Chapter 11 Industry

Key Issue 1
Where is industry distributed?



Origin and Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution

Impact of the Industrial Revolution on other industries.

Industrial Regions

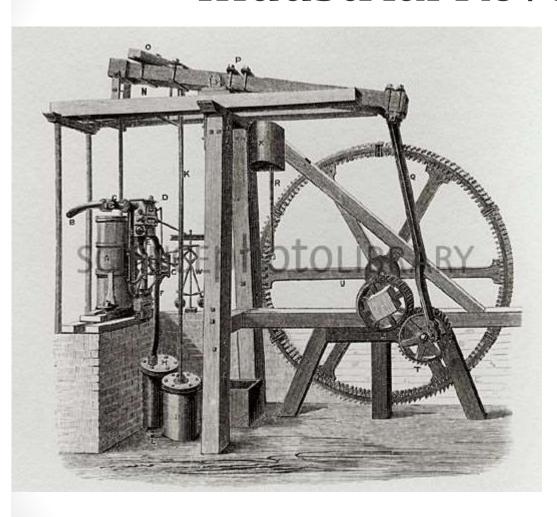
Pre-Industrial Revolution

Cottage Industry System





Industrial Revolution



- James Watt
- England
- 1770
- Invention of <u>Steam Engine</u>

Effects of Industrial Revolution

Iron

Coal

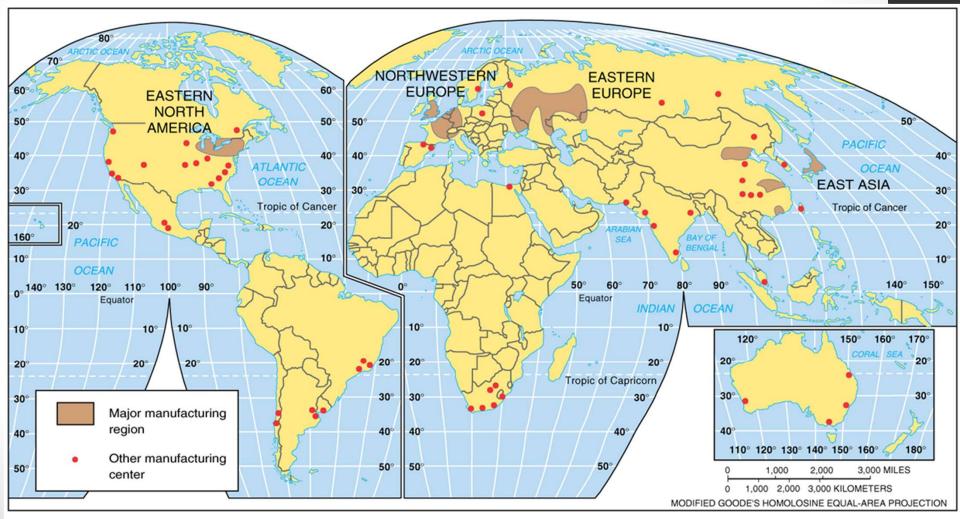
Transportation

Textiles

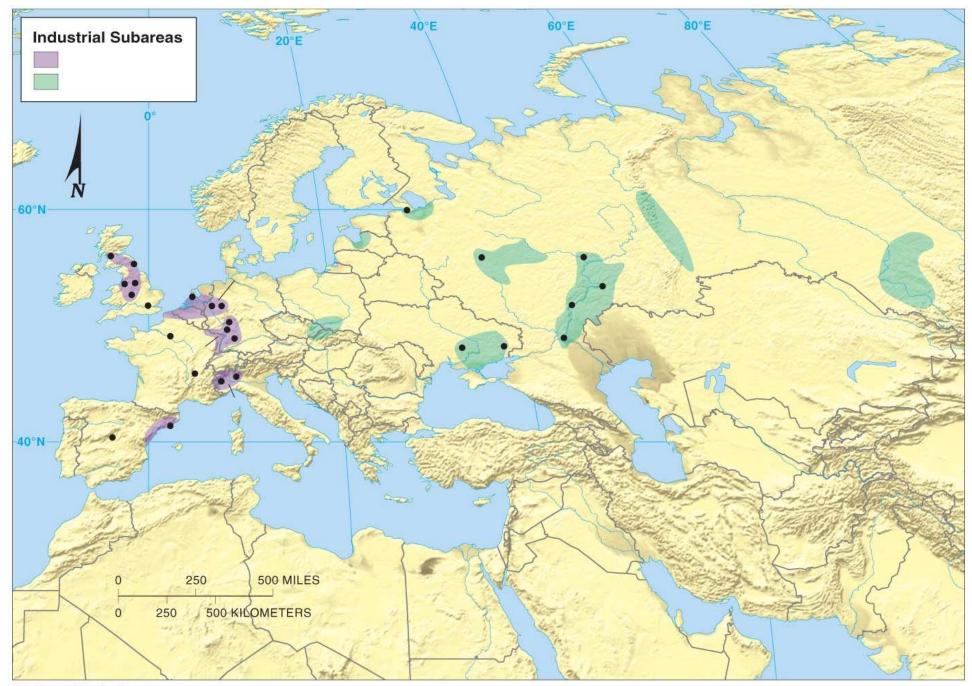
Chemicals

Food Processing

Industrial Regions



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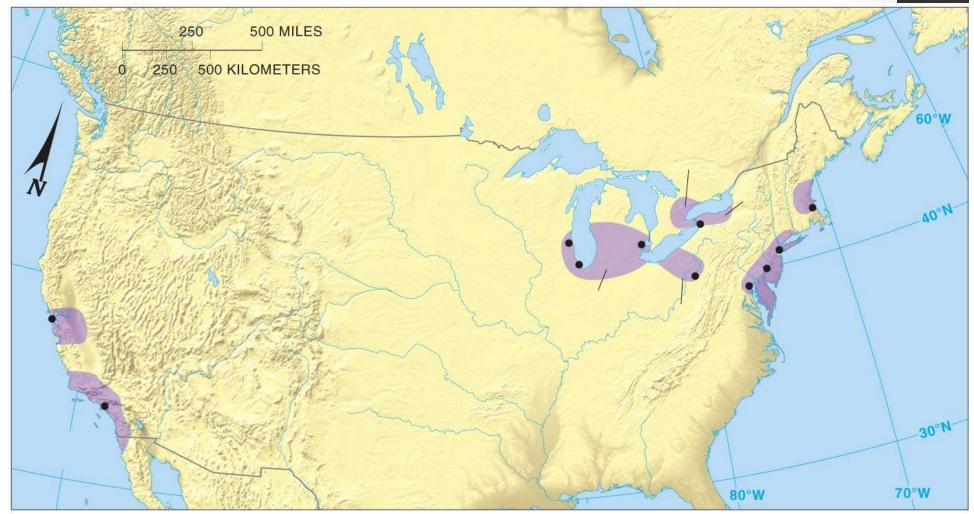
