

# ***Human Geography***

***Central Connecticut State University  
Geography Department***

Lecturer  
Donald J. Poland, MS, AICP

# ***Human Geography***

Chapter 11. Industry  
Chapter 12. Service

## **Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Economic Geography**



Fiat Factory



Chemist in Laboratory



New York Stock Exchange

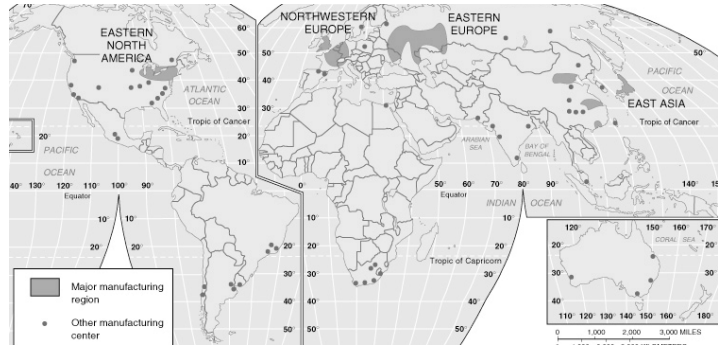
## **Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Economic Geography - Overview**

- Economic Sectors
- Changes in the U.S. and Global Economy
- Trading Blocks
- Economic Location Theory



## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Secondary Activities: Manufacturing

**Secondary** - Processing and transforming natural resources: steel, textiles, auto assembly. These used to be most important in MDCs, but increasingly important in the semi-periphery (Korea, Mexico, Brazil, Singapore)



## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Tertiary and Beyond - Services

Provision of services in exchange for payment. Includes retailing, banking, law, education, and government.

Education, R & D, and information technology becoming most important in the *postindustrial* core regions.

Less-developed countries often focus on tourism.

Services historically were clustered into settlements. Increasingly the most important service centers are massive *world cities*.



Club Med, The Bahamas



Vendors, Bali

## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Resource Technology

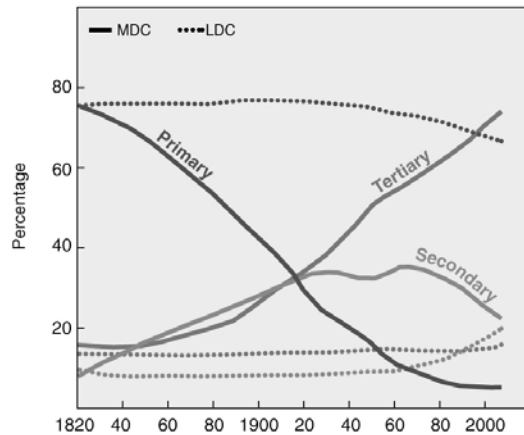
- **Resources affect patterns of development:** cultivable land, energy sources, minerals. But changes in technology affect the value of these resources. Also, trade or lack of it can offset lack of resources (Japan) or make them less relevant (Brazil).
- **Technology Systems:** roughly every 50 years since 1790 a new complex of technologies has revolutionized the world economic system and its structure. The most recent of these is the system which includes biotechnology, advanced materials (superconductors, solar power) and information technology.

*Which parts of the world benefited from the shift from coal to oil? Which suffered? Which parts of the world will benefit from the inevitable end of our reliance on petroleum and the necessary shift to wind, hydro, tide, or solar power ?*

## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service New International Division of Labor

- Transnational Companies have been very aggressive in using low-cost labor in LDCs.
  - Seek elimination of trade barriers (Tariffs)
  - No minimum standards in place
  - A “rush” to the bottom?
  - Loss of U.S. jobs - “a great sucking sound” after NAFTA?

## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service New International Division of Labor



## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Trading Blocks

- International agreements that eliminate barriers to trade within regions:
  - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
  - European Union (EU)
  - Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC)

## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Trading Organizations

- International agreements that eliminate barriers to trade among members:
  - World Trade Organization (WTO)

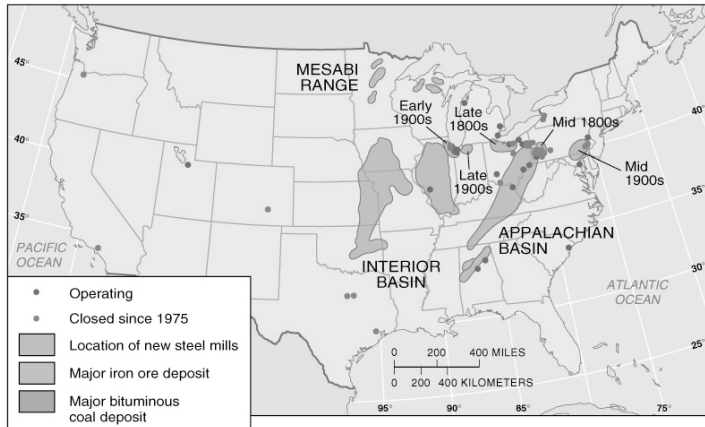
## Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service Principals of Location

Industrial Location: Site and Situation Factors

- Raw Materials
- Energy
- Labor
- Market
- Transport

*In order to succeed industries must have some **comparative advantage** in one or more of these factors. Moreover, demand must exist for the product.*

**Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service**  
**Industrial Locations – Transportation Characteristics**  
**(Bulk-Reducing)**



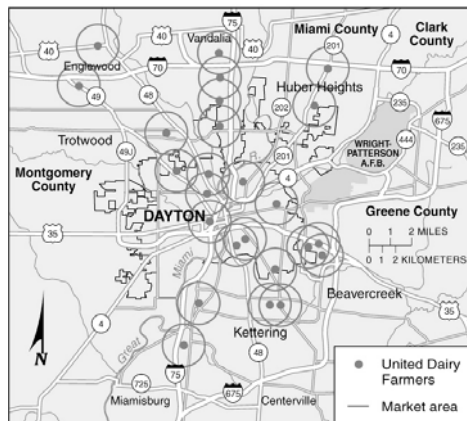
**Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service**  
**Industrial Locations – Transportation Characteristics**  
**(Bulk-Reducing)**



**Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service**  
**Service Location Theory**

- Market Areas - circular or hexagonal area from which customers are drawn.
- Range - maximum distance people will go for a service
- Threshold - minimum # of consumers needed to support the service.

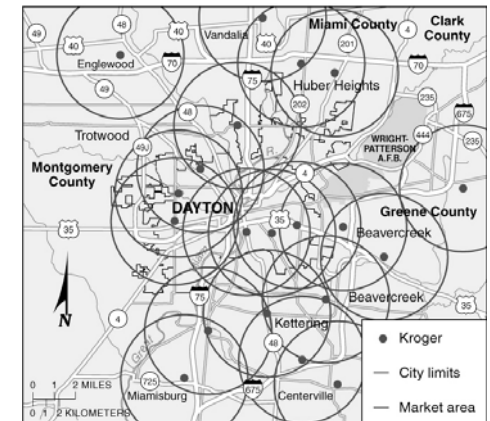
Convenience Store Locations



**Chapter 11 and 12. Industry and Service**  
**Service Location Theory**

- Market Areas - circular or hexagonal area from which customers are drawn.
- Range - maximum distance people will go for a service
- Threshold - minimum # of consumers needed to support the service.

Grocery Store Locations



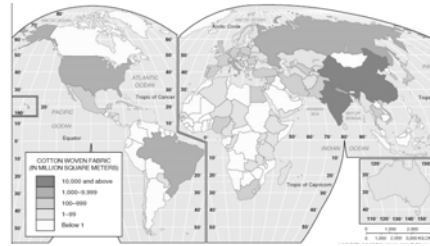
## Industrial Location: Site and Situation Factors

– Labor Supply versus Access to Markets



East Asian Manufacturing Centers

*The industrial centers of Japan, for example, depend on imported raw materials and access to markets via the Pacific.*



Woven Cotton Production

*Why are so many wovens produced in the less developed world?*