

Subject	Geography	Year Group	10-11	Sequence No.	5	Topic	The changing economic world
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>L1 retrieval of development indicators that will have been discussed in KS3 lessons and other tier 3 words such as LICs and HICs</p> <p>L2-discuss the usefulness of development indicators from L1</p> <p>L3-look at population pyramids they will have studied these briefly in Y7 with the Asia topic and Y9 in the changing places topic</p> <p>L4-students are using development indicators from L1</p> <p>L5- students are using development indicators from L1</p> <p>L6-8 they recap the strategies that are used to reduce the development gap</p> <p>Throughout the topic there are retrieval opportunities linked to map skills and graph skills picked learnt during KS3</p>	<p>What is development and how is it measured?</p> <p>Development = a positive change that makes things better. As a country develops it usually means that people's standard of living and quality of life will improve</p> <p>Social development=Positive changes and improvements to the quality of peoples life</p> <p>Economic development=Positive changes and improvements to peoples standard of living</p> <p>Reading-All mighty dollar GDP</p> <p>Birth rate-number of births per 1000 of the population per year. Advantages of using birth rate as an indicator: Clear indicator of a countries level of development. Can be used for predicting the future situation and planning accordingly.</p> <p>Disadvantages of using birth rate as an indicator: Can be affected by population policies such as China's one child policy. Figures in less developed countries not necessarily accurate.</p> <p>Death rate-number of deaths per 1000 of the population per year. Advantages of using death rate as an indicator: Indicates level of health care provision, water quality, sanitation, and living conditions. An easy to use indicator.</p> <p>Disadvantages of using death rate as an indicator: Does not actually tell us what is responsible for the high death rate. For example a high death rate could be a result of a natural disaster not poor health care. Very difficult to get accurate figure from the less developed world.</p> <p>Natural increase-the positive difference between birth and death rates</p> <p>Life expectancy-the average age a person lives</p> <p>GNP-gross national product the amount of money a country earns inc. any businesses they own abroad. Advantages of using GDP/GNP as an indicator: A</p>	<p>From the knowledge learnt in this topic students will help overcome misconceptions about the way countries and places within countries develop. They will learn about ways to solve development issues and learn about issues that impact them personally. In this topic they will also get the chance to explore a career that is linked to the knowledge acquired. They will do all of this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students have to decide on the development status of a county based on the development indicators provided Students assess how effective development indicators are when deciding on the level of development Students use the DTM to discuss potential problem countries might face linked to their birth and death rates Students use population pyramids to discuss potential problem countries might face linked to their demography Students discuss how certain factors help a country development. Helps to explain why some countries are poor and some are rich. Students assess how effective the strategies are at reducing the development gap.

L10 Links back to Y8 Industry topic-type of jobs and how employment structure has changed overtime

L11 link back to Y9 urban regeneration of the London Docklands.

L13 recaps key terms from L12-post industrial economy

L14 knowledge of urbanisation is mentioned when discussing the new concept of counter-urbanisation

L15 idea of greenbelts from Y9 UIC topic links

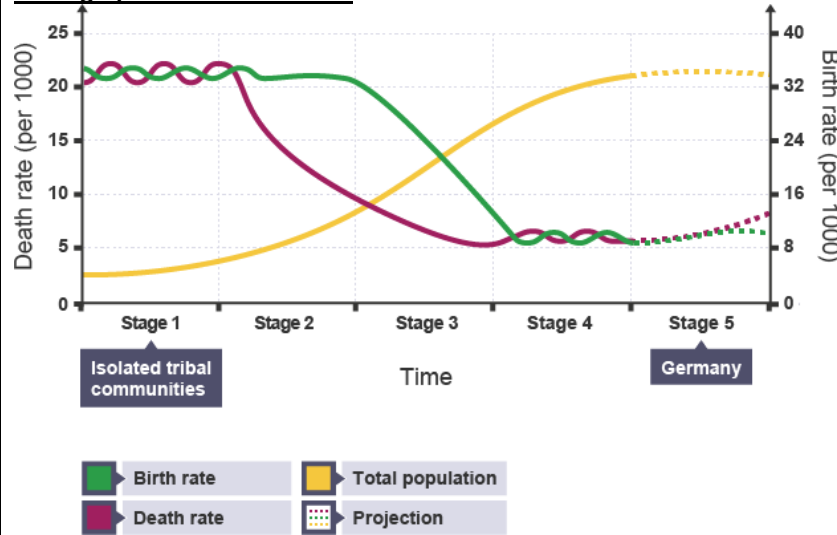
L18 link the north south divide strategies to how we use strategies to reduce the development gap

useful figure for comparing countries. Often used to rank countries to establish a fair system of aid payments. Is a good indicator of the state of the economy and provision of services. Fairly easy to calculate from official government figures. Disadvantages: Can hide inequalities as it does not show the distribution of wealth. Can be manipulated by governments who want to appear poor to collect more aid. Does not take into account subsistence or informal economies which are very important in less developed countries.

Infant mortality- The number of children per 1,000 population who die before the age of 1. Advantages of using infant mortality as an indicator: Indicates quality of health care, water quality, food supply. Very easy indicator to understand. Focuses on one of the most significant aspects of development. Disadvantages of using infant mortality as an indicator: Hard to get an accurate figure as many births in the less developed countries would be un-registered. Evidence from some countries that the level of infant mortality is well above that disclosed. High infant mortality could be a result of social or political factors. For example in China the figure would be very high because of the countries one child policy.

HDI-Human development index, takes into account life expectancy, years of schooling and GNI. Takes into account social and economic measures to give a more accurate overview of development.

Demographic transition model



- Students decide whether India has developed over time and what has helped it to develop
- Students discuss how UKs industrial structure has changed in a way that shows how we have developed
- Students decide whether globalisation has been good or bad for our economy
- Students assess how effective government interventions have been
- Students decide whether science and business parks are the way forwards in England and whether they would want a job in those sectors
- Students decide whether a sustainable car industry is a pipe dream
- Students learn about Cornwall and Nottinghamshire- places that they are familiar with but may not realise what is happening there
- Students decide whether HS2 is a positive or negative for the UK and for them personally
- The north south divide impacts our students as they are classed as the north, they consider this inequality and how it impacts their life changes.
- They decide what the best way to reduce the north south divide is

DTM uses some of the development indicators in a line graph to show how development in a country can change overtime.

As populations move through the stages of the model, the gap between birth rate and death rate first widens, then narrows.

In stage 1 the two rates are balanced. In stage 2 they diverge, as the death rate falls relative to the birth rate.

In stage 3 they converge again, as the birth rate falls relative to the death rate.

Finally in stage 4 the death and birth rates are balanced again but at a much lower level.

Stage 1: Total population is low but it is balanced due to high birth rates (36/37 per 1,000) and high death rates (36/37 per 1,000). Countries at this stage will usually be undeveloped.

Stage 2: Total population will start to rise because the death rates will start to fall (to around 18/19 per 1,000). Birth rates will remain high. Death rates fall due to: medical care will be improved (vaccinations, scientific improvements, doctors and new drugs); sanitation and water supplies will be much better; the quality and security of food will be improved; there will be a noticeable decrease in child mortality.

Stage 3: Total population is rising rapidly. The gap between birth and death rates will narrow. Natural increase is high. Death rates will now remain low and steady (to 15 per 1,000) but birth rates will fall quickly (down to around 18 per 1,000). Birth rates fall due to: increased use of family planning methods; much lower infant mortality rates will mean that more children will survive and there is less need to have as many babies; increased opportunity for employment in factories means that fewer people (and children) are required to work on the land; changes to society put more desire on material possessions than large families; changes to equality mean that women are increasingly in the workforce and not 'staying at home' to look after the children.