Rhine River; Europe



Major manufacturing 300 MILES region 300 KILOMETERS Other manufacturing center UNITED **KINGDOM** Glasgow DENMARK North Newcastle Sea RHINE-RUHR VALLEY Liverpool Manchester NETHERLANDS Birmingham GERMANY Rotterdam Cardiff Dortmund Essen London Duisburg Düsseldorf BELGIUM 50° Frankfurt LUX. Mannheim MID-RHINE Lorraine Stuttgart Paris FRANCE NORTHERN ITALY Bay Biscay Milano 45° Torino Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

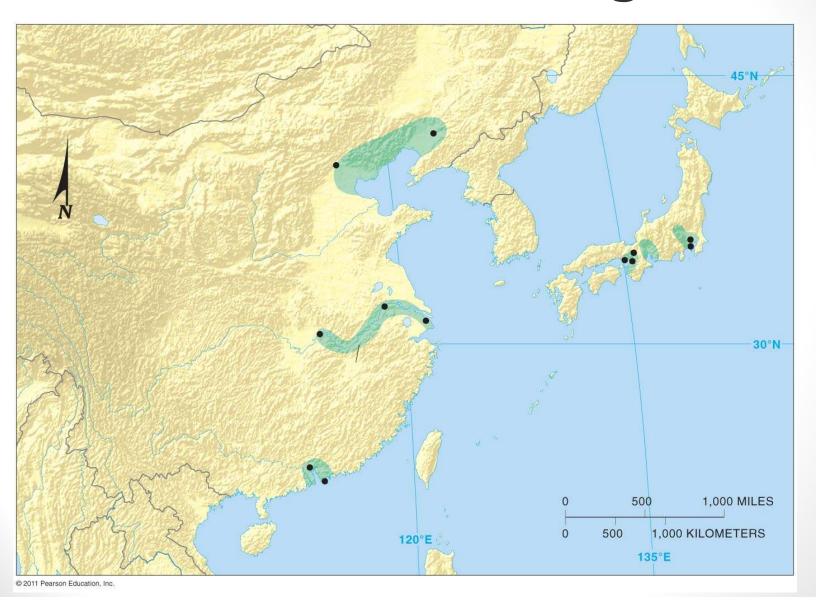
Western Europe's Industrial Regions

North American Industrial Regions



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East Asia's Industrial Regions



