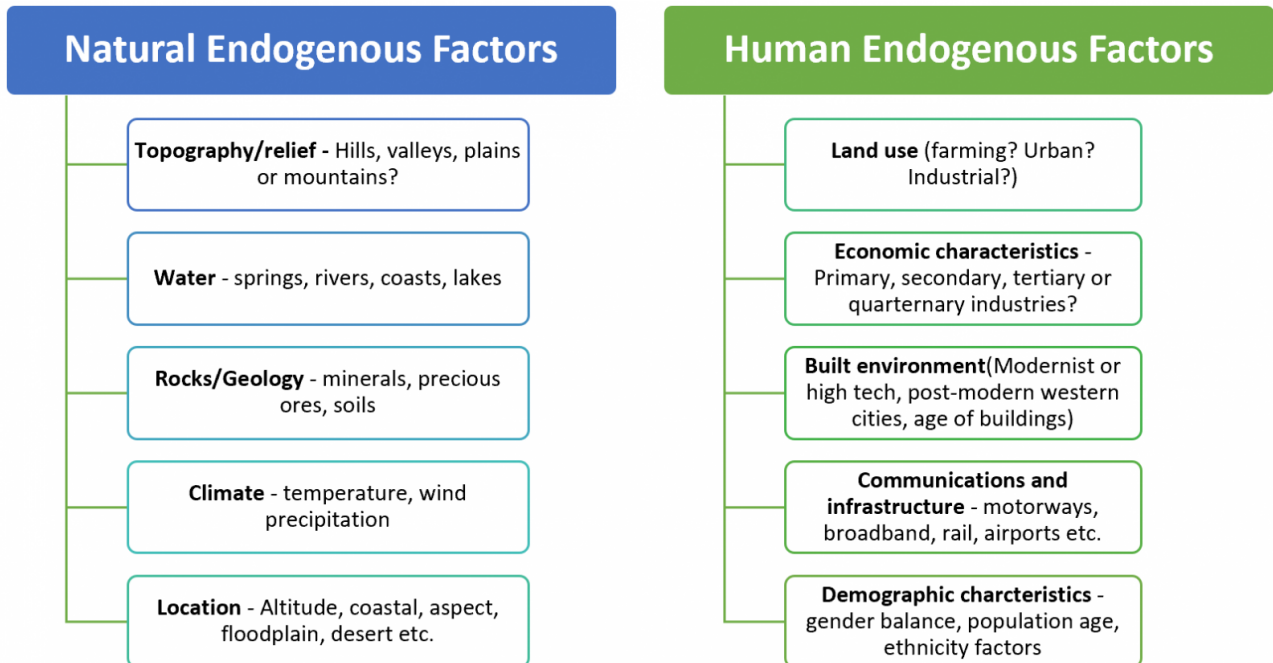


Endogenous and exogenous factors

Endogenous factors are the characteristics of the place itself or factors which have originated internally. They are the local place factors and include location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics.



The second factor contributing to the character of places we need to consider are **Exogenous**. These Exogenous factors involve relationships with other places. They include the relationship of one place with other places and the external factors which affect this. Places do not exist in isolation they are affected by EXTERNAL FORCES and FACTORS. These factors can have a major impact upon a place.

Examples of exogenous factors;

- 1. Migration** – a shifting flow of PEOPLE. For example, in 2004 the EU enlarged and allowed the free movement of people from 8 countries in Eastern Europe (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia). This made immigration increase 15% reaching a record high at the time of

589,000.⁴ This can have a huge affect on places which receive these migrants. New cultures, food music, ways of living are imported into the place, changing its character.

2. **Technological change** – a shifting flow of IDEAS - consider the changes that have taken place in our places because of innovations in technology. Our city centers often have Wi-Fi access now and people are connected when experiencing places. Historically, ideas shifted more slowly.
3. **Economic changes** – the shifting flows of money and investment. We have seen a tremendous change in patterns of production across the globe. The new International Division of Labour has transferred a lot of manufacturing production Eastwards to Asia. High costs have put pressure on businesses in Western Europe. In Redcar, a steel works open since 1979 closed in 2015 ending 140 years of steel making on Teesside. Thai-based Sahaviriya Steel Industries closed the plant due to falling global steel prices and high energy costs in the UK. Around 3,000 jobs were lost at the plant, both through direct employees and those working in the factory's supply chain.⁵ This is also connected to the shifting flow of resources
4. **Government rules and decisions** – governments can make decisions that impact areas. For example, many of the BBCs functions were relocated from London to Manchester, helping to create Media City in Salford.