

DATES TO REMEMBER

❖ COURSE EVALUATION PERIOD NOW OPEN.

Can do it on line or on a SmartPhone

- Sign in with your Hunter NetID and password
- **Check your Hunter email account for notice from the College.**
- ❑ **Dec 7: Last day** to hand in **PRE-APPROVED EXTRA CREDIT** research paper or discussion paper.

Exercise 5 - *My Neighborhood* is due.

- ❑ **Mon., Dec 11:** Last class lecture.

- ❑ **Thurs., Dec 14 from 2-4 PM: Final Exam**

- **Four essays** focused on the major themes of cultural geography from a choice of 7 topics, plus m/c defs.
- **Last day** to hand in "Geography in the News" extra credit option (14 annotated news items for max credit; see syllabus for details).

GEOG 247 Cultural Geography

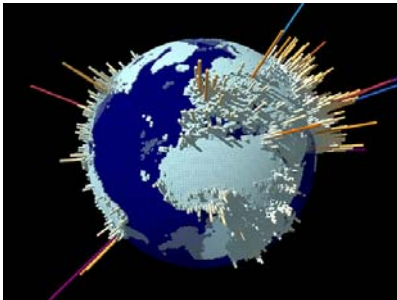
Economic Geography: Industries, Services and Development

Prof. Anthony Grande
Hunter College-CUNY

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World Economic Activity



<https://gecon.yale.edu/pixeled-contour-globe/large-pixeled-contour-globe>

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ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

What does that rotating globe of economic activity seem to indicate?

LOCATION

LOCATION

LOCATION

<http://globe.cid.harvard.edu/?mode=gridSphere&id=null>

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ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

❖ The application of geographic principles and tools to business and government.

- ✓ The spatial study of activities related to **production, exchange and consumption of goods and services: activities are culture-based.**
- ✓ It examines how people **earn their living**, how **livelihood systems vary** by area, and how economic activities are **spatially interrelated and linked: decisions and importance attached to an activity are culture-related.**

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Cultural Geography and Economics

❖ The "**economic culture**" of an area is a **QUALITATIVE** assessment by people (not quantitative) of their ecological and social environments based on:

- ✓ Interaction with the physical environment (cultural ecology)
- ✓ Cultural considerations (history, tradition, belief, perception)
- ✓ Level of technological development (learned and adopted)
- ✓ Political decisions (imprint of political culture)
- ✓ Socio-economic factors of
 - **demand** (market conditions)
 - **expendable money and time** (leisure)
 - **need/desire to accumulate wealth** (status)

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Cultural Geography and Economics

❖ **Cultural production:**
The **story behind** commercial agriculture, industrialization and the service trades and the **production of commodities.**

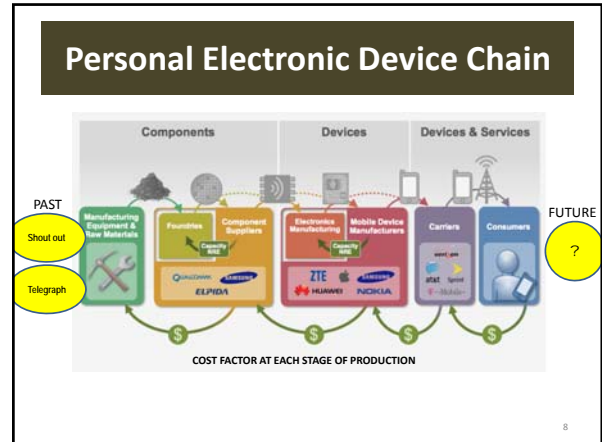
➤ **Commodity chains:**
Trace the path of a product from conception and design through production, retailing and consumption.

- Where/why did the idea emerge?
- Who invented it?
- How is it produced/distributed/sold?
- Who uses it and where?

➤ **Commodity systems:**
Mapping production by looking at all component parts, as suppliers and support industries, factors behind production, and labor. (What is needed to manufacture an automobile? a cell phone?)

➤ **Commodity circuits:**
Looks at the ever-changing and evolving practices associated with commodity USE. (Telegraph to cell phones; mainframes to tablets)

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Cultural Geography and Economics

Cultural production analysis starts with existing conditions:

1. Location

- a. Site
- b. Situation
- c. Focal points (nodes)
- d. Hierarchy (levels of activity)

2. Add Transportation

- a. Linkages (network)
- b. Time-Distance factors (spatial interaction; how far)

3. Result is a Spatial Pattern

- a. Where (distribution)
- b. Why (land use)
- c. Relationships (patterns of interaction)

4. Influenced by Economic Factors

- a. Supply and demand
- b. Resources
- c. Environmental issues
- d. Political issues

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Cultural Geography and Economics

Cultural production also involves the **decision-making process**, including:

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

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Classes of Economic Activity

❖ **Areas of the world and their regions exhibit different concentrations of economic activities that generate income.**

Primary industries: process of extracting products from nature as agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining. (practiced worldwide by large numbers of people).

