

Edexcel Geography GCSE

Challenges of an Urbanising World Glossary of Key Terms

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Glossary of Definitions - Challenges of an Emerging World

Central Business District (CBD) - The centre of a city where many offices and shops are located.

Commuter Village - A rural village separate from the city but within commuting distance (by car, train, etc) for its residents to work in the city.

Counter Urbanisation - Migration away from a city because of urban problems (crime, congestion, etc).

Dereliction - Where buildings are left unused or unoccupied.

Deindustrialisation - A city with a declining economy and high levels of unemployment.

Formal Work - Work agreed in a contract, with regular income and safe working conditions.

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.

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

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

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

Suburbanisation - Migration to live on the periphery (suburbs) of a city or town.

Trans-National Company (TNC) - A business with operations in more than one country.

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

World City - A city with global influence through politics, businesses or travel.