Chapter 11 Industry

Key Issue 2

Why are situation factors important?



Situation Factors

Situation Factors:

involves transporting materials to and from a factory.







Proximity to Inputs

Two Reasons for optimal factory location

1. Factory location close to <u>raw materials</u> to minimize *shipping costs*.

2. Factory location close to **customers** to minimize *shipping costs*.

Two Factors to Factory Location

ITS ALL ABOUT SHIPPING

Bulk Gaining Industries

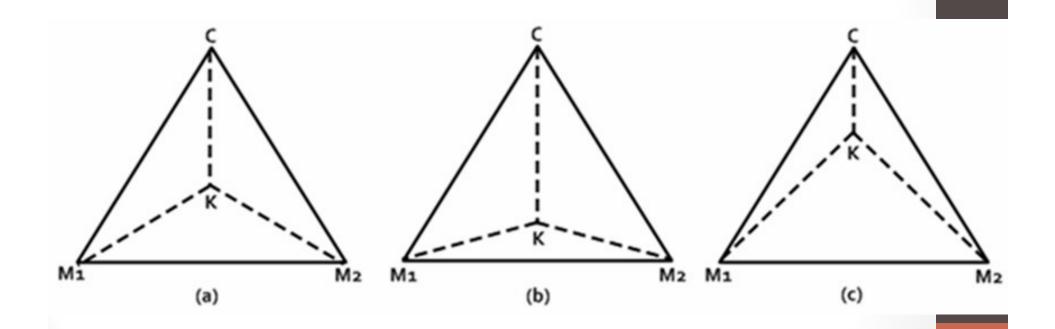
Bulk Reducing Industries

Brick Bunnies

Weber's Least Cost Theory

Examines <u>shipping costs</u> of raw materials versus finished product to decide where to locate production factory.

Weber's Least Cost Theory



Proximity to Inputs

Bulk Reducing Industry Copper





Proximity to Inputs

Bulk Reducing Industry Steel





Locating factories closer to customers is critical for <u>three industries</u>:

- 1. Bulk Gaining Industry
- 2. Single Market Industry
- 3. Perishable Industry

Bulk Gaining Industry Fabricated Metals





Bulk Gaining Industry Beverage Industry



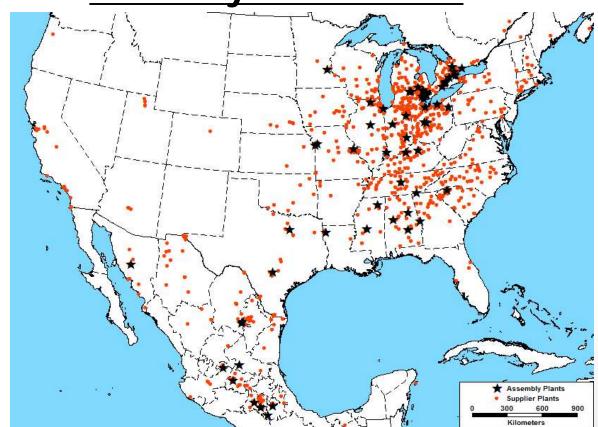


Bulk Gaining Industry Single Market Manufacturers Perishable Products



Agglomeration

Agglomeration is the centralization of features of an industry for the mutual benefit of the industry as a whole.



Break of Bulk Point

Comparing shipping costs between different shipping methods to find the most inexpensive way to ship products.





Chapter 11 Industry

Why are site factor important?



Three Factors that influence Production

- 1. Land
- 2. Labor
- 3. Capital



The most important factor:

COST OF LABOR !!!!!!!





Labor-Intensive Industry: industries where cost of labor constitutes a large percentage of total expenses.

This is the total cost of labor compared to the revenue generated by sale of product.

