

# **Geography & Human Rights Bibliographic Database**

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## Where the Grass is Greener: Geographical Perspectives on Inequality

**Smith, David M.**

**1979**

Journal Name: Croom Helm

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=RIgrAAAAMAAJ&q=Where+the+Grass+is+Greener:+Geographical+Perspectives+on+Inequality&dq=Where+the+Grass+is+Greener:+Geographical+Perspectives+on+Inequality&ei=5JOkSNS7O4X2iwHzn4jtAw&p>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Racial inequality in federal housing programs: a welfare geography approach

**Patterson, J.G.**

**1979**

[Journal Name:](#) Southeastern Geographer

[Volume:](#) 19 [Issue:](#) 2 [Pages:](#) 114-126 [Source Type:](#) Journal Article

[Website:](#)

### [Abstract](#)

Six federally subsidized housing programs are evaluated as to the housing subsidies they provided white and minority households in Jacksonville, Florida. The housing subsidy is divided into its spatial and aspatial parts, the locational subsidy and the housing structure subsidy. The housing structure subsidy is assumed to be identical within any housing program. Principal components analysis of twenty selected variables and a component weighting technique are used to derive surrogate measures for the locational subsidies of census tracts. Subsidized minority households consistently received lower locational subsidies than subsidized white households in all six housing programs. Minority households did receive higher locational subsidies in all the programs when they were located in census tracts dominated by white, as opposed to black, households.

# The Geography of Peace and War

Pepper, David; Alan Jenkins

1985

Journal Name: Blackwell

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=v59fHAAACAAJ&dq=The+Geography+of+Peace+and+War.&ei=V3zGSMzpMInWjgGihsnsDQ>

Abstract

## Race and Racism: Essays in Social Geography

Jackson, Peter; ed.

1987

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=xQVNPSDRzT8C>

### Abstract

Racism is not confined to the beliefs of a few bigoted individuals who simply do not know any better. It is a set of interrelated ideologies and practices that have grave material effects, severely affecting black people's life-chances and threatening their present and future wellbeing. Racism is deeply rooted in British society's unequal power structure and is perpetuated from day to day by the intended and unintended consequences of institutional policies and practices. Institutional racism is in turn sustained by the false representations of 'common-sense' racism and media stereotypes. Challenging racism, as this book seeks to do, therefore involves a range of complex and interacting issues. We should begin though, as Kevin Brown argued in an earlier collection of essays on the social geography of ethnic segregation (Jackson & Smith 1981), by recognizing that: "White academics with an interest in race must relinquish their self-appointed role as the 'translators' of black cultures, in favour of analyses of white society, i.e. of racism" (Brown 1981, p. 198). A positive response to Kevin Brown's challenge involves a reappraisal of the academic and political significance of the concept of 'race' and of the 'race relations' industry in general. It suggests that geographers have paid too little attention to work in other branches of the social sciences, particularly concerning the radical critique of 'race relations' research. But, conversely, it suggests also that there are important territorial dimensions to the study of 'race' that make the geography of racism an important and relatively neglected field. In keeping with debates in other areas of human geography and social theory (e.g. Gregory & Urry 1985), this suggests that we need both to broaden our intellectual horizons to encompass a wider range of social-science perspectives while at the same time injecting a more adequately theorized conception of space and place into the general social-science literature on 'race' and racism.

## Subsistence use area mapping in ten Kotzebue Sound communities

Schroeder, R.; Anderson, D. B.; Hildreth, G.

1987

Journal Name: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

# Economic and Political Explanations of Human Rights Violations

**Mitchell, Neil J.; James M. McCormick**

**1988**

Journal Name: World Politics

Volume: 40 Issue: 4 Pages: 476-498

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

This research note aims to measure human rights conditions crossnationally and to account for variations in these conditions. The measure conceptualizes human rights along two dimensions: the imprisonment of political dissidents, and the killing and torture of prisoners. The authors apply these measures to 122 countries and attempt to account for variations in terms of several well-known economic and political hypotheses.

# Closed Borders: The Contemporary Assault on Freedom of Movement

**Dowty, Alan**

**1989**

Journal Name: Yale University Press, London, UK

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=6bVxH12Q7SQC>

Abstract

Unavailable



## Defending apartheid: Armscor and the geography of military production in South Africa

Rogerson, C. M.

1990

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 22 Issue: 3 Pages: 241-250 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/m1n447n6432p11r1/>

### Abstract

Militarisation in South Africa is examined through a study of the development, organization and geography of military production. The rise of Armscor as a significant military-industrial enterprise is disclosed at the heart of the post-1960 growth of armaments production in South Africa. Despite intensifying arms embargoes, military industrialization in South Africa has attained a degree of self-sufficiency. Military production is analysed as a powerful implicit spatial policy shaping the South African space economy favouring in particular the development of the core metropolitan areas, most importantly the Johannesburg-Pretoria axis.

## Hydroelectric Dams on Brazil's Xingu River and Indigenous Peoples

De Santos, O.; Leinad Ayer; Lucia M.M. de Andrade, eds.

1990

Journal Name: Cultural Survival, Inc.

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/EnvirPol/Bib/B06-AshtonBryan.pdf>

### Abstract

This collection of essays presents a rather diverse discussion of the environmental, social, political and economic impacts of hydroelectric projects on indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon, specifically with regards their effects on seven indigenous groups who reside in the Xingu River Basin. The book was put forth as part of a campaign by the Pro-Indian Commission of Sao Paulo to reevaluate the hydroelectrics sector of Brazil's energy program and to search for alternatives. Essays include discussions of the extent of the proposed "Altamira Hydroelectric Complex," its financial, social and ecological repercussions, an evaluation of the Brazilian energy policy, environmental impacts of the Xingu dams, and case-by-case studies of the situations facing individual indigenous groups residing in the area. One major contribution of the volume is its critical examination of the ways "environmentalist discourse" has been incorporated into representations of the dam project in the media and by the State, both of whom give superficial attention to "ecological" questions but do little to actually address the social and environmental destruction that results from large-scale development projects. Included are several examples of advertisements put forth by the Ministry of Energy and state subsidiaries that serve to illustrate how projects are given an "environmentally-friendly" spin.

## The African Refugee Crisis in Context

**Kenzer, Martin S.**

**1991**

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 35 Issue: 2 Pages: 197-202 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119842084/abstract>

Abstract

Unavailable

# The Political Geography of Conflict and Peace

**Kliot, Nurit; Stanley Waterman, eds.**

**1991**

Journal Name: Belhaven Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=QDNYAAAACAAJ&dq=The+Political+Geography+of+Conflict+and+Peace&ei=anvGSJX4GZ6ujgHdo-ztDQ>

## Abstract

Papers from an International Conference on Geography, War and Peace, held at the University of Haifa in Jan. 1989 and sponsored by the Commission on the World Political Map of the International Geographical Union.

## Human Rights and Statistics: Getting the Record Straight

Jabine, Thomas B.; Richard Pierre Claude

1992

Journal Name: University of Pennsylvania Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=23553150>

### Abstract

The objective of this volume is to explore the possibilities for improving the analysis of global human rights with the assistance of statistical and other quantitative tools. The application of such methods is not limited to scholarly or scientific pursuits; it can also help to strengthen governmental policy making, advocacy, and education. The challenge of promoting better methods for assessing human rights is one which should be shared by all persons and all professions concerned with building a more humane international community.

# Participatory land use planning for natural resource management in Northern Thailand

Tan-Kim-Yong, U.

1992

Journal Name: Rural Dev. For. Netw. Pap. 14b.

Volume: Issue: Pages: 25 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/networks/rdfn/rdfn-14b.pdf>

## Abstract

In recent years the uplands of Northern Thailand have been experiencing rapid population growth and associated environmental problems. Conflicts over the use of natural resources are common. This paper reports on a social forestry scheme in the area, and its successful use of Participatory Land Use Planning (PLP). The conceptual framework underlying this approach is discussed, and the procedural steps outlined. An innovative aspect is the use in village meetings of large-scale aerial photographs and three-dimensional, physical models. Key features of the entire process are negotiation, and the development of a partnership between all concerned parties. Field experience has led to the modification and improvement of PLP. It is argued that the method has wide-reaching uses in rural development forestry and other natural resource management schemes.

## Reclaiming the land: aboriginal title, treaty rights and land claims in Canada

Usher, Peter J.; Frank J. Tough; Robert M. Galois

1992

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 12 Issue: 2 Pages: 109-132

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

## The business of mobility: Geography, liberalism, and the Charter of Rights

**Blomley, Nicholas K.**

**1992**

**Journal Name:** Canadian Geographer

**Volume:** 36 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 236 -

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119840058/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

### Abstract

The meaning of "mobility rights" within the Canadian Charter of Rights is discussed. The theorization of mobility in mainstream legal discourse appears to be based on the privileging of certain components of liberal thought. Inspired by some important interdisciplinary work in both legal studies and human geography, I explore the vision of geography - with special reference to the theorization of mobility - that appears to be expressed within mainstream legal discourse. I argue that the legal account is premised on the privileging of certain components of liberal thought, including the individual, the private sphere, and concepts of frictionless spatial mobility. I try to demonstrate that this vision is partial and selective and ignores an alternative and insistent account of the geography of social life that appears prevalent within civil society. Evidenced by the reactions of many small towns to threats of economic dislocation, the emphasis here appears to be one that elevates concepts of place and the community. Drawing upon recent higher court decisions in British Columbia concerning the meaning of section 6 (mobility rights) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, I argue, firstly, that the legal vision is ultimately indeterminate and contingent but, secondly, that its hegemony has certain implications for social life, social justice, and the city.



# **Desigualdad racial en Brasil y en Estados Unidos: un estudio estadístico comparado (Racial inequality in Brazil and in the United States: a comparative statistical study)**

**Andrews, George Reid**

**1993**

**Journal Name:** Desarrollo Economico: Revista De Ciencias Sociales

**Volume:**      **Issue:** 130      **Pages:** 185-216      **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.jstor.org/pss/3467252>

## **Abstract**

This article compares statistical indicators of racial inequality between whites and nonwhites in Brazil and the US for the period 1940-1988. Specific areas examined include: geographic and spatial distribution of whites and nonwhites; demographic indicators; education; and employment and earnings. Up until 1960 census and household survey data yield measures of racial inequality that tended to be greater in the US than in Brazil. Over time, those measures have tended to decline in the US while remaining stable, or in some cases increasing, in Brazil. By 1980, the US ranked as the more racially equal of the two societies on most indicators. In explaining this change in the two countries' relative position, the article focuses on three factors: migration and the regional distribution of racial groups; the income-concentrating effects of economic growth; and state policies concerning race.

## Geography and Refugees: Patterns and Processes of Change

**Black, Richard; Vaughan Robinson, eds.**

**1993**

Journal Name: John Wiley & Sons

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=JpIBAAAACAAJ&dq=Geography+and+refugees+:+patterns+and+processes+of+change&ei=Wi2XSJuYH5XAigHUwMG0Ag>

### Abstract

Provides a much-needed perspective on the geopolitical, economic and social consequences of refugees, drawing out key global themes and illustrating them with empirical and comparative material. The first section (of three) deals with the background of the refugee crisis; its effects in the countries of first asylum, predominantly in the poorer countries of the "south"; and the new challenges facing governments and migrants in the richer countries of the "north". Prospects for future research on refugees by geographers and social scientists as well as its rising significance for economic development and social welfare in both poor and rich nations are discussed in the final section.

## State terror: ideology, protest and the gendering of landscapes

Scarpaci, Joseph L.; Lessie Jo Frazier

1993

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 17 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-21 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/pdf\\_extract/17/1/1](http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/pdf_extract/17/1/1)

### Abstract

This case study contributes to the literature on state terror, and political violence in general, by looking at the specific ways in which regimes of terror are mapped onto urban spaces and the ways in which that 'topography' is contested by social movements physically redefining those spaces. The article shows that the use of public and private spaces by state aggressors and human rights groups has followed a consistent logic in the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay). Specifically, the occupation of these spaces reveals a pattern based on gender of social actors involved, and forms a process of gendering of landscapes. Throughout the Southern Cone private spaces are conducive for the abduction of state enemies and for anti-state conspiracy. Public spaces serve as important landmarks for detention and torture as well as protesting state terror. The dialectic or resolution of these uses of the city offer distinct interpretations about the meaning of social justice which can enhance our understanding of this region's transition to civilian rule.

## The creation and consequences of international refugees: politics, military and geography

**McColl, Robert W.**

**1993**

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 31 Issue: 2 Pages: 169-177 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/g23p78554m8218p1/>

### Abstract

Worldwide, the number and the occurrence of events that create international refugees have been increasing dramatically for at least the past 50 yr. Analysis of the distribution of the causes and location of refugees has revealed that refugees more often result from military actions than natural disasters. In many instances, the creation of international refugees is a conscious political and military policy, a practice that seems to be increasing. More importantly, some geographic areas seem to be continuing "core areas" of such practices. Finally, regardless of their cause, refugees present specific problems to national control of population and territory.

# The geography of economic-development and racial-discrimination in Brazil

**Lovell, P. A.**

**1993**

[Journal Name:](#) Development and Change

[Volume:](#) 24 [Issue:](#) 1 [Pages:](#) 83-101

[Source Type:](#) Journal Article

[Website:](#)

## [Abstract](#)

This study investigates the relationship between unequal resource and population distribution and racial wage inequality in Brazil. Using sample data from the 1980 Brazilian census, monthly wages were estimated for white and Afro-Brazilian men working in nine metropolitan areas. Estimates showed that racial disparities in wages existed across all regional labour markets. Regression-based decomposition analysis found that a substantial portion of the racial wage gap was due to discrimination (unequal pay), while estimates of the magnitude of labour market discrimination indicated considerable variation by geographical area. Discrimination was higher in the predominantly white and highly developed areas of the South than in the former slave and underdeveloped regions of the Northeast.

