

# Urban Issues and Challenges

<b>Brownfield Land</b>	Land that has been previously built on. The buildings may still be standing or demolished.
<b>Commuter Settlement</b>	A residential area where a significant proportion of the population travels regularly to a nearby city or town for work, rather than working locally.
<b>Dereliction</b>	Where buildings are left unused or unoccupied.
<b>Ethnic Minorities</b>	Groups of people that make up a small proportion of the total population.
<b>Formal Work</b>	Employment which has a contract, set wage, and is taxed and fully registered
<b>Greenfield Land</b>	Land that hasn't been built on before, often used for farming or left naturally
<b>Informal Work</b>	Self-employed or temporary work, which provides a small wage and limited health regulations. Usually unregulated and not taxed.
<b>Integrated Transport</b>	A system that links different types of transportation to give commuters access to the whole city.
<b>International Migration</b>	The movement of people between countries, for work or long term residence.
<b>Megacity</b>	A city with a population greater than 10 million people
<b>Multiculturalism</b>	A city that shares and encourages many different cultures and religions, besides the national culture
<b>National Migration</b>	When people (usually young people) move to a new area within their home country in order to find employment or greater opportunities
<b>Population Density</b>	The amount of people per square area of land. It's a measure of how squashed together or spread out a population is.
<b>Pull Factors</b>	Reasons why a person may feel attracted towards living in the city
<b>Push Factors</b>	Reasons why a person may feel they need to move away from a rural area
<b>Regeneration</b>	A city tries to change its appearance or reputation through new building constructions.
<b>Remittance</b>	A family member living in a different country can send money back to their country of origin to support their family substantially.
<b>Respiratory Conditions</b>	Illnesses that affect your breathing, for example asthma or lung disease.
<b>Rural-Urban Migration</b>	Individuals move their homes from a rural area to the urban city, for work opportunities or a better quality of life.
<b>Sustainability</b>	A city which has minimal environmental damage and social inequality, whilst conserving resources for the future
<b>Squatter Settlements</b>	Clusters of temporary housing which migrants or low income families live in, often built on unfavourable land
<b>Urban Greening</b>	Growing more vegetation and trees in the centre of a city. For example, growing plants of office rooftops or mini allotments on pavements
<b>Urban Sprawl</b>	The process of a city growing and spreading out, taking over surrounding greenfield land.

# The Changing Economic World

<b>Agriculture</b>	A primary industry focused on growing and harvesting crops
<b>Capitalism</b>	An economic system where trade is run by private companies for profit.
<b>Colonialism</b>	Control over another country, exploiting people and resources.
<b>Communism</b>	System of communal ownership aiming for financial equality.
<b>Corruption</b>	The unfair and abusive actions of those in power for their own private gain
<b>Deindustrialisation</b>	The reduction in traditional industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing
<b>Demographic Transition Model</b>	A 5-stage model which describes population changes as a country develops.
<b>Economic Inequality</b>	The difference in wealth between richest and poorest populations.
<b>Fairtrade</b>	Products which are certified to directly benefit the producers in LICs
<b>GNI per capita</b>	Gross National Income. Total income of a country divided by the population.
<b>Governance</b>	The structures and individuals who make key decisions to control and manage an organisation or nation.
<b>Higher Income Country (HIC)</b>	A country of high wealth and level of development
<b>Human Development Index</b>	A measure of several indicators including life expectancy, inequality and education.
<b>Indicator</b>	A way of measuring development, which focuses on the social, economic or environmental development.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	The ratio of children under 5 years old that die compared to the total number of births.
<b>Intermediate Technology</b>	Technology suitable for use in developing countries, typically making use of locally available resources.
<b>Landlocked</b>	A country which lacks a coastline and is entirely surrounded by land
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	Average number of years a person is expected to live.
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	The percentage of people who can read and write.
<b>Lower Income Country (LIC)</b>	A country of low wealth and a limited level of development.
<b>Microfinance Loan</b>	A small-scale loan, often provided to low-income individuals or groups, to help them start or expand businesses or improve their livelihoods.
<b>Migration</b>	The movement of people from their home country to a new country of residence
<b>Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)</b>	A country that is experiencing rapid economic growth, transitioning from a developing to a more developed state.

<b>Non-Government Organisation (NGO)</b>	A company or organisation that operates separate from the government, but doesn't aim to make a profit (e.g. charities, universities).
<b>Primary Industry</b>	Industry which involves the growing, extraction, or collection of raw materials from the Earth or sea.
<b>Quality of Life</b>	The standard of living of a person or a community. Many factors can affect this including health, comfort and access to services.
<b>Regeneration</b>	The process of revitalising and improving a place, often one that has experienced decline, by addressing social, economic, and physical issues.
<b>Secondary Industry</b>	Industry that converts the raw materials provided by primary industry into commodities and products for the consumer; manufacturing industry.
<b>Social Inequality</b>	The difference in quality of life between the highest income family and lowest income household.
<b>Squatter Settlements</b>	Clusters of temporary housing which migrants or low-income families typically live in, often built on unfavourable land.
<b>Tertiary Industry</b>	Industries concerned with providing services (marketing, teaching, healthcare, legal, finance)
<b>Transnational Corporations (TNCs)</b>	A large company that operates in multiple countries, often with a central headquarters in one nation.
<b>Quaternary Industry</b>	A knowledge-based sector focused on specialised information-based services, research, and development.