Stage 4: Total population is high and growing slowly. It is balanced by a low birth rate (15 per 1,000) and a low death rate (12 per 1,000). Contraception is widely available and there is a social desire to have smaller families.

Stage 5: Total population is still high but starting to decline due to the birth rate falling (to 7 per 1,000) below the death rate (9 per 1,000). The population will start to fall as it is no longer replacing itself. The population is ageing and will gradually be dominated by older people.

Population pyramids

Population pyramids show the structure of a population by comparing relative numbers of people in different age groups.

	<p>Population structures differ markedly between LICs and HICs.</p> <p>The shape of a population pyramid can tell us a lot about an area's population. Usually pyramids are drawn with the % of male population on the left and % of female population on the right.</p> <p>It gives us information about birth and death rates as well as life expectancy.</p> <p>A population pyramid tells us how many dependants there are. There are two groups of dependants; young dependants (aged below 15) and elderly dependants (aged over 65).</p> <p>Dependants rely upon the economically active for economic support.</p> <p>Many LICs have a high number of young dependants, this means that the pyramid will have a wide base and the sides of the pyramid will decrease as fewer people will reach old age</p> <p>However, many HICs have a growing number of elderly dependants, this will be shown by the pyramid having straight sides or a barrel shape. The pyramid will also be much taller.</p> <p><u>Factors that affect development</u></p> <p>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</p> <p>HIV Botswana-increases pressure on the health services, reduces life expectancy and reduces economic activity.</p> <p>Ageing population Italy-adds pressure to health care system, less people are working and become dependent on pensions, putting economic pressure on the government.</p> <p>Overpopulation India-strain on resources and services, lots of children in the short term means lots of dependants in the population. However, in the long term means more workers.</p> <p>Natural resources-UAE-They sell their oil to other countries to help development in the country</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.</p> <p><u>Strategies to reduce the poverty gap</u></p> <p>The development gap is the difference in levels of development between the richest and poorest countries in the world. Some believe that the development gap between high-income countries (HICs) and low-income countries (LICs) is increasing.</p> <p>There are a range of different strategies that can be used to reduce the development gap. Often, these approaches support local development projects, generate employment opportunities and increase incomes. In return, these create more wealth and help reduce the development gap.</p>	
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	<p>Countries, organisations (e.g. the World Bank) and transnational corporations (TNCs) invest in low-income countries (LICs) to increase profits. Investments lead to improvements in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure (e.g. road networks and airports) • services (water, sanitation and electricity) • dams and reservoirs (for hydro-electric power) • industrial developments <p>Tourism brings in valuable foreign currency and brings a range of improvements including to the infrastructure, healthcare and education. Tourism brings employment opportunities in the service sector and raises incomes.</p> <p>Industrial development brings employment opportunities in construction, manufacturing and service industries. Increased individual wealth leads to improvements in health, education and service provision through the payment of more taxes.</p> <p>Aid is usually in the form of financial assistance offered by countries, organisations and TNCs. Long term aid supports development projects such as improving sanitation, water supply and education. Short term aid is often given in response to natural disasters.</p> <p>In the 1970s and 1980s, many countries borrowed a significant amount of money for large scale development projects. Some of these countries have fallen into considerable debt repaying loans or high rates of interest. Debt relief involves cancelling money owed, allowing more significant investment in development projects such as road building and health care.</p> <p>Micro-finance loans offer financial support to community groups or individuals to start a small business. If businesses are successful, they will create jobs and increase people's income.</p> <p><u>Development in India</u></p> <p>Development across India is very uneven. This uneven development can be explained by the core-periphery model. Industrialised, urban areas which are centres for economic growth are core areas. The periphery is the surrounding, mainly rural areas where there is little economic development and few jobs. Core areas developed around raw-materials. For example, the Damodar valley became a centre for heavy engineering following the discovery of coal and iron ore. Once a large industry moves into an area there is a multiplier effect. This means people have better jobs and a higher income which leads to increased wealth in the area. This means there is more investment in the infrastructure, which in turn attracts more businesses to the area.</p> <p>States that are peripheral to Maharashtra, such as Bihar, have higher levels of poverty. States such as this still rely on agriculture for much of their income, however, crop yields and prices are variable.</p>	
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INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Since 1991, when India reduced barriers to trade, international trade has become increasingly important to India's economy as foreign business has increased.