# The peasant-economy of refugee resettlement in eastern Sudan

**Bascom, Johnathan**

**1993**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 83    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 320-346    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:**

## Abstract

This study seeks to contribute to the growing literature on migration in developing countries by placing refugee resettlement into the larger context of social transformation in agrarian societies. Eastern Sudan has experienced a massive influx of refugees during the last twenty-five years as a consequence of the longest war in postcolonial Africa. This case study examines the process of resettlement by conceptualizing the mechanisms of accumulation and impoverishment that structure the economy into which refugees have moved from Eritrea. The socioeconomic processes of differentiation and commoditization associated with agrarian change are important mediators of the interaction between incoming refugees and the host community. I argue that it is in explicating the position of refugees in the social relations of production that one can understand why some refugees become markedly better off during exile while others remain destitute. Most Eritreans are forced to survive at the bottom of a new social and economic hierarchy. Faced with debilitating tenure relations, their main asset is their labor, but rigid agricultural wages have brought them decreasing returns over time. Added pressure exerted by the environment is apt to hasten the marginalization of refugees in Sudan and mitigate against a large-scale, spontaneous repatriation back to Eritrea. Data collected during 1986-87 and 1992 include survey research questionnaires, pastoral and scheme management studies, participant observation, and interviews with key actors and informants on-site as well as with members of the institutional hierarchy outside the immediate field site.

# Demographic Factors Contributing to Patterns of Violence in Aboriginal Communities

Hunter, Ernest

1993

Journal Name: Australasian Psychiatry

Volume: 1 Issue: 4 Pages: 152 - 153 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/756917291-31878400/content~content=a786797625~db=all~order=page~tab=content?mode=content&pdealnumber=1&pdealttype=a>

Abstract

No Abstract

## Child sexual abuse and the symbolic geographies of Cleveland

Cream, J

1993

Journal Name: Environment and Planning D: Society and Space

Volume: 11 Issue: 2 Pages: 231 – 246 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=d110231>

### Abstract

By the end of 1987, Cleveland in northern England had been attributed with a new and disturbing meaning. It was the centre of a 'crisis' about the sexual abuse of children. Although no one yet knows the 'truth' about the situation, popular and strongly held perceptions of what really happened remain widespread and entrenched. In this paper, the way in which a place came to be associated with a particular set of meanings is examined; the reasons why some readings are 'silenced' whereas others enter the dominant public discourse are investigated. In 'Cleveland', feminist perspectives were suppressed. The debate around child sexual abuse successfully avoided the question of who was doing the abusing, and there was a deafening silence on how to prevent that abuse. The issue of sexuality appeared to be edited out of the agenda. An examination of the symbolic geographies of a particular place such as Cleveland allows an analysis of power and the nature of society. It is now difficult to mention the name 'Cleveland' without triggering an array of images associated with child sexual abuse. What these images are is important for any understanding of the situation whereby 'Cleveland' became a metaphor for child sexual abuse.



## News Coverage of Human Rights

Jay S. Ovsiovitch

1993

Journal Name: Political Research Quarterly

Volume: 46 Issue: 3 Pages: 671-689 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://prq.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/46/3/671>

### Abstract

News coverage of human rights is important for education, the protection of rights, and the development of foreign policy. The relationship between the media and human rights makes it essential to know how human rights are reported by the media. Previous studies on news coverage of human rights have examined only the amount of coverage, not its content. This study analyzes human rights coverage in the New York Times, Time magazine, and the CBS Evening News for a ten-year period, 1978-1987. An examination of the different indexes determined what rights and which countries received media attention. I found that the three news outlets present a similar view of human rights, focusing on civil and political rights; there is very little attention given to economic, social, and cultural rights. Geographical coverage focuses on a small number of countries primarily in two regions, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

## Forced Migration: Local Conflicts and International Dilemmas

**Wood, William B.**

**1994**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 84    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 607-634    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119261509/abstract>

### Abstract

Current patterns and trends in forced migration are increasingly a result of ethnic conflict, inequitable access to natural resources, declining living conditions, and chronic and pervasive human rights abuses. As a result of these overlapping causal factors and an international trend towards tighter immigration and asylum policies, many of those who have been forcibly uprooted, particularly those who remain within their country, are without adequate protection and assistance. This paper argues that legalistic distinctions between "economic migrants" and "political refugees" impedes multilateral efforts to prevent an increase in all types of forced migration. Such efforts must focus on underlying conditions that prompt political and socioeconomic instability.

# Migration, Segregation, and the Geographic Concentration of Poverty

Massey, Douglas S.; Andrew B. Gross; Kumiko Shibuya

1994

Journal Name: American Sociological Review

Volume: 59 Issue: 3 Pages: 425-445 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

We analyze patterns of African-American mobility and white mobility in U.S. cities to determine the causes of geographically concentrated poverty. Using a special tabulation of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics that appends to U.S. Census tract data to individual records, we analyze the movement of poor and nonpoor people into and out of five types of neighborhoods: white nonpoor, black nonpoor, black poor, black very poor, and racially and socioeconomically mixed neighborhoods. We find little support for the view that the geographic concentration of black poverty is caused by the out-migration of nonpoor blacks or that it stems from the net movement of blacks into poverty. Rather, our results suggest that the geographic concentration of poor blacks is caused by the residential segregation of African-Americans in urban housing markets.

## Population Migration and the Changing World Order

Gould, W. T. S.; A. M. Findlay, eds.

1994

Journal Name: J. Wiley

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=xXaE20dGpdIC&q=Population+migration+and+the+changing+world+order&dq=Population+migration+and+the+changing+world+order&ei=GyuXSOyBDpH6jgHgurC6AQ&pgis=1>

### Abstract

A collection of essays by prominent population and development geographers addressing changes in the global order, especially in the aftermath of two major events--the Cold War's end and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The introductory overview contextualizes the transformations which are the substance of the empirical chapters, relating them to longer term trends in international migration during the second half of the 20th century and raising some analytical problems. Eight case studies review international migration within the Developed World and movements between the Third World and Developed World.

# Refugee migration and local economic development in eastern Zambia

**Black, R.**

**1994**

**Journal Name:** Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie

**Volume:** 85 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 249-262 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.poline.org/docs/1051/241157.html>

## Abstract

This article examines the local socio-economic impact of the arrival of Mozambican refugees in the Eastern Province of Zambia. Previous studies of forced migration elsewhere in Africa have suggested that not only stresses, but also positive gains for local development may be felt in areas hosting significant numbers of refugees. It is suggested here that an appropriate framework from which to analyze the impact of refugees is to focus separately on the effects of population increase on the one hand, and the specific characteristics of refugees on the other. Using this distinction, a model is developed of potential beneficial changes resulting from the arrival of refugees. Key assumptions of this model are then identified to be of relevance to policies designed to promote local economic development under conditions of refugee migration.

## The measurement and trend of housing inequality in the United States, 1978-85

Hansen, J. L.; J. P. Formby; W. J. Smith

1994

Journal Name: Applied Economics

Volume: 26 Issue: 10 Pages: 1021-1028 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a739356148~db=all>

### Abstract

Inequality in housing services for renters, owners and all households in the United States is estimated for 1978 and 1985. Hedonic techniques are applied to data from the American Housing Survey to derive values for housing services that include publicly provided as well as subsidized housing. We find significant disparities in housing, but substantially less inequality than in incomes. In 1978 the top decile garnered 19.2% of housing services while the bottom decile received only 5.1%. The trend, however, is towards greater equality in housing with large and statistically significant shifts across all deciles. By 1985 the share of the top decile dropped to 16.3% (a percentage decrease in share of 15.3%) while that of the bottom decile rose to 5.7% (a percentage increase of 11.4%).

## Defending the Land with Maps

**Denniston, Derek**

**1994**

Journal Name: World Watch

Volume: 7 Issue: 1 Pages: 27-32 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.iapad.org/publications/ppgis/defending\\_the\\_land\\_with\\_maps.pdf](http://www.iapad.org/publications/ppgis/defending_the_land_with_maps.pdf)

### Abstract

Focuses on the efforts in Honduras and Panama on mapping out the regions occupied by its indigenous peoples. Move to remedy the political invisibility of the Indians of the Mosquita region in Honduras; Coordination of the intertribal group of Indians in the Darien region of Panama; Details on the workshops done in the two countries; Saving the tropical rainforest by supporting its inhabitants.

... Two years ago, Indian leaders and cultural activists in the northeast corner of Honduras decided to remedy the political invisibility of the Indians of the Mosquitia region by carefully mapping where and how these Garifuna, Pesch, Miskito, and Tawahka Sumu tribes lived. They put together a project that would help the Indians create a detailed, graphic record of their homelands. While land-use maps are not border police, they do establish who occupies a piece of land and how it is being used, while proving that it is not empty and up for grabs.

The Honduran project was organized by MASTA, a Miskito Indian group, and MOPAWI (an acronym meaning "development of the Mosquitia"), a private Honduran development group that had worked closely with indigenous groups on land legalization projects since 1987. The mapping process, which included several workshops, land-use surveys, and finally a national-level forum to present the results, has already been successfully replicated in the Darien region of Panama, home to the Embera, Wounaan and Kuna tribes. Because the indigenous leadership in Panama was stronger, the second project was coordinated by an intertribal group of Indians together with the non-governmental organization Centro de Estudios y Accion Social Panameno (CEASPA), but followed the same methodology used in Honduras.

## Hazardous Waste Facilities: "Environmental Equity" Issues in Metropolitan Areas

**Anderton Douglas L.; Andy B. Anderson; Peter H. Rossi; John Michael Oakes; Michael R. Fraser; Eleanor W. Web  
1994**

Journal Name: Evaluation Review

Volume: 18 Issue: 2 Pages: 123-140 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://erx.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/18/2/123>

### Abstract

Recent widely publicized studies claim facilities for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes (TSDFs) are located in areas with higher than average proportions of minorities, thereby exposing minorities to relatively greater levels of potential risk. These claims have influenced national policies and public perceptions. This article revisits those claims in the first national study of TSDFs to use census tract-level data, finding no consistent and statistically significant differences in the racial or ethnic composition of tracts that contain commercial TSDFs and those that do not. Aggregating tracts surrounding TSDF tract locations, the authors find that the claims of the previous studies rest on using larger areal aggregates (zip code areas) on the peripheries of which the densities of minority populations are higher. The authors conclude that whether minorities are exposed to greater risk depends on how distance from TSDF sites is related to that risk, an issue on which there is currently little knowledge.



## Measuring environmental equity with geographical information systems

Glickman, T. S.

1994

Journal Name: Resources for the Future

Volume### Issue: 2 Pages: 2

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://direct.bl.uk/bld/PlaceOrder.do?UIN=019426490&ETOC=EN&from=searchengine>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Environmental equity: Evaluating TSDf siting over the past two decades

Anderson, A. B.; Anderton, D. L.; Oakes, J. M.

1994

Journal Name: Waste Age

Volume: 25 Issue: 7 Pages: 83-100 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://md1.csa.com/partners/viewrecord.php?requester=gs&collection=ENV&recid=3604288&q=%22environmental+equity%22&uid=791067787&setcookie=yes>

### Abstract

Research being conducted by the Social and Demographic Research Institute (SADRI) of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst (UMass), is concerned with claims that commercial hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) have been located in areas with higher than average percentages of minority populations. Given the seriousness of the charge and the prominence of the issue in debates over national environmental policy, it is surprising to find that so little empirical research has been done.

# Geographies of Exclusion: Society and Difference in the West

**Sibley, David**

**1995**

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=MP\\_ZQsLSGo0C](http://books.google.com/books?id=MP_ZQsLSGo0C)

## Abstract

Geographies of Exclusion identifies forms of social and spatial exclusion and subsequently examines the fate of knowledge of space and society which has been produced by members of excluded groups. Evaluating writing on urban society by women and black writers, David Sibley asks why such work is neglected by the academic establishment, suggesting that both the practices which result in the exclusion of minorities and those which result in the exclusion of knowledge have important implications for theory and method in human geography. Drawing on a range of ideas from social anthropology, feminist theory, sociology, human geography and psychoanalysis, this book presents a fresh approach to geographical theory, highlighting the tendency of powerful groups to "purify" space and to view minorities as defiled and polluting, and exploring the nature of "difference" and the production of knowledge.

# Resistance and response: Ethnocide and genocide in the Nuba Mountains, Sudan

**Salih, Mohamed A. Mohamed**

**1995**

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 36 Issue: 1 Pages: 71-78 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/h5876980j61138kq/>

## Abstract

The Nuba claim that they are the indigenous inhabitants of the Nuba Mountains of the Sudan. Indigenous peoples here refers to pre-existence, non-dominance, cultural difference and self-identification as indigenous. As such the Nuba are politically and economically marginalized and suffered persecution and dominance under external and internal colonialism. Human rights abuses, including genocide and ethnocide (or cultural genocide) have persisted and the Nuba are increasingly under pressure to give up their traditional way of life, and lose access to their lands and other natural resources for immigrant Baggara and Jellaba ethnic groups are supported by the state. This paper traces the origins of Nuba abuse and oppression, and delineates their uneasy and turbulent relationship with the Sudanese state.