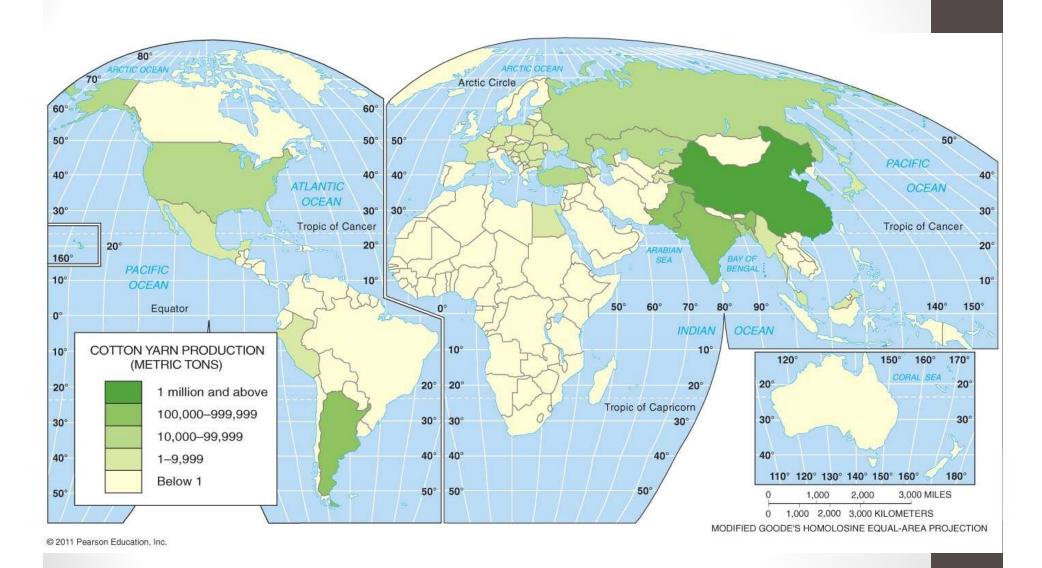
Textiles: Labor Intensive Industry

• Requires less skilled low cost labor.

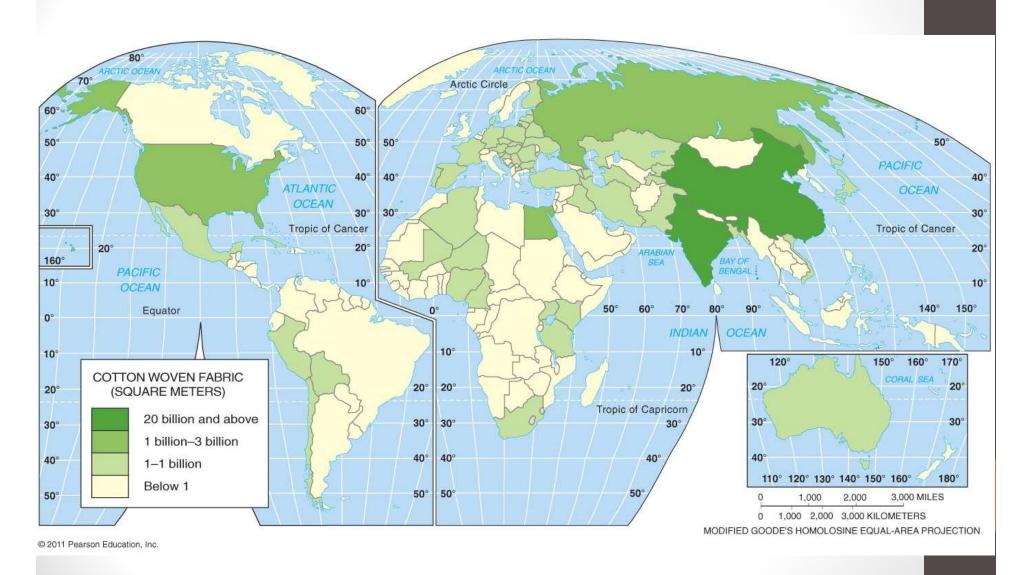
Three Steps to making Textiles

- 1. Spin fibers into yarn
- 2. Weave or knit yarn into fabric
- 3. Cut and sew fabric into products

