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# What does sustainable mean

What does sustainable mean in fashion. What does sustainable mean in business. What does sustainable mean in relation to the environment. What does sustainable mean in science. What does sustainable mean to you. What does sustainable mean in geography. What does sustainable mean in food. What does sustainable mean in clothing.

This sea view of Hanôđ, Vietnam, clearly shows the areas of decreased density between the city and the countryside, making it difficult to define the limits of the "urban" area. Follow the author on Twitter: @CD\_PLANNER Reading this blog Anyone is likely that you have heard the statistic that is more than half of the population of the World € S now lives in AreaSÂ € urban. This has been the standard opening line of relatives and presentations on the urbanization already that this landmark was supposedly reached in 2008. But what does this really mean? In daily use, terms related to human settlements, meanings shifting vacancies. What a person can describe as a small townan € a can be a townwoman or a village € for another person; A personan â € " s megacity € can be a cluster of cities from a different perspective. In the same way, we can usually identify the areas that are clearly within a city and others that are out of it, but there is generally an intermediary density peri-urban area which is usually between the Two, which makes it difficult to set a clear city limit. Formal administrative limits may have historical or political significance, but rarely are aligned with the physical or economic extensions of the urban area. What is exactly a city? It depends on who you ask happens that there is no international definition of an area the urban or urban population Â €. Each country has its own definition, and data collection accordingly. Statistically that 50% of the population of the World € s is urban is just simply by adding these incomparability, and sometimes conflicting, definitions. Â, the useful list compiled by the population division of the United Nations reinsert the definitions of urban population one used in the censuses in 232 countries. The criteria used by the countries to decide whether to define a place as an urban include the size of the population, population density, kind of economic activity, fansical characteristics, infrastructure level, or a combination Of these or other criteria. Some simply list your urban areas by name. Each definition can be well adequate for its own national context, but the differences present a problem when trying to compare the urbanization between the countries. As Uchida and Nelson to observe during the attempt to solve this issue, the [O] Question is the analysis of global poverty and poverty comparisons in all CountriesÂ € | The definitionary as the \$ 1 or \$ 2 per day used in the evaluation of poverty levels throughout CountriesÂ € does possible.â € € Analysis, how can we reach an urban equivalent From the Dollar-to-Day reference? LETA look at how some countries use specific limits for the definition of urban areas, and how these can be adapted to the world level. Using population density limits and to define an urban logs 101 countries to use minimum population thresholds as a means of identifying settlements as an urban, both as the only criterion or Together with others. The most frequently used threshold values are 2,000 inhabitants (used by 23 countries), and 5000 inhabitants (used by 21 countries), as shown in the figure below. The mother of all these thresholds was slightly less than 5,000 inhabitants. (It may seem to you as low these numbers are. The minimum population used more frequently, 2,000 people, could easily be accommodated within a single large office building.) Â, â, Only 9 countries use minimum population density thresholds, of which only one, Germany, uses it as a unique criterion for the definition of urban areas. The lowest density threshold used is 150 people per sq. Km. (Germany), and the highest is 1,500 (China and Seychelles). The density thresholds also do not take into account the variation of the size of the areas over which the density is in Mother, which would result from various sizes of administrative units. Even within the same country, two idless settlements can be treated differently, depending on whether they fall into large or small administrative divisions. Previous attempts to create a global global agreement Definition others have already recognized this issue, and tried to create a standard definition of "UBAN": The WDR approach 2009: One of these attempts is the approach outlined by Chomitz et al and elaborated By Uchida and Nelson, which identifies all settlements above a certain minimum size of the population density density that are within a certain road travel period. This approach was used in the World Bank World Development Report 2009. The OECD approach: a similar, but more elaborate approach, is that of the organization for cooperation and economic development (OECD) . The OECD methodology consists of three main steps: to identify densely or highly interconnected urban nuclei; grouping them into functional areas; and defining the speech switch or "Kinderland" of the functional urban area. The OECD uses population size cakes (50,000 or 100,000 people, depending on the country) as well as population density (1,000 or 1,500 people per sq. Km.) To define urban nuclei, and then Selects these areas from which more than 15% of workers commutely switch to Hinterlands using Saté Lites and Modeling Techniques to map Reliable displacement data, needed to implement the approach described above, There are no global scale. However, global maps of builds and populations of increasing resolution and sophistication are now available. The establishment center set of the European Commission is developing a global layer of human settlements (GHSL), while the DLR of spatial agency Germany is developing a layer called a global urban footprint. Meanwhile, the WorldPOP project uses these and many other layers to create high resolution population distribution maps (see the recent blog in the WorldPop for my colleague Tatiana Peralta Quiros). In the global and social development unit of the World Bank, we are beginning to experience ways for which we can use these layers to create standard definitions, comparative â € â € â € of urban areas, building in the OECD â € â € â € â € "€" Â "Â" Â Â Â Â Â Our approach will use standard size pixels such as analysis units instead of administrative limits that vary in size. The thresholds we have to define include minimum central size, neat density, interior density, total population and maximum distance between pixels to be considered part of the same whole. These thresholds will need to be modiflicated â € â €

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