

Oral presentations (2)

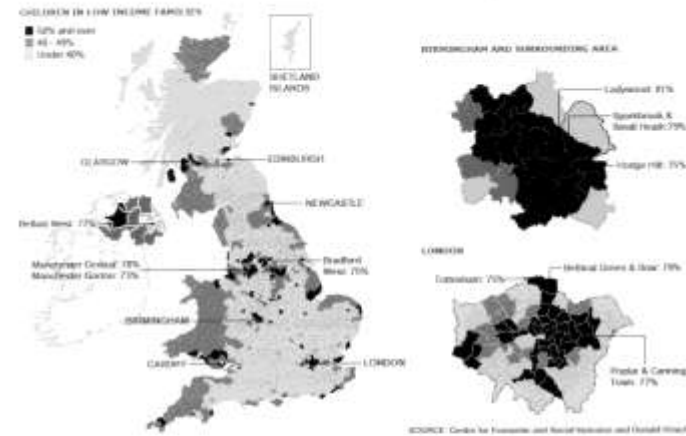
Mapping regional differences

Mapping child poverty in the UK

Thème : Clés de lecture d'un monde complexe
Question : Des cartes pour comprendre le Royaume-Uni

Objet : Mapping child poverty in the UK

Document 1 : Children in Low Income Families



Source: *BBC News*, September 30, 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk>
[consulté le 10.01.2016]

Document 2. "GCSE* Results: Poor Pupils Fall Behind"

Dramatic improvements in GCSE¹ results over the last three years have masked an educational divide which is leaving children from poor rural homes behind nearly all other children in England, according to government figures released today. [...]

Headteachers said the government's method of funding schools was missing pupils in poorer parts of the countryside, leaving their schools struggling to provide the same one-to-one tuition², catch-up classes and Easter revision sessions available to urban pupils.

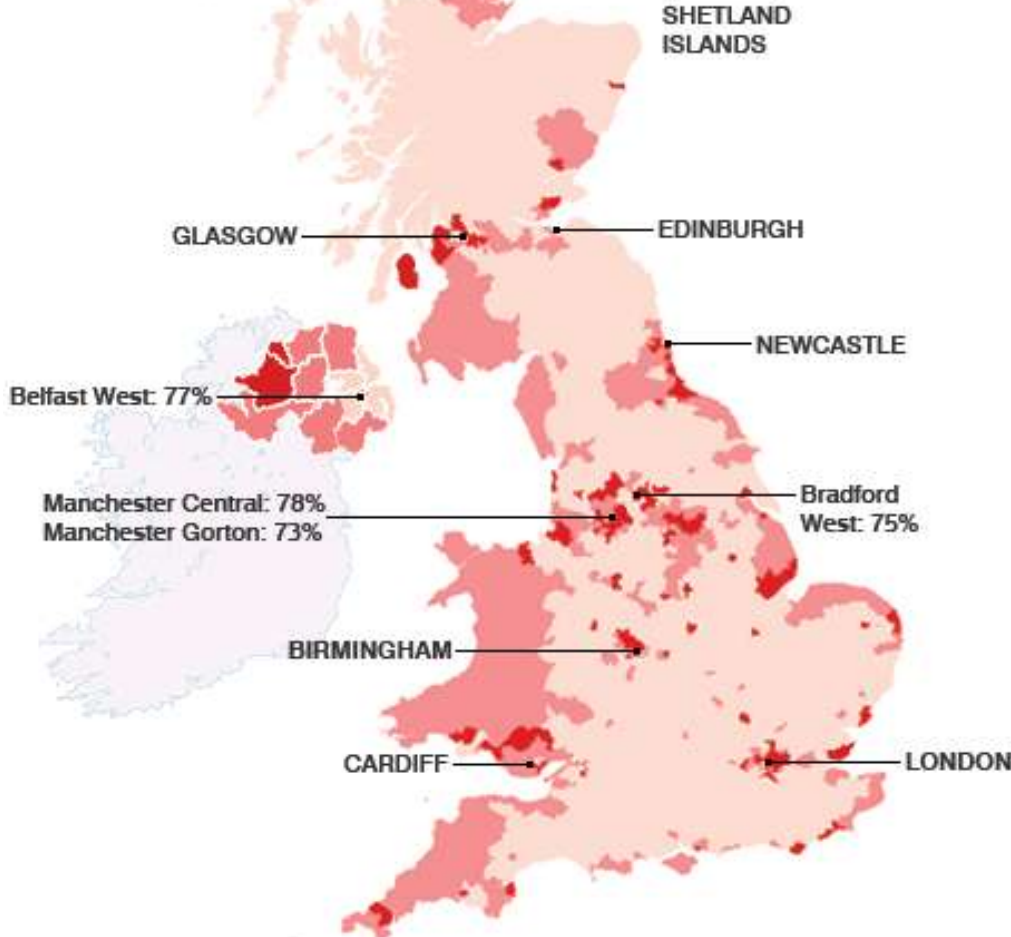
Source: *The Guardian*, December 15, 2009, www.theguardian.com
[consulté le 10.01.2016]

