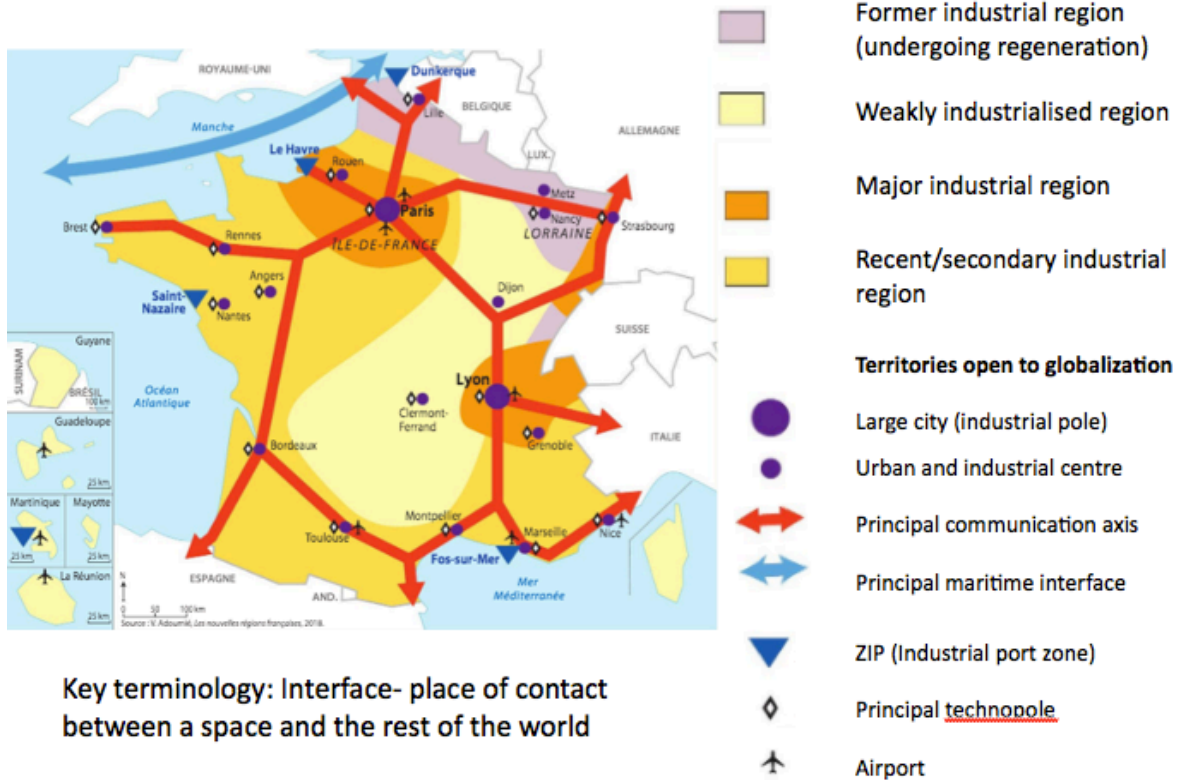


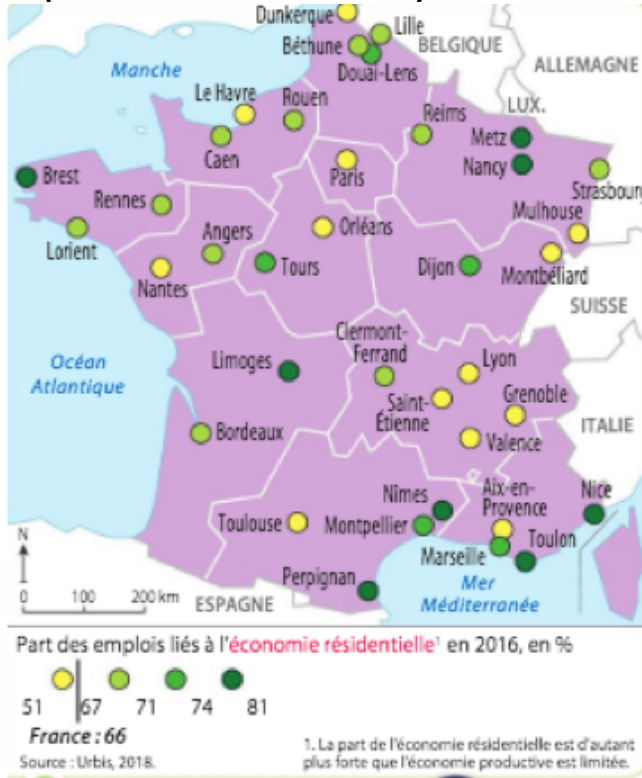
French Industrial Spaces

Industrial Spaces with unequal access to globalization



Key terminology: Interface- place of contact between a space and the rest of the world

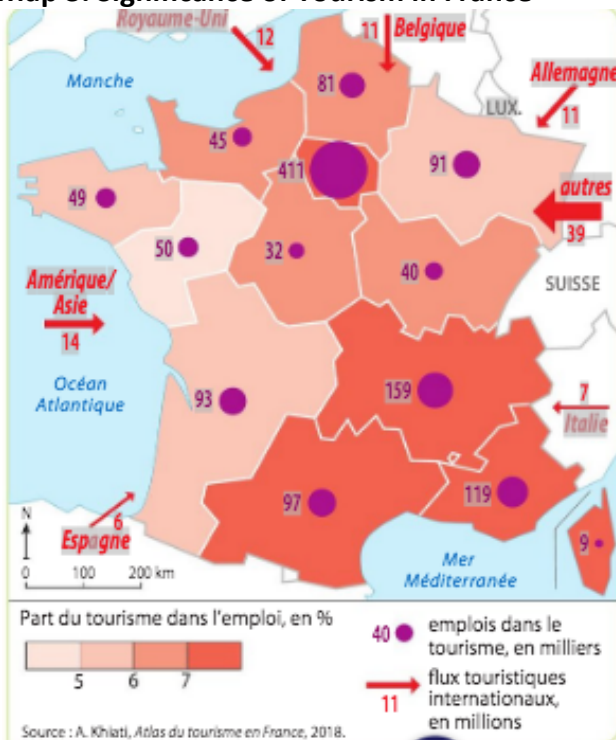
Map 2. The residential economy in France



Share of employment linked to the residential economy in 2016 (in %)

The **residential economy** describes the sum of essential activities that satisfy the needs of permanent residents and tourists (services for people, transport and commerce)

Map 3. Significance of Tourism in France



The share of tourism in employment (in %)

Purple dot: employment in tourism, in thousands

Red arrow: international tourist flows, in millions

Exercises

1. Which places in France have benefitted from globalization and which have not benefitted as much (Map 1)?
2. Is there any evidence that a border interface is not necessarily enough to boost an industry (Map 1).
3. Which regions generate the most jobs in tourism (Map 3)?
4. To what extent is there a link at a local level between tourism in France and the residential economy (Maps 2 and 3)?

Hint: in this question, 'local level' means you should look for places – regions and/or cities – where there seems to be a strong connection between the number of people employed in tourism and/or the % of employment in tourism and the % of employment in the local economy. Don't forget, the question asks 'to what extent' so there may well be places where there the link is weak.