Secondary industries: transform raw materials into finished products (concentration in specific areas).

Tertiary industries: provide services for people, industry and other service providers (support group).

Quaternary and Quinary Sectors: occupy the tip of the triangle (very specialized).

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Location of Industry

LABOR SUPPLY

- Skill levels
- Increased mobility of people
- "Footloose" industries
- Outsourcing

MARKETS

- Weight, perishability, and fragility of product influence need to locate close to market
- Emerging markets in China and other developing countries.
- Transport to or relocate?

GOVERNMENT INFLUENCES

- Tariffs and quotas; taxes; regulations
- Export Processing Zones (EPZs)

Locational factors for industries

And we cannot forget Locational Inertia:
Once a complex is established, it is difficult to move and even renovate.

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Tertiary Sector

- ❖ The **Service Sector** of the economy:
 - Consists of economic activities which provide a service to society but do not produce manufactured goods.
 - People doing things for people (**and charging for that service**).
 - **Part of the “multiplier effect”**. For every person earning money in an economic setting, there are at least two other people that have to support that person. Also a creature of expendable (excess) income.
 - **Over 80%** of workers in developed countries have jobs in the service trades.

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Tertiary

- **Tertiary services**
 - Retailers, personal and business services performed in shops and offices
 - Location based on demand
 - Part of the growth in the tertiary component is statistical rather than functional
 - Outsourcing of services formerly provided in-house
- **Tourism is the most important tertiary sector activity and is the world's largest industry in jobs and value generated.**

Primary Economic Activities

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Secondary Economic Activities

Tertiary Economic Activities

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Origins of the Industrial Revolution

Before the industrial revolution:

- **Cottage Industry:** A traditional type of manufacturing, practiced on a small scale in individual rural households as a part-time occupation; **goods were made by hand for local consumption.**
- **Guild Industry:** A traditional type of manufacturing involving handmade products of high quality **manufactured by high skilled artisans** who resided in towns and cities. Noted for the training of apprentices.

Apprenticeship Program

Craft vs. Factory: A change in the culture of producing things

	Domestic System	Factory System
Methods	•Hand tools	•Machines
Location	•Home	•Factory
Ownership and Kinds of Tools	•Small hand tools owned by worker	•Large power-driven machines owned by the capitalist
Production Output	•Small level of production •Sold only to local market •Manufactured on a per-order basis	•Large level of production •Sold to a worldwide market •Manufactured in anticipation of demand
Nature of Work Done by Worker	•Worker manufactured entire item	•Worker typically made one part of the larger whole •Henry Ford's assembly line (early 20 th century) kept workers stationary
Hours of Work	•Worker worked as much as he/she would and could, according to demand	•Worker worked set daily hours
Worker Dependence on Employer	•Worker had multiple sources of sustenance—other employers, own garden or farm, and outside farm labor	•Worker relied entirely on capitalist for his/her income—urban living made personal farming and gardening impractical

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Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution from Great Britain

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Economic Development

Economic development is:

1. The level of a country's growth or maturity, often stated in **GDP (Gross Domestic Product** = measurement of all goods and services produced in an area over a set time period).
2. The process by which an agricultural society moves toward industrialization and higher patterns of income and away from subsistence.
3. Related to changes in population growth rates and in chief occupations of its residents as illustrated in the **Demographic Transition Model**.
4. Evident in all aspects of a national/regional economy and affects all groups of people and their culture.

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Demographic Transition Model

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Gross Domestic Product

Regions with high GDP are considered "developed." Those with low GDPs were first termed "undeveloped" then "underdeveloped" and now "developing."

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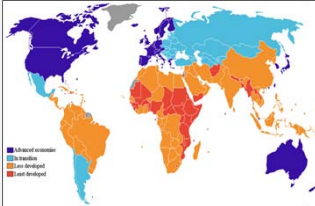
Assessing Development

- The term "**economic development**" came about in the Post-WW II era when the standards of living (including education, mortality rates, poverty) of world regions were being evaluated against that of the US and W. Europe.
- **Was this a fair cultural criteria?**
- It is also a result of rehabilitation and reconstruction of war-torn areas: get them functioning again and not depend on foreign aid.
- Led to efforts to "modernize" areas (**i.e., change them**) by introducing new technologies to create more local income.
- **BUT** it also alters traditions and customs; results in acculturation and assimilation; is a product of globalization.

