

Economic Change in the UK

Causes of economic Change	<p>The global shift has caused many manufacturing jobs to move to Asia and South America (de-industrialisation) and so most people are now employed in Tertiary and Quaternary industries.</p> <p>We now have cheaper goods and lots of investment and migration. However, there is a growing gap between rich and poor and a growing North South divide.</p>
The post industrial economy	<p>There has been a growth of tertiary and increasingly quaternary jobs, known as the 'knowledge economy' including IT, biotechnology and new creative industries. Most growth is found around London but other cities are also a focus of growth corridors. An example is the M4 corridor from London to Bristol where many hi tech industries have developed which rely on a well educated workforce and excellent transport links.</p>
Modern Sustainable Industry	SEE CASE STUDY ON TORR QUARRY
Rural Change	<p>Area of Growth – counter urbanisation means people are returning to rural areas with good transport links and commuting to work. This helps keep services going and bring new energy to the areas but can also push up house prices beyond what locals can afford and change culture.</p> <p>Areas of decline – Some rural areas only experience out migration of the young as they have poor transport connections and no jobs. This leads to the closure of services such as schools and shops, some areas work to buy a community shop. It is usually the older people who are left behind.</p>
Improvements in Transport will mean that investment is more evenly spread creating jobs in areas of unemployment.	<p>Road – A £15 billion Road Investment Strategy is planned to increase capacity and reduce congestion. The South-west superhighway is planned to increase access to Exeter and improve employment in the South-west region.</p> <p>Rail – HS2 is planned to link firstly Birmingham and later Manchester and Leeds to London more quickly. It is hoped to improve the number of jobs in the North but is very expensive and heavily criticised by some.</p> <p>Ports – Liverpool2 is planned as a deep-water quay in the Mersey which will allow the UK to import and export more goods more easily boosting the economy and creating jobs.</p> <p>Airports – Heathrow is due to be expanded to increase capacity creating jobs and making money for the UK but nearby residents are concerned over noise and pollution.</p>
The North South Divide	<p>When manufacturing left the UK the North suffered more and so there is higher unemployment and lower standard of living in the north. This leads to migration towards the South which increases the problem.</p> <p>The government is trying to reduce the gap by identifying assisted areas and trying to encourage businesses to set up. Improvements in transport are hoped to bring more businesses towards the north, such as HS2 and the M62.</p>
UKs Links with the wider world	<p>Globalisation has made the world more inter-dependent. The UK has many global links through trade, culture, transport and ICT. In the past we were a global superpower with an extensive empire. Today we still trade with many countries especially those in the EU but also the USA and more recently China. The BBC is one of our biggest exports and we sell TV shows such as Dr Who and Sherlock to countries around the world. Heathrow is one of the world busiest airports. The UK is also a focus point for the world submarine internet cables which ensures London remains a hub city and links the UK globally.</p>
The UKs political links	<p>We used to rule over the British Empire which was about 1/3 of the world land but countries have now gained independence, though we still have close links with many.</p> <p>In 1973 we became a member of the EU which has increased trade with Europe and also linked our laws, policies and controls politically to them. However, we will be leaving the EU in April and so our political ties with them will be reduced.</p> <p>We are also strongly politically linked to the commonwealth which is a voluntary group of 53 countries which were previously ruled by the UK. There a whole variety of different countries in the Commonwealth and we try to help poorer nations by providing advice on issues such as human rights, social and economic development and sustainable development. We also have important trade and cultural links with these countries, this is represented through events such as the commonwealth games.</p>

