

# AQA Geography GCSE

## Urban Issues & Challenges Glossary of Key Terms

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## Glossary of Definitions - Urban Issues and Challenges

**Brownfield Land** - Land that has been previously built on. The buildings may still be standing or demolished.

**Dereliction** - Where buildings are left unused or unoccupied.

**Ethnic Minorities** - Groups of people that make up a small proportion of the total population.

**Greenfield Land** - Land that hasn't been built on before, often used for farming or left naturally.

**Hate Crime** - Crimes and vandalism that are motivated by a person's ethnicity or religion.

**Informal Work** - Self-employed or temporary work, which provides a small wage and limited health regulations.

**Integrated Transport** - A system that links different types of transportation to give commuters access to the whole city.

**International Migration** - The movement of people between countries, for work or long term residence.

**Lower Income Country (LIC)** - A country of low wealth and a limited level of development.

**Megacity** - A city with a population greater than 10 million people.

**Middle Income Country (MIC)** - A country of sufficient wealth and a good level of development.

**Multicultural City** - A city that shares and encourages many different cultures and religions, besides the national culture.

**Net Migration** - The total number of people entering minus the number of people leaving a country.

**Population Density** - The amount of people per square area of land. It's a measure of how squashed together or spread out a population is.

**Pull Factors** - Reasons why a person may feel attracted towards living in the city.

**Push Factors** - Reasons why a person may feel they need to move away from a rural area.

**Quality of Life** - The environment and community a person is part of, as well as their health and access to essentials.

**Regeneration** - A city tries to change its appearance or reputation through new building constructions.



**Remittance** - A family member living in a different country can send money back to their country of origin to support their family substantially.

**Respiratory Conditions** - Illnesses that affect your breathing, for example asthma or lung disease.

**Rural-Urban Migration** - Individuals move their homes from a rural area to the urban city, for work opportunities or a better quality of life.

**Scholarships** - Paid places in schools or businesses for people from low income families.

**Segregation** - The exclusion and isolation of a particular group of people.

**Skilled Migrants** - Migrants who have trained for a particular profession, for example doctors or teachers.

**Social Inequality** - The difference in quality of life between the highest income family and lowest income household.

**Sustainability** - A city which has minimal environmental damage and social inequality, whilst conserving resources for the future

**Squatter Settlements** - Clusters of temporary housing which migrants or low income families live in, often built on unfavourable land.

**Unskilled Migrants** - Migrants who haven't been trained or educated for a high-skill profession, for example farmers or shop workers.

**Urban Greening** - Growing more vegetation and trees in the centre of a city. For example, growing plants on office rooftops or mini allotments on pavements.

**Urban Sprawl** - The process of a city growing and spreading out, taking over surrounding greenfield land.