Cotton Yarn Production

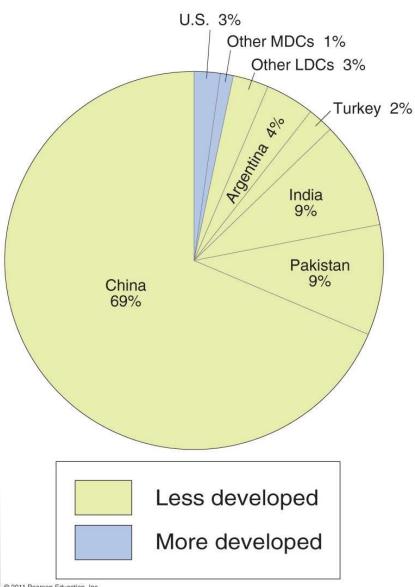


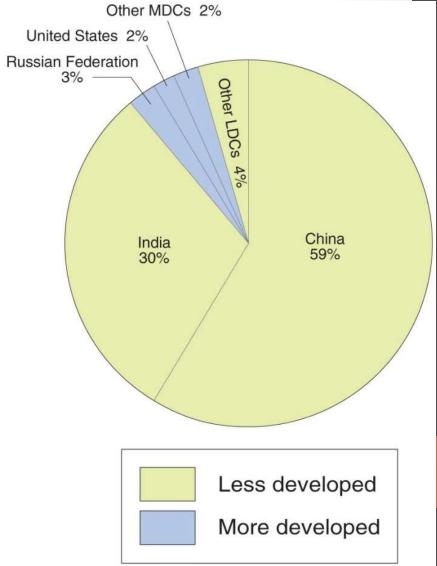
Woven Fabrics Production



Yarn **Production**

VVUVCII **Fabrics**





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LAND

Must be cheap

Must have access to transportation

Must have access to electricity

Capital aka MONEY

Industry MUST borrow money to expand and grow

Availablity of loans will affect location of industry

Some LDCs may be DENIED a loan to start a business

Chapter 11 Industry

Key Issue 4
Why are location factors changing?



Attraction of New Industry

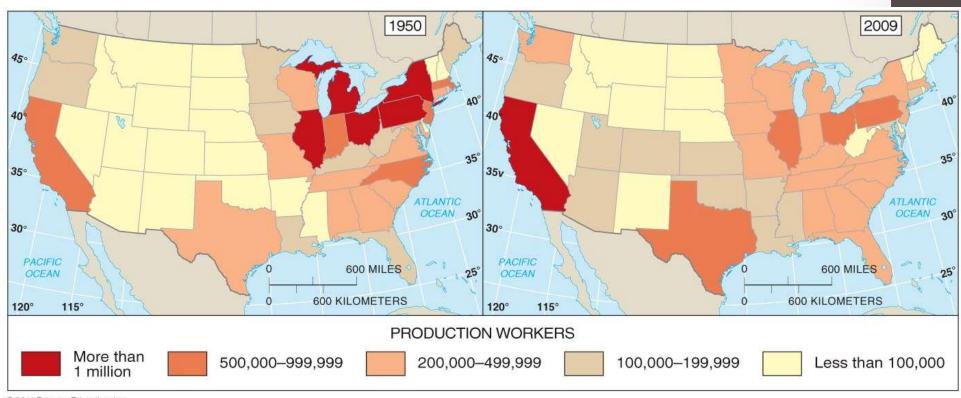
CHEAP LABOR



Changing in Industry Distributions in MDCs

• In United States industry has moved from northeast to south and west.

