoming a world centre for financial services, media, research and creative industries.
- Therefore, in the South the lost jobs following de-industrialisation were replaced with tertiary jobs.

Government Policy

The South:

- London has been the focus on many government policies and the government has invested in infrastructure projects to encourage businesses to locate here.

The North:

- Investment is slowly spreading to the North.
- HS2 and electrification of the Trans-Pennine Express Railway should improve development in the area.

Infrastructure

The South:

- Transport links are well developed with the Channel Tunnel, expanding airports and High Speed Eurostar trains.
- In London Crossrail will link from Reading in the West to East London.

The North:

- There has been less investment in transport links.
- HS2 is planned to reduce train travel time to the NW from London.
- Proposals are in place for a high speed rail link to the NE too.

Economic Growth and Decline in Salford

Salford is located west of Manchester city centre.

| Early Industrial Growth | Decline | Recent Growth |
|--|--|--|
| During the Industrial Revolution became a centre for cotton trade. Manufacturing and engineering grew and people moved to work in the Salford Quays (dock area). | In the 1960s and 1970s ships became too big to dock in Salford Quays so industry closed. 3000+ people lost their jobs. Housing was not invested in and the whole area became deprived. | In 1985 the Salford Quays Development Plan was announced to redevelop the area including a new Metrolink system. New homes, education, health facilities, shops and businesses have been built. National Lottery funding was used for the Lowry Building with a theatre and galleries. In 2007 the BBC moved into MediaCityUK. |

CASE STUDY

Regeneration

Process where a blighted area of dereliction, unemployment and other problems is improved. Often involves investment from government and private sector.

Salford Quays is an area of Salford, Greater Manchester, England, near the end of the Manchester Ship Canal. Previously the site of Manchester Docks, it became one of the first and largest urban regeneration projects in the United Kingdom following the closure of the dockyards in 1982.

Brief History

Manchester is a landlocked city – this led to the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894, which allowed ships to travel into Manchester. This led to an increase in size and population of Manchester Docks, before going into decline in the 1970s due to a decrease in UK manufacturing.

Consequences of economic decline

- Job losses: In the 1900s there were 75,000 jobs; by 1985 there were 24,500 jobs.
- Polluted water and toxic waste remained.
- Derelict land and buildings.
- Lack of investment.

CASE
STUDY

In 1983, Salford City Council acquired parts of the docks from the Manchester Ship Canal Company. The area was rebranded as Salford Quays and redevelopment by Urban Waterside began in 1985 under the **Salford Quays Development Plan**.

Consequences of economic growth

| Category | Positives | Negatives |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Social | <p>New entertainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowry Centre attracts 820,000 visitors a year. • Imperial War Museum North opened in 2002. • Lowry Outlet Mall. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals cannot afford housing – housing is aimed at professionals not families. Cheapest one bed apartment £165,000 and NV Penthouse = £825,000- also economic. • Perception of high crime rate still exists. |
| Economic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New jobs created: BBC Media City complex opened in 2007, and ITV Granada Studios followed. The Lowry Centre supports 520 jobs. • More profit - Lowry Centre: For every £1 invested, £16.27 is delivered. • BBC move has contributed £1.5 bn to regional economy and supports 1,000 jobs and 15,000 businesses. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local 'low income' people did not gain employment with 'new opportunities' (more tertiary jobs than secondary). |
| Environmental | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality improvement, new buildings, bridges and roads. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Empty' feel at night as people vacate the area after work. |

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------|---|
| census | A survey measuring a country's population, usually every ten years. |
| birth rate | The number of live births per 1000 of the population per year. |
| death rate | The number of deaths per 1000 of the population per year. |
| population structure | The composition of a population (by sex and age). |
| population pyramid | A diagram that shows the structure of a population by sex and age category. |

