l'm not a bot



Primate city example

[Note to readers: in the last few days I've been preparing slides for my upcoming mini-course on St. Petersburg and it has become apparent to me that it's been losing its primate status. Hence, I am reposting the following post, originally published in GeoCurrents in November 2013] The map posted on the left shows countries that do not have primate cities in red and those that do have primate cities in grey. According to the Wikipedia article: "A primate city is a major city that works as the financial, political, and population center of a country and is not rivaled in any of these aspects by any other city in that country. Normally, a primate city must be at least twice as populous as the second largest city in the country. The presence of a primate city in a country usually indicates an imbalance in development — usually a progressive core, and a lagging periphery, on which the primate city depends for labor and other resources." The concept of "primate city" is distinct from that of "global city": the latter highlights the role of an urban center in the world's politics, economy, and culture, while the former refers to the role of the city on the national stage. Among the best-known examples of primate cities are London and Paris. Greater London's population 2,553,379 in 2011). Two other British urban areas are comparable in size to that of Greater Manchester: Birmingham (West Midlands Built-up area) and Leeds (West Yorkshire Built-up area). Similarly, Paris, with its population of over 2.2 million in the city proper and 12 million in the metro area, is much more than twice as large as France's main secondary cities, such as Marseille, with a core population of 850.726 (in 2010) and a metropolitan population of 1.6 million, or Lyon, which has a metropolitan population of 2.1 million. Other major primate cities include Dublin, Athens, Vienna, Budapest, Cairo, Baghdad, Tehran, Seoul, Buenos Aires, Lima, and Mexico City, Bangkok is considered "the most primate city on earth", being forty times larger than Thailand's second city, Nonthaburi City, which many regard as a mere suburb of Bangkok. Many countries without a primate city were established relatively recently and are, or were, federal in nature: the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Italy, Germany, and Spain are among the most notable examples. In the United States, financial and cultural centers are widely dispersed throughout the country in cities such as New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago, while the political center is located in Washington, D.C. The importance of several US cities is further highlighted by the common use of the expression "the City", a term applied primarily to New York City, but also to Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, and several other metropolitan cores shown on the dialectal map created by Joshua Katz, based on data collected by Bert Vaux and Scott Golder in the early 2000s. The capital city of Canada—Ottawa—is mostly a government town, overshadowed by the larger global cities of Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver. Similarly, in Australia, the two main cities of Melbourne and Sydney vastly overshadow Canberra, which is the seat of political power. In South Africa, three official capitals in Pretoria, Cape Town, and Bloemfontein each house a different branch of government, yet the country's main commercial center is located elsewhere, in Johannesburg. In Europe, Italy, Germany, and Spain are notable for their lack of a primate city. The former two countries were unified less than guarter of a century ago. As a result, several large Italian and Germany was reunified less than guarter of a century ago. political seat in Rome is balanced by the business, financial, and fashion "capital" of Milan. Germany is unique in that Berlin is a former primate city, serving that function between the end of the Franco-Prussian War and the end World War II, that subsequently lost its standing. government institutions are located elsewhere in the country, in Bonn (the former West German capital) and Karlsruhe (seat of the federal constitutional court). But Frankfurt is Germany's most important financial center and the world's 11th busiest airport by passenger traffic and the world's 6th busiest airport by international passenger traffic). Hamburg, Düsseldorf, and Munich are also vital to Germany's economy. Arguably, the country's cultural "center" is split between Berlin, Munich, Cologne, Dresden, and several smaller cities. Although Spain was essentially unified in the 15th century, Madrid never assumed the role of primate city. It did not become the capital until 1561, when Philip II moved his government from Toledo to the smaller city of Madrid. As David Ringrose argued in his Madrid, far from any navigable waterways, was notoriously difficult to provision in the prerailroad era. Throughout the Early Modern period, moreover, Spain remained a relatively decentralized realm. In recent times, Spain's status as a "an indivisible nation that joined together several territorially defined nationalities", along with its political structure based on seventeen so-called autonomous communities (see the GeoCurrents map here), have allowed for several major regional cities to play prominent roles. The population of the capital Madrid is about twice as big as that of Madrid (5.3 