¹ GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education): national exam taken by students aged 14-16

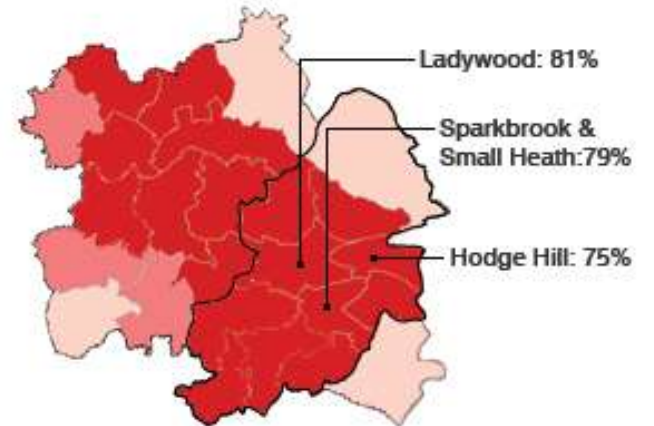
² tuition: enseignement

CHILDREN IN LOW INCOME FAMILIES

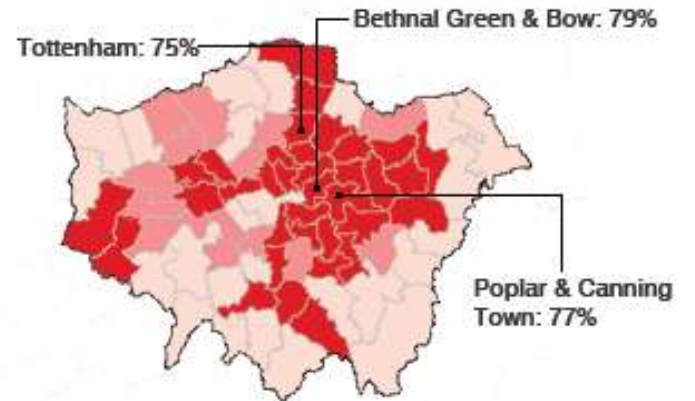
- 50% and over
- 40 - 49%
- Under 40%



BIRMINGHAM AND SURROUNDING AREA



LONDON



SOURCE: Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion and Donald Hirsch

Document 2. “GCSE* Results: Poor Pupils Fall Behind”

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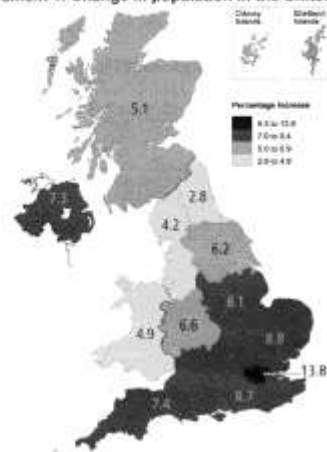
² tuition: enseignement

Demographic dynamics and housing prices

Thème : Clés de lecture d'un monde complexe
Question : Des cartes pour comprendre le monde. Des cartes pour comprendre le Royaume-Uni.

Sujet : Demographic Dynamics and Housing Prices in the United Kingdom

Document 1: Change in population in the United Kingdom, 2003 to 2013.