Changes in the UK's Population

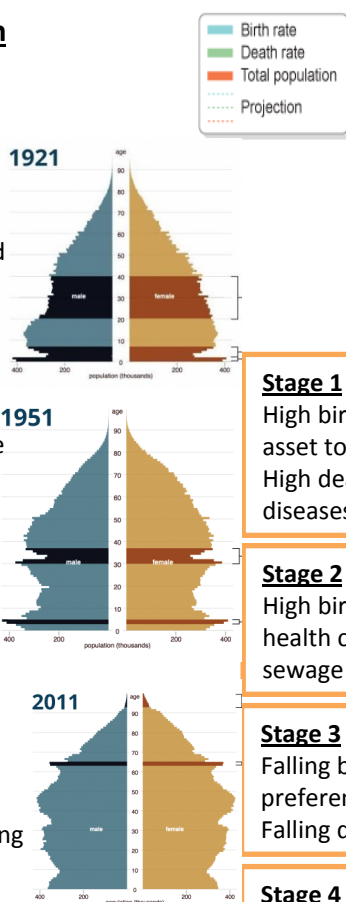
In 1900 the population of the UK was about 42 million. People were starting to move to towns and cities. A high proportion of the population was under 14 years.
In 1921 the indents at the bottom and on the male side are due to WWI.



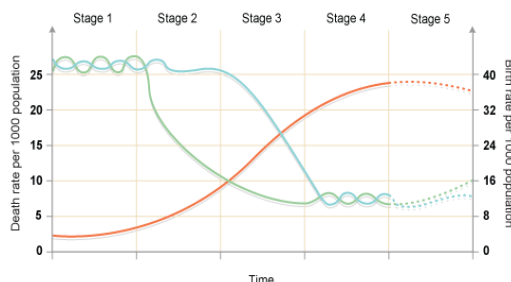
By 1951, the youthful bulge (all the under 14s) in 1921 are now in middle age so this is the largest age group. More people now living to old age. People are choosing to have more children as WW2 is over.



By 2011, the baby boomers (those born in the 1950s) are now 50-60 years old giving a bulge in the pyramid. People are continuing to live for a long time due to better health care and there are fewer babies being born.



These changes can also be shown by the **Demographic Transition Model**.



Stage 1

High birth rates: no birth control, children seen as an asset to work so large families.
High death rate: frequent famines, outbreaks of diseases like typhoid.

Stage 2

High birth rates. Falling death rates: improved hygiene/health care/nutrition, safer drinking water, better sewage disposal.

Stage 3

Falling birth rates: birth control, less children dying, preference for smaller families for economic reasons.
Falling death rates.

Stage 4

Low birth rates: women delaying having, birth control
Low death rates: continual improvement in health care.

Stage 5

Low birth rate: fewer younger people to have children.
Slightly rising death rate: many old people.

The UK has an Ageing Population

As you can see, the proportion of the UK's population aged over 65 is increasing as people are living longer.

| Social effects of an ageing population | Economic effects of an ageing population | Responses to an ageing population |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pressure on health/medical care. - Family members act as unpaid carers for elderly relatives. - People cannot afford to have more children if caring for elderly dependents. - Many retired people do voluntary work. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes for working people rise to pay for healthcare and pensions. - Older people who are not working no longer pay tax. - Some look after grandchildren so their parents can work. - Many elderly people have disposable income to spend. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government might need to increase taxes. - Retirement age has been raised to 68 so people stay in work longer. - People are encouraged to save for their retirement. - Elderly given a winter fuel allowance to help pay bills. |

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| immigrants | People who move from one country to settle in another. |
| emigrants | People who leave one country to settle in another. |
| sub-urbanisation | A change in the nature of rural areas so they start to be part of the suburbs of a town. |
| counter-urbanisation | The movement of people from urban areas into rural areas. |
| green belt | An area of land around several major urban areas with building restrictions to prevent urban sprawl. |
| re-urbanisation | The use of initiatives to counter problems of inner city decline; people moving back into the city centre. |

Suburbanisation

Causes:

- The UK has a growing population than needs houses. Land and property prices have increased but land is cheaper on the edge of towns and cities (the suburbs) so people choose to move here.
- Improvements in infrastructure to make transport easier and more people working from home mean its easy to live in the suburbs and commute.

Consequences:

- The land area taken up by towns and cities is increasing (loss of green spaces). In Newcastle, a new suburb is being built on the green belt called Newcastle Great Park.
- Suburbanisation has enabled more people to benefit from living in the city.
- But more people means more demand for resources, more traffic and more pollution.

Counter-urbanisation

Causes:

- People are moving out of city centres in search of peace and space, perhaps to raise a family.
- People believe crime rates will be lower here and cost of living is cheaper.
- Green belts stop development on the edge of cities so new houses have to be built in rural areas.
- High cost of office space in London means some businesses have also moved out of the centre.
- Improvements in broadband mean more people can work from home.
- Rail links mean people can still commute to the city.