## The hour of departure: forces that create refugees and migrants

**Kane, Hal**

**1995**

Journal Name: Worldwatch Paper

Volume: Issue: 125 Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/865>

### Abstract

In this paper the author argues that the underlying pressures that push people from their homes can be dealt with, and unwanted displacement reduced. Pressures of land scarcity, for example, contributed to the eruption of war in Rwanda, and water scarcity has forced millions of rural Chinese from their homes. The author argues forcefully for, and gives examples of, enlightened economic and social policies around the world aimed at stemming the tide of the dispossessed.

## **Toward environmental justice: Spatial equity in Ohio and Cleveland**

**Bowen, William M.; Mark J. Salling; Kingsley E. Haynes; Ellen J. Cyran**

**1995**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 85 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 641-663 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.jstor.org/pss/2564430>

### **Abstract**

A growing body of research documents the inequitable impact of environmental hazards on poor and minority communities. This paper uses the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory for 1987-1990 and the 1990 Census of Population and Housing to analyze the spatial distribution of toxic industrial pollution and demographic groups in Ohio. In apparent support of the previous body of research, we report high correlations between racial variables and level of toxic release at the county level. The highest levels of toxic release in Ohio occur in the state's most urban counties, fourteen of which contain approximately 90 percent of the state's minority population. However, a census-tract examination of the most urban of these counties, Cuyahoga, reveals no relationships between race and toxicity. The tract-level data do provide some evidence of income-environment inequity, and these findings prompt several methodological advisories for further research. The principal conclusion of the paper is that spatial scale is critical in studies of industrial environmental hazards and environmental justice.

## Moral teaching in geography

**Smith, David M.**

**1995**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Geography in Higher Education

**Volume:** 19    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 271-283    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a770306679~db=all>

### Abstract

Moral issues tend to be marginalised in contemporary education. This paper argues that geography is well placed to help to address this defect. Some cases with an obvious geographical dimension are outlined, to show how they might be used to open up broader moral problems. Geography teaching in higher education could have an important part to play in the reassertion of a moral dimension in how people come to understand the world and play a part in its re-creation.

# Environmental Inequalities: Class, Race, and Industrial Pollution in Gary, Indiana, 1945-1980

**Hurley, Andrew**

**1995**

Journal Name: University of North Carolina Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 246      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=Nw6oAAAAIAAJ&q=Environmental+Inequalities:+Class,+Race,+and+Industrial+Pollution+in+Gary,+Indiana,+1945->

Abstract



# Distribution of Industrial Air Emissions by Income and Race in the United States: An Approach Usins the Toxic Release Inventory

Perlin, Susan A.; R. Woodrow Setzer; John Creason; Ken Sexton

1995

Journal Name: Environmental Science Technology

Volume: 29 Issue: Pages: 69-80 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/esthag/1995/29/i01/f-pdf/f\\_es00001a008.pdf?sessid=6006l3](http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/esthag/1995/29/i01/f-pdf/f_es00001a008.pdf?sessid=6006l3)

## Abstract

There currently is a scarcity of scientific information to guide public policy decisions about issues of "environmental justice"; broadly defined as the goal of achieving adequate protection from the harmful effects of environmental agents for everyone, regardless of age, culture, ethnicity, gender, race, or socioeconomic status. This paper highlights several key methodological issues that need to be addressed apart of ongoing efforts to strengthen the scientific foundation for informed decision-making regarding environmental justice. Specifically, careful thought must be given to the selection of appropriate (1) statistical tests, (2) geographic unit(s) of analysis, (3) exposure estimators, and (4) comparison (reference) populations. These methodological issues are examined in the context of a nationwide study looking at the differences by ethnicity/race and household income in county-level air emissions of industrial chemicals. National and regional comparisons are made for 1990 using emission estimates from the Toxic Release Inventory, demographic data from the Census, and income data from the Donnelley Marketing Information Services.

## Geographies of Exclusion: Society and Difference in the West

**Sibley, David**

**1995**

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 228      Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=N1LalRuk8X0C&dq=%22Geographies+of+Exclusion:+Society+and+Difference+in+the+West%22&pg=PP1&ots=T634Qwjz7w&sig=zRds0ig\\_Gyk84UN1masFzMtlfZc&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&resnum=5&ct=r](http://books.google.com/books?id=N1LalRuk8X0C&dq=%22Geographies+of+Exclusion:+Society+and+Difference+in+the+West%22&pg=PP1&ots=T634Qwjz7w&sig=zRds0ig_Gyk84UN1masFzMtlfZc&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=r)

### Abstract

Analyses the construction of socio-spatial boundaries seen in gender, colour, sexuality, age, lifestyle and disability, arguing that powerful groups tend to dominate space to create fear of minorities in the home, community and state.

# Dominoes or Dice: Geography and the Diffusion of Political Violence

O'Sullivan, Patrick

1996

Journal Name: Journal of Conflict Studies

Volume: 16 Issue: 2 Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://journals.hil.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewArticle/4484/5266>

## Abstract

There is no well articulated theory of the geography of political violence. Pronouncements on the issue tend to take extreme positions. On the one hand there are those who emphasize what they deem to be a contagious spreading of eruptions from country to country of epidemic fashion. These are the domino theorists. of the diplomatic history literature D.J. Macdonald argues that the domino principle took shape of the Truman era, basing this on the metaphorical language employed by the administration. This has been countered by Frank Ninkovitch pushing its origins back to World War I. He treats domino theory as a symbol of the world vision which was first grasped by Woodrow Wilson. This conception of modernity contained, "[t]he knowledge that geopolitical space has been compressed to a globally explosive density." Awareness and anxiety built up over "the macro implications of micro conflicts." Ninkovitch traces the evolution of this construction and its implications for US interventionism through the Nixon administration. This concern with the role of domino theory of the relationship between perception and policy was also the subject of B. Glad and C.S. Taber's writing on the psychological dimensions of war. The focus of these works, however, is on the perceptions of American statesmen and their actions, not on the correspondence of their perceptions to reality. When we turn to practitioners there are clearly some who would agree with Henry Kissinger that, "the Domino Theory was not so much wrong as it was undifferentiated."

# Visa requirements, carrier sanctions, 'safe third countries' and 'readmission': the development of an asylum 'buffer zone' in Europe

Collinson, Sarah

1996

Journal Name: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Pages: 76-90 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.jstor.org/pss/622926>

## Abstract

This paper explores the development of a so-called asylum 'buffer zone' around the eastern frontiers of the west European region as a result of the Schengen, EU and EFTA member states' introduction of more restrictive asylum policies during the first half of the 1990s. Restrictive policies in western Europe are forcing central and east European states into a 'buffer role', obliging them to absorb asylum-seekers who fail to gain entry into western Europe and/or restrict asylum seekers' access to the borders of potential 'receiving' states. In addition to examining the mechanisms by which this 'buffer zone' is developing and questioning what it might mean for future asylum trends and policies in Europe, the paper considers the wider questions raised by this development in relation to the changing geopolitical landscape of Europe, particularly in relation to the changing political and security relations between western, central and eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

## Race, Waste, and Class: New Perspectives on Environmental Justice

Heiman, Michael K.

1996

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 28 Issue: 2 Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ejnet.org/ej/rwc.html>

### Abstract

Many of our readers may already be familiar with evidence suggesting that residents of poor communities and in communities of color in the United States bear a "disproportionate" burden of toxic contamination, both through the generation and release of hazardous chemicals in their neighborhoods, and via the location of waste management facilities. This is an outcome that the landmark 1987 United Church of Christ (UCC) report on toxic waste and race claimed was not the result of mere coincidence (United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice, 1987). Indeed, empirical evidence of disproportionate economic impact from environmental mismanagement, as well as through the regulatory response to air pollution, was already considered a decade earlier by geographers and economists, albeit without the suggestion of discriminatory intent (e.g., Berry, et. al., 1977; and Harrison, 1975).

In this special issue, our contributors consider both the evidence supporting the conclusion that race is the central determining factor with toxic exposure and, of greater consequence, they explore the political implications of such for community organizing and empowerment. Addressing the former agenda, a recent report by the U.S. Government Accounting Office examines the racial composition and income level of people living near municipal solid waste landfills and reviews research on the demographics of hazardous waste facility location. It concludes that people of color and low-income people are not over represented at nonhazardous municipal landfills and, furthermore, that ten major studies on hazardous waste facility location, including the UCC report, collectively yield an inconclusive range of results depending upon the type of facility studied, the research questions asked, the sample size used, the geographic definition of the impacted community, and the research methods employed (U.S. GAO, 1995. See also Perlin, et. al., 1995, on inconclusive data with air emissions; and Mohai and Bryant, 1992, for a contending interpretation of the existing research record suggesting race as the dominant predictor for facility location).

Geography also matters. Whether one works in the rural South, where the population is likely to be African American, in the Hispanic and Native American regions of the Southwest, or in the Northeast, Midwest, and Mountain States, where the rural population is mostly Caucasian, a utilitarian approach to siting waste repositories would drive the facility away from populated areas toward respective rural ethnic groups (c.f., Bullard 1990; and Gerrard, 1994, p. 90). The most recent major commercial hazardous waste management sitings were a landfill in Adams County, Colorado, and an incinerator at East Liverpool, Ohio, both with majority Caucasian populations, while three of the largest hazardous waste landfills, containing over forty percent of the total national permitted commercial capacity, remain in just two African American communities (Emelle, Alabama and Alsen, Louisiana), and one Hispanic community (Kettleman City, California) (See United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice, 1987).

# Geography of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Women's Narratives of Their Childhood Environments

Hall, Joanne M

1996

Journal Name: Advances in Nursing Science

Volume: 18 Issue: 4 Pages: 29-47 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.advancesinnursingscience.com/pt/re/ans/abstract.00012272-199606000-00006.htm;jsessionid=LKDQLfQ8QTLPFrZsP4VGqd8k9tJv8FSLhHd0n5SwL61LbLyTJ6p1!-2013963969!181195629!8091!-1>

## Abstract

This article explores the geography of childhood sexual abuse by describing characteristics of the home, school, and community environments in which abused girls grew up. Results of this focused life story research involving 20 women survivors who narrated their childhood experiences suggest a topography of 20 distinct characteristics integral to the milieu of these abusive childhood homes. Dynamics of the home environment were reinforced in school and community environments. Implications for prevention and early, environmentally based interventions for girls at risk of abuse and retraumatization are discussed.

# A Longitudinal Analysis of Environmental Equity in Communities with Hazardous Waste Facilities

Oakes, John Michael; Douglas L. Anderton; Andy B. Anderson

1996

Journal Name: Social Science Research

Volume: 25 Issue: 2 Pages: 125-148 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [F&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=e1d165dc55c071abc1b2b527a0ed25c8](https://www.scribbr.com/essay/Environmental-Equity-in-Communities-with-Hazardous-Waste-Facilities-125-148)

## Abstract

Early “environmental equity” studies claimed hazardous waste facilities (TSDFs) were disproportionately located in minority and disadvantaged communities. Recently, research has challenged such claims. Regardless of conclusions, no national study has evaluated inequity in the siting process or the impact of TSDFs on the demographic composition of communities after TSDFs began operations, or distinguished between TSDF-caused change and general population trends. This article presents findings from the first national tract-level longitudinal study of communities with TSDFs. We find no stark evidence of environmental inequity or disparate impact. Results suggest compositional change in host communities may best be explained by general population trends.

## Geography, First Peoples, and Social Justice

Henderson, M. L.

1996

Journal Name: [The Geographical Review](#)

Volume: 86 Issue: [Pages: 278-283](#) Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website: <http://direct.bl.uk/bld/PlaceOrder.do?UIN=025419959&ETOC=RN&from=searchengine>

### Abstract

The geography of native or indigenous groups in the United States and other former British colonies is evolving as a result of both internal and external forces. Native groups in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Africa are experiencing opportunities for self-expression and for establishing native-voiced priorities that are very much part of the postcolonial present.



## Information Technology and Human Rights

**Metzl, Jamie Frederic**

**1996**

**Journal Name:** Human Rights Quarterly

**Volume:** 18 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 705-746 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/human\\_rights\\_quarterly/v018/18.4metzl.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/human_rights_quarterly/v018/18.4metzl.html)

### Abstract

The outbreak of the second Balkan war of 1913 caught the Western world unaware. Although the first Balkan war of the previous year had been considered a struggle by the Balkan Slavs against the Turks, the second war involved new and less identifiable groups, and conflicting allegations of atrocities were levied against all combatants. In response to this war-inspired confusion, the newly formed Carnegie Endowment for International Peace sent a delegation to gather basic facts and make an assessment. The seven member delegation set forth from Paris on 2 August 1913 and travelled over water and land for two months. When they arrived in the Balkans, they conducted numerous interviews and investigations which they considered during their passage back and while preparing their report. The report finally came out in the summer of 1914, a year after the delegation's work had begun, but was overshadowed in the popular media by the more sensational news story of the outbreak of World War I.

## Political representations of geography and place in the United Kingdom Asylum and Immigration Bill (1995)

Young, C.

1997

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 18 Issue: 1 Pages: 62-73

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

### Abstract

The UK Government is attempting to redefine the country as an asylum space; the AIB is only the latest in a series of measures intended to change the UK's asylum regime. Politically, the Bill is an example of the ideology of the neo-Conservative 'strong state' in action. Asylum-seekers, linked to illegal activities, are portrayed as a deviant 'other'. Increases in the numbers of applications are represented as potentially beyond the control of the state. The response required thus is one of a strong state to regulate the 'threat' that asylum-seeking purportedly poses. The political debates that have legitimated and challenged the introduction of this legislation, and which have influenced its construction, have included a number of discourses, some of which have not been considered explicitly here (notably those on race, citizenship, and international relations). However, exploring the key geographical ideas that have been deployed has highlighted their importance in legitimating legislation and in constructing law. In particular, the designation of countries is of central importance in attempts to redefine the refugee as a legal subject and this for the future of asylum-seeking in the UK. In its wider context, the AIB is but one part of attempts to redraw the world map of asylum spaces, as individual nations and supra-national organizations (notably the EU) in the developed world seek to create a new, stricter asylum regime.