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2014
[Consulté le 21/12/2015],
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/compendiums/compendium-of-uk-statistics/population-and-migration/find-out-more/index.html>

Document 2: Housing crisis in London

*According to analysis published by Shelter today, there are just 43 homes left in the whole of Greater London that are still affordable to the average first-time buyer. [...]

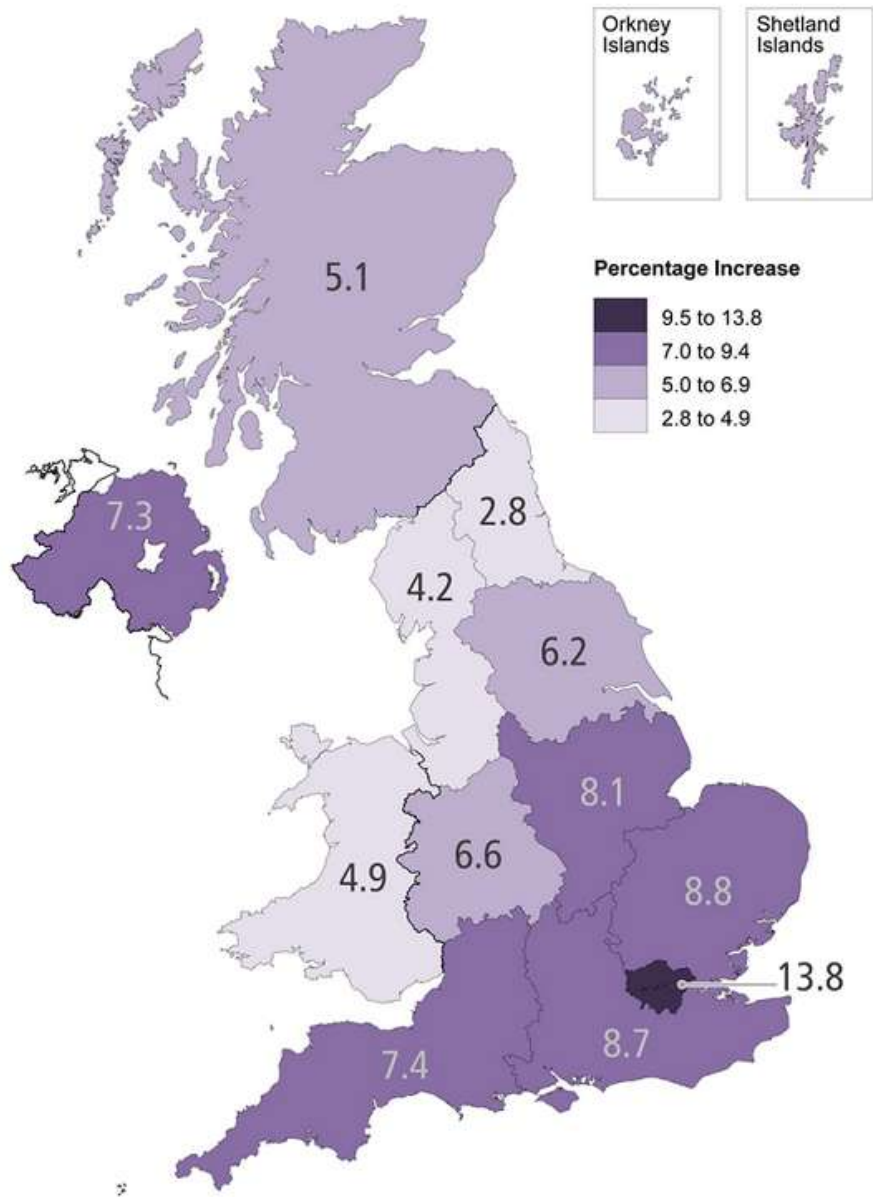
The housing charity looked at the salaries of people in different regions, worked out the amount banks would currently lend them, then compared those figures to the current cost of a family home. In regions such as the north-east, where just 42% of homes are now affordable, its findings are mildly worrying.

In London, though, they're catastrophic: just 0.1% of homes with two bedrooms or more are now affordable to the average first-time buyer. [...]

There's a very obvious reason why this situation has arisen: London simply doesn't have enough homes. The number of people who live here has increased by nearly a fifth in just 15 years; the number of homes to put them in hasn't. And so, prices have spiralled. [...]

Source: Jonn Elledge, "Only 43 homes in London are affordable for first-time buyers. So who's to blame?". *The Guardian*, 30/04/2015 [Consulté le 21/12/2015],
<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/apr/30/housing-crisis-first-time-buyer-affordable-homes-london>

Map 1: Change in mid-year population estimates for constituent countries and regions of the United Kingdom, mid-2003 to mid-2013



Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2014
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Document 2: Housing crisis in London

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The North-South divide

Thème : Clés de lecture d'un monde complexe
Question : Des cartes pour comprendre le Royaume-Uni
Sujet : The North/South Divide in the United Kingdom

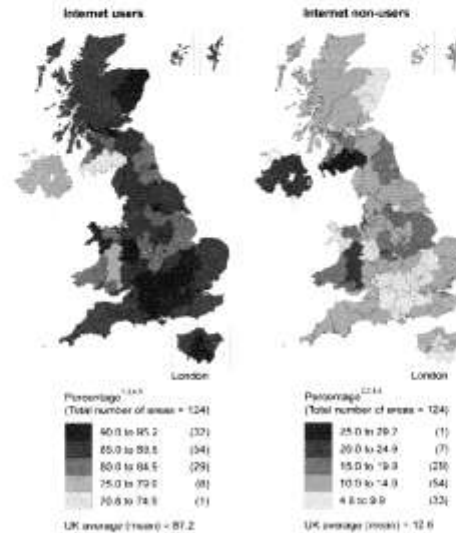
Document 1 : Why is the North poorer than the South?

In 1962, as Britain pulled slowly out of recession, Harold Macmillan¹ told an audience that he was determined to "prevent two nations developing geographically, a poor north and a rich and overcrowded south". (...) The North's industrial economy had begun to crumble after the First World War; subsequent wars and government policy slowed the decline, but could not stop it. (...)

- 5 The north remains poorer than the south, with sharply lower employment rates and average incomes. In 1965 men in the north were 16% more likely to die under the age of 75 than men in the south. By 2008 they were 20% more likely to, according to a study published last year in the British Medical Journal. (...)
- 10 For much of the past 20 years growth in the British economy has come from two sectors: government spending, primarily on health care and education, and the private service sector. Whereas government spending is spread fairly evenly across the country—nurses and teachers are needed roughly in proportion to the population—private-sector growth has been heavily concentrated, mostly in and around London. (...) Now public spending is being cut everywhere, as the government tries to tackle a huge budget deficit.

Source: "The North of England: the great divide", *The Economist*, September 15, 2012, [consulté le 08/01/2014], <http://www.economist.com/>

Document 2 : Internet Users and Non-Users



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2014, [consulté le 08/01/2014]

¹ Harold Macmillan: Prime Minister in 1962

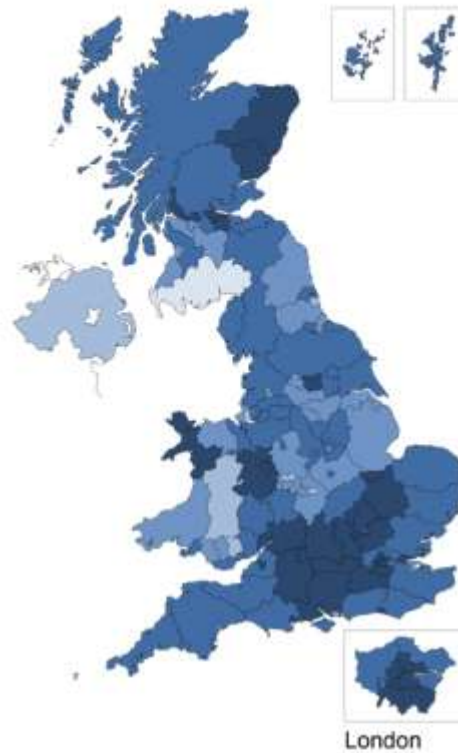
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Internet users



Percentage^{1,3,4,5}
(Total number of areas = 124)