India is a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the G20 (the world's 20 largest economies). India's largest trade partners are the USA, China and the United Arab Emirates. India's main import is crude oil and its main exports are chemical products and diamonds.

INDIA AND AID

India has been one of the largest receivers of international aid. It has received aid from individual countries such as the UK, which, until 2015, received over £200 million a year to help tackle poverty. It has also received loans from IGOs such as the World Bank. India changed its economic policies in 1991 to allow foreign businesses to locate in the country following an aid deal of US \$2.2 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

How are public and private investment in India changing?

Prior to 1991, the main type of investment in India was public (by the government). Private investment was prevented in most industries, a licence was needed by private companies before they could start producing goods. Following India opening its economy to private sector investment in 1991, some large TNCs from the USA and Europe outsourced IT and manufacturing to India. This is because India relaxed foreign investment rules, allowing foreign companies to own more land and properties.

The government has also encourages smaller Indian companies to invest in economic development through projects such as Startup India. Paperwork and taxes have been reduced to support investment.

To support further economic development the government has been increasing public investment by upgrading the rail network, improving broadband provision and building new roads.

Economic change in the UK

HOW HAS THE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF THE UK CHANGED?

The industrial structure (the type of work people do) of the UK is always changing. In 1841, at the hight of the industrial revolution, there was a substantial change in the UK's industrial structure, including:

- jobs in the primary sector (fishing, agriculture and mining) were declining due to the increase in the use of machinery
- jobs in the manufacturing industry increased as factories were built and urbanisation occurred

During the twentieth century, another significant change in the UK's employment structure happened, including: a decrease in the number of

people working in manufacturing as mechanisation (introduction of robots etc.) replaced jobs along with increased competition from abroad the service sector increased dramatically due to the introduction of public services, the growth of financial services and an increase in leisure time and disposable income since the 1980s the research and development sector has become increasingly important

WHAT IMPACT DOES GLOBALISATION HAVE ON THE UK ECONOMY?

The UK economy, like all the others around the world, have been affected by globalisation. Business, ideas and lifestyles now spread rapidly across the globe due to improvements in travel, the introduction of the internet and the development of trading blocs such as the EU. This has led to more businesses in the UK owned by companies based in other countries. In the same way, UK companies now own more businesses in other countries. For the UK economy to be prosperous, we need to be part of the global economy.

The main impacts of globalisation in the UK include:

- Migration – Migrants fill jobs where there is a shortage of skilled workers in the UK, such as in healthcare and construction.
- Less manufacturing – Fewer goods are manufactured in the UK because they can be imported more cheaply in countries such as China where wages are lower.
- Inequality – The gap between the best-paid and lowest-paid jobs is increasing.
- Outsourcing – jobs are outsourced to other countries where wages are lower, such as HSBC call centres to India.
- Economic growth – in most cases, the UK economy increases by 1-2 per cent each year. This is mainly down to trade with other countries, helping the country to become wealthier over time.
- Foreign investment – foreign companies invest in the UK, bringing new ways of working and technology. This provides jobs and skills development to people living in the UK.
- Cheaper goods and services – Wages and production have become more competitive, leading to lower-priced products and services.

HOW HAVE GOVERNMENT POLICIES ADDRESSED ECONOMIC CHANGE?

The government plays an important role in shaping the UK's economy and responding to global trends. There have been three distinct trends in government policy since the Second World War:

1945-79 – state-run industries, such as British Steel Corporation, were set up by the government to support declining heavy industries and protect jobs. Outdated working practices and machinery lead to factory closures, unemployment and unrest during the 1970s.

