

## Summary

### KEY ISSUE 1

#### Where Are Services Distributed?

Most jobs are in the service sector, especially in developed countries.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.1.1:** Describe the three types of services and changing numbers of types of jobs.

- Three types of services are consumer, business, and public.
- Jobs are growing in the service sector rather than in agriculture and industry.

**THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 12.1:** What evidence can you find in your community of economic ties to developing countries?

**GOOGLE EARTH 12.1:** The Pentagon is the world's largest public-sector building. Fly to the Pentagon. How many concentric pentagons does the structure contain?



## Key Terms

**Basic industries** (p. 446) Industries that sell their products or services primarily to consumers outside the settlement.

**Business services** (p. 432) Services that primarily meet the needs of other businesses, including professional, financial, and transportation services.

**Central place** (p. 434) A market center for the exchange of services by people attracted from the surrounding area.

**Central place theory** (p. 434) A theory that explains the distribution of services based on the fact that settlements serve as centers of market areas for services; larger settlements are fewer and farther apart than smaller settlements and provide services for a larger number of people who are willing to travel farther.

**City-state** (p. 452) A sovereign state comprising a city and its immediate hinterland.

**Clustered rural settlement** (p. 448) A rural settlement in which the houses and farm buildings of each family are situated close to each other, with fields surrounding the settlement.

**Consumer services** (p. 431) Businesses that provide services primarily to individual consumers, including retail services and education, health, and leisure services.

**Dispersed rural settlement** (p. 448) A rural settlement pattern characterized by isolated farms rather than clustered villages.

### KEY ISSUE 2

#### Where Are Consumer Services Distributed?

Consumer services generally follow a regular pattern, based on size of settlements.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.2.1:** Explain the concepts of market area, range, and threshold.

- The market area is the area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted.
- The range is the maximum distance people are willing to travel to use a service.
- The threshold is the minimum number of people needed to support a service.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.2.2:** Explain the distribution of different-sized settlements.

- Larger settlements provide consumer services that have larger thresholds, ranges, and market areas.
- In many developed countries, settlements follow a regular hierarchy.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.2.3:** Explain how to use threshold and range to find the optimal location for a service.

- The gravity model predicts that the optimal location of a service is directly related to the number of people in the area and inversely related to the distance people must travel to access it.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.2.4:** Understand the role of periodic markets in the provision of services in developing countries.

- A periodic market provides goods where sparse populations and low incomes produce purchasing power too low to support full-time retailing.

**THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 12.2:** In most communities, the largest employers other than local government are consumer services. What are the largest consumer services in your community? You can Google “largest employers [your community]” to find out.

**GOOGLE EARTH 12.2:** West Edmonton Mall, in Edmonton, Alberta, is the largest mall in North America. How does it compare in area with Jungle Jim's, shown in Google Earth 10.2?



**Economic base** (p. 446) A community's collection of basic industries.

**Enclosure movement** (p. 450) The process of consolidating small landholdings into a smaller number of larger farms in England during the eighteenth century.

**Gravity model** (p. 438) A model which holds that the potential use of a service at a particular location is directly related to the number of people in a location and inversely related to the distance people must travel to reach the service.

**Market area (or hinterland)** (p. 434) The area surrounding a central place from which people are attracted to use the place's goods and services.

**Nonbasic industries** (p. 446) Industries that sell their products primarily to consumers in the community.

## KEY ISSUE 3

**Where Are Business Services Distributed?**

Business services disproportionately cluster in a handful of urban settlements.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.3.1:** Describe the factors that are used to identify global cities.

- Global cities (or world cities) are the centers of the global flows of information and capital.
- Several tiers of global cities offer varying levels of business services.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.3.2:** Explain the two types of business services in developing countries.

- Some small countries offer offshore financial services, which attract investors because of low taxes and extreme privacy.
- Developing countries also specialize in back-office operations, also called business-processing outsourcing.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.3.3:** Explain the concept of economic base.

- Basic industries export primarily to consumers outside the settlement; they are the principal source of growth and wealth for a settlement.
- Some settlements attract a disproportionate share of talented individuals.

**THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 12.3:** Your community's economy is expanding or contracting as a result of the performance of its basic employment. Two factors can explain this performance. One is that the sector is expanding or contracting nationally. The second is that the sector is performing much better or worse in the community than in the country as a whole. Which of the two factors better explains the performance of your community's basic employment?

**GOOGLE EARTH 12.3:** Several hundred banks are registered in George Town, Cayman Islands, but their only presence is mailboxes in the Central Post Office. How far is the Central Post office from the nearest wharf, where wealthy people might be able to dock a yacht?



**Primate city** (p. 437) The largest settlement in a country, if it has more than twice as many people as the second-ranking settlement.

**Primate city rule** (p. 437) A pattern of settlements in a country such that the largest settlement has more than twice as many people as the second-ranking settlement.

**Public services** (p. 432) Services offered by the government to provide security and protection for citizens and businesses.

**Range (of a service)** (p. 435) The maximum distance people are willing to travel to use a service.

**Rank-size rule** (p. 437) A pattern of settlements in a country such that the  $n$ th largest settlement is  $1/n$  the population of the largest settlement.

**Service** (p. 430) Any activity that fulfills a human want or need and returns money to those who provide it.

**Settlement** (p. 430) A permanent collection of buildings and inhabitants.

**Threshold** (p. 435) The minimum number of people needed to support a service.

**Urbanization** (p. 454) An increase in the percentage of the number of people living in urban settlements.

## KEY ISSUE 4

**Why Do Services Cluster in Settlements?**

Services cluster in rural and urban settlements.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.4.1:** Describe the difference between clustered and dispersed rural settlements.

- A clustered rural settlement is an agricultural-based settlement in which houses are close together.
- A dispersed rural settlement has isolated individual farms.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.4.2:** Explain the types of services in early settlements.

- The earliest settlements provided consumer services, especially as places to bury and honor the dead. Early settlements were also places of education and production of tools.
- Early public services included governance and protection of dependents.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.4.3:** Identify important prehistoric, ancient, and medieval urban settlements.

- Urban settlements may have originated in Southwest Asia, or they may have originated in multiple hearths.
- Few people lived in urban settlements until modern times.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 12.4.4:** Explain the two dimensions of urbanization.

- Urbanization involves an increase in the percentage of people living in urban settlements. Developed countries have higher percentages of urban residents than do developing countries.
- Urbanization also involves an increase in size of settlements. Most very large settlements are in developing countries.

**THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY 12.4:** Rural settlement patterns along the U.S. East Coast were influenced by migration during the Colonial era. To what extent have distinctive rural settlement patterns elsewhere in the United States resulted from international or internal migration?

**GOOGLE EARTH 12.4:** Fly to Ur, Iraq. Turn on 3D and drag to ground-level view. What is the only structure in 3D in the excavations?



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