

# CAIE Geography Pre-U

## 3B: Spatial Inequality and Poverty Issues

### Glossary of Definitions



## Glossary of Definitions - 3B Spatial Inequality and Poverty Issues

**Absolute poverty-** The severe deprivation of basic human needs.

**Adult literacy rates-** The percentage of adults within a population that can read and write.

**Colonialism** is a policy or practice of acquiring partial or full political control over another country whilst exploiting it economically and occupying it with settlers.

**Cumulative causation-** Where multiple changes are set in motion by a single event.

**Dependency theory-** Sees globalisation in terms of the spread of market capitalism, and the exploitation of cheap resources and labour in return for the obsolete technologies of the west. It relies on the division of labour between the rich core countries and the poor peripheral countries.

**Deprivation-** A state of not having something you need.

**Gender inequality index-** A measure of gender disparity within a country or region.

**Gross domestic product-** Is a monetary measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period of time.

**Human development indices-** Takes into account life expectancy, education (literacy rates and years spent in education) and per capita income.

**Human poverty index-** Takes into account longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

**Inequality-** The unevenness of resources, power and access to opportunity.

**Infant mortality rate-** The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age.

**Multidimensional poverty index-** Is a measure of acute poverty that uses ten indicators covering education, health, and standard of living.

**Neo-colonialism** is the use of political, cultural, economic or other pressures to control or influence other countries, especially former dependencies. TNCs and global and multilateral institutions also exploit developing countries as a form of neo-colonialism.

**Neo-Marxist theories-** Approach to development economics that is connected with dependency and world-systems theory.

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

**Social exclusion-** Being unable to participate in society because of the lack of resources that are normally available to the general population.

**Transnational corporation-** A company that is registered and operates in more than one country at a time.



**World-systems theory**- Division of labour inter-regionally or transnationally. This divides the world into core, semi-periphery and periphery.