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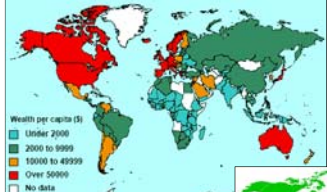
Indicators of Development

- Economic Indicators of development**
 - Gross domestic product per capita
 - Types of jobs
 - Raw materials
 - Consumer goods
- Social Indicators of development**
 - Education and literacy
 - Health and welfare
- Demographic Indicators of development**
 - Death rates: life expectancy and infant mortality
 - Rates of natural increase and live births.




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Two Development Indicators



Internet and Economic Development



Household Wealth

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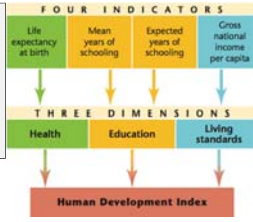
Components of the Human Development Index

The UN's HDI is a measure used by social scientists including geographers to **assess both social and economic development** in a study area.

It focuses on the human dimension rather than just income generated by economic activities

☐ When viewing the numbers we also need to take an area's cultural situation into consideration.

☐ Increasing a development level may involve or necessitate a "change of culture."



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Social Indicators

INFRASTRUCTURE

- More developed countries use part of their greater wealth to **provide schools, hospitals, and welfare services.**
- A well-educated, healthy, and secure population can be more economically productive.


CONSUMER GOODS

- Part of the wealth generated in more developed countries goes for essential goods and services (food, clothing, and shelter).
- **The rest is available for consumer goods and services.**
- **The wealth used to buy "non-essentials" promotes expansion**
- Among the thousands of things that consumers buy, three are particularly good indicators of a society's development:
 - motor vehicles
 - telephones
 - televisions

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Social Indicators

GOING CASHLESS AROUND THE WORLD



COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF CASHLESS TRANSACTIONS	
BASED ON CONSUMER PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS	
ADVANCED	
Singapore	61%
Netherlands	60%
France	59%
Sweden	59%
Canada	57%
Belgium	56%
United Kingdom	52%
INCEPTION	
Italy	6%
Greece	2%
Malaysia	1%
Saudi Arabia	1%
Peru	1%
Egypt	1%

GLOBAL AVERAGE: 8.91% (Cash), 9.45% (Credit/Debit), 4.43% (Smartphones), 1.21% (Others)

<https://www.raconteur.net/technology/the-decline-of-cash>

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Development Strategies

There are 3 approaches to national development:

- Self-sufficiency** (rely on no one; strive for balanced growth across the board)
- International trade** (comparative advantage; do what you can do best, trade for the rest)
- Foreign assistance** (accept money from outsiders; lose control of destiny; earnings/profits don't stay local.)

➤ **In part, all three are a reflection of a cultural attitude with regard to asking for and receiving foreign assistance:** national pride, commodity leverage, memories of colonialism, political alignments, dire need, infrastructure collapse.

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Chinese-African Textile Trade



What's wrong here?

1. West African cotton sent to China for milling.
2. Fabric sent back to Chinese-owned factories in Africa for manufacturing into clothing.
3. African-manufactured products (clothing) are exported by Chinese-owned factories to US and EU.
4. China exports clothing made elsewhere to Africa for local sale.

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Economic Development

❖ **RELATIONSHIP OF PEOPLE TO THE LAND CHANGES WITH DEVELOPMENT**

- Population – demographic transition model
- Natural Resources – use and conservation
- Environmental Issues – concerns for environment; assessing methods and profits

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

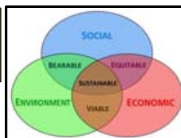

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People's Attitudes and Economic Development

❖ **Sustainability:** Survival of a land-use system for centuries without destruction of the environmental base, allowing generation after generation to live there.

- Avoids depletion and seeks to ensure a perpetual supply.

Developing countries may have the best advantage to implement sustainable policies, yet in doing so may limit their economic growth and development.

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Development and Culture

❖ **Sustainable development and resource management cultural issues include:**

- **Population vs. habitat** - an assessment of needs
- **Movement of people to the cities** - industrialization
- **Increased use of raw materials/resources** - human impact on environment
- **Changing sources of energy** - from biomass to fossil fuels and maybe back to biomass at expense of food
- **Innovation technology** - coping with the environment
- **Comparative advantage** - do what you can do best
- **Choice** – specialize and trade OR be self-sufficient

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NEXT

URBAN CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY