**Ch. 12 Services and Settlements**

**Key Issue 3 Where are Business Services Distributed?**

**Rubenstein, p.442-447**

*This section fits with 11.4 in that it is also about the distribution of businesses worldwide. 11.4 focused on the distribution of industry while 12.3 focuses on the worldwide distribution of services. If you need to, refer to 12.1 for an overview of services and a review of the sectors of the economy (Figures 12-2 & 12-3).*

**12.1** (p.432)

1. What are the three types of services?

**12.3**

**I. HIERARCHY OF BUSINESS SERVICES**

1. What are global cities and what types of services are commonly found in global cities?
2. a. How are global cities ranked? Identify the two Alpha++ cities.

b. This same hierarchy came be used at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scale.

1. Compare the ranking of India’s cities and China’s cities. How does this tie into what you learned from the China and India economic videos?
2. What factors are used to rank global cities? Which factors do you think are the most important and why?
3. Besides finding a high proportion of business services in global cities, what other types of services are found in high proportion and why?
4. What is significant about New York and Brussels?

**II. BUSINESS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

1. Developing countries specialize in two types of services: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

this is largely due to the following factors: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. a. Take brief notes on offshore financial services:

b. What types of countries typically offer these services?

1. a. What is business-process outsourcing? How and why has the location of back-office functions changed?

b. What factors have made selected developing countries attractive to business? Specific countries and why?

**III. ECONOMIC SPECIALIZATION OF SETTLEMENTS**

1. Define **economic base**:
2. Define **basic** and **nonbasic** **businesses** (nonbasic businesses are also called **ancillary activities**). In terms of settlement, which comes first and why?
3. Some settlements specialize in different economic activities; Weber called this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Additionally, economic growth and settlements do not grow uniformly. This theory is called **growth poles theory**. Read about growth pole in the supplemental handout. Refer to Figure 12.26 in Rubenstein for examples of growth poles and/or agglomeration and take notes *as you see fit*. The course articulation states that you should be familiar with examples of these in general. Additionally, it specifically mentions two:

* Silicon Valley: San Jose, CA & surrounding area – computer software
* Research Triangle: Duke University, North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

1. Richard Florida suggests that job opportunities are not the number one incentive attracting

individuals to cities; rather, the principle enticement for talented individuals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.