million). Significantly, Barcelona is also the capital of Catalonia, a region ardently seeking greater autonomy or even independence. Two other European countries depicted on the Wikipedia map as lacking a primate city is questionable: its population is arguably more than twice that of the next biggest city, Krakow (over 1.7 million vs. 767 thousand in the cities themselves, and 2.6 vs. 1.7 in their metro areas). However, Krakow is a leading center of Polish academic, cultural, and artistic life and one of the country's most important economic hubs. Similarly, Kaunas, the second largest city in Lithuania, retained its economic and cultural significance and continues to overshadow the capital Vilnius in many ways. Historically a leading centre of Lithuanian economic, academic, and cultural life, Kaunas served as the temporary capital of Lithuania during the interwar period, in contrast to the declared capital in Vilnius, which was under Polish control from 1920 until 1939. Kaunas was likewise the capital of Trakai Voivodeship of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania since 1413 and of the Kovno Governorate from 1843 to 1915. It is also the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Kaunas. Moreover, the current population of Kaunas is more than half that of Vilnius. Curiously, all four of the so-called BRIC countries—Brazil, Russia, India, and China—lack a primate city. In India, the six main cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, and Kolkata serve as the capitals of their respective states/territories (Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal) and function as important economic and cultural hubs. Brazil's capital and political center, Brasilia, is dwarfed in size and culture by São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Belo Horizonte. In China, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Beijing are comparable in population (depending on whether the "built-up area" or the "urban area" is considered, either Guangzhou or Shanghai). While Beijing is the capital of China, Guangzhou is the capital and largest city of Guangdong province and a key national transportation hub, trading port, and manufacturing center. Similarly, Russia is also considered to be a country without a primate city because of the historical rivalry of Moscow and Saint Petersburg. The population of Moscow is only a little more than twice that of Saint Petersburg (approximately 11 million vs. 5 million). Moreover, as can be seen from the graph on the left, the numerical primacy of Moscow is fairly recent and is due both to the constant growth of population in the capital (mostly due to migration) and the relative stagnation of Saint Petersburg. But numbers do not tell the whole story. While Moscow is the current capital of Russia, Saint Petersburg was the Imperial capital of Russia for some 200 years (from 1713 to 1728 and from 1732 to 1918). Saint Petersburg is also a major European cultural center, often considered the cultural capital of Russia. The city is home to the Hermitage, one of the Russian rock music. Moreover, Saint Petersburg is economically important as it is a major port on the Baltic Sea and the home of many foreign consulates, international corporations, banks, and other large businesses. Interestingly, both Moscow and Saint Petersburg left their mark on the Russian language. The two cities are situated in the Central dialectal zone (shown in yellow on the map on the left), yet the local dialects are subtly different. For example, different words are used for 'curb' (M: bordjur, StP: porebrik), 'ladle' (M: polovnik, StP: povarëška), different types of bread, and so on, Dialectal differences are also apparent in pronunciation. In Moscow the words buločnaja 'bakery', jaičnica 'fried eggs', čto 'that', konečno 'of course' are pronounced with [šn] or [št], whereas in Saint Petersburg they are enunciated with [čn] or [čt]. Words spelled with zž or žž such as ezžu 'I drive', pozže 'later', drožži 'yeast', and vožži 'reins' are pronounced in Moscow with the hard [žž]. Likewise, the r-sound in words pervyj 'first', četverg 'Thursday', and verx 'upside' are pronounced as soft in Moscow and hard in Saint Petersburg. Standard literary norm includes the Moscow pronunciation of [čn] and [čt] in čto and konečno, yet Saint Petersburg "hard" pronunciation has spread, due in large part to the popularity of Vladimir Putin, a native of "the northern capital". (Curiously, Google Translate gives of hodge-podge of pronunciation choices: the Saint Petersburg [z'z'] in drožzi, t Russia's twin primate cities. As discussed in my earlier post, the urban centers in many countries do not follow the "natural" rank-order population distribution described by Zipf's Law, which states: "a country's largest city is approximately twice as large as the second-largest city, three times as big as the third city, four times as large as the fourth, and so on" (Hill & Gaddy, 2003, The Siberian Curse: How Communist Planners Left Russia Out in the Cold, p. 19). Typical violations of the Zipf's Law are encountered in regard to primate cities, as discussed earlier in the post. In Russia, in contrast, the two largest cities follow the Zipf's Law, but the cities from the third-largest (Novosibirsk, population 1.4 million) down do not fit the pattern, as they are "too small". Altogether, ten cities in Russia are crowded into the population