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 90.0 to 95.2 | (32) |
| 85.0 to 89.9 | (54) |
| 80.0 to 84.9 | (29) |
| 75.0 to 79.9 | (8) |
| 70.8 to 74.9 | (1) |

UK average (mean) = 87.2

Internet non-users



Percentage^{2,3,4,5}
(Total number of areas = 124)

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 25.0 to 29.2 | (1) |
| 20.0 to 24.9 | (7) |
| 15.0 to 19.9 | (29) |
| 10.0 to 14.9 | (54) |
| 4.8 to 9.9 | (33) |

UK average (mean) = 12.6

- 1 Percentage of adults aged 16 or over who had ever used the Internet.
 - 2 Percentage of adults aged 16 or over who had never used the Internet.
 - 3 NUTS 3 is an abbreviation for 'nomenclature of territorial units for statistics', level 3.
 - 4 Data for Northern Ireland are shown at NUTS level 2 only.
 - 5 Highlands and Islands NUTS level 2 area has been used instead of the respective NUTS level 3 areas in Scotland, because of small sample sizes.
- Source: Office for National Statistics
 Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2014
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Mapping regional differences

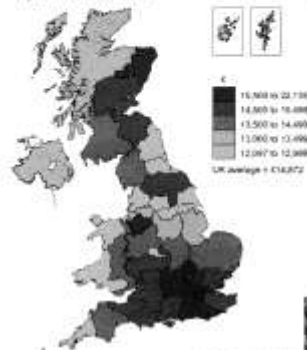
Thème : Clés de lecture d'un monde complexe

Question : Des cartes pour comprendre le Royaume-Uni

Sujet : Mapping Regional Differences in the United Kingdom.

Document 1: Gross disposable Household income per head, 2008

Gross Disposable Household Income per head by NUTS 2 area, 2008. *Gross disposable income is the amount of money left after taxes.*



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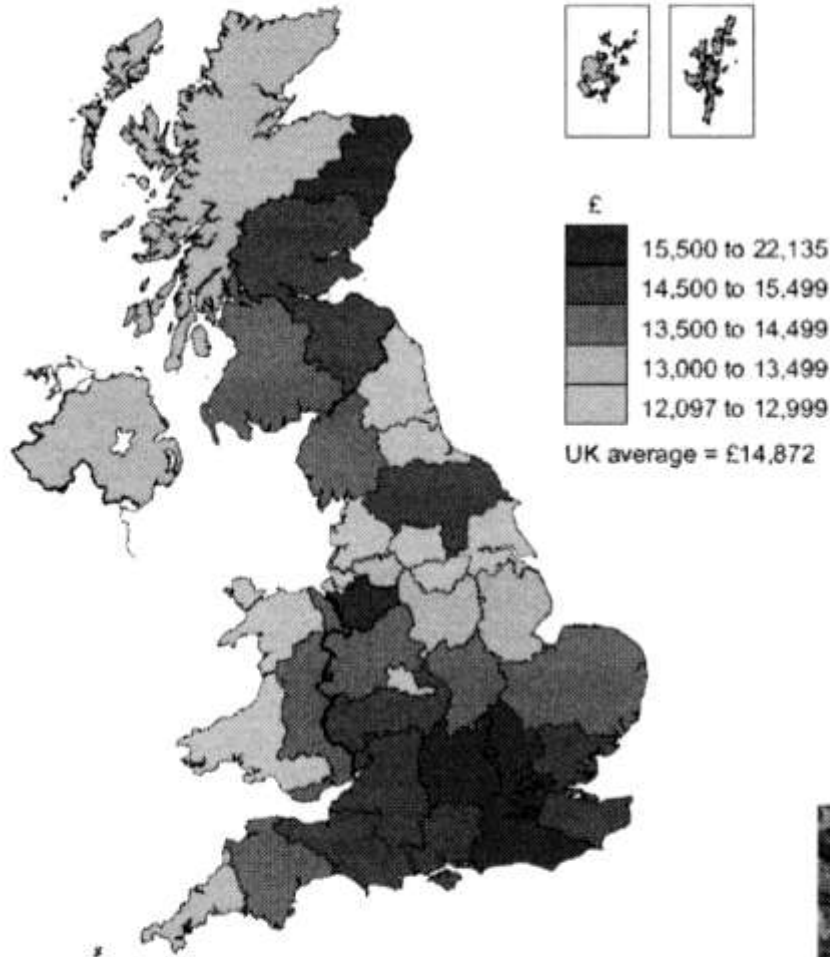
Document 2: "North-South Dividing line slips southwards as recession widens economic gap".