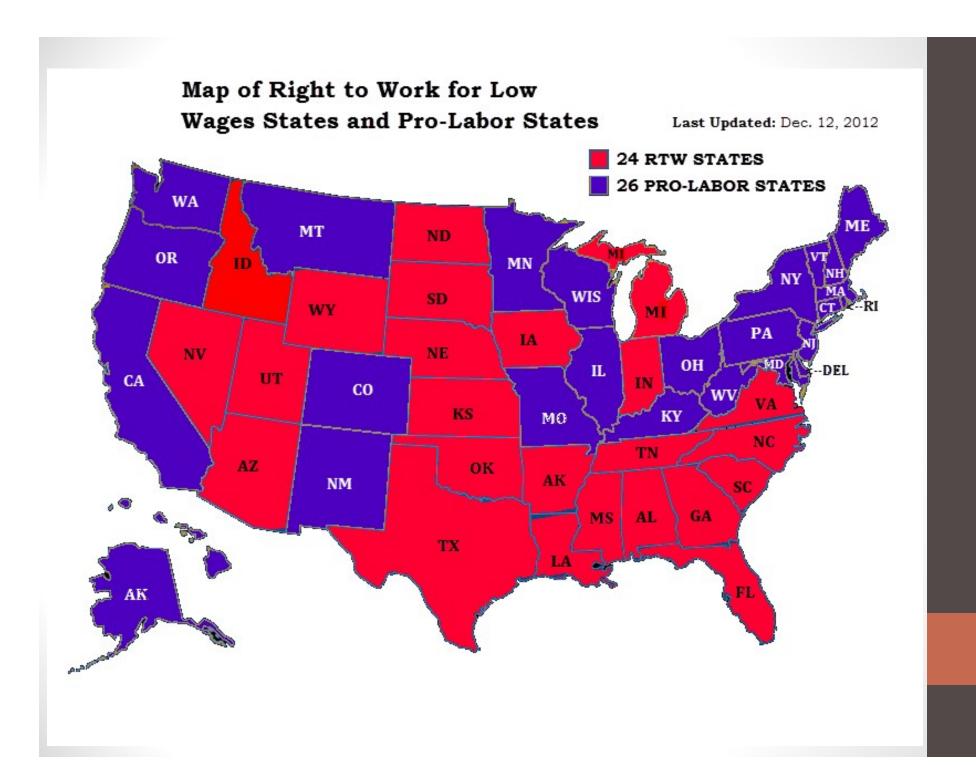
Cheaper land, Cheaper labor



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What the South can offer Industry

• **Right-to-Work:** a law preventing labor unions and companies negotiating contracts and requires union membership.



Maquiladoras

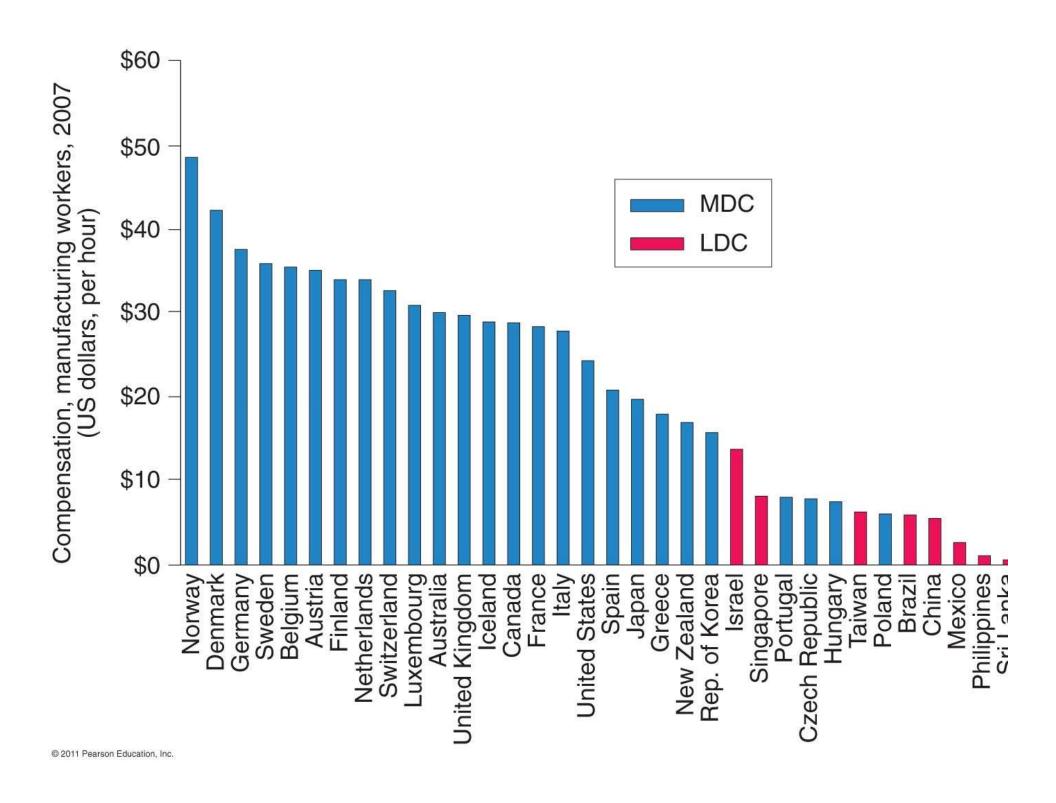
Maquiladoras are American factories built just inside the Mexican boarder to take advantage of much lower labor costs.