range extending between 1 and 1.5 million people: Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Samara, Omsk, Kazan, Chelyabinsk, Rostov-on-Don, Ufa, and Volgograd. Urban areas between 1.5 and 4 million people, predicted by Zipf's Law, are conspicuously absent. This deviation from the norm derives from the fact that most of Russia's urban areas did not naturally grow from villages to towns to cities. Instead many were created or at least enhanced artificially, Frankenstein-style, in the Soviet period, when planners dictated development based on natural resource exploitation or industrial production needs. Many of these cities; in the so-called propiska system, citizens had to register their place of residence with the local police. (In many cities, including Moscow, such regulations are still enforced). My earlier post discussed the consequences of such urban structure for Siberia and Russia as a whole. My next post will focus on European Russia, particularly the area between Saint Petersburg and Moscow. Like this post? Please pass it on: List Of Primate CitiesA primate city is a major city that works as the financial, political, and population center of a country and is not rivaled in any of these aspects by any other city in that country. The presence of a primate city in a country usually indicates an imbalance in development — usually a progressive core, and a lagging periphery, on which the primate city depends for labor and other resources. Not all countries have primate cities (United States, Germany, India, and the People's Republic of China, for example), but in those that do, the rest of the country depends on it for cultural, economic, political, and major transportation needs. Among the best known examples of primate cities are the alpha world cities of London and Paris. Other major primate cities include Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Lima, Manila, Mexico City, Seoul, Tehran, and Vienna. Some examples of nations without a primate cities are the alpha world cities of Delhi, Mumbai Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Chennai; Canada, whose capital city, Ottawa, is overshadowed by the larger global cities of Toronto, Montreal and vancouver; Brazil, whose capital city, Ottawa, is overshadowed by its business, financial, and fashion "capital" of Milan; Australia, which has the two main cities of Melbourne and Sydney, while the political centre is descented in the smaller city of Canberra; South Africa, with three official capitals in Pretoria, Cape Town, and Bloemfontein, each housing a different branch of government, and whose main commercial centre is yet another city, Johannesburg; and the United States, whose financial and cultural centers are widely dispersed throughout the country in cities such as New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles and whose political center is located in Washington, D.C. Germany is unique, in that the Berlin political center is somewhat weak. Several major government institutions are spread throughout the country, in cities like Bonn (the former capital) and Karlsruhe (seat of the federal constitutional court). Likewise, Frankfurt is its most important financial centre, but has significant competition from Düsseldorf and Munich. Germany's cultural center is split between Berlin, Munich, Cologne, Dresden and smaller cities. Additionally, Mumbai, São Paulo, Ho Chi Minh City, Sydney, and Berlin have close competitors as their countries' largest cities (Delhi, Rio de Janeiro, Hanoi, Melbourne, and Hamburg respectively). However, Berlin was considered as a primate city of Germany in the years 1871-1945. Some countries, such as the United States, Australia and Canada, have regional and/or provincial/state primate cities, such as Atlanta, Georgia; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Perth in Western Australia. scoresvideos Science, Tech, Math All Science, Tech, Math Humanities All Human dominate a country's population and economy. Primate cities are often larger than the combined populations of a country's second and third cities. Geographer Mark Jefferson developed the law of the primate city to explain the phenomenon of huge cities that capture such a large proportion of a country's population as well as its economic activity These primate cities are often, but not always, the capital cities of a country's leading city is always disproportionately large and exceptionally expressive of national capacity and feeling. The primate city is commonly at least twice as large as the next largest city and more than twice as significant." - Mark Jefferson, 1939 They dominate the country in influence and are the national focal point. Their sheer size and activity become a strong pull factor, bringing additional residents to the city and causing the primate city to become even larger and more disproportional to smaller cities in the country. However, not every country has a primate city as one that is larger than the combined populations of the second and third-ranked cities in a country. This definition does not represent true primacy, however, as the size of the first ranked city is not disproportionate to the second. The law can be applied to smaller regions as well. For example, California's primate city is Los Angeles, with a metropolitan area of 7 million. Even counties can be examined with regard to the Law of the Primate City. Paris (9.6 million) is