REMINDERS

- Course Evaluation Period runs through May 17. Check your HC email for instructions.
- ❑ EXAM III – **Final Exam Tuesday, May 22. Covers only Part III topics of this course.**
- **Atlas Extra Credit III for final exam is available on the course home page. Blue scantron sheet is DUE MAY 15.**
- **Textbook chapters for exam III:** Selected parts of Ch. 6-12.
- ❖ Extra Credit: "Think Geographically" Essays from any five of Chapters 4-12 chapters or the 3rd topic from required essay list plus 4 chapter essays .
  - Last day to submit is May 15 but it is best to do them as you finish reading a chapter.
  - Any other form of extra credit proposal must be approved by me in advance.
- ➢ Two required essays (10% of your grade) were due Mar. 27th . Late penalty now applies.

GEOG 101 PART III

24

Economic Geography 2

Chapters 9 and 12

Prof. Anthony Grande
Hunter College Geography

Lecture Topics for Part III

- ✓ I Intro. to Human Geography
- ✓ II Living on the Earth
- ✓ A. Habitat
- ✓ B. Demography
- ✓ C. Medical geography
- ✓ D. Population growth
- ➢ III Economic Geography
- IV Urban Geography
- V Political Geography

3

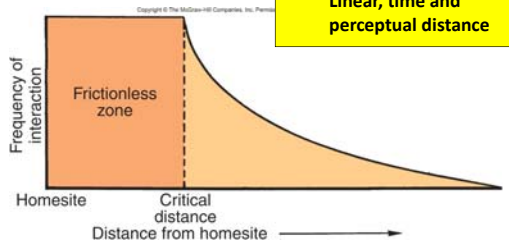
7 Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

1. **Distance**
2. **Accessibility**
3. **Spatial interaction and movement** (complimentarily)
4. **Diffusion** (spread)
5. **Transportation system and networks**
6. **Comparative advantage** (best suited)
7. **Agglomeration** (clustering)

4

Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

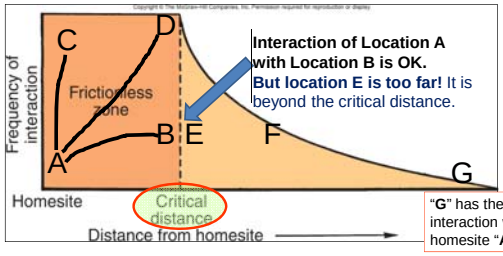
1. **Distance:**
   How near or far?
   Linear, time and perceptual distance



5

Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

1. **Distance:**
   How near or far?
   Linear, time and perceptual distance



Interaction of Location A with Location B is OK.
But location E is too far! It is beyond the critical distance.

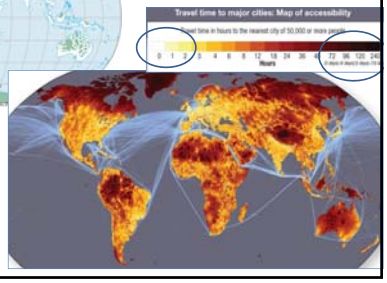
"**G**" has the least interaction with homesite "**A**"

6

Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

2. Accessibility: Ease to get to.
Close by but difficult to reach? Cost per mile?

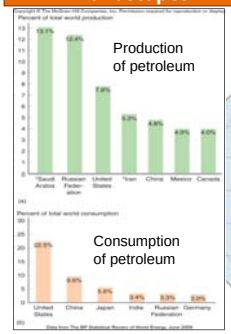
White indicates areas within 20 miles of a major transportation route.



Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

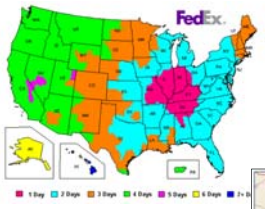
3. Spatial interaction and movement (complementarity):

- **Production vs. Need.**
- **Mutual help.**



Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

4. Diffusion = Spread:
Movement away from point of origin and eventually to a destination (new location).



FedEx Distribution areas

Service areas

Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

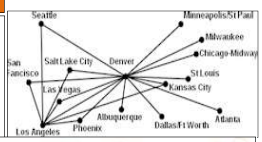
5. Transportation Systems and Networks: Connectivity

- **Composed of nodes and linkages:**
  - Points (locations) are **nodes**
  - Routes are **linkages**
- **Network:** More than one route
- **System:** Ability to go from point A to point B via one or more routes.