Transnational Corporations

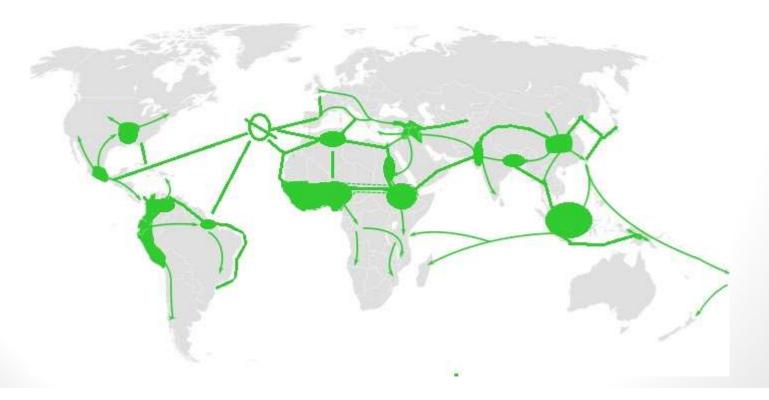
Outsourcing: a decision by companies to turn over much of the responsibility for production to independent suppliers.

International Division of Labor: the selective transfer of some jobs to LDCs.



International Shifts in Industry

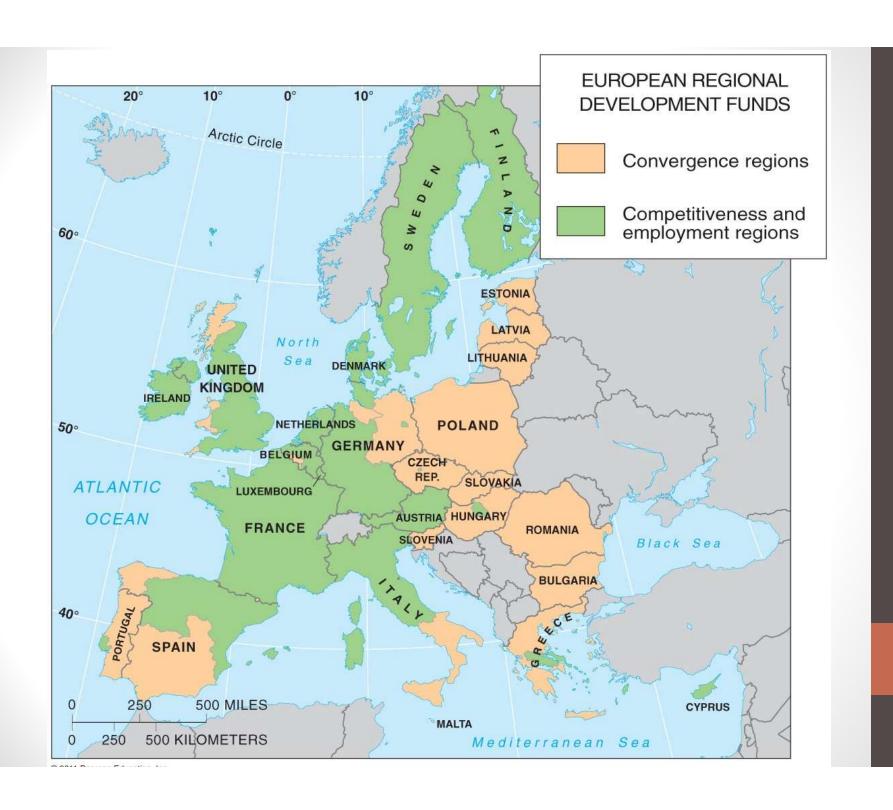
Manufacturing jobs have left North America and Western Europe and moved to East Asia, South Asia and Latin America.



Changing in Industry Distributions in MDCs

• In Europe, Industry has moved from Western Europe towards Eastern Europe.

• This is encouraged by the European Union.



Vocab

Fordist Production: form of mass production in which each worker is assigned one specific task to preform repeatedly.

Just-in-Time Delivery: Reducing on hand inventories and depending on materials arriving from product just in time.