definitely the focus of France while Marseilles has a population of 1.3 million. Similarly, the United Kingdom has London as its primate city (7 million) outshines Guadalajara (1.6 million). A huge dichotomy exists between Bangkok (7.5 million) and Thailand's second city, Nonthaburi (481,000). India's most populous city is Mumbai (formerly Bombay) with 16 million; second is Kolkata (formerly Bombay) with 16 million; second city is Mumbai (formerly Bombay) with 16 million; second is Kolkata (formerly Bombay) with 16 million; second city is Mumbai (formerly Bombay) w urban areas in the United States, we find that the U.S. lacks a true primate city. With the New York City metropolitan area population at approximately 21 million, America lacks a primate city. In 1949, George Zipf devised his theory of rank-size rule to explain the size cities in a country. He explained that the second and subsequently smaller cities should contain one-third or 333,333, the fourth would be home to one-guarter or 250,000, and so on, with the rank of the city representing the denominator in the fraction. While some countries' urban hierarchy somewhat fits into Zipf's scheme, later geographers argued that his model should be seen as a probability model and that deviations are to be expected. The Rank-Size Rule is a pattern observed in the distribution of city sizes within a country or region. It suggests that if cities are ranked in order of their population size from largest city will have approximately half the population of a city will be inversely proportional to its rank. In other words, the second-largest city will have approximately half the population of a city will be inversely proportional to its rank. city will have about a third of the population of the largest city, and so on. The Rank-Size Rule is often observed in countries with relatively open economic systems and less government intervention in urban development. This rule indicates a more decentralized urban hierarchy, where multiple cities have significant influence and economic opportunities. It is commonly associated with countries that have a diverse economy and large land area, exhibits a loose adherence to the rank-size rule. While New York City is the largest city and has a population much greater than the second-largest city (Los Angeles), the pattern becomes less clear as you move down the hierarchy due to the presence of numerous large and medium-sized cities. Canada: The rank-size distribution of cities in Canada is relatively even, indicating a less pronounced adherence to the rank-size distribution of cities. followed closely by Montreal and Vancouver. However, the population proportions do not fit the rule as precisely as in some other countries. A primate city is a city that dominates the urban hierarchy of a country or region to an extent that it overshadows all other cities in terms of size, influence, economic power, and cultural significance. This phenomenon is characterized by a city that is disproportionately larger than the second-largest city and exhibits a significant level of primate city. Key features of a primate city is significantly larger than any other city in the country, often with a population several times greater than the next largest city. Economic Dominance: The primate city serves as the primate cities tend to be the cultural and Political Importance: Primate cities tend to be the cultural and Political Importance: Primate cities tend to be the cultural and Political Importance industries. cultural institutions, and landmarks. Centralized Services: Many essential services, including higher education, healthcare, and advanced infrastructure, are concentrated in the primate city. Social Inequality: The concentrated in the primate city. Social Inequality: to regional imbalances. Primate City Examples Paris, France: Paris is a classic example of a primate city. With a population significantly larger than any other city in France, it serves as the country's cultural, and economic hub. Paris is renowned for its cultural landmarks, historic sites, and global influence. Bangkok, Thailand: In Thailand. Bangkok stands out as a primate city. Its population is much larger than that of any other city in the country. Bangkok is not only the political and economic center of Thailand but also a major regional hub in Southeast Asia. Mexico City, Mexico: Mexico City is another notable primate city, housing a substantial portion of Mexico's population and serving as the heart of the country's economic and cultural activities. It is one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world. Cairo, Egypt: Cairo serves as a primate city in Egypt, dominating the urban hierarchy both in terms of population and economic activity. It is a historic city with immense cultural significance. Variability: The rank-size rule doesn't hold true for all countries and regions. In countries with smaller populations or economies, the rank-size distribution might not accurately reflect the urban hierarchy due to limited sample size. Changing Dynamics: Economic and social changes, such as rapid urbanization or government interventions, can disrupt the rank-size pattern. The rule might not account for factors like migration patterns, technological advancements, or shifts in economic activities. Lack of Causation: The rank-size rule doesn't necessarily provide insights into the underlying factors that lead