

CAIE Geography Pre-U

3B - Spatial Inequality and Poverty Issues

Flashcards

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What is inequality?



What is inequality?

The unevenness of resources, power and access to opportunity.



What is absolute poverty?



What is absolute poverty?

The severe deprivation of basic human needs.



What is relative poverty?



What is relative poverty?

Suffering poverty in terms of minimally acceptable standards of living within that society.



What is deprivation?



What is deprivation?

A state of not having something that you need.



What is social exclusion?



What is social exclusion?

Exclusion from the prevailing social system and its rights and privileges.



What is the human development index?



What is the human development index?

Takes into account life expectancy, education and per capita income.



What is the human poverty index?



What is the human poverty index?

Takes into account longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living.



What is the multidimensional poverty index?



What is the multidimensional poverty index?

A measure of acute poverty that uses ten indicators covering education, health and standard of living.



What is gross domestic product?



What is gross domestic product?

A monetary measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period of time.



What is the gender inequality index?



What is the gender inequality index?

A measure of gender disparity within a country or region.



What are adult literacy rates?



What are adult literacy rates?

The percentage of adults within a population that can read and write.



What are infant mortality rates?



What are infant mortality rates?

The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of child under 1 year of age.



What are the issues with the north/south divide?



What are the issues with the north/south divide?

Too simplistic and not relevant today as countries such as Argentina and Botswana have higher than average GDP per capita yet still appear in the global south.



What is the development continuum?



What is the development continuum?

Perceives development as a continual process and recognising that it can occur in a different number of ways.



What does the core tend to contain?



What does the core tend to contain?

Major ports, major industries and businesses as well as investment.



What does the periphery tend to contain?



What does the periphery tend to contain?

Fewer jobs and services, less investment and less development.



What is stage 1 of the Rostovian model?



What is stage 1 of the Rostovian model?

Traditional society.

Agriculture, subsistence, barter.



What is stage 2 of the Rostovian model?



What is stage 2 of the Rostovian model?

Transitional stage.

Specialisation, infrastructure, surplus.



What is stage 3 of the Rostovian model?



What is stage 3 of the Rostovian model?

Take off.

Growing investment, regional growth,
political change and industrialisation.



What is stage 4 of the Rostovian model?



What is stage 4 of the Rostovian model?

Drive to maturity.

Less reliant on imports, diversification, increased innovation and increased investment.



What is stage 5 of the Rostovian model?



What is stage 5 of the Rostovian model?

High mass consumption.

Consumer orientated, durable goods flourish and service sector dominates.



What is the problem with the Rostovian model?



What is the problem with the Rostovian model?

Euro-centric, too simplistic and suggests that development can only occur in one way.



What are neo-marxist theories?



What are neo-marxist theories?

An approach to development economics that is connected with dependency and world-systems theory.



What is the dependency theory?



What is the dependency theory?

See globalisation in terms of the spread of market capitalism, and the exploitation of cheap resources and labour in return for obsolete technologies of the west.



What is the world systems theory?



What is the world systems theory?

Division of labour inter-regionally or transnationally.



What is colonialism?



What is colonialism?

Policy or practice of acquiring partial or full political control over another country whilst exploiting it economically and occupying it with settlers.



What is neo-colonialism?



What is neo-colonialism?

The use of political, cultural, economic or other pressures to control or influence other countries.



How can the environment disadvantage a country?



How can the environment disadvantage a country?

Rainfall affects agriculture, frequency and severity of natural disasters, landlocked or coastal and the fertility of the soils.



How can political influences affect a country's economy?



How can political influences affect a country's economy?

World trade system and trade blocs can block out LICs from trading, colonial influences can either help or hinder and corruption can stop aid money or any profit from helping those who need it.



What is the first stage of Friedman's core periphery model?



What is the first stage of Friedman's core periphery model?

Pre-industrial economy where there are independent local centres.



What is the second stage of Friedman's core periphery model?



What is the second stage of Friedman's core periphery model?

Transitional economy where there is a single centre.



What is the third stage of Friedman's core periphery model?



What is the third stage of Friedman's core periphery model?

Industrial economy where there is a single national centre with strong sub centres.



What is the fourth stage of Friedman's core periphery model?



What is the fourth stage of Friedman's core periphery model?

Post-industrial economy where the periphery is eliminated.



What is cumulative causation?



What is cumulative causation?

Where multiple changes are set in motion by a single event.



How does the environment affect regional economies?



How does the environment affect regional economies?

Mountainous regions or dense jungles are cut off, natural resources are more prevalent in some regions, droughts, floods and other natural hazards stop development.



