FIGURE 12-11 CENTRAL PLACE THEORY According to central place theory, market areas are arranged in a regular pattern. Larger market areas, based in larger settlements, are fewer in number and farther apart from each other than smaller market areas and settlements. However, larger settlements also provide goods and services with smaller market areas; consequently, larger settlements have both larger and smaller market areas drawn around them.
Central place theory helps explain the distribution of settlements of varying sizes in North Dakota. Larger settlements are fewer and farther apart, whereas smaller settlements are more numerous and closer together.
FIGURE 12-13 RANK-SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The size of settlements follows the rank-size rule in the United States and the primate city rule in Mexico.
FIGURE 12-14 MACY’S DEPARTMENT STORES NEAR DAYTON Stores are in areas with higher incomes.
FIGURE 12-20 Global Cities Global cities are centers for the provision of services in the global economy. London and New York, the two dominant global cities, are ranked as alpha++. Other alpha, beta, and gamma global cities play somewhat less central roles in the provision of services than the two dominant global cities. Cities ranked alpha++ and alpha+ are labeled on the map.
Atop the hierarchy of business services are New York and Chicago.
FIGURE 12-22 Offshore Financial Service Centers  Offshore financial service centers include microstates and dependencies of other countries.
FIGURE 12-23 CALL CENTER  Young Indians are recruited to work in call centers.
Cities specialize in different economic activities.