Industry and economy

Industrial Sectors

- industry refers to a specific group of similar types of companies; narrow classification
  - falls within a sector + breaks down according to more specific companies and business activities
- sector refers to a large segment of the economy; broad classification
  - broad economic segment containing industries

• 4 types of sectors (contributions to CPT)

- primary: deals w/ extraction + harvesting of natural resources (i.e. agriculture, mining)
- secondary: pertains to construction, manufacturing, + processing → prod. of finished goods from raw materials
- tertiary: retail; goods and services (entertainment, recreation, financial, transportation, communications); ranges from higher to lower order goods. There is a range (how far are consumers willing to go to get this good / service) and also the threshold (how many goods does that dealer need to distribute to survive); companies in the tertiary sector provide services to the primary + secondary sectors as well as to consumers
- quaternary: deals w/ knowledge or intellectual pursuits (i.e. research and development, education)

→ commodities that are bought and sold on commodities exchanges worldwide; businesses buy and sell raw materials in the factor market b/c raw materials are factors of production

Economic Assumptions behind Theories (central place theory)

① assume the flat, unbounded isotropic plane (a piece of the Earth that has nothing)
   - started in N Germany
② assume an evenly distributed pop. on the plain
③ assume evenly distributed resources on the plain
④ maximize the profit of sellers
⑤ assume individuals have the same desires, personalities, and income (HIGHLY PROBLEMATIC)
   - rational consumers (ones who keep opportunity + cost in consideration + visit the nearest place for need) → maximize opportunity cost
⑥ assume one form of transportation

• central place theory
- an urban geographical theory that seeks to explain the number, size, and range of market services in a commercial system
- illustrates how settlements locate in relation to one another
- measures the amount of market area a central place can control
- attempts to tackle why some central places function as villages, towns, or cities

* CPT is used today to determine the best locations for retail stores and other tertiary sector economic goods + services

the threshold principle
- population size and wealth

transport principle (range)
- willingness of people to travel to access goods

Abubakari: Towards an Interdisciplinary Approach to Food Accessibility Research

① geographers
- location: absolute: site (longitudinal / latitudinal)
- location: relative: situational
- human-environmental interaction
- travel / transportation

② public health
- behavior
- health issues: cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes
- socio-economic factors:
  - income
  - educational attainment (diploma)
  - race / ethnicity
  - age
  - gender / sex
- "ecological + behavioral" (Abubakari, 18)
- neighborhood environment
- individual circumstances (Abubakari, 18)

"Geographers mainly focus on ..." (Abubakari, 17)
"Public health professionals pay attention to ..." (Abubakari, 17)
"Geographers view access to nutritious food as ..." (Abubakari, 15)
"... both geographic and public health perspectives ..." (Abubakari, 18)
"Unlike geographers, public health researchers principally utilize ..." (Abubakari, 18)
"Public health studies suggest a relationship ..." (Abubakari, 16)

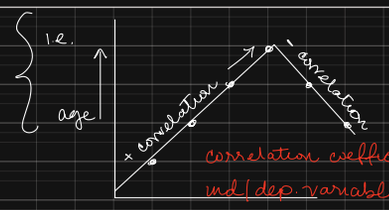
will start to see correlations

* start to see vulnerability (more or less thereof) based on intersectionality (paths from socioeconomic factors overlapping) → i.e. a 40 yr. old white male making ≈ 135k/year = less vulnerable *

Industry and economy

* start to see vulnerability (more or less thereof) based on intersectionality (paths from socioeconomic factors overlapping) → i.e. a 40 yr. old white male making > 135k/year = less vulnerable *

→ start to see correlations



correlation coefficient ind./dep. variables

i.e. ↑age → income↑ income → indicators of association

↑age ↔ ed. attainment↑

↑age → ↑ ♡ disease

↓race → income↓

gender ↔ obesity

→ changes in one, drives change in another

(equation of a line: $y = mx + b$; x = independent, y = dependent)

Census tracts:

1) 1106
2) 1701.01
3) 1701.02
4) 1704.01
5) 1704.02
6) 1707
7) 1708

Correlation coefficient

$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

r = correlation coefficient

x_i = valuables of the x-variable in sample

$\bar{x}$ = mean of the values of the x-variable

y_i = values of the y-variable in a sample

$\bar{y}$ = mean of the values of y-variable

INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
↑ AGE	CANCER ↑
GENDER	OBESITY
* ↑ INCOME	H.I - UNINSURED
RACE	HIGH CHOLESTOROL
	DIABETES
↑ INCOME	LIFE EXPECTANCY ↑
RACE	LIFE EXPECTANCY
INCOME	DISEASE