to it. Ignores Agglomeration Effects: The rule doesn't consider the positive agglomeration effects that can lead to larger cities. Factors like economies of scale, knowledge sharing, and innovation might lead to disproportionate growth in larger cities can exacerbate regional disparities. Other cities and rural areas might be neglected in terms of development and investment. Lack of Equitable Growth: Primate cities can lead to an imbalanced distribution of wealth and resources, which can hinder overall national development and social cohesion. Vulnerability: to risks. Economic downturns, natural disasters, or political disruptions affecting the primate city can have significant ripple effects on the entire nation. Inaccurate Representation: Primate cities might not accurately represent the diversity and complexity of a country. might be overlooked. Overcrowding and Infrastructure Strain: Primate cities often face challenges related to overpopulation, traffic congestion, housing shortages, and strained infrastructure. This can impact the quality of life for residents and hinder sustainable urban development. It's important to recognize that both concepts provide simplified models to understand urban hierarchies and distributions. While they offer valuable insights, they should be used alongside other theories and considerations to form a comprehensive understanding of urban developed to focus attention on the relationship in size between the largest city and other cities of a closed urban system. City size distributions are compared with the theoretical or empirical model such as Central Place Theory, Hoyt Model or Sector Model, the rank size rule, Primate city concept and the mercantilist model. The idea of primacy was first introduced by mark Jefferson in 1939. His proposition was that nationalism crystallizes in primate cities which are super eminent in both size and national influence. He assessed the degree of primacy by computing the ratio of the size of the second and third ranking cities to that of the largest one. He found that in the forty-six countries of the world the largest cities approximated the sequence 100:30:20 (i.e. the third largest is one-fifth the six of the largest). According to him there are various reasons for a city to exceed its neighbors in size, but once it did so the process became cumulative giving it an impetus to grow and draw away from all other cities in character as well as size. The particular ratio sequence has been later ignored, though the concept of the primate city and primacy is widely used. Related: Rural urban continuum and causes of rural-urban continuum Subsequently some theorist have pointed out that the largest cities often happen to be the capital and gateway cities have been used to designate them. Other theorist has viewed primate cities as a component in an arrangement or a system of cities. The assumption of the second group of subsequent theorists implied in their arguments is that primacy is a systematic deviation of the largest center from the rank-size distribution suggested by Zipf in 1941. Characteristics of primate city • Degree of primacy is 1/a (measured by the size of the 2nd largest city) • Less developed countries have higher degree of primacy • Simpler political systems less interference of govt. In economic activities • Industrial agglomerations • Rapidly expanding population and high density • High rate of urbanization • Recent colonial history Related: What is Urban Growth After Jefferson two more studies were done by Fryer (1953) and Murphey (1957). Fryer isolated the million cities of Southeast Asia and analysed their site, morphology, and pattern of growth. Murphey traced the growth of capital cities in Asia, most of which were ports. Only in the 1950s explicit studies were made regarding the phenomenon of urban primacy. Smith pointed out the difference between two kinds of primacy: One in which the first ranking or the largest deviates from a regular distribution") by being over large. One in which the first ranking or the largest city is much larger than all others which may not conform to a regular rank size pattern. In this case the secondary cities are too small in relation to the taken "immature distribution" which is likely to be linked to poorly develop urban trade. The immature urban system has to be differentiated from the mature one because the forces producing a overly large city in the two systems are different with different policy and implications. The mature distributions refer to the system which conforms to the rank-size rule. the city size distribution of many countries and was proposed by Zipf. According to the rule the population of the settlement in an urban system. The position of the settlement being considered in a rank-ordering of all the settlements in that system. The ranking is in descending order, 1 denoting the position of the largest settlement. The population of each settlement is defined as the population. If the largest city in a country contains 1,000,000 people, the second largest contain 500,000, the third largest 333,333 and so on, which produces an inverted -shaped relationship between rank and population. This curve has the following form: Pr = P1/r Where P is the population, r is rank order position and 1 is the rank order position. In logarithmic form log Pr = log P1 - logr. Primate city and Economic development The role of primate city in