

A FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

@REFERENCE BOOK: READINGS IN URBAN GEOGRAPHY BY MAYER. H.M. &
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Learning Objective

Understanding zonal distribution of cities on basis of different functions devised by CHAUNCY D. HARRIS by case study of USA

Manufacturing Cities M' Subtype

PRINCIPAL CRITERION:

Employment in manufacturing equals at least 74% of total employment in manufacturing, retailing, and wholesaling (employment figures)

SECONDARY CRITERION:

Manufacturing and mechanical industries contain at least 45 % of gainful workers (occupation figures). Note: A few cities with industries in suburbs for which no figures were available were placed in this class if the percentage in the secondary criterion reached

Manufacturing Cities M Subtype

PRINCIPAL CRITERION

Employment in manufacturing equals at least 60% of total employment in manufacturing, retailing, and wholesaling.

SECONDARY CRITERION:

Manufacturing and mechanical industries usually contain between 30% and 45 % of gainful workers

Retail Centers (R)

Employment in retailing is at least 50% of the total employment in manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing and at least 2.2 times that in wholesaling

Diversified Cities (D)

Employment in manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing is less than 60%, 20%, and 50% respectively of the total employment in these activities, and no other special criteria apply. Manufacturing and mechanical industries with few exceptions contain between 25 % and 35 % of the gainful workers.

Wholesale Centers (W)

Employment in wholesaling is at least 20% of the total employment in manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing and at least 45 % as much as in retailing alone.

Transportation Centers (T)

Transportation and communication contain at least 11% of the gainful workers, and workers in transportation and communication equal at least one third the number in manufacturing and mechanical industries and at least two-thirds the number in trade (occupation figures). (Applies only to cities of more than 25,000, for which such figures are available.)

Mining Towns (S)

Extraction of minerals accounts for more than 15% of the gainful workers. (Applies only to cities of more than 25,000, for which such figures are available.) For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 a comparison was made of mining employment available by counties only with employment in cities within such mining counties. Published sources were consulted to differentiate actual mining towns from commercial and industrial centers in mining areas.

University Towns (E)

Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank (universities, technical schools, liberal-arts colleges, and teachers' colleges) equaled at least 25% of the population of the city (1940). Enrollment figures from *School and Society*, Vol. 52, 1940, pp. 601-619.

Resort and Retirement Towns (X)

No satisfactory statistical criterion was found. Cities with a low percentage of the population employed were checked in the literature for this function.