# The Geography of Execution: The Capital Punishment Quagmire in America

Harries, Keith D.; Derral Cheatwood

1997

Journal Name: Rowman & Littlefield

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=nfnhLM-b7yQC>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Asylum Migration to the European Union: Patterns of Origin and Destination

**Bocker, Anita; Tetty Havinga**

**1997**

**Journal Name:** Institute for the Sociology of Law, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** [http://books.google.com/books?id=vsfpAAAACAAJ&dq=Asylum+Migration+to+the+European+Union:+Patterns+of+Origin+and+Destination&ei=ih2OSL\\_7E6OQjgGC45WWCw](http://books.google.com/books?id=vsfpAAAACAAJ&dq=Asylum+Migration+to+the+European+Union:+Patterns+of+Origin+and+Destination&ei=ih2OSL_7E6OQjgGC45WWCw)

## Abstract

Patterns of asylum migration to countries of the European Union are examined. Chapters are included on the destination of asylum movements--theoretical perspectives and available data; patterns of origin and destination; factors influencing the destination of asylum seekers; and links between countries of origin and destination.

## Hierarchical models for mapping Ohio lung cancer rates

Xia, Hong; Bradley P. Carlin; Lance A. Waller

1997

Journal Name: Environmetrics

Volume: 8 Issue: 2 Pages: 107-120 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/15740/abstract>

### Abstract

The mapping of geographical variation in disease occurrence plays an important role in assessing environmental justice (i.e. the equitable sharing of adverse effects of pollution across socio-demographic subpopulations). Bayes and empirical Bayes methods can be used to obtain stable small-area estimates while retaining geographic and demographic resolution. In this study, we focus on modelling spatial patterns of disease rates, incorporating demographic variables of interest such as gender and race. We employ a Bayesian hierarchical modelling approach, which uses a Markov chain Monte Carlo computational method to obtain the joint posterior distribution of the model parameters. We use this approach to construct smoothed maps of lung cancer mortality in Ohio counties in 1988. Our approach also facilitates a cross-validatory comparison between the normal and Poisson likelihoods often fit uncritically to data of this type. Finally, we uncover evidence of changing spatial structure in the rates over the 21-year period 1968-1988, suggesting a spatio-temporal hierarchical model as a new possibility.

# Integrating space into a reactive theory of the asylum: evidence from post-Civil War Georgia

**Alderman, Derek H.**

**1997**

**Journal Name:** Health and Place

**Volume:** 3    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 111-122    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VH5-3SWY0CD-5&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_acct=C000050221&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=1](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VH5-3SWY0CD-5&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1)

## Abstract

Absent from the geographical literature on the 19th century asylum is a reactive theory of social control. Such an approach focuses on the importance that families and communities of the insane played in guiding institutionalization. Thus far, reactive theory has emphasized how social distance within communities shaped public reaction to mental illness and hence the admission decision. Unfortunately, it ignores the importance of spatial distance from the asylum in molding utilization patterns. Using evidence from asylum admissions in post-Civil War Georgia, this paper explores the necessity of adopting a reactive theory and the even greater necessity of integrating space into reactive theory. Such a project requires going beyond traditional treatments of spatial distance as a geometric barrier and examining the politics of distance, that is, how the meaning of journey to the asylum was open to competing and conflicting constructions.

## Mapping War Crimes -- CIS Analyzes Ethnic Cleansing Practices in Bosnia

Wood, William B.; Smith, D.

1997

Journal Name: GIS World

Volume: Issue: Pages: 56-58

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

# Maya Atlas: The Struggle to Preserve Maya Land in Southern Belize

## Toledo Maya Cultural Council

1997

Journal Name: North Atlantic Books

Volume: Issue: Pages: 154 Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=ubGmddZjLwC>

### Abstract

The Maya Atlas was made by the forty-two Ke'kchi and Mopan Maya communities of southern Belize. The maps, text, drawings, photographs and interviews were done by Maya village researchers and cartographers elected by the communities. In their own words and with their own maps, the Maya describe their land and life, the threats to their culture and rain forest, and their desire to protect and manage their own Homeland. The Atlas is an important step in developing a Maya Homeland. The Maya researchers and cartographers made the Atlas so that their communities, young people and leaders would have a comprehensive, village-by-village, regional understanding of the state of Maya natural and human resources and their traditions of living in harmony with nature - what is being lost, and what needs to be preserved and developed. The Atlas is a window to both the ancient and modern Maya world. The Atlas will appeal to people interested in indigenous rights, environmental issues, Latin America, arts, ethnography, traditional knowledge, community-based conservation, and the New Cartography, which involves cartographers assisting local communities to map their own lands and land use.



# Migration as a Business: the Case of Trafficking

Salt, John; Jeremy Stein

1997

Journal Name: International Migration

Volume: 35 Issue: 4 Pages: 467-594 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119151186/abstract>

## Abstract

A case is made for treating international migration as a global business which has both legitimate and illegitimate sides. The migration business is conceived as a system of institutionalized networks with complex profit and loss accounts, including a set of institutions, agents and individuals each of which stands to make a commercial gain. The article focuses on migrant trafficking, the core of the illegitimate business.

Migrant trafficking, a subject of growing political concern, is recognized by migration experts and policy makers to be undermining international collaborative efforts to produce ordered migration flows. Trafficking, widely condemned for its inhuman practices and links to international organized crime, is also believed to be increasing in scale and sophistication.

Our model conceives of trafficking as an intermediary part of the global migration business facilitating movement of people between origin and destination countries. The model is divided into three stages: the mobilization and recruitment of migrants; their movement en route; and their insertion and integration into labour markets and host societies of destination countries. At each stage of the model we describe the trafficking business, its systematic organization and its methods of operation: its inputs and outputs; its use of a set of common geographical routes; its methods of smuggling migrants; its systems of planning and information-gathering; and its division into a set of technical and organizational tasks. This division of roles is seen as critical for trafficking's survival.

The model also suggests how through the existence of common routes and networks of contacts, traffickers increasingly channel migrants, thus determining the geography of movement. We also demonstrate the model with available evidence on trafficking mainly in and across Europe and attempt thereby to show how trafficking operates both theoretically and in practice.

Our conceptualization of trafficking as a business has important implications for the study of migration and for policy makers. For the former, trafficking blurs meaningful conceptual distinctions between legal and illegal migration. For the latter, trafficking presents new challenges in the management and control of migration flows across borders. In particular it suggests the need to look at immigration controls in new ways, placing sharper focus on the institutions and vested interests involved rather than on the migrants themselves.

## Rights across borders: immigration and the decline of citizenship

Jacobson, David

1997

Journal Name: Johns Hopkins University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.ponline.org/docs/1220/253878.html>

### Abstract

This study looks at the growing concept of international human rights, as opposed to human rights within nations. In particular, it examines how modern states are handling the transnational challenges posed by international migration. It also addresses the institutional changes taking place within states, international organizations, and nongovernmental entities. After discussing the development of migration policies designed to control international migration, illegal immigration, and guest workers, the author argues that international migration is steadily eroding citizenship, which is the traditional basis for nation-state membership. Increasingly, he notes, rights are being claimed based on residency rather than citizenship, and this trend is strengthening the development of the idea of international human rights. The geographical focus is on Western Europe and the United States.

# The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley

Dreze, Jean; Meera Samson; Satyajit Singh

1997

Journal Name: Oxford University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=HO4OAAAACAAJ&dq=The+Dam+and+the+Nation:+Displacement+and+Resettlement+i+n+the+Narmada+Valley&lr=&ei=ztShSLGbCIL2iQG7hZ36BA>

## Abstract

This volume investigates the problem of displacement and resettlement in the Narmada valley in all its aspects. Based on wide-ranging empirical evidence, the authors present a telling picture of the resettlement situation and its political antecedents. They also offer contrasting viewpoints on the scope for positive change in this crucial field. Besides being important in its own right, this investigation also has much relevance as a case study of the general problems involved in development-induced displacement.

# The Geography of Economic and Social Opportunity in Metropolitan Areas

Ihlanfeldt, Keith R.

1997

**Journal Name:** in The New Americans: Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Effects of Immigration

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:** 213      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** [http://books.google.com/books?id=3FeA6\\_pJrRkC&pg=PA213&source=gbs\\_toc\\_r&cad=0\\_0&sig=ACfU3U0Z3X3sJ6rRZBx5N\\_ewHRNZAXiqPA](http://books.google.com/books?id=3FeA6_pJrRkC&pg=PA213&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=0_0&sig=ACfU3U0Z3X3sJ6rRZBx5N_ewHRNZAXiqPA)

## Abstract

Much has been written lately concerning the “geography of opportunity,” which most commonly means that “where individuals live affects their opportunities and life outcomes” (Rosenbaum, 1995:231). Although this is certainly not a new idea (see, for example, Kain and Persky, 1969), it has received a revival of interest as the result of the writing of William Julius Wilson (1987, 1996). Wilson maintains that an urban underclass population has grown rapidly in central-city ghettos as the result of an erosion in economic opportunities in these areas and the exodus of working-class and middle-class blacks to better neighborhoods. More generally, there is concern that a continuing high level of racial segregation and increasing income segregation in metropolitan area housing markets have increased the proportion of poor people residing in “bad” neighborhoods, in the sense that the latter offer poor proximity to available jobs, inferior schools, and negative neighborhood effects. If the geography of opportunity has indeed worsened over time for less educated and minority households, this may help to explain growing income inequality among racial and educational groups documented at the national level (Levy and Murnane, 1992).

# The geography of educational disadvantage in Glasgow

**Pacione, Michael**

**1997**

**Journal Name:** Applied Geography

**Volume:** 17    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 169-192    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V7K-3SWY9G5-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=307754914](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V7K-3SWY9G5-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=307754914)

## Abstract

The changing nature of work and growing competition for access to the core labour force has attached a premium to the value of education in advanced capitalist societies. Socio-spatial variations in the quality of the educational environment exert a major influence on individual life chances. This paper first examines the relationship between educational attainment and sociospatial context and then maps the differential incidence of educational disadvantage with reference to the city of Glasgow. The research findings inform the formulation of an education policy aimed at providing a socially sensitive response to the problem of educational disadvantage within the city.

## Fiasco at Wagner Electric: Environmental Justice and Urban Geography in St. Louis

Hurley, A.

1997

Journal Name: ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

Volume: 2 Issue: 4 Pages: 460-481 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://direct.bl.uk/bld/PlaceOrder.do?UIN=036090431&ETOC=RN&from=searchengine>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Is there environmental racism ? The demographics of hazardous waste in Los Angeles County : Research on the environment

Boer, J. T.; M. Pastor JR; J. L. Sadd; L. D. Snyder

1997

Journal Name: Social Science Quarterly

Volume: 78 Issue: 4 Pages: 793-810 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=2451739>

## Abstract

The environmental justice movement has suggested that demographic inequities characterize the location of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs). While some researchers have found evidence that TSDFs are disproportionately located in minority areas, others attribute TSDF location to nonracial factors such as income and industrial employment. The authors used both univariate and multivariate techniques to analyze the location of TSDFs in Los Angeles County, California; the focus on one county allowed us to overcome the problem of false addresses for TSDF sites and to introduce specific land use/zoning variables that are not used in the other studies. In their univariate results and the multivariate model, they find that (1) industrial land use and manufacturing employment do matter, as suggested by critics of environmental justice; (2) income has first a positive, then a negative effect on TSDF location, a pattern that likely reflects the fact that the poorest communities have little economic activity while wealthier communities have the economic and political power to resist negative environmental externalities; and (3) race and ethnicity are still significantly associated with TSDF location, even when percentage African American and percentage Latino are evaluated as separate groupings. Taken together, the results suggest that communities most affected by TSDFs in the Los Angeles area are working-class communities of color located near industrial areas

# Indigenous land rights in sub-Saharan Africa: Appropriation, security and investment demand

Sjaastad, Espen; Daniel W. Bromley

1997

Journal Name: World Development

Volume: 25 Issue: 4 Pages: 549-562 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000188/P176\\_Bromley.pdf](http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000188/P176_Bromley.pdf)

## Abstract

Many economists have argued that indigenous land rights in the Third World lead to inefficient resource allocation. Inefficiencies are thought to arise because indigenous land rights are ambiguous, are communal, and are afforded insufficient protection in legislatures, resulting in tenure insecurity which in turn leads to inferior investment incentives, undersupply of credit, and constraints on efficiency-enhancing market exchanges (see e.g. Dorner 1972, Johnson 1972, World Bank 1974). These arguments have been advanced as a justification for government action in land administration matters, and especially conversion to freehold titles in the Western strain. Recently, these views have been challenged on the grounds that: (1) indigenous land rights are often neither communal nor ambiguous; (2) indigenous tenures are flexible enough to cope with increasing land scarcity and to permit a gradual, "autonomous" individualization of rights, and; (3) state intervention in land matters often is more harmful than beneficial (Ault and Rutman 1979, Bates 1984, Bruce 1986 and 1993, LTC 1990, Migot-Adholla et al 1991, Bassett 1993, Platteau 1996). A recent empirical study by Besley adds to this literature in an important way. Besley writes that: The results in this paper reinforce the need for careful empirical studies of land rights and investment in low-income environments. They also reinforce the importance of understanding the determinants of rights as well as their consequences. Given the importance of investment to long-term poverty alleviation, it is important to understand what, if anything, governments can do. Developing land rights is often offered as a feasible intervention, especially in Africa. It would be premature to say that this does not work. However, the analysis of this paper warns against viewing it as a panacea for problems of low growth and investment before the process determining the evolution of rights is properly understood (Besley 1995, p. 936). In this paper we address the question of tenure security and its effects on investment demand as land becomes scarce and prices (implicit or explicit) rise. The issues are discussed within the context of sub-Saharan Africa; specifically where land initially is abundant and shifting cultivation practices dominate, although the main points of this paper have application beyond this relatively narrow scope.



