**Ch. 11 Industry and Energy**

**Key Issue 2 Why Are Situation and Site Factors Important?**

**Rubenstein, p.388-399**

1. *\*Big Theme of chapter\** When companies are deciding where to locate a factory, they consider two geographic costs:
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which include:
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which include:

*\*You may want to refer back to p.15 to see how these connect with larger Geo. themes.*

**I. SITUATION FACTORS: PROXIMITY TO INPUTS**

1. When/why would a company locate its factory closer to inputs? Closer to markets?
2. Notice that there are few mineral resources in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Define and give examples of **bulk-reducing industry**:

**II. SITUATION FACTORS: PROXIMITY TO MARKETS**

1. Define and give examples of **bulk-gaining industry**:
2. Define and give examples of **single-market manufacturers**:
3. Give examples of perishable-product companies:
4. Regarding vehicle production, vehicles are produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

but the nationality of the manufacturer is less likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. CHANGING SITUATION FACTORS: STEEL**

1. How has steel production shifted from 1980 to 2013?

**IV. TRUCK, TRAIN, SHIP, OR PLANE?**

\*If you feel you need to, below take notes on the pros and cons of the different forms of transportation.

1. Define **break-of-bulk point**:

\*Louisville –

1. What is containerization?
2. Explain the concept/practice of **just-in-time delivery** and give some examples.

**V. SITE FACTORS IN INDUSTRY**

1. Site factors relate to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costs and include the following 3 factors:
2. Worldwide, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are involved in industry. Identify their distribution:
3. a. Define **labor-intensive industry**:

b. In the U.S. labor costs count for approximately \_\_\_\_% of overall manufacturing costs, so **labor-intensive industry**…

1. An industry with significantly lower than average labor cost is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Wages paid to manufacturing workers:
3. Is the motor vehicle industry labor intensive? (Explain.)
4. a. Define **capital**:

b. Explain the connection between capital and the distribution of industries. Give examples.

1. What are three reasons cities are attractive locations for factories?
2. How does a factory’s location impact its physical structure?
3. Identify key contemporary factory location factors.

**VI. CHANGING SITE FACTORS: CLOTHING**

1. Define **textiles**:
2. What type of laborers are required in the textile industry?
3. Is the textile industry labor or capital intensive?
4. Despite high transportation costs, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have become the dominant fabric producers because…
5. Interpret Figure 11-30.

**Alfred Weber’s Least Cost Theory** (See De Blij supplemental reading.)

1. Weber argued that factory owners focused on minimizing what three costs? According to Weber, which factor is most important?
2. Define **agglomeration** and give examples:
3. Criticisms of Weber’s Least Cost Theory: