

Subject	Geography
Unit/Topic	GCSE - Urban Futures

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Advanced countries (ACs)	The most urbanised countries are ACs. These exist in Europe, North America and Oceania.
Economic Development	The process of creating more jobs and wealth for a region.
Emerging and Developing countries (EDCs)	The most rapid urbanisation is taking place in EDCs. Examples include China and India.
Employment	Jobs. Links to urban futures as there are more jobs in cities often acting as a pull factor.
Ethnicity	The origin of people from around the world. Migration has led to many UK cities becoming more ethnically diverse.
Function	The function is the main use of the city. These can change over time and cities can become multi-functional. Examples of functions are market towns, industrial towns, port towns and resort towns.
Green belt	Open spaces around cities in the UK where no further development is allowed.
Inequality	A huge gap between extreme wealth and poverty.
Infrastructure	All the things that are necessary and support a cities growth such as transport, power and water supply.
Life expectancy	The age people are expected to live to at their birth.
Low Income Developing Countries (LIDCs)	Countries such as those in Africa where there are still a majority of people living in the countryside in difficult conditions.
Megacities	Cities with a population over 10 million people, Tokyo is an example of a Megacity.
Migration	The process of moving from one place to another.

Multi-cultural	Containing several cultural or ethnic groups within a society.
Overpopulation	A consequence of urbanisation. Population growth can exceed the rate at which jobs and homes are provided.
Primary data	Data that you collect yourself.
Pull factor	All the things that encourage people to move to a place. A warm, dry climate might be a pull factor.
Push Factor	Anything that encourages people to leave a place. A lack of job opportunities is an example of a push factor.
Quality of life	The well-being and happiness of people.
Re-urbanisation	Resulting from regeneration, this is the process of people moving back into cities resulting in the population increasing again.
Rural	Areas of countryside.
Secondary data	Data that you use in an investigation that has been collected by someone else.
Slums	A consequence of rapid urban growth. Illegal settlements built with poor materials and lacking basic services.
Suburbanisation	People moving out of the city centre and into areas on the edge of cities (the suburbs).
Sustainability	Whether resources use can continue to meet human demand.
Trans-national companies	A company which has its operations based in more than one country around the globe. For example the iPhone is designed in the USA but manufactured in China.
Urban	Built up areas like towns and cities.
Urban Growth	The growth of urban areas, sometimes referred to as urban sprawl.
Urban regeneration	The process of improving areas of inner cities, e.g. building new homes, improving the quality of the environment.
Urban Sprawl	The expansion of cities as people move to the suburbs.

Urbanisation	The growth in the proportion of people living in cities.
World City	World cities are those cities which are most important to the global economy. London is an example.