economic development was initiated by Hoselitz who argued that urbanization need not always be "generative" of economic growth and cited the case of the colonial cities which were enclaves and contributed to stagnation. According to Lampard in such cities the profits of trade, capital accumulation in agriculture and other primary pursuits were used for urban construction. This resulted in migration of labour and enterprise to larger cities which might otherwise have been invested in some form of manufacturing or processing in the hinterland. Stopler suggested that the cities in the developing countries were parasitic because their physical hinterland. Walter Christaller (1933) Examples of Primacy & Rank size rule - Study of Iberian Peninsula, Britain & India Example from The Iberian Peninsula, Britain & India Example from The Iberian Peninsula, Britain & India Example from The Iberian Peninsula The dataset for the towns and cities of Spain and Portugal was derived from Carreras Monfort (1995-1996). The dataset encompasses a total of 107 urban centres, ranging in size from 120 ha—the largest attested town, Emerita Augusta—to only 1.5 ha. This number represents only the known urban perimeters, not the totality of Spanish Roman towns. The urban areas are those enclosed within city-walls, mostly dating to the third century AD. If we first graph our data simply according to number of centres occupying a given area in hectares, we observe that most of the settlements fall into the range 0-19 ha. The number of towns in the range 10-19 ha is higher than the 0-9 ha group, and this is contrary to the expectations of settlements show an inverse proportion. As we shall see, this fact reflects the partiality of the data. When we plot all cities at once on logarithmic paper the general trend shows a considerable convex deviation from Zipf's law. A convex distribution signifies that the settlements below the size of the largest one are larger than the rank-size rule would predict. We can also note that at the lower end of the scale, starting approximately at 10 ha and below, the sharp drop in our distribution line in part reflects the many missing settlements whose area we do not know. The area of small towns are, indeed, those more easily 'missed', especially when later urban developments obliterated completely the Roman phases. or if the settlement was not fortified. Example from Britain The British dataset was derived from Millett (1990). In this case too the sample does not represent the totality of towns existing in Roman Britain. We have the areas for 75 settlements out of 126. The areas listed reflect those enclosed by fortifications, but the dating varies greatly, from the first to the fourth century AD. Graphing the dataset according to rank/size shows that also in this province most of the settlements measure below 20 ha, but with a higher presence of 0-9 ha towns. the graph on logarithmic paper shows also for Britain a convex deviation from Zipf's law. Example from India It is interesting to note that a similar exercise with the 1971 data of the same area for the class I cities in India has shown a gradual gradation in the size of cities as proposed by Zipfs. However, the deviation of the actual distribution from that expected in the rank size rule has also been illustrated by the 1971, indicating the primacy of first ranking city. These facts perhaps indicate the following points: Primacy of metropolis of Calcutta seems to have remained unchanged between 1971 and 1991. By 1991 a stepped hierarchy has gradually emerged in the region as postulated in the model proposed by Christaller though it would be interesting to study the functional differences between the settlements ranking above and below the breaks identified in the 1991 pattern. Related: Burgess model or concentric zone model Analysis & Interpretation from Primate City and concept of Primacy Johnson (1977: 498) stressed the variability in rank-size distribution, which can range from a concept of Primate model) to log-normal (Zipf's law) to convex and pointed out the importance of explaining the factors behind these deviations. An examination of the reasons determining a convex distribution can be found in Johnson 1980. He first examines the hypothesis that if Zipf's law shows, from the economic point of view, an integrated urban system, then the convexity should be related to the effects of low system integration. This hypothesis is well-tested in the case of the United States from 1750 to 1850, where rank-size convexity and per capita trade volume show an inverse relationship (internal trade is used as indicated that this type of distribution occurs when the area under examination is located on the periphery of a dendritic settlement system. This is a term used in anthropology to describe 'a primate settlement system which exhibits decreasing distance from the primate settlement system. settlements at lower levels of the settlements hierarchy. Dendritic systems are often found in countries which were former members of colonial empires' (Johnson 1980: 241). If the study-area does not contain the core of the dendritic system, we have a case of 'partitioning' resulting in a convex distribution. Sources & References: An Introduction to Development and Regional Planning, Urbanization- UN Habitat, Rank-Size Analysis And The City, Primate City, Primat City Examples, Law of Primate City, Primate City Model