How do political influences affect regional economies?



How do political influences affect regional economies?

Corruption can lead to more money being spent in some areas compared with others, rich hold more power in politics so can promote policies to benefit them.



What are the consequences of poverty and inequality in LICs?



What are the consequences of poverty and inequality in LICs?

Low life expectancy and high mortality rates, high crime rates, lack of education, low levels of cognitive development and high levels of social exclusion.



What are the consequences of poverty and inequality on a regional scale?



What are the consequences of poverty and inequality on a regional scale?

Regions of economic disadvantage, migration and poor access to basic services and amenities.



What are the consequences of poverty and inequality on a local scale?



What are the consequences of poverty and inequality on a local scale?

Areas of multiple deprivation, poverty trap and poor quality housing and a lack of basic amenities.



What were the successes of the MDG to reduce poverty and social exclusion?



What were the successes of the MDG to reduce poverty and social exclusion?

Extreme poverty rates have been cut in half since 1990 and the proportion of undernourished people has declined by almost half since 1990.



What were the failures of the MDG to reduce poverty and social exclusion?



What were the failures of the MDG to reduce poverty and social exclusion?

1 in 9 people are still hungry



What were the successes of the MDG to achieve universal primary education?



What were the successes of the MDG to achieve universal primary education?

Reached 91% in developing countries, and since 1990 the 15-24 literacy rate has increased from 83% to 91%.



What were the failures of the MDG to achieve universal primary education?



What were the failures of the MDG to achieve universal primary education?

Universal primary education was not achieved.



What were the successes of the MDG to promote gender equality and empower women?



What were the successes of the MDG to promote gender equality and empower women?

Equality in primary education rates, women now make up 41% of paid workers outside the agricultural sectors compared with 35% in 1990 and the average proportion of women in parliament has nearly doubled in 20 years.



What were the failures of the MDG to promote gender equality and empower women?



What were the failures of the MDG to promote gender equality and empower women?

In many countries women still face discrimination and only 1 in 5 people in parliament are women.



What were the successes of the MDG to reduce child mortality?



What were the successes of the MDG to reduce mortality?

17,000 fewer die each day compared with 1990 and between 2000 and 2013 measles vaccines helped to prevent 15.6 million deaths.



What were the failures of the MDG to reduce child mortality?



What were the failures of the MDG to reduce child mortality?

6 million still die before their 5th birthday each year and it failed to meet the target drop of two-thirds.



What were the successes of the MDG to improve maternal health?



What were the successes of the MDG to improve maternal health?

Maternal mortality rate has declined by 45% worldwide.



What were the failures of the MDG to improve maternal health?



What were the failures of the MDG to improve maternal health?

Still divided along the rural-urban line with deaths significantly higher in rural areas.



What were the successes of the MDG to combat HIV/Aids and TB?



What were the successes of the MDG to combat HIV/Aids and TB?

9.7 million receiving treatment for HIV/Aids in 2012 and 37 billion lives were saved between 2000 and 2013 due to TB intervention and treatment.



What were the failures of the MDG to combat HIV/Aids and TB?



What were the failures of the MDG to combat HIV/Aids and TB?

Every hour 50 young people are newly infected with HIV.



What were the successes of the MDG to ensure environmental sustainability?



What were the successes of the MDG to ensure environmental sustainability?

More than 2.5 billion people since 1990 have gained access to clean drinking water, and ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eradicated since 1990.



What were the failures of the MDG to ensure environmental sustainability?



What were the failures of the MDG to ensure environmental sustainability?

CO₂ emissions have risen by more than 50% in the past 25 years.



What were the successes of the MDG of partnership for development?



What were the successes of the MDG of partnership for development?

Debt service has declined for developing countries and official development assistance increased by 66%.



What were the failures of the MDG of partnership for development?



What were the failures of the MDG of partnership for development?

Aid money hit a record high in 2013 but has shifted away from the poorest countries.



What are the aims of the SDGs?



What are the aims of the SDGs?

To end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy prosperity and peace.



What are top-down schemes?



What are top-down schemes?

Normally big-projects in the form of bilateral aid that can reduce mortality rates, implement vaccination programmes and combat diseases.



What are bottom-up schemes?



What are bottom-up schemes?

Smaller-scale projects that focus on the people in need and include microfinance schemes and NGO based development initiatives and have an emphasis on community participation.



What do appropriate/intermediate technologies need to be?



What do appropriate/intermediate technologies need to be?

Labour intensive, use sustainable technology, low cost, local people can manage and is in harmony with the local environment.



How does industrialisation promote economic development?



How does industrialisation promote economic development?