1979-2010 – government-run industries were privatised, and many heavy industries closed down, leading to job losses. Private sector and government investment led to the transformation of many former industrial areas, such as London Docklands, into financial centres (such as Canary Warf in London), offices and retail parks as the service sector began to grow rapidly.

2010 onwards – the government has attempted to rebalance the economy by encouraging investment in high-tech manufacturing, such as aerospace and computer engineering. Significant investment has been made in transport infrastructure, such as London's Crossrail. HS2 is also being developed to provide high-speed rail links between London and the 'Northern Powerhouse'. The development of small businesses is also being encouraged through low-cost loans and other financial incentives.

De-industrialisation in the UK

HOW HAVE TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES DECLINED IN THE UK?

De-industrialisation is the reduction of industrial activity or capacity in a region or economy, especially of heavy industry or manufacturing industry. De-industrialisation is one of the most significant economic processes to occur in the UK. De-industrialisation in the UK has involved the decline of heavy industries such as coal mining, shipbuilding and steel manufacturing.

During the twentieth century, the UK went from over 3000 coal mines to just 30. The last working deep coal mine in the UK closed in December 2015. The graph below shows the rapid decline in employment in coal mining in the UK due to mechanisation, increasing costs of extraction and growing availability of cheap imports.

The UK's post-industrial economy

WHICH TYPES OF INDUSTRY ARE GROWING IN THE UK?

A post-industrial economy is one that replaces manufacturing with service industries (also known as tertiary industries). A new sector, the quaternary industry, is now developing in the twenty-first century UK. The quaternary industry is sometimes referred to as the 'knowledge economy' because it involves research and development. This sector includes IT, new creative industries and biotechnology. Estimates suggest 10-15% of the UK workforce is employed in quaternary sectors, though it is hard to determine because it overlaps with the service sector.

