



The second change concerns the figures of population related to each unit. Recently, I have made a systematic effort to use two ekistic scales in conjunction: the ekistic population scale (EPS) and the ekistic territorial scale (ETS). This effort

We now have four clearly defined units at the beginning of the scale, one larger unit somewhere beyond them, and another unit at the far end: a total of six. How can we complete the scale?

[illegible]

Ekistic unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Com. class				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Kinetic field	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
population range			3 - 15	15 - 100	100 - 750	750 - 5,000	5,000 - 30,000	30,000 - 200,000	200,000 - 1.5 M	1.5 M - 10 M	10 M - 75 M	75 M - 500 M	500 M - 3,000 M	3,000 M - 20,000 M	20,000 M and more
name of unit	Anthropos	Room	House	Housegroup	Small Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Small Polis	Polis	Small Metropolis	Metropolis	Small Megapolis	Megapolis	Small Eperopolis	Eperopolis	Ecumenopolis
ekistic population scale	1	2	5	40	250	1,500	10,000	75,000	500,000	4 M	25 M	150 M	1,000 M	7,500 M	50,000 M

One way this can be achieved is to consider units of space as measured by their surfaces and to increase their size by multiples of seven. The figure seven is based on a theory, first presented by Walter Christaller, that space can rationally be divided into hexagons, each central hexagon being surrounded by six of equal size. This system also works well for the organization of population, movement, transportation, and so on. Such considerations have led us to the conclusion that all human settlements — past, present, and future — can be classified in this way into 15 units. The basic units are units no. 1 (Anthropos), no. 2 (room), no. 3 (home), no. 4 (group of homes), no. 8 (traditional town), and no. 15 (universal city), and a systematic subdivision then defines the others. These units can also be classified in terms of communities (from I to

XII), of kinetic fields (for pedestrians, from a to g; for motor vehicles, from A to H; and so on) (fig. 4).

This EPS must be used whenever careful comparisons are needed, but it has the disadvantage that it cannot easily be remembered. To solve this problem I have reformed it in two ways.

- First, I have used round figures that can be more easily understood and remembered.
- Second, I have also given the whole range of populations that falls within each separate unit (fig. 3).

This gives a possibility to classify every human settlement in its appropriate category, and creates a basis for a statistical classification of all human settlements.