# Environmental equity in Canada: an empirical investigation into the income distribution of pollution in Ontario

Jerrett M; J Eyles; D Cole; S Reader

1997

Journal Name: Environment and Planning A

Volume: 29 Issue: 10 Pages: 1777 - 1800 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a291777>

## Abstract

In this paper, we attempt to contribute to the growing environmental justice debate by exploring environmental equity in the forty-nine counties of Ontario, Canada. We use multiple regression analysis to address a central research question: what variables predict the location of pollution emissions? Data were extracted from the 1993 National Pollutant Release Inventory and the 1991 Census of Canada to assess relationships among socioeconomic class variables, industrial and land-use variables, and pollution emissions. The results agree with the findings of recent US studies. Manufacturing employment, urbanization variables, dwelling value, and household income were all significantly related to pollution emissions. These relationships took the same direction as in most of the US studies. In total, the four variables account for about 63% of the variation in pollution emissions (adjusted  $R^2 = 0.626$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). Contrary to a hypothesis of environmental inequity, the household income variable displayed a positive relationship with pollution emissions. A conceptual model of the development process is formulated to explain the positive relationship between pollution emissions and income levels. We conclude the paper with suggestions for future research.

# GIS-based Environmental Equity and Risk Assessment: Methodological Problems and Prospects

McMaster, Robert B.; Leitner, Helga; Sheppard, Eric

1997

Journal Name: Cartography and Geographic Information Science

Volume: 24 Issue: 3 Pages: 172-189 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/acsm/cagis/1997/00000024/00000003/art00004>

## Abstract

Geographic information systems increasingly have been applied in the domain of environmental risk assessment. One area of research that appears to have excellent potential is in GIS as applied to the assessment of environmental equity. This paper reviews the methodologies used in recent GIS-based environmental equity studies and their results. From this review, a framework for a more comprehensive discussion of methodological issues and challenges is provided, addressing questions of data and measurement, scale and resolution, and methods of analysis. A preliminary environmental equity analysis for the Twin Cities metropolitan region illustrates the complexity of the relationship between the methodological approaches used and the resulting assessments of environmental equity and risk. This analysis is based on multiple sources of hazardous materials, uses fine-resolution census data including site-specific institutions, includes more sophisticated measures of risk than the location of hazardous sites, and investigates the potential of a neighborhood-scale analysis.

## Environmental justice: An analysis of superfund sites in Florida

Stretesky, Paul; Michael J. Hogan

1998

Journal Name: Social Problems

Volume: 45 Issue: 2 Pages: 268-287

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.jstor.org/pss/3097247>

### Abstract

In this study we investigate the spatial relationship between Superfund sites and the racial, ethnic, and economic characteristics of the areas surrounding those sites in the state of Florida. Unlike many previous environmental justice studies, we examine census tracts rather than larger aggregates such as counties or zip codes. We also look at the problem of environmental injustice longitudinally by analyzing Census data from 1970, 1980, and 1990. Such an analysis not only allows us to detect potential environmental inequality, but also to postulate on the nature and origins of this injustice. Overall, our findings indicate that Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to live near Superfund hazardous waste sites, but income and poverty indicators do not predict the location of sites. The spatial association between race, ethnicity, and Superfund sites is increasing over time, leading us to conclude that the likely cause of much of the recent environmental injustice uncovered in our results stems from indirect, rather than direct, forms of discrimination.

## Geographical barriers to employment for American-born and immigrant workers

Preston, Valerie; S. McLafferty; X.F. Liu

1998

Journal Name: Urban Studies

Volume: 35 Issue: 3 Pages: 529-545 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://usj.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/35/3/529>

### Abstract

Residential segregation interacts with the changing geography of transport and employment in urban areas to restrict access to workplaces. A growing literature suggests that spatial barriers limit the job opportunities of minority women and men in American cities. This study examines the nature and extent of geographical barriers for minority immigrants by analysing their commuting behaviour. Information from the 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample is used to compare the commuting times of immigrant and native-born minority women in central parts of the New York Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area. The effects of occupation, wages, family responsibilities, transport mode, year of arrival in the US and English fluency on commuting time are assessed separately for immigrant men and women. The results suggest that race/ethnic group has a larger influence on commuting times than place of birth. However, white immigrant women's employment is less restricted by geographical barriers than that of minority immigrants. The findings confirm the diversity of immigrant women's experiences, reinforcing the need to consider the interrelations among gender, race and class when examining urban labour markets.

## Maps and dreams: Indians and the British Columbia frontier

**Brody, Hugh**

**1998**

Journal Name: Douglas and McIntyre, Vancouver, Canada

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

## Maps of Meaning

**Perrons, Diane**

**1998**

**Journal Name:** European Urban and Regional Studies

**Volume:** 5    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 13-25    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://eur.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/5/1/13>

### Abstract

Employment data from the REGIO database are mapped using a geographic information system. Orthodox mapping is considered to be a useful way of portraying the continuing universal nature of gender inequality in employment alongside the wide, national and regional variations in the extent of the inequality. The maps also illustrate the growing feminization of employment in western Europe and the rapidity with which gender roles are changing. However, while reference is made to the gendered welfare regimes, gender arrangements and differentiated patriarchy explanations of gender inequality, caution is urged in terms of drawing inferences from changing gender roles in employment to wider changes in gender relations.

## Some things do change: indigenous rights, geographers and geography in Australia

Howitt, R.; Jackson, S.

1998

Journal Name: Australian Geographer

Volume: 29 Issue: 2 Pages: 155-173 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a769298102~db=all>

### Abstract

Using a recent editorial comment in this journal as a focus, this paper reviews the extent to which geography has been implicated in the 'colonial project' in Australia. It argues that recent work amongst geographers involved with indigenous Australians reflects a commitment to transcend this colonial past. The paper calls for geographers to work toward a wide-reaching decolonisation of the discipline, and to develop a better understanding of the contemporary legacies of geography's colonial past.

# The constitution of difference: space and psyche in landscapes of exclusion

**Wilton, Robbert D.**

**1998**

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 29 Issue: 2 Pages: 173-185 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V68-3TXD5P7-5&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=c958df23af](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V68-3TXD5P7-5&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=c958df23af)

## Abstract

Negative reactions to the siting of group homes for persons with disabilities have at their center a public intolerance of 'difference'. We can better understand these reactions by exploring the connection between the organization of social space and the structure of the psyche. Drawing from psychoanalytic theory, I suggest that because people internalize social norms as a condition for subjective becoming, their own sense of identity is to some extent dependent upon the maintenance of surround social and spatial order. This link helps to explain the anxiety underlying opposition of group homes and analogous facilities. The transgression implied by the siting threatens not only the social order, but also the bases of residents' own identities. A case-study involving the recent siting of an AIDS hospice is used to illustrate this theoretical discussion.



# The Geography of Deprivation in Brussels and Local Development Strategies

**Kesteloot, Christian**

**1998**

**Journal Name:** from Urban Segregation and the Welfare State

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:** 126      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=kAJzj4A8NC4C&oi=fnd&pg=RA1-PA126&dq=discrimination+%22geography+of%22&ots=xtAwncOspB&sig=4AcylwOPfd8yMgHRGWqsXGT2REc#PRA1->

## Abstract

In this chapter I shall focus on the manifestations of polarization and segregation in the Brussels urban region, resulting in the existence of deprived neighborhoods. I shall further try to show how important even small differences between these neighborhoods can be for the creation of adequate territorial policies, using a framework for analysis derived from the concept of mode of economic integration introduced by Polanyi (1944) and later developed by Mingione (1991). In the first section, changes in the Belgian welfare state and their contribution to rising poverty are examined. Socio-spatial polarization in Brussels is then analyzed at three different spatial scales. The third section is devoted to the actual segregation processes leading both to the existence of deprived neighborhoods in the city and to the nature of the differences between them. Finally, the chapter considers appropriate local development strategies based on spheres of economic integration.

# Violence Through Environmental Discrimination

**Baechler, Günther**

**1998**

Journal Name: Springer

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=ZS5RctnIMcMC>

## Abstract

Today, mainly in developing countries, there is a correlation between environmental degradation and violent conflicts. As this synthesis of 40 case studies indicates, there are different causal pathways of current violent conflicts and wars that can be traced to the environmental roots of the conflict. Rwanda is a good example to demonstrate the interaction of ethnic, social, political and ecological factors.

Whereas most studies in this field focus on classical security issues, the author here puts an emphasis on growing structural heterogeneity in agricultural societies which tend to discriminate chiefly against those rural producers who are the victims of bad resource allocations, unequal resource distribution, high dependence on natural capital, and bad state performance.

# A Job or Your Rights: Continued Sex Discrimination in Mexico's Maquiladora Sector

## Human Rights Watch

1998

Journal Name: Human Rights Watch

Volume: 10 Issue: 1(B) Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.hrw.org/reports98/women2/index.htm#TopOfPage>

### Abstract

In August 1996 Human Rights Watch released a report on labor force sex discrimination in Mexico. The report, "No Guarantees: Sex Discrimination in Mexico's Maquiladora Sector," showed that women applying for work in Mexico's export processing (maquiladora) sector along the U.S.-Mexico border were obliged to undergo mandatory, employment-related pregnancy testing as a condition for employment. The report also found that women who became pregnant soon after being hired risked mistreatment and forced resignation. "No Guarantees" condemned the government of Mexico for failing to protect female workers from these discriminatory practices and called on the government of Mexico to acknowledge and condemn pregnancy-based discrimination as discrimination based on sex; to uphold international human rights obligations to guarantee the rights to equality before the law and to nondiscrimination; and to investigate vigorously all allegations of sex-based discriminatory employment practices and punish those responsible. In the more than two years since our report's release, the Mexican government has yet to take any meaningful action to condemn, investigate, or punish this blatant sex discrimination. As a result, as this report documents, pregnancy-based sex discrimination persists both in places we had previously visited as well as in areas we had not visited before, like Ciudad Juárez, in the state of Chihuahua, across the border from El Paso, Texas.

# The Geopolitics of Eugenics and the Incarceration of Japanese Americans

**Tyner, James**

**1998**

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 30 Issue: 3 Pages: 251 - 269 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119114788/abstract>

## Abstract

Both geopolitics and eugenics as political/scientific theories emerged during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Although in the literature these remain largely disparate areas of inquiry, many parallels exist. Both reflected a concern over the security of the state and both emphasized the identification of foreign threats and likewise intimated viable solutions to counter these threats. This paper seeks to uncover a geopolitics of eugenics. Specifically, I contend that a eugenically informed geopolitical discourse—and not solely a racist ideology—greatly informed the decision during the Second World War to incarcerate in the United States 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. The liberties and human rights of those incarcerated were violated because, according to this discourse, their sacrifices were necessary for the preservation of a (white) race and nation.

# Scales of geography, time, and population: the study of violence as a public health problem

Wallace, D.; R. Wallace

1998

Journal Name: American Journal of Public Health

Volume: 88 Issue: 12 Pages: 1853-1858 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ajph.org/cgi/content/abstract/88/12/1853>

## Abstract

**OBJECTIVES:** In this study, data on violent deaths in the Bronx, New York City, from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses were analyzed. **METHODS:** The incidence and areal density of intentional deaths were mapped by health area. Simple and stepwise regressions between violent death measures and other factors were performed. **RESULTS:** The incidence of deaths at levels of those in the highest 1970 quintile spread so that by 1990 only 2 areas saw incidences at levels of the lowest 1970 quintile. Overcrowding, socioeconomic status, population, population change, and drug deaths in simple regressions and overcrowding, socioeconomic status, and low-weight births in stepwise regressions correlated significantly with violent death incidence or density. **CONCLUSIONS:** Understanding the spatiotemporal development of violence can contribute to public policy on violence.

# **The Geography of Fear: A Quantitative and Qualitative Study of the Security Dilemma Between Ethnic Groups in Conflict**

**Melander, Erik**

**1998**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/personal/anstalda/melander.htm>

Abstract

# Geography of Fear: The Security Dilemma and the 1992 Serb-Croat War

**Melander, Erik**

**1998**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/personal/anstalda/melander.htm>

Abstract

# Urban Planning amidst Ethnic Conflict: Jerusalem and Johannesburg

**Bollens, Scott A.**

**1998**

Journal Name: Urban Studies

Volume: 35 Issue: 4 Pages: 729-750 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://usj.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/35/4/729>

## Abstract

This article investigates the role and influence of urban planning in ameliorating or intensifying deep ethnic conflict. It is based on more than 75 interviews with urban planners and officials in Jerusalem and Johannesburg. Partisan Israeli planners utilise territorial policies that penetrate and diminish Palestinian land control. Post-apartheid urban policy in Johannesburg has pursued both conflict resolution and socioeconomic equity and is seeking to restructure apartheid geography. Both policy strategies are problematic. It is likely that partisan Israeli planning is creating an urban landscape of heightened political contestability and increased Jewish vulnerability. Johannesburg's equity planning is likely to be insufficient as economic forces shape new spatial inequalities. Urban planning must be reconceptualised in polarised cities so that it can contribute meaningfully to the advancement of ethnic peace.