Source : Arthur Martin, *The Daily Mail*, October 20th, 2010.

Document 1: Gross disposable Household income per head, 2008

Gross Disposable Household Income per head: *Gross disposable income is*
by NUTS 2 area,¹ 2008 *taxes.*



¹ Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics level 2 area.

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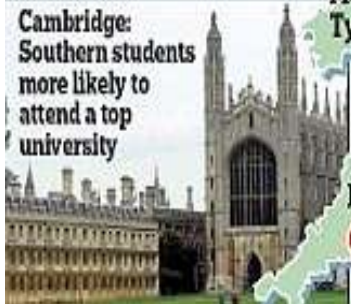




Liverpool: Lower life expectancy than in the South

A TALE OF TWO NATIONS

GOVERNMENT SPENDING PER PERSON



Cambridge: Southern students more likely to attend a top university



UNEMPLOYMENT BLACKSPOTS

- 1 Merthyr Tydfil **30.1%**
- 2 Liverpool **26.8%**
- 3 Port Talbot **26.7%**
- 4 Glasgow **25.7%**
- 5 Hartlepool **25.7%**
- 6 Middlesbrough **25.5%**
- 7 Hastings **24.3%**
- 8 Stoke-on-Trent **24.2%**
- 9 Wolverhampton **24.1%**
- 10 Birmingham **23%**
- 11 Hackney **22.2%**
- 12 Plymouth **17.5%**
- 13 Sheffield **16.3%**

LIFE EXPECTANCY



— Red line indicates the divide

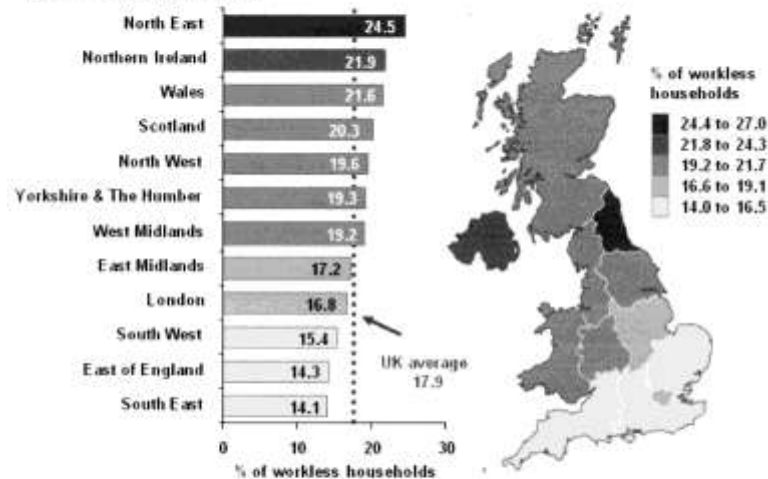
The North-South divide

Thème : Clés de lecture d'un monde complexe
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Document 1: Percentage of workless households* by regions in the United Kingdom, April to June 2012.

*Workless households are households where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment. These members may be unemployed or inactive.



Source : Office for National Statistics.