❖ **The pattern of movement facilitates diffusion and interaction.**

Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

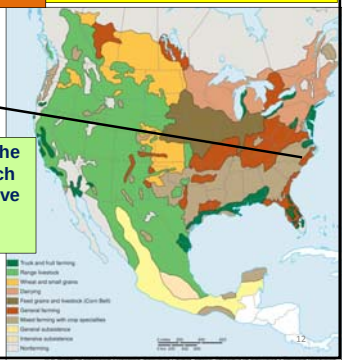
Examples of Networks: Going from Point A to Point B.



Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

6. Comparative Advantage: Best suited

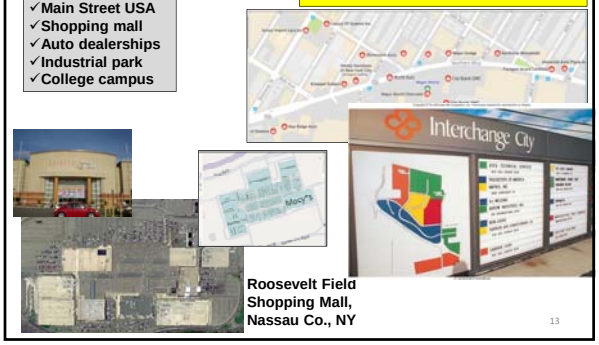
Areas tend to specialize in the production of items for which they have the greatest relative advantage over other areas and then trade for the rest.



Principles of Location Theory and Economic Landscapes

7. Agglomeration = clustering: Concentration for mutual benefit.

- ✓Main Street USA
- ✓Shopping mall
- ✓Auto dealerships
- ✓Industrial park
- ✓College campus



Roosevelt Field Shopping Mall, Nassau Co., NY

13

Geography of Economic Activity

LOCATION LOCATION LOCATION

GOAL! To **find** a **location** for the chosen activity involving **minimum cost** and resulting in **maximum profits**.

HOW? Spatial analysis.
Spatial decision-making processes.

FINAL CHOICE = Best location at the **least cost** for **maximum profit** from what's available

14

Geographical Spatial Analysis

Start with EXISITING CONDITIONS

1. **Location**
   - a. Site
   - b. Situation
   - c. Focal points (nodes)
   - d. Hierarchy (levels of activity)
2. **Transportation**
   - a. Linkages (connects the nodes)
   - b. Time-Distance
3. **Spatial Patterns**
   - a. Where (distribution)
   - b. Why (land use)
   - c. Relationships (patterns of interaction)
4. **Economic Factors**
   - a. Supply and Demand
   - b. Environmental Issues
   - c. Resources
   - d. Political issues

15

Geographical Decision-making

VARIABLES INCLUDE:

1. **Comparative Advantage** (best suited)
2. **Human Elements: the people factor:** (cultural, political, historical, social, economic, technical ability)
3. **Agglomeration** (clustering for mutual benefit)
4. **Environmental Concerns** (care about environment, perception, compliance, sustainable development)
5. **Transportation Charac-teristics** (existing routes and equipment, reliability, perform-ance, cost of change)
6. **Time-Distance Variables** (spatial interaction at minimum cost)

16

TIME-DISTANCE

Time-distance variables must be included in any analysis of **spatial inter-action** especially with regard to **manufacturing and providing services** (the secondary and tertiary economic sectors).

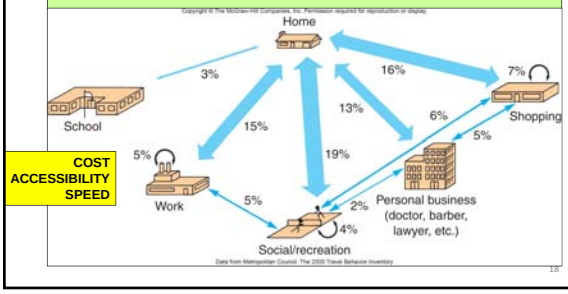
There are **7 variables** that need to be taken into consideration.

1. **Percentage of time traveling** (need to keep operating expenses and down-time to a minimum)
2. **Hierarchy of need** (willingness to travel)
3. **Cost factor** (component factors)
4. **Orientation factor** (where made or where used?)
5. **Spatial margin of profitability** (how near or how far?)
6. **Land use and land value** (along with modes of transporta-tion and routes used)
7. **Timely manner deliveries** (for both raw materials and finished products)

17

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

1. Spatial interaction as a percent of time spent traveling between places.

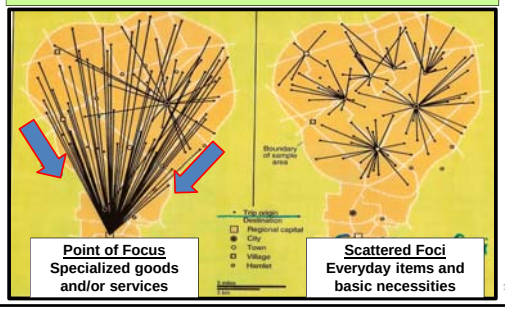


18

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

2. Spatial interaction by hierarchy of need.

People will travel further for specialized goods and services.