## Ethnic Stability and Urban Reconstruction

**Bollens, Scott A.**

**1998**

**Journal Name:** Comparative Political Studies

**Volume:** 31    **Issue:** 6    **Pages:** 683-713    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://cps.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/31/6/683>

### Abstract

This article investigates the role and influence of urban planning in ameliorating or intensifying deeply ingrained ethnic conflict. It is based on more than 70 interviews with urban professionals in Belfast (Northern Ireland) and Johannesburg (South Africa). Policy makers in Belfast have sought intergroup stability through neutral policies that protect the territorial status quo. Equity planning in post-apartheid Johannesburg seeks spatial reconstruction of a disfigured metropolis. In both cities, policy dilemmas challenge officials who are seeking to stabilize or reconstruct strife-torn cities. Hardening of Protestant-Catholic territorial identities in Belfast, which are deemed essential to urban peace, might constitute a barrier to long-term intergroup reconciliation. In Johannesburg, policy responses to crisis conditions and reliance on private economic forces may solidify rather than transcend apartheid geography. In ethnically polarized cities, a reconceptualized urban planning that is able to improve interethnic coexistence has a vital and difficult role to play in advancing and reinforcing formal peace agreements.

# Geographic Information Systems (GIS): Implications for Promoting Social and Economic Justice

**Tompkins, Paige L.; Linda H. Southward**

**1998**

**Journal Name:** Computers in Human Services

**Volume:** 15   **Issue:** 2-3   **Pages:** 209 - 226   **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.haworthpress.com/store/ArticleAbstract.asp?sid=BXUXJK83LNTU8PGD144GGSJS9BTCA2U6&ID=46682>

## Abstract

This article is a consideration of the implications for the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology in social work practice as a tool for improved visualization of social and economic inequalities. Along with a brief, general introduction to GIS, overviews are included of the historical uses of geographic mapping, as well as current applications of GIS technology in social work practice, education, and research. Specific illustrative examples of GIS-generated maps are presented.

# UNHCR and The Status of Prima Facie Refugee Status in Kenya

Hyndman, Jennifer; B. V. Nylund

1998

Journal Name: [International Journal of Refugee Law](#)

Volume: 10 Issue: 1 Pages: 21-48 Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website:

[Abstract](#)

## Some things do change: indigenous rights, geographers and geography in Australia

Howitt, Richard; Sue Jackson

1998

Journal Name: Australian Geographer

Volume: 29 Issue: 2 Pages: 155-173 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a769298102~db=all>

### Abstract

Using a recent editorial comment in this journal as a focus, this paper reviews the extent to which geography has been implicated in the 'colonial project' in Australia. It argues that recent work amongst geographers involved with indigenous Australians reflects a commitment to transcend this colonial past. The paper calls for geographers to work toward a wide-reaching decolonisation of the discipline, and to develop a better understanding of the contemporary legacies of geography's colonial past.

## Methodological considerations in the study of toxic waste hazards

**Krieg, Eric J.**

**1998**

**Journal Name:** The Social Science Journal

**Volume:** 35    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 191-201    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6W64-463PP46-1S&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_acct=C000050221&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6W64-463PP46-1S&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=)

### Abstract

According to Deehon Ferris, a member of the EPA's Environmental Justice Advisory Panel, "The failure to recognize the inextricable link between the legacy of poverty and racism leads to [the] development of mono-dimensional solutions" (BNA National Environment Daily, May 5, 1995). Ferris's statement is indicative of how the dialogue in environmental justice is one of framing issues in the context of an existing debate: race versus class. Building on an earlier empirical study, this article reframes the "race versus class" debate in the context of methodological considerations. By including two different indicators of toxic hazards, I demonstrate that some research designs may not properly assess environmental injustice (in this case environmental racism). I conclude that the "race versus class" debate must be elaborated in light of the appropriateness of different toxic indicators.

# The Glock Gun Spiel: A Case Study in Political Geography and Human Rights

**Brigham, Jeremy J.**

**1998**

Journal Name: Focus

Volume: 45 Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.questia.com/googleScholar.qst;jsessionid=Lg4G2TC0mzFWHjvLjVK8bZLxC6K5btHrWd2Y0XflhQnJj0cB1f64!-1569404826?docId=5002291444>

## Abstract

My purpose is to begin to provide a theoretical and empirical political geographic and human rights context for the plan of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa police department to exchange 238.40 caliber semiautomatic guns and their accompanying 714 15-round magazines for new ones.

## Health and Human Rights: A Reader

Mann, Jonathan M.; Sofia Gruskin; Michael A. Grodin; George J. Annas

1999

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages: 501 Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Lz3nii-IZ74C&oi=fnd&pg=PP15&dq=Health+and+Human+Rights:+A+Reader&ots=kNTxMMHcB2&sig=BzkvMHDUOcSVRXVIFUCcEf>

### Abstract

Modern human rights, born in the aftermath of the second world war and crystallized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, reflect a broader, societal, approach to the complex problem of well-being. While health is mentioned only once in the document, human rights are about the societal preconditions for physical, mental and social well-being. Health care professionals are generally unaware of the key concepts, meaning and content of modern human rights. But they are learning that promoting and protecting human rights may be essential for promoting and protecting health. Health and Human Rights: A Reader, including contributions by doctors, lawyers and government representatives, is the first comprehensive anthology of essays in this new field to address the balance between public health and human rights awareness. The essays in this collection cover issues including ethnic cleansing, world population policies, women's reproductive choices, the Nuremburg Code and AIDS and HIV policies and treatments. It is an essential introduction to the developing field of health and human rights.

# Spatial inequality and the distribution of industrial toxic releases: Evidence from the 1990 TRI

Daniels, G.; S. Friedman

1999

Journal Name: Social science quarterly

Volume: 80 Issue: 2 Pages: 244-262 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=2014882>

## Abstract

This research investigates environmental justice activists' claims that pollution is unevenly distributed across communities in the United States. We examine three possible explanations for environmental inequity: racial discrimination, economic stratification, and urban ecology. Methods. To assess pollution levels, we use the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 1990 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), a data set which contains information on permitted and accidental releases of over 300 toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities. We combine this information with county-level data from the 1990 U.S. Census and the 1990 County Business Patterns. Results. In support of activists' claims, the regression analysis reveals a positive relationship between proportion Black and toxic releases to air, which is partly explained by urbanization and industrial location. The effect of economic status is revealed to be curvilinear, with lower- and higher-income counties experiencing lower levels of toxic releases than middle-income counties. Conclusions. Our results suggest that processes such as urbanization and industrial location, which are often treated as control variables, may best be regarded as mechanisms through which disadvantaged residents and toxic pollution come together in space.



## 'Gendered Exclusions': women's fear of violence and changing relations to space

**Koskela, Hille**

**1999**

**Journal Name:** Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography

**Volume:** 81 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 111-124 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119079348/abstract>

### Abstract

This paper examines how women's fear of violence is realised as spatial exclusions. Quantitative surveys on fear are used to show the number of women who are afraid, and the nature of the most frightening places. However, it is argued that quantitative surveys are of limited value in approaching the mental and social processes behind fear and in understanding the fear-related production of space. Qualitative research methods are used to explain the matter in more depth. It may be argued that fear is a consequence of women's unequal status, but it also contributes to perpetuating gendered inequalities. The paper reveals multiple experiences that change women's relations to space. Experiences and attempts at violence, and incidents of sexual harassment produce a space from which women are excluded on account of their gender. Social and emotional aspects, such as increased feelings of vulnerability, lack of social support, and a feeling of not having control over what is happening to oneself, have spatial consequences. These feelings often increase along with ageing, injuring, bereavement or moving to another place, as well as pregnancy and motherhood. I argue that the spatial exclusions in women's lives are a reflection of gendered power relations. Women's subjective feelings contribute to the intersubjective power-related process of producing space. Urban space is produced by gender relations, and reproduced in those everyday practices where women do not-or dare not-have a choice over their own spatial behaviour.

# Cartographies of the colonial/capitalist state: A geopolitics of indigenous self-determination in Australia

**Gibson, C.**

**1999**

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 31 Issue: 1 Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

'Indigenous self-determination' is a multivalent term that has come to represent various meanings in different political and cultural contexts. Indigenous peoples strategies for self-determination have become increasingly prominent in the domestic polities of many 'first-world' nations, and in the sphere of international law and human rights. These strategies have challenged the cartography of the nation-state with competing claims to land ownership, sovereignty, and self-governance. In Australia, indigenous strategies for self-determination are diverse and holistic and revolve around issues including land rights, law, environmental management, and control over service provision. These are evident in a variety of both 'elite' and 'popular' geopolitical texts. Meanwhile, Australian governments have created new structures that have attempted to encapsulate meanings of 'self-determination,' allowing some indigenous decision-making control, whilst entrenching the nation-state's ultimate hegemony over land. The geopolitics of indigenous strategies for self-determination, and tensions concerning the meaning of the term, are examined, revealing some ways in which discursive trends and material structures interact in locally produced relations of power.

# Ethnic minority unemployment and spatial mismatch: The case of London

**Fieldhouse, E. A.**

**1999**

Journal Name: Urban Studies

Volume: 36 Issue: 9 Pages: 1569-1596 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://usj.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/36/9/1569>

## Abstract

Unemployment amongst Britain's ethnic minorities is approximately twice that of the white population. Spatial mismatch theory suggests that the concentration of the ethnic minority population in declining inner-city areas may be partially responsible for part of this disparity. Alternative explanations include different population characteristics and racial discrimination. This paper uses data from the 1991 Census to explore the geography of minority ethnic unemployment in Greater London and attempts to evaluate the importance of the geographical distribution of ethnic minorities (and other factors) in understanding unemployment differences. It is argued that spatial mismatch provides an unsatisfactory explanation of Asian unemployment in London and, at best, a partial explanation of black unemployment. Rather, there is a complex interrelationship between unemployment, ethnicity and spatial location which is mediated by the local context.

## Morals and ethics in geographical studies of disability

**Kitchin, Rob**

**1999**

**Journal Name:** in Geography and Ethics: Journeys in a Moral Terrain

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:** 223-236      **Source Type:** Book Chapter

**Website:** <http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=102853341>

### Abstract

Disabled people have long been labeled as Other. Across the globe, ableist prejudice, ignorance and institutional discrimination is rife (Barnes and Mercer, 1995). As a consequence, disabled people generally occupy inferior positions within society, marginalized to the peripheries. Disabled people are more likely to be unemployed, occupy poorer housing, and have restricted access to education and transport than their non-disabled counterparts. As noted by Gleeson (1996), Imrie (1996), and Kitchin (1998) the oppressive experiences of disability are rooted in specific socio-spatial and temporal structures. Forms of oppression are played out within, and given context by, spaces and places. Spaces are currently organized to keep disabled people 'in their place'. For example, urban space is implicitly and explicitly designed in such a way as to render certain spaces 'no go' areas. Implicit or thoughtless designs include the use of steps with no ramp, cash machines being placed too high, and places linked by inaccessible public transport. Explicit designs include the segregationist planning including separate schools, training centres and asylums. Even within public spaces disabled people are separated and marginalized to the peripheries with separate and often shared-sex toilets and restricted access to theatres and other entertainment establishments. The messages written within the landscape by such designs are clear – disabled people are not as valued as non-disabled people. Finklestein (1993) thus contended that disabled people occupy a 'negative reality'.

## Poor People, Poor Places: The Geography of Poverty and Deprivation in Ireland

Pringle, Dennis Graham; Jim Walsh; Mark Hennessy, eds.

1999

**Journal Name:** Oak Tree Press in association with the Geographical Society of Ireland

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** <http://books.google.com/books?id=Dk6FAAAAIAAJ&q=Poor+People,+Poor+Places:+The+Geography+of+Poverty+and+Deprivation+in+Ireland&dq=Poor+People,+Poor+Places:+The+Geography+of+Poverty+and+Deprivation+in+Ireland&ei=DJKYSP>

**Abstract**

Unavailable

# Welfare geography of a peripheralized national minority: The case of Israel's Arab population

Falah, G.

1999

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 20 Issue: 5 Pages: 417-437 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

This paper examines three interrelated issues concerning several aspects of minority well-being and social justice: (1) the way in which Israel's Arab citizens have been marginalized systematically from social, economic, and development programs within the state's peripheral regions; (2) the scope of housing constraints on Arab households in five mixed Arab-Jewish cities in Israel; and (3) how Arabs and Jews in these ethnically mixed cities assess their living conditions and well-being. Drawing on concepts of minority control and bias in modern regional planning, and based on supporting empirical data obtained from a survey of 1,170 Arab and Jewish households, this paper concludes that the barriers to minority development and well-being are a consequence and manifestation of ideology and state policy. Moreover, discrimination is not only maintained on the basis of ethnic cleavage but also on actual location. Contextually, those who are living in cities in minority neighborhoods are more vulnerable than those living in rural localities.