	<p>THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>The development of information technology has transformed lives in the UK and has encouraged economic growth. Examples of the impact of information technology on lives and economic development include:</p> <p>1.3 million people are employed in IT</p> <p>Homeworking and self-employment due to the development of the internet</p> <p>The UK is viewed as one of the top IT countries in the world and receives overseas investment as a result. Investment in technology companies totalled £6.3bn during 2018</p> <p>Technological developments have led to the growth of specialist manufacturing services along with service and research</p> <p>Information can be accessed anywhere using mobile devices</p> <p>The turnover of digital technology companies grew by 4.5% between 2016 and 2017, compared with 1.7% growth in UK GDP (this is 2.6 times faster than the overall economy)</p> <p>London-based technology businesses raised £9bn between 2015 and 2018; in second place, Cambridge picked up £583m of funding over the same period. Already, the UK represents a global centre of technology talent, accounting for 5 per cent of all high-growth technology workers employed globally. Only Germany, amongst the UK's European rivals, employs more people in the technology sector.</p> <p>THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES</p> <p>Services provide support rather than manufacturing products. The service industry is the largest sector in the UK economy both in terms of the number of people employed and economic output.</p> <p>Financial services employ over 2 million people and account for 10% of the UK's GDP. The UK is a leading financial centre, with London at its centre.</p> <p>Financial services are the most significant contributor to job creation in the service industry, with insurance technology and financial technology employers accounting for 24 per cent and 18 per cent of the high-growth workforce, respectively.</p> <p>THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH</p> <p>Research and development is part of the rapidly expanding quaternary sector. It contributes over £3 billion to the UK economy and employs over 60,000 educated people. Research and development involve biomedical, computer and environmental sectors and are linked to UK universities. Research is conducted by the UK government and private companies. Cyber, artificial intelligence and cleantech businesses are now employing substantial numbers. All three sectors are attracting growing amounts of investment, suggesting they may generate even more jobs in the coming months and years.</p> <p>SCIENCE AND BUSINESS PARKS IN THE UK</p>	
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	<p>The development and growth of science and business parks have been an important aspect of developing the UK's post-industrial policy.</p> <p>Science parks are typically located on the edge of university cities. They can be found in Cambridge, Oxford and Southampton. They have good transport links and usually have attractive environments. Sometimes, science parks are located close to, or within, university grounds. An example of this is the Newlands Science Park at Hull University.</p> <p>Graduates are often employed to apply their knowledge and experience to innovative businesses. Businesses often have close links to local universities and tap into their research and development.</p> <p>There are over 100 science parks in the UK, employing around 75,000 people.</p> <p>Business parks are areas with a small group of businesses in the same area of land. There are many hundreds of business parks across the UK. Business parks are often located on the edge of major urban areas where there are good communications and the land is cheap.</p> <p>Business parks can contain a range of businesses from small-scale manufacturing to research and development. Businesses can benefit from supplying goods and services to each other.</p> <p><u>What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment?</u></p> <p>The car industry is one of the few large scale manufacturing industries left in the UK. More than 1.5 million new cars are made in the UK every year by foreign owned companies e.g. Nissan.</p> <p>The amount of energy and water used in the production process has also declined. There has also been a dramatic fall in the amount of waste going to landfill sites and the end of the car's life.</p> <p>Electric or hybrid cars – these do not pollute the atmosphere. The amount of energy and water used in the production process has also declined. There has also been a dramatic fall in the amount of waste going to landfill sites and the end of the car's life.</p> <p>Disposal – cars end up on the scrap heap at the end of their life. Some components are hard to recycle e.g. plastic. Others, like acid in batteries, can leak into the environment.</p> <p>The average CO2 emissions of cars are falling.</p> <p>Cars will now fail an MOT if they are seen to have too many emissions. Jaguar Land Rover opened a new manufacturing centre in Wolverhampton in 2014. It is designed to operate more sustainably – it was built to maximise natural cooling and natural light to reduce energy use and has solar panels that generate 30% of the plant's electricity. Almost all of the waste is recycled with only a small proportion going to landfill.</p>	
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	<p>Fuel consumption – drilling for oil uses energy and endangers ecosystems. Shipping oil can cause oil spills. As oil is used up, new sources are harder to obtain and can cause more problems.</p> <p>Cars consume a lot of energy even before they are driven. It is estimated that manufacturing a car uses as much energy as the car will consume in its lifetime.</p> <p><u>How are rural areas changing?</u></p> <p>Rural landscapes in the UK are experiencing significant change. Although the majority of people live in urban environments, 19% of the population live in rural areas. Despite rural areas not appearing crowded, the population in most rural areas is growing due to counter-urbanisation. People are migrating from urban to rural areas for a better quality of life. In real terms, the population of urban environments is growing more rapidly than in rural areas due to natural increase and immigration.</p> <p>Major cities in the UK are surrounded by a greenbelt, an area of green, open space where development is restricted. Within, and just beyond the greenbelt are desirable towns and villages from which commuters can travel to work. Urban areas would have experienced much more significant growth if it was not for the protection of greenbelts.