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	Exceptionally High Population Density; Maps; Map 2.1 Population Density of Bangladesh, 2011; Primacy of Dhaka; Figure 2.5 Cross- Country Correlation between Population Density, Urbanization, and GDP, 2000; Box 2.1 The Political Economy Advantage of Capital Cities; Figure 2.6 Urban Population in Largest Cities and per Capital GDP in Selected Countries; Concentrated Economic Production and Low Economic Density; Figure 2.7 Economic Geography of Bangladesh, 2009; Table 2.1 Employment Density in Bangladesh's Main Urban Areas, 2001-09 Figure 2.8 Economic Concentration in Largest Cities and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries Tables; Figure 2.9 Population and Economic Density of Urban Agglomerations, 2006; Figure 2.10 South Asia at Night: Economic Density Proxied by Light Emission, 2005; Specialization in Low-Value-Added, Labor-Intensive Garment Production; Figure 2.11 Export Sophistication and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries, 2006; Peri-Urbanization of Garment Employment in Metropolitan Dhaka; Figure 2.12 Export Concentration in Selected Developing Countries, 1980-2006 Figure 2.13 Formal Garment Employment in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area, 2001-09 Map 2.2 Employment Density of Garment Industry in Greater Dhaka Metropolitan Area, 2009; Map 2.3 Spatial Patterns of Manufacturing Employment in the Republic of Korea, 1960-2005; Extremely Poor Infrastructure, Low Level of Services, and Lack of Amenities; Box 2.2 Deconcentrating Manufacturing in Brazil and Indonesia; Figure 2.14 International Benchmarking of Infrastructure, Services, and Amenities in Dhaka City, 2010; Persistent, Albeit Declining, Regional Disparities in Welfare Benchmarking Bangladesh's Urban Features
Sommario/riassunto	Bangladesh seeks to attain middle-income status by 2021, the 50th anniversary of its independence. To accelerate growth enough to do so, Bangladesh needs to build a competitive urban space that is innovative, connected and livable. Bangladesh's urban areas have to take proactive measures to improve and sustain all three drivers of competitiveness - innovation, connectivity and livability. The results of a survey of 1,000 garment firms - conducted to provide a lens through which to investigate urban competitiveness - reveal that Dhaka City is the most productive location for garment firms in Ba