## Geography and development: violence and crime as development issues

**McIlwaine, C.**

**1999**

**Journal Name:** PROGRESS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

**Volume:** 23 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 453-464 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://direct.bl.uk/bld/PlaceOrder.do?UIN=065412263&ETOC=RN&from=searchengine>

**Abstract**

Unavailable

## Environmental injustice in America and its politics of scale

**Williams, Robert W.**

**1999**

**Journal Name:** Political Geography

**Volume:** 18    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 49-73    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-3VGH710-6&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=8fe48bb827](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-3VGH710-6&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=8fe48bb827)

### Abstract

Environmental burdens, such as proximity to hazardous sites, tend to be inequitably borne by poor Americans in general, and by Americans of color in particular. So argues a loose coalition of grassroots organizations and public-interest groups known as the Environmental Justice (EJ) movement. Prompted by that movement, the national government and some state legislatures have established policies to address future inequity. Those policies assume that the scope of environmental injustice spans the country, with many hazardous facilities dotting the landscape in communities of color and/or of the poor. However, various industries and also some social scientists call into question the argument that inequities occur on a national, or even state-wide, scale. Their counter-arguments typically espouse a market-based explanation that localizes the problem: any inequitable risks result from the impersonal forces of the marketplace functioning within individual communities. The politics of EJ pivot around defining the scales of inequity and its resolution. This paper examines the debates over environmental justice in terms of the tension between the scale(s) of the problem itself and the scale(s) at which the problem is to be resolved (or at least ameliorated) via government policy. The paper also sketches several theoretical and political implications of the debates. Theoretically speaking, market-based explanations tend to privilege the local scale, thereby ignoring vital factors that help us to understand environmental inequity as a phenomenon operating at a multitude of scales from the local to the national and international scales. Politically speaking, if the inequities were particular to discrete locales, then extensive governmental involvement would be unnecessary.



# Using GIS to Assess the Environmental Justice Consequences of Transportation System Changes

Chakraborty, Jayajit; Lisa A. Schweitzer; David J. Forkenbrock

1999

Journal Name: Transactions in GIS

Volume: 3 Issue: 3 Pages: 239 - 258 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119098933/abstract>

## Abstract

Although environmental justice research has typically focused on locations of industrial toxic releases or waste sites, recent developments in GIS and environmental modeling provide a foundation for developing measures designed to evaluate the consequences of transportation system changes. In this paper, we develop and demonstrate a workable GIS-based approach that can be used to assess the impacts of a transportation system change on minorities and low-income residents. We focus specifically on two adverse affects: vehicle-generated air pollution and noise. The buffer analysis capabilities of GIS provide a preliminary assessment of environmental justice. We integrate existing environmental pollution models with GIS software to identify the specific locations where noise and air pollution standards could be violated because of the proposed system change. A comparison of the geographic boundaries of these areas with the racial and economic characteristics of the underlying population obtained from block level census data provides a basis for evaluating disproportionate impacts. An existing urban arterial in Waterloo, Iowa, is used to illustrate the methods developed in this research.

# Nomadic Van-Gujjars Fight to Maintain their Life in the Forest

**Gooch, Pernile**

**1999**

Journal Name: Indigenous Affairs

Volume: Issue: 3 Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/EnvirPol/Bib/B06-AshtonBryan.pdf>

## Abstract

In this piece, Gooch describes the conflict that has arisen as the pastoral nomadic Van- (forest-) Gujjars were barred from their traditional winter pastures in Rajaji National Park in Uttar Pradesh, northern India. Forest officials cite the basis for the group's exclusion on conservationist grounds, asserting that tribals and local communities have placed increasing pressure on the fragile forest ecosystem. As a result, they have legislated the cessation of all human activity within the designated protected area. Van-Gujjars have lost all traditional rights to use of the forest, meaning that "not only can they no longer collect in the forest, they can no longer enter it."

# Apartheid cartography: the political anthropology and spatial effects of international diplomacy in Bosnia

**Campbell, David**

**1999**

**Journal Name:** Political Geography

**Volume:** 18    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 395-435    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-3W7XBCX-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=f49db7d6c9](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-3W7XBCX-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=f49db7d6c9)

## Abstract

International diplomacy has been one of a number of practices which have performatively constituted “Bosnia” as a particular place with specific people, so that it could be rendered as a problem requiring a particular solution. Even when, as in the case of the Dayton accords, negotiators claim they have desired the reintegration of Bosnia, their reliance on a powerful set of assumptions about identity, territoriality and politics—a particular political anthropology—has meant the ethnic partition of a complex and heterogeneous society is the common product of the international community's efforts. Paying attention to the role of cartography, this paper explores the apartheid-like logic of international diplomacy's political anthropology, the way this logic overrode non-nationalist options and legitimised exclusivist projects during the war, and considers the conundrum this bequeaths Bosnia in the post-Dayton period as a number of significant local forces seek to overcome division.

## GIS-based measures of environmental equity: Exploring their sensitivity and significance

Eric Sheppard; Helga Leitner; Robert B McMaster; Hongguo Tian

1999

**Journal Name:** Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology

**Volume:** 9 **Issue:** **Pages:** 18–28 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.nature.com/jes/journal/v9/n1/abs/7500023a.html>

### Abstract

In order to determine whether principles of environmental justice have been violated, a large number of empirical studies have been carried out to ascertain whether minority and low-income populations are disproportionately exposed to industrial pollution. This study provides a comparative evaluation of two commonly employed proximity measures in GIS-based environmental equity assessment, examining their influence on the results of the analysis, and proposes a methodology for evaluating the significance of these results. 1990 census data on population characteristics and data from the 1995 EPA's toxic release inventory (TRI) for the City of Minneapolis, MN are used. These results also allow a preliminary assessment of environmental equity/inequity in potential exposure to airborne toxic chemicals for racial minorities, poor people and children in Minneapolis. In the third part of the paper we develop and employ a geographic randomization methodology for assessing the significance of these results.

## Gender, Planning, and Human Rights

Fenster, Tovi

1999

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages: 182 Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=uz8uB1zpp7gC>

### Abstract

This collection challenges the traditional treatment of human rights. The book argues that to truly promote the notion of human rights its scope must be widened to include issues of space, gender and power. The contributors use a wealth of international case studies to lay out a new agenda for successfully integrating human rights issues in planning, development and policy making.

## How segregation concentrates poverty

Massey, Douglas S.; Mary J. Fischer

2000

Journal Name: Ethnic and Racial Studies

Volume: 23 Issue: 4 Pages: 670-691 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713766392~db=all>

### Abstract

In this article, we argue that segregation interacts with a variety of structural transformations in society to determine the spatial concentration of poverty. Based on this argument, we then specify a statistical model overcoming methodological problems that have hampered earlier work. Estimates based on US data confirm that racial/ ethnic segregation interacts with structural shifts in society to concentrate poverty. By 1990, a powerful interaction between residential segregation and income inequality had emerged to spatially isolate the poor, an interaction the effects of which were buttressed by weaker interactions between segregation, rising class segregation, and stagnating mean incomes. Our analysis reveals how underlying shifts in socio-economic structure can have very different effects on the concentration of poverty experienced by different groups, depending on the degree of racial/ethnic segregation they experience.

# 'No interest in land': Legal and spatial enclosure of Gypsy-Travellers in Britain

**Bancroft, A**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** Space and Polity

**Volume:** 4    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 41-56    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cspp/2000/00000004/00000001/art00003>

## **Abstract**

This paper examines the place of Gypsy-Travellers within the British legal system. It considers the function of the law in establishing moral and social norms and pathologising aspects of Traveller life. It examines how a variety of legal principles, discourses and bureaucratic agencies combine to construct travellers as deviant with regard to the moral and social order. It considers the attempts in British law to control Travellers' spatial practices and nomadic lifestyle, and the ambivalent nature of legislation in this area. The Caravan Sites Act 1968 is examined in terms of its formation and implementation. The origin and impact of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 are assessed. It contends that the criminal justice system has its own rationality which may conflict with both that of the formal law and other parts of the state. It is argued that institutional discrimination exists within the legal system, based on ingrained 'sedentarist' assumptions about what constitutes a normal way of life. Both the 1968 and the 1994 Acts can be criticised in these terms. Travellers have, however, been able to resist many of the practices of legal and spatial enclosure to which they are subject.

# 'They got game' asylum rights and marginality in the Diaspora: The world-cup and Iranian exiles

**Sanadjian, Manuchehr**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** Social Identities

**Volume:** 6 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 143-164 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/csid/2000/00000006/00000002/art00003>

## **Abstract**

This paper examines the mediation of the World Cup match in France between Iran and the USA on Iranian exiles' relationship with their 'host' British society. It focuses on the local mobilisation of 'fans' in an area of London. The match is looked at as a game in which Iranian participants, players as well as supporters, are offered an opportunity to compete equally with their American rivals. The mediation of match in the exiles' change of position is conditioned by a) the Iranians' daily re-working of the spatiality of their presence in exile which militates against the relaxation of social protocols in the ill-defined, ambiguity-ridden space of the festival of the football spectacle; and b) a lived narrated time centred around the exiles' frustrated hopes, a fatalistic time that does not allow for the recognition of the equalising force of change in a competitive game. Considering the impact of discourse on human rights, within which refugee-subject is defined, on the spatial and temporal relations, the paper examines the effect of the Iranian players' proven competitive ability in the match on their 'supporters'. Featuring prominently is the narrative of abdication and the recourse by Iranian exiles to the legal notion of refugee as the means to enter into the 'host' society. The players' competitiveness allows their 'fans' to temporarily suspend the effect of narrated time through a ritual re-entry into the 'host' social space without the mask of political refugees.



# A longitudinal study of the health impacts of a petroleum refinery

Luginaah, I; et al.

2000

Journal Name: Social Science and Medicine

Volume: 50 Issue: 7-8 Pages: 1155-1166 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

Emissions from a petroleum refinery in Oakville, Ont., have been the source of longstanding health concerns among residents in the surrounding community. Between 1992 and 1997, the refinery implemented extensive odour reduction measures through improvements in waste water treatment, in sulphur recovery and combustion. In this paper, we present the main findings of a recent longitudinal analysis using data from community health surveys conducted in 1992 and 1997, before and after implementation of the odour reduction plan. The results show a decline in the frequency of odour perception and annoyance by residents whereas the reporting of cardinal and general symptoms among adults and children was virtually unchanged. Odour perception and annoyance were strongly related to symptom reporting in both years supporting the hypothesis that the effect of refinery emissions on residents' health is odour mediated. The findings extend our understanding of the psychosocial basis of symptom reporting in the vicinity of refineries. Copyright (C) 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd.

## Africa's refugees: patterns, problems and policy challenges

**Crisp, Jeff**

**2000**

Journal Name: New Issues in Refugee Research

Volume: Issue: 28 Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.jha.ac/articles/u028.htm>

### Abstract

In recent years, the African continent has been characterized by a succession of large-scale refugee movements, internal population displacements and mass repatriation movements. In a number of countries – Angola, Burundi, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Somalia, for example, large proportion of the population have been uprooted, forced to abandon their homes by communal and ethnic conflict, persecution and violence.

The statistical data collected by organizations such as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the US Committee for Refugees (USCR) indicate that the problem of human displacement in Africa is large – and possibly growing – in scale, that it is geographically widespread, and that it has become (if it was not so before) highly complex in nature. Moreover, there is a great deal of qualitative evidence to suggest that the situation of Africa's displaced people is becoming increasingly precarious, and that even those who succeed in escaping from their own country are unable to find a safe refuge in other states.

The first part of this article examines the changing scope, scale and dynamics of the refugee problem in Africa, drawing extensively on the statistical data referred to in the preceding paragraph. The article then goes on to analyze three specific policy challenges related to the rights and welfare of the continent's displaced people: the need to preserve the principle and practice of asylum; the need to reinforce security and the rule of law in refugee-populated areas; and the need to facilitate the safe return and sustainable reintegration of people who have been forced to flee from their own country or community.

# Atlas of Crime: Mapping the Criminal Landscape

Turnbull, Linda S; Elaine Hallisey Hendrix; Borden D. Dent

2000

Journal Name: Oryx Press, Phoenix, AZ

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=swFHAAAAMAAJ&q=36\)%09Atlas+of+Crime:+Mapping+the+Criminal+Landscape&dq=36\)%09Atlas+of+Crime:+Mapping+the+Criminal+Landscape&ei=3xuOSJy7NlzQjgGYoe37Bw&pgis=1](http://books.google.com/books?id=swFHAAAAMAAJ&q=36)%09Atlas+of+Crime:+Mapping+the+Criminal+Landscape&dq=36)%09Atlas+of+Crime:+Mapping+the+Criminal+Landscape&ei=3xuOSJy7NlzQjgGYoe37Bw&pgis=1)

Abstract

Unavailable

# Chief Kerry's Moose: A Guidebook to Land Use and Occupancy Mapping, Research Design and Data Collection

**Tobias, Terry N.**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** BC Indian Chiefs and Ecotrust Canada

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:** 64      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** [http://www.ecotrust.org/publications/Chief\\_Kerrys\\_Moose.pdf](http://www.ecotrust.org/publications/Chief_Kerrys_Moose.pdf)

## Abstract

Despite the tremendous diversity among First Nations, they all share one thing — the harvesting of fish, wildlife, and plant materials has been the historical basis of economic life. In pursuit of the resources that continue to be the foundation of their cultures, people leave traces over the landscape, evidence that they have been there.

Aboriginal peoples in Canada have been mapping aspects of their cultures for more than a generation. Think of it as the geography of oral tradition, or as the mapping of cultural and resource geography.