Increase national income, increases standard of living, provides economic stability stimulates progress in other sectors of the economy.



How does tourism promote economic development?



How does tourism promote economic development?

Creates employment, generates foreign exchange earnings and improves infrastructure.



How do major international events benefit the economy?



How do major international events benefit the economy?

Raise the profile of the country or city, improves infrastructure, creates jobs, short term surge in visitors and stimulates investment.



How do major international events have negative impacts on the economy?



How do major international events have negative impacts on the economy?

Cost of buildings and stadiums can cause debt, some facilities may not be used again, potential for negative publicity, security costs are high and can create the need for higher taxes.



How does infrastructural investment help development?



How does infrastructural investment help development?

Higher agricultural outputs, more jobs, prevent urbanisation by improving infrastructure in rural areas and improvement in transport allows greater access to services.



What percentage of Brazil's GDP comes from the South East?



What percentage of Brazil's GDP comes from the South East?

56.4%



What percentage of Brazil's population live in the South-East?



What percentage of Brazil's population live in the South-East?

42.1%



What percentage of Brazil's population fall below the poverty line?



What percentage of Brazil's population fall below the poverty line?

21.4%



What were the benefits of the Rio Games?



What were the benefits of the Rio Games?

Improved infrastructure, allowed housing developments, clean up of the environment and police pacification.



What were the negatives of the Rio Games?



What were the negatives of the Rio Games?

US\$51 billion spent which could have been spent on improving living standards and there was water pollution.



What percentage of people in Rio live in Favelas?



What percentage of people in Rio live in Favelas?

20%



What are the aims of Brazil Without Misery?



What are the aims of Brazil Without Misery?

Improve access to health services, education and infrastructure, create jobs and provide vocational training.



How much did the World Bank provide to support Brazil Without Misery?



How much did the World Bank provide to support Brazil Without Misery?

\$8 billion



What does the Bolsa Familia do?



What does the Bolsa Familia do?

Gives low-income families between R\$15 and R\$95 each month in exchange for this families agree to keep their children in school as well as following a vaccination and a basic health care programme.



How many families has Bolsa Familia given financial support to?



How many families has Bolsa Familia given financial support to?

50 million



How much was poverty reduced by in 10 years?



How much was poverty reduced by in 10 years?

28%



What percentage of the population in Cornwall are self-employed compared with the UK average?



What percentage of the population in Cornwall are self-employed compared with the UK average?

22% in Cornwall compared with 14.2% in the UK.



Cornwall's average annual earnings are what percentage of the UK average?



Cornwall's average annual earnings are what percentage of the UK average?

77.4%



Cornwall's productivity is what percentage of England's average?



Cornwall's productivity is what percentage of England's average?

74%



What are the reasons for the decline in Cornwall's economy?



What are the reasons for the decline in Cornwall's economy?

A decline in fishing industry, a decline in the mining of tin, farming decline, tourism and long-term underinvestment by the government.



What percentage of Cornwall's GDP is from tourism?



What percentage of Cornwall's GDP is from tourism?

24%



How much money does Cornwall lose to the government?



How much money does Cornwall lose to the government?

£300 million



What was the primary school enrollment rate in Haiti in 2011?



What was the primary school enrollment rate in Haiti in 2011?

88%



What percentage of Haiti's population live in poverty?



What percentage of Haiti's population live in poverty?

80%



What percentage of Haiti's land is highly suitable and suitable for cultivation?



What percentage of Haiti's land is highly suitable and suitable for cultivation?

11.3% is highly suitable and 32% is suitable.



What are the reasons for Haiti's poverty and inequality?



What are the reasons for Haiti's poverty and inequality?

Poor agricultural land, prone to natural disasters, absence of social assistance, poor housing, debt and replacement of food crops with cash crops.



How many teachers were trained,
schools built or rehabilitated and children
served with hot school meals between
2017 and 2018 by the World Bank
Group?



How many teachers were trained, schools built or rehabilitated and children served with hot school meals between 2017 and 2018 by the World Bank Group?

3,500 teachers trained, 91 schools built or rehabilitated and 20,500 children served with hot school meals.



How is Haiti's government helping to stimulate their economy?



How is Haiti's government helping to stimulate their economy?

Creating incentives for private sector investments and FDI by offering tax-holidays, duty-free access to US markets and subsidies.



How much did Sae-A invest in Haiti?



How much did Sae-A invest in Haiti?

\$78 million



How many jobs and how many people
are supported by the Sae-A
development?



How many jobs and how many people are supported by the Sae-A development?

20,000 jobs and 120,000 people supported.

