

## CHAPTER 22 VOCABULARY – Sustainable Cities

MILLER LITE, 17<sup>th</sup> EDITION

<b>degree of urbanization</b>	Percentage of the population in the world, or in a country, living in urban areas. Compare <i>urban growth</i> .
<b>ecological footprint</b>	Amount of biologically productive land and water needed to supply a population with the renewable resources it uses and to absorb or dispose of the wastes from such resource use. It is a measure of the average environmental impact of populations in different countries and areas. See <i>per capita ecological footprint</i> .
<b>land-use planning</b>	Planning to determine the best present and future uses of each parcel of land.
<b>mass transit</b>	Buses, trains, trolleys, and other forms of transportation that carry large numbers of people.
<b>megacity</b>	City with 10 million or more people.
<b>noise pollution</b>	Any unwanted, disturbing, or harmful sound that impairs or interferes with hearing, causes stress, hampers concentration and work efficiency, or causes accidents.
<b>smart growth</b>	Form of urban planning that recognizes that urban growth will occur but uses zoning laws and other tools to prevent sprawl, direct growth to certain areas, protect ecologically sensitive and important lands and waterways, and develop urban areas that are more environmentally sustainable and more enjoyable places to live.
<b>urban growth</b>	Rate of growth of an urban population. Compare <i>degree of urbanization</i> .
<b>urban sprawl</b>	Growth of low-density development on the edges of cities and towns. See <i>smart growth</i> .
<b>urbanization</b>	Creation or growth of urban areas, or cities, and their surrounding developed land. See <i>degree of urbanization, urban area</i> .
<b>zoning</b>	Designating parcels of land for particular types of use.