</p> <p>There is increasing pressure on the UK government to allow development within greenbelts due to the housing shortage the country is facing.</p> <p>Even rural areas furthest from urban areas are becoming popular with tourists and second homeowners. This is the case in places that are national parks, such as the Lake District, and North Norfolk.</p> <p>House prices in rural areas have increased significantly due to the increased demand for housing. The rising cost of properties in rural areas has made homes for local people unaffordable in some areas. This has led to more people having to rent or move to another area where they are more likely to afford to buy a property.</p> <p>Benefits of population growth in rural areas</p> <p>An increased population leads to a higher demand for goods and services. This helps ensure the future of rural shops, schools and businesses.</p> <p>It provides balance to rural-urban migration, particularly as young people move away in search for better opportunities.</p> <p>New people are more likely to invest in new, local businesses.</p> <p>New developments in rural areas provide jobs.</p>	
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	<p>Problems of population growth in urban areas</p> <p>Rural areas can lose shops as commuters buy products in supermarkets in urban areas on their way home from work.</p> <p>The increase in 'outsiders' can change the social fabric and rural culture.</p> <p>Older people tend to move to rural areas, which raises the average age.</p> <p>House prices often increase rapidly due to wealthy newcomers, pushing out local people.</p> <p>Car owning commuters do not require public transport, so services may be reduced, affecting local people.</p> <p>Resentment may be felt towards new members of the rural community</p> <p>Modern developments in rural areas cause tensions with the local community.</p> <p>The sale of agricultural land in rural areas can lead to unemployment in the local community.</p> <p>WHAT HAPPENS IN AN AREA OF POPULATION DECLINE?</p> <p>Social impacts:</p> <p>School closures could result from fewer children</p> <p>An ageing population, caused by the migration of young people, will require higher amounts of social care, which will have social and economic impacts</p> <p>A further decline in the fishing and farming industry due to the ageing population</p> <p>Economic impacts:</p> <p>Maintaining transport services such as ferries and other services is very costly</p> <p>There has been a significant decline in traditional fishing for lobsters and prawns</p> <p>Tourism has become an essential source of income. However, the infrastructure is struggling to cope with this</p> <p>Shellfish catches have increased, due to more foreign boats</p> <p><u>Developments in infrastructure in the UK</u></p> <p>The UK's transport infrastructure is increasingly under pressure as car ownership continues to increase and economic development puts pressure on rail, port and airport capacity.</p> <p>High Speed 2 (HS2) – This project involves the construction of a high-speed rail network, linking London to Birmingham and one to northern cities such as Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield. HS2 has been very controversial due to its cost, environmental impact and its likely economic impact.</p>	
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	<p>3.6 per cent of the UK's GDP comes from airports. They are essential to the UK's economic development. Over 750000 flights depart the UK each year carry 200 million passengers and 2 million tonnes of freight pass through airports.</p> <p>Heathrow Airport Expansion</p> <p>Heathrow is the UK's largest airport. It handles over 70 million passengers every year. The government proposed a third runway for Heathrow in 2016. The additional runway aims to reduce congestion and increase capacity. The proposal is very controversial due to its social and environmental impact. However, it will create thousands of jobs and boost the local economy.</p> <p><u>The north-south divide</u></p> <p>WHAT IS THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE?</p> <p>The north-south divide is a term used to describe the social, economic and cultural disparities between the London and the south-east of England and the rest of the UK.</p> <p>People living in the south-east typically have a longer life expectancy, higher income and better standard of living than those living in the north. House prices in the south-east are higher due to high demand. Rates of unemployment are higher in the north as regions continue to adjust to de-industrialisation.</p> <p>WHAT HAS CAUSED THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE?</p> <p>The main cause of the north-south divide is de-industrialisation, as manufacturing industries, traditionally located in the north have closed. As you can see from the data below manufacturing continues to be very important in the north whereas in the south it is ranked 7th. Any changes in manufacturing have a considerable impact on the north.</p> <p>As the northern economy declined the south-east became increasingly prosperous in response to the growth of the financial and service sector and the dominance of London. The growth in incomes led to increased house prices in the south-east.</p> <p>WHAT STRATEGIES ARE BEING USED TO ADDRESS THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE?</p> <p>For several decades the UK government and the EU have attempted to reduce the north-south divide by investing in the north. Assisted area status has been assigned to areas that are less economically advantaged. New businesses setting up on these areas are eligible for financial assistance. The following schemes provide regional aid:</p> <p>The Regional Growth Fund (England)</p> <p>Regional Selective Assistance (Scotland)</p>	
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	<p>The Welsh Government Business Finance (Wales) Selective Financial Assistance (Northern Ireland) Other strategies include:</p> <p>The launch of the Northern Powerhouse concept to encourage industrial development in northern cities such as Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield. Enterprise Zones Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) Planned transport improvements e.g. HS2 Government incentive packages to attract TNCs</p>	
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