What is **Economic Geography**?

**Economic Geography** is the study of the spatial variation of human economic activities – production, consumption, and exchange, with emphasis on resource endowments, international trade and commerce, population growth, settlements, development, interaction and interdependencies, and regional supply and demand.
Economic Geography focuses on describing and analyzing patterns and trends in human behavior and activity to gain understanding of the processes and drivers that shape and affect the economic and cultural landscapes.
Economic Geography...

Production and Primary Sector Activities –

Agriculture,
Fishing & Forestry,
Natural Resources, and
Mineral Extraction/Mining
Manufacturing and Value-Added Industries
Trade Routes, Networks, and Commodity Flows
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Markets
Global Finance,
Money and Banking
Foreign Direct Investment, Development Policy, and Globalization

Foreign Direct Investment, Cumulative 1990 to 2011

- Foreign Direct Investment in the U.S.: $3.2 trillion
- U.S. Direct Investment Overseas: $4 trillion

Source: BEA

FDI INFLOWS

- 2007-08: 34.8
- 2008-09: 41.9
- 2009-10: 37.7
- 2010-11: 34.8
- 2011-12: 46.8

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

WORLD BANK

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

$ € £
Geo-Politics and Political Economy
Real Estate and Urban Development
Rural Development & Community Planning
Population Growth, Migration, Urbanization

World Population Growth


Figure 0.1 Population age structure diagrams for countries with rapid, slow, zero, and negative population growth rates. (Data from Population Reference Bureau)
Resources and Resource Use

Water Resources Outlook

Human Resources

Informational Summaries by State on Water Resources across the Southeastern United States

Provided by the Water Resource Team
Southeast River Forecast Center
National Weather Service
Infrastructure and the Built Environment
Technology, Innovation and Know-How