Consequences:

- Dormitory villages develop as they become 'ghost towns' during the day when people are away at work in the city.
- Rising property prices so locals can no longer afford to buy to live there.

Re-urbanisation

Causes:

- Investment in old inner city areas encourages businesses to locate here and redevelopment projects include new homes. Often young professionals choose to live here so they are close to the city and its attractions.

Consequences:

- Not all developments have been well-planned. Local people might not have the skills for the new jobs or be able to afford the high prices of the new homes.

Another change to the UK has happened due to immigration...

| Causes of immigration | Advantages of immigration | Disadvantages of immigration |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeking to join family (eg from India and Pakistan). - Looking for better paid work (eg from Poland). - Escaping conflict (eg asylum seekers and refugees from countries like Syria). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New cultures, food, music and fashion. - Fill skills gap (eg nurses and plumbers) and job vacancies in often low-paid work in farming or support services. - Workers pay tax. - Students pay a considerable amount to universities in fees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tensions with local people and other ethnic groups. - Some people feel the UK is overcrowded. - Extra costs of education, healthcare and social services. - Money might be sent home rather than spent in the UK. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Sustainable development | Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. |
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Manchester is a city located in the *north west* of *England*. Manchester (The City) has a population of 520,000, whilst Greater Manchester **CONURBATION** (10 North West towns (e.g. Bolton) have a population over 2.5 million people. It is well connected to the rest of the UK – 2 hours by train to London. Additionally, it has a well-developed infrastructure – Manchester Airport/3 rail stations/Metrolink Tram.

Manchester has a long history of *migration*:

- Agricultural workers for industry
- Irish labourers for docks and canals
- 20th Century: Jews fleeing persecution (Broughton)
- China Town established in city centre
- 1950s West Indians migrated to Moss Side
- Pakistanis migrated to Rusholme
- 1990s: Refugees from Yugoslavia, Iraq and Somalia
- Most recent influx of Eastern Europeans: Polish

Manchester's diverse culture:

- Held the Commonwealth Games in 2002.
- National Cycling Centre opened in 1994.
- Football teams – Manchester United and Manchester City.
- Trafford Centre & Manchester Arndale shopping centre.
- Theatre – Opera House and Royal Exchange

▼ fig.178 Ethnicity in Manchester

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| All Ages | 503,127 |
| All White groups | 66.6% |
| Mixed | 4.6% |
| Indian | 2.3% |
| Pakistani | 8.5% |
| Bangladeshi | 1.3% |
| Other Asian | 2.3% |
| Black Caribbean | 1.9% |
| Black African | 5.1% |
| Other Black | 1.6% |
| Chinese | 2.7% |
| Other | 3.1% |
| All Non-White groups | 33.4% |

source: 2011, Census

Contemporary challenges that affect urban change

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Housing | <p>Locals cannot afford housing.</p> <p>There have been plenty of new homes built - however, not one of the apartments meets the definition of “affordable”. It is estimated GM will run out of homes in a decade.</p> <p>This problem is partly due to the fact that 85,000 students live in Manchester. The students increase competition for housing, increasing rent costs. This leads to fewer houses on the market to buy.</p> |
| Transport | <p>Journeys take a lot longer than they should.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable congestion on Northern roads and motorways. • Poor public transport – unreliable, poor or patchy service. For example, in 2017 only 45% of Northern Rail’s services in North Greater Manchester arrived on time. |
| Waste Management | <p>1.1 million tonnes of waste are produced each year in Greater Manchester- that’s 3,000 tonnes per day! In 2003 85% of this waste went to landfill and only 7% was recycled. Greater Manchester targets: 60% recycling and 90% diversion from landfill by 2025.</p> |

Solution: *The Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA)*

- Network of 43 recycling, composting and waste management facilities across Greater Manchester.
- Reduced size of general waste bins 240 L to 140 L now coloured bins for recycling- led to 50% of waste was recycled in 2016 – above the national average.
- GMWDA is using the latest technologies to treat and process waste and recycling.
- For example, household food and garden waste is composted at in-vessel composting facilities. The material is put into silos and kept at 65 degrees. Where waste has to be burnt, the heat is used to generate electricity, with enough to power the facility +7,000 homes. Where waste is put into landfill methane is collected and used to generate power. Better to burn methane than let it be released.

CASE STUDY