

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Carbon footprint | a measurement of all the greenhouse gases we individually produce, through burning fossil fuels for electricity, transport, etc., expressed as tonnes (or kg) of carbon-dioxide equivalent |
| 2. Consumption | the using up of something |
| 3. Counterurbanisation | the movement of people and employment from major cities to smaller settlements and rural areas located just beyond the city, or to more distant smaller cities and towns |
| 4. Eco-footprint | a measure of how much land is needed to provide a place (e.g. a city) with all the energy, water and materials it needs, including how much is needed to absorb its pollution and waste |
| 5. Informal economy | forms of employment that are not officially recognised, e.g. people working for themselves on the streets of developing cities |
| 6. Landfill | disposal of rubbish by burying it and covering it over with soil |
| 7. Megacities | Cities with more than 10 million people |
| 8. Natural increase | the difference between birth rate and death rate |
| 9. Pollution | the presence of chemicals, noise, dirt or other substances which have harmful or poisonous effects on an environment |
| 10. Quality of life | the degree of well-being (physical and psychological) felt by an individual or a group of people in a particular area. This can relate to their jobs, wages, food, amenities in their homes, and the services they have access to, such as schools, doctors and hospitals |
| 11. Urbanisation | the development and growth of towns or cities |
| 12. World cities | the leading cities of the world, such as London, New York and Tokyo; major centres in the economic networks being produced by globalisation. They are major centres of finance, business and political influence, and are home to the headquarters of many TNCs |