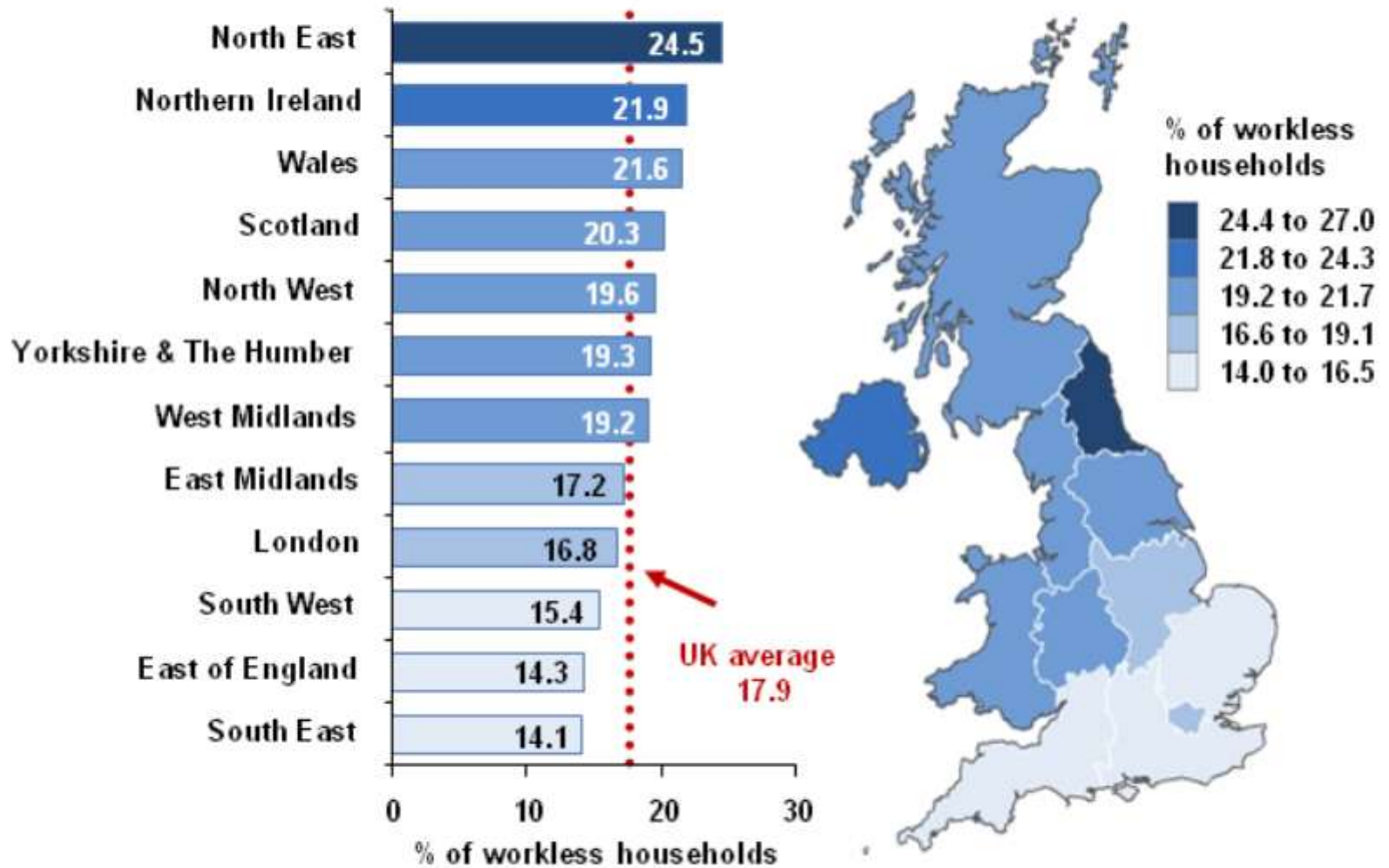
Document 2: "Economically, socially and politically, the north is becoming another country"

The north's industrial economy had begun to crumble after the First World War; subsequent wars and government policy slowed the decline, but could not stop it. (...) The north remains poorer than the south, with sharply lower employment rates and average incomes. (...) For much of the past 20 years growth in the British economy has come from two sectors: government spending, primarily on health care and education, and the private service sector. The north has benefited only from the first (...).

Whereas government spending is spread fairly evenly across the country—nurses and teachers are needed roughly in proportion to the population—private-sector growth has been heavily concentrated, mostly in and around London.

Source: article adapted from *The Economist*, Sept. 15 2012.

Percentage of workless households by region, April to June 2012, UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Document 2: “Economically, socially and politically, the north is becoming another country”

The north’s industrial economy had begun to crumble after the First World War; subsequent wars and government policy slowed the decline, but could not stop it. (...) The north remains poorer than the south, with sharply lower employment rates and average incomes. (...) For much of the past 20 years growth in the British economy has come from two sectors: government spending, primarily on health care and education, and the private service sector. The north has benefited only from the first (...).

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