Point of Focus
Specialized goods and/or services

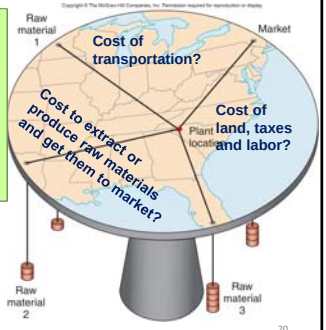
Scattered Foci
Everyday items and basic necessities

19

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

3. Spatial interaction as a cost factor.

Where is it more profitable to locate?
What is the cost of raw materials, transportation, land, labor and taxes?

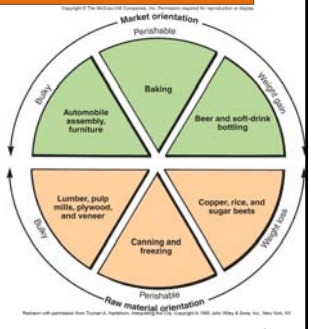


20

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

4. Spatial interaction as an orientation factor.

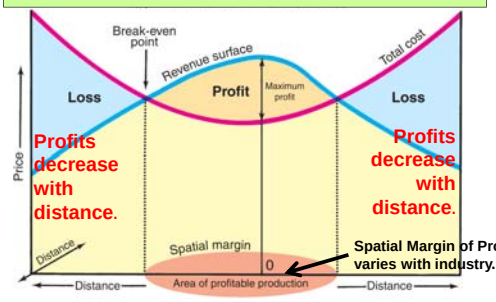
Market orientation or raw material orientation?
Bulky? Weight gain? Weight loss? Perishable before or after processing?



21

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

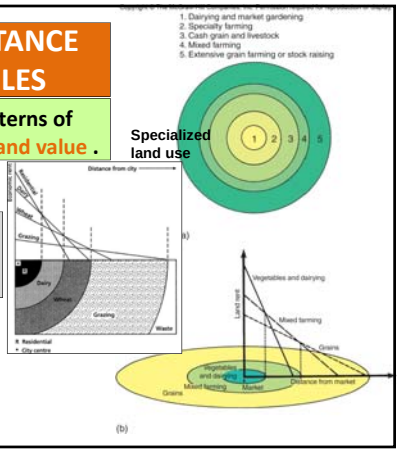
5. Spatial interaction as a margin of profitability.



22

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

6a. Spatial patterns of land use and land value .

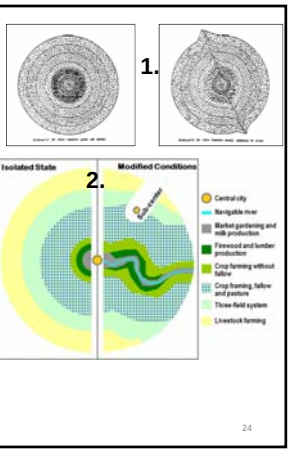


The greater the distance from market, the less expensive is the cost/rent of land.

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

6b. Spatial patterns of land use, land value with transportation.

Road and rail connections increase the distance without increasing time spent traveling.



24

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

6c. Spatial patterns of transportation routes:

Routing - Which way to go?

Shortest route vs. **Fastest** route.

BUT also need to consider **cost**.

Three Variables: Speed vs. **distance** vs. **cost.**

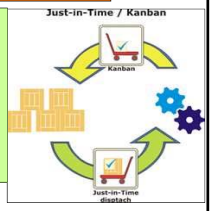
1. **Type of conveyance:** road, rail, water, air
2. **Direction of movement:** one way streets; going with or against traffic
3. **Topography:** curved roads, slope, uphill/downhill

25

TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

7. Spatial interaction to make deliveries in a timely manner: Just-in-Time delivery systems.

Response to on-site storage demands, when space is costly and cash flow is tight.

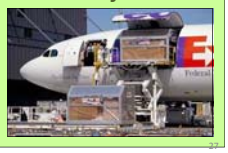


26

Just-in-Time Delivery Systems

❖ **To guarantee delivery, just-in-time delivery systems:**

- **Require the strategic placement of facilities in relation to a transportation network and the points of need.**
- **Rely on very dependable transportation systems to assure same-day, next-day and multi-day service.**



TIME-DISTANCE VARIABLES

Pros and Cons of on-site storage.

On-site storage
1. Allows for bulk buying.
2. Reduces transportation costs by receiving larger loads.
3. Provides assurance materials are on hand when needed.

Just in time delivery systems
1. Saves money on space rental/ purchase.
2. Reduces activity's footprint.
3. Allows for material's arrival timed to need.
4. Reduces possible damage, vandalism, theft of stored items.

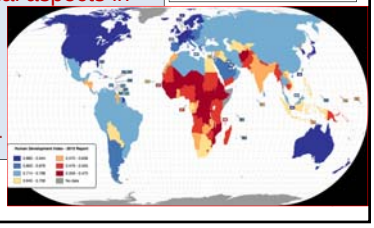
Economic Development

Geographers look at economic development at all levels from local to international.

There are 3 spatial aspects in this analysis:

1. Productivity.
2. Relationship to the land.
3. Use of resources.

Human Development Index



Globalization

- **Economic Globalization:** Refers to the emergence of a global economy based on free trade, internationalized production and free flow of capital between countries (chapter 12).
- **Cultural globalization:** Refers to the emergence of a global culture that tends to flatten out cultural differences between nations due to the global flow of particular products (Chapter 7).
- **Political globalization:** Refers to the growing importance of international organizations; spread of universal values and norms; national markets and economies are opened to international actors (Chap. 11)

ii30

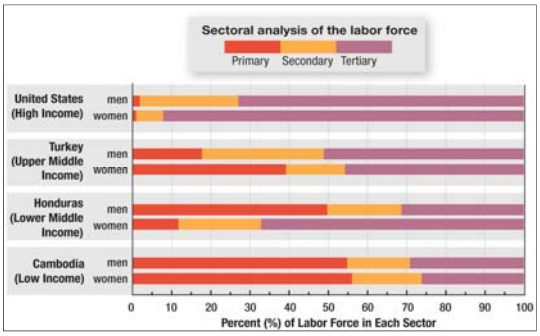
Economic Development

PRODUCTIVITY includes

- **Consumption –** "appetite" for resources, goods and services
- **Income –** profit realized from being productive
- **Spatial interaction –** quality of transportation and communication systems
- **Division of work force –** structure of the work force

31

Division of Work Force



Economic Development

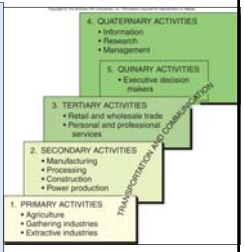
❖ **Tertiary Activities**

Business and labor specializa-tions that provide services to the primary and secondary sectors, the general community and to individuals.

➢ **Termed "Post-Industrial"**

❖ **Quaternary Activities**

An offshoot of service sector that includes processing and analysis of data and the implementation of data (management)



33

Economic Development

RELATIONSHIP TO THE LAND CHANGES

Population – demographic transition model

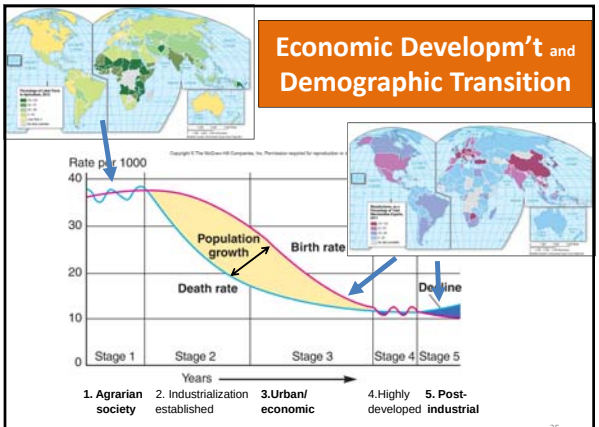
Natural Resources – use and conservation

Environmental Issues – concerns for environ-ment; assessing methods and profits

There is a movement away from the land (both physical and mental) as development progresses.

34

Economic Developm't and Demographic Transition



35

Sustainable Economic Development

❖ **Economic aspects of sustainable development and resource management include:**

✓ **Population vs. habitat** – an assessment of needs

✓ **Movement of people to the cities** - industrialization

✓ **Increased use of raw materials/resources** – result of industrialization and economic development

✓ **Changing sources of energy** – from biomass to fossil fuels to alternative sources

✓ **Innovation technology** – coping with the environment

✓ **Comparative advantage** – do what you can do best

✓ **Choice** – specialize and trade **OR** be self sufficient

ii36

N E X T

GEOGRAPHY of URBANIZATION:

People, cities and patterns within cities.

37