# Combining Census and Survey Data to Trace the Spatial Dimensions of Poverty: A Case Study of Ecuador

Hentschel, Jesko; Jean Olson Lanjouw; Peter Lanjouw; Javier Poggi

2000

Journal Name: World Bank Economic Review

Volume: 14 Issue: 1 Pages: 147-165 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/14/1/147>

## Abstract

Poverty maps provide information on the spatial distribution of living standards. They are an important tool for policymakers, who rely on them to allocate transfers and inform policy design. Poverty maps are also an important tool for researchers, who use them to investigate the relationship between distribution within a country and growth or other economic, environmental, or social outcomes. A major impediment to the development of poverty maps has been that needed data on income or consumption typically are available only from relatively small surveys. Census data have the required sample size but generally do not have the required information. This article uses the case of Ecuador to demonstrate how sample survey data can be combined with census data to yield predicted poverty rates for the population covered by the census. These poverty rates are found to be precisely measured, even at fairly disaggregated levels. However, beyond a certain level of spatial disaggregation, standard errors rise rapidly.

## Complex emergency response planning and coordination: Potential GIS applications

**Wood, William B.**

**2000**

Journal Name: Geopolitics

Volume: 5 Issue: 1 Pages: 19-36 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a783194521~db=all>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Geographic variation in mortgage discrimination: Evidence from Los Angeles

Reibel, M.

2000

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Pages: 45-60 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://serials.cib.unibo.it/cgi-ser/start/it/spogli/df-s.tcl?prog\\_art=2594100&language=ITALIANO&view=articoli](http://serials.cib.unibo.it/cgi-ser/start/it/spogli/df-s.tcl?prog_art=2594100&language=ITALIANO&view=articoli)

### Abstract

This paper addresses the question of racial and ethnic discrimination and geographic redlining in Los Angeles County mortgage markets using 1990 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data on mortgage applications and U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape Files for tract-level sociodemographic and housing data. Logit models of the probability that a mortgage application will be approved show across-the-board discrimination against Black applicants but not against Hispanic applicants. Applicants in both Black and Hispanic neighborhoods, however, are systematically denied loans, even when controlling for neighborhood socioeconomic differences. Finally, the joint contingency of applicant race/ethnicity and neighborhood race/ethnic context plays a significant role in determining mortgage application outcomes: both Black and Hispanic applicants are more likely to have their applications approved when they apply in predominantly Black neighborhoods.

# Geographies of eviction, expulsion and marginalization: stories and coping capacities of the Veddhas, Sri Lanka

**Lund, Ragnhild**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** Norwegian Journal of Geography

**Volume:** 54    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 102-109    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tandf/sgeo/2000/00000054/00000003/art00004>

## Abstract

This paper identifies why the Veddhas, the indigenous population of Sri Lanka, have been exposed to forced relocation and marginalization at various historical junctures. Their history is a dramatic story of eviction, expulsion and marginalization, and a sad story of deprivation, ethnic discrimination and lack of human rights. The disempowerment of the Veddhas primarily relates to the dominating powers of authority of the Sri Lankan State and its effectuation of detrimental development policies and practices. The key concepts of marginalization, eviction and expulsion are discussed in relation to an analytical model illustrating how external and internal factors, collective capabilities and individual characteristics interact on and influence people's coping capacity. Veddhas in two villages have given accounts of their understanding of the situation. It is concluded that the disempowerment and disappearance of the Veddha culture are due to ignorance and the unwillingness of the State to procure an enabling environment that would improve the coping capacity of its indigenous population.



# Identity, contingency and the urban geography of 'race'

Holloway, Steven R.

2000

Journal Name: Social & Cultural Geography

Volume: 1 Issue: 2 Pages: 197-208 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713780623~db=all>

## Abstract

Traditional research in urban geography concerned with issues of 'race' has focused on a series of substantively important issues, yet with conceptual foundation inadequate to the task. Specifically, this body of work has employed outdated and theoretically limited conceptions of identity without sufficient consideration to the importance of historical and geographic contingency. I argue in this essay that topics of traditional concern to urban geography gain new relevance and importance when they are reconsidered and reworked from a social constructivist perspective that takes seriously the importance of identity and contingency. I illustrate my argument with discussions of two aspects of my current research agenda. First, I discuss how research on urban residential segregation gains considerably from a more sensitive encounter with multifaceted notions of identity that explicitly address geographic contingency. Second, I review recent empirical research on US mortgage-lending markets that demonstrates the geographic and class contingency of discrimination. The paper ends with a call for research that employs multiple methodologies.

# Informe Final de las Actividades Realizadas en el Marco del Proyecto de Cartografía Ye'kwana-Sanema del Caura

**Monterrey, Silva**

**2000**

Journal Name: Organ. Indígena Cuenca Caura "KUYAJANI."

Volume: Issue: Pages: 11 Source Type: Other

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

## **LandScan: A Global Population Database for Estimating Populations at Risk**

**Dobson, Jerome E.; E. A. Bright; P. R. Coleman; R.C. Durfee; B. A. Worley**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing

**Volume:** 66 **Issue:** 7 **Pages:** 849-857 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsid=1420537>

### **Abstract**

The LandScan Global Population Project produced a world-wide 1998 population database at a 30-by 30-second resolution for estimating ambient populations at risk. Best available census counts were distributed to cells based on probability coefficients which, in turn, were based on road proximity, slope, land cover, and nighttime lights; LandScan 1998 has been completed for the entire world. Verification and validation (V&V) studies were conducted routinely for all regions and more extensively for Israel, Germany, and the southwestern United States. Geographic information systems (GIS) were essential for conflation of diverse input variables, computation of probability coefficients, allocation of population to cells, and reconciliation of cell totals with aggregate (usually province) control totals. Remote sensing was an essential source of two input variables-land cover and nighttime lights-and one ancillary database-high-resolution panchromatic imagery-used in V&V of the population model and resulting LandScan database.

## Locating internally displaced people in the field of forced migration

Van Hear, N.

2000

Journal Name: Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift

Volume: 54 Issue: 3 Pages: 90-95 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713786802~db=all>

### Abstract

There appears to have been a shift in the nature of forced migration since the end of the Cold War: The total number of refugees worldwide has been declining since the latter part of the 1990s, while the number of internally displaced people has risen. This paper reflects on some aspects of this shift. First, it attempts to place internal displacement in the broader arena of forced migration: It locates internally displaced people within a simple schema which seeks to account for different forms of forced migration and to show the connections between them. Some cases of internal displacement in Sri Lanka are examined to show the close links between different kinds of migratory movement. The paper then suggests some reasons, apart from the increase in numbers, for the increase in interest in internally displaced persons in both the academic and policy arenas. Specifically, it attempts to set the issue of internal displacement within the current debate on the 'refugee regime', especially the controversy about 'containment' of would-be asylum seekers in their countries of origin. The paper concludes that understanding the complex dynamics between different forms of migration, internal and international, is needed for the construction of an effective 'refugee regime'.

## Migration, Globalisation, and Human Security

Graham, David T.; Nana Poku, eds.

2000

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=iKM7UcM6bVsC>

### Abstract

Migration, Globalisation and Human Security looks at a range of security and human security issues related to the displacement of civilian populations and shows how the tenuous existence of migrants can lead to a myriad of human security threats. Providing major theoretical analyses of recent migration trends and in depth-case studies, this book shows that a redefinition of the notion of human security is now needed.

## Moral Geographies: Ethics in a World of Difference

**Smith, David M.**

**2000**

Journal Name: Edinburgh University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=g3sOhukoPxUC>

### Abstract

This book explores the interface between geography, ethics, and morality. It considers questions that have haunted the past, are subjects of controversy in the present, and affect the future. Does distance diminish responsibility? Should we interfere with the lives of those we do not know? Is there a distinction between private and public space? Which values and morals, if any, are absolute, and which cultural, communal, or personal? And are universal rights consistent with respect for difference? David Smith shows how these questions play themselves out in politics, planning, development, social and personal relations, the exploitation of resources, and competition for territory. After introducing the essential elements of moral philosophy from Plato to postmodernism, he examines the moral significance of concepts of landscape, location and place, proximity, distance and community, space and territory, justice, and nature. He is concerned above all with the morality people practice, to see how this varies according to geographical context, and to assess the inevitability of its outcomes. His argument is seamlessly interwoven with everyday observation and vividly described case studies: the latter include genocide and rescue during the Holocaust, the conflicts over space between Israel and Palestine and within Israel itself, and the social tensions and aspirations in post-apartheid South Africa. The meaning, possibility, and limits of social justice lie at the heart of the book. That geographical context is vital to the understanding of moral practice and ethical theory is its central proposition.

# Refugee Camp Mapping Using Very High Spatial Resolution Satellite Sensor Images

**Bjorgo, E.**

**2000**

Journal Name: [Geocarto](#)

Volume: [15](#) Issue:

[Pages: 77-86](#)

[Source Type: Journal Article](#)

Website:

[Abstract](#)

Unavailable

## Trafficking in Bangladeshi Women and Girls

**Bimal Kanti, Paul; Syed Abu Hasnath**

**2000**

Journal Name: Geographical Review

Volume: 90 Issue: 2 Pages: 268-276

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.jstor.org/pss/216125>

### Abstract

Although gender inequality and injustice have received some attention from social scientists, virtually no systematic study has yet been done on trafficking in women from Bangladesh. In this note we recognize that the trafficking, as a peculiar and extreme process of female exploitation, should be understood in a broader context, one that incorporates social, political, economic, and spatial perspectives. It is in the poorly regulated territorial spaces – within and beyond Bangladesh – that illegal border crossings take place, or that “one cow is being smuggled in at the price of two women smuggled out” (BMSP 1995, 87).



## **Witness intimidation, forced migration and resettlement: a British case study**

**Fyfe, R. N.; H. McKay**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

**Volume:** 25    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 77-90    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:**

### **Abstract**

Situated within the context of geographical research on forced migration, this paper focuses on the experiences of prosecution witnesses who have had to flee their homes because of life-threatening intimidation. Drawing on in-depth interviews with witnesses, it examines the nature of the threat they were under, their decision to leave home, their life in temporary accommodation and their experiences of permanent resettlement away from the danger area. The paper highlights the impact of intimidation and forced migration on witnesses' personal geographies and, in particular, their sense of ontological security and self-identity.

## Project Kosovo: GIS and War Crimes Evidence

**Atkins, Alison**

**2000**

Journal Name: ESRI

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc00/professional/papers/PAP319/p319.htm>

### Abstract

Project Kosovo is a Rule of Law Through Technology initiative sponsored by the Illinois Institute of Technology and the Chicago-Kent School of Law. Its mission is to use database and GIS technologies to provide better access to evidence used to prosecute war criminals. The Project Kosovo team created a database application, the War Crimes Documentation Database, that records and analyzes war crimes data gathered from different human rights organizations in the Balkans and may be used in future areas of conflict. The application uses ESRI's MapObjects to create a GIS module that allows users to spatially query the war crimes database. This paper will discuss the potential for using GIS as evidence in war crimes cases, the limitations of data and technology, and how GPS technology and satellite imagery may also be applied.

# From Love Canal to Environmental Justice: Industrial History Meets Political Geography

**Fletcher, Tom**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** Association of American Geographers

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Conference Presentation

**Website:** <http://training.esri.com/campus/library/Bibliography/RecordDetail.cfm?ID=38697>

## Abstract

The toxic contamination of Love Canal was discovered over twenty years ago, the dumping itself having occurred during and shortly after World War II. This paper reviews the seminal moments of the 1978 Love Canal crisis in Niagara Falls, New York with emphasis on the anti-toxics and environmental justice movements they generated. The activism of the latter movement is shown as an outgrowth of the former, and with significant contributions from the civil rights agenda of the 1960s. Concerns about technological hazards now overlap with widely ranging notions of fairness, making environmental decision-making all the more difficult. I examine the politics of 'geographic equity' provisions of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. The statute was amended in 1987 to relieve the disproportionate concentration of hazardous waste facilities in the Niagara region but it has never been implemented. The legislative history of this and related bills suggests deep divisions among environmental ideologies, with political geography often trumping party affiliation. I interpret these findings in terms of distributive and procedural equity considerations and conclude with an assessment of how the changing role of risk information is likely to influence environmental justice politics in the coming years.

## Environmental equity in a sunbelt city: the spatial distribution of toxic hazards in Phoenix, Arizona

**Bolin, Bob; Eric Matrangab; Edward J. Hacketta; Edward K. Sadallac; K. David Pijawkad; Debbie Brewere; Diane S  
2000**

**Journal Name:** Global Environmental Change Part B: Environmental Hazards

**Volume:** 2    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 11-24    **Source Type:**

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VPC-419BG0F-3&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=6e01a73c9](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VPC-419BG0F-3&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=6e01a73c9)

### Abstract

This paper examines the spatial distributions of industrial facilities emitting toxic substances in the Phoenix, Arizona metropolitan region. The analysis relies on geographic information system mapping of hazardous facilities listed in the Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) to assess the spatial distribution of polluting industries in relation to the demographic composition of host neighborhoods. The research addresses four questions: (1) Are there differences between the socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods with and without polluting industrial facilities? (2) Is there a relationship between the volume of toxic chemicals released from industrial facilities and the socioeconomic characteristics of host neighborhoods? (3) Is there a relationship between the toxicity of the chemicals released from industrial facilities and the socioeconomic characteristics of those living in proximity? (4) Do alternative methods for determining the distribution of potentially affected populations produce different observed patterns of environmental inequities? The study concludes that there is a clear pattern of environmental inequity in Phoenix based on the location and volume of emissions of TRI facilities. Analysis of the toxicity of emissions found a more equal distribution of risk, reflecting the suburbanization of high-technology industries into predominantly white middle-class communities.

# **Environmental justice and American Indian tribes: Politics of spatiality in the emerging nuclear landscape of the United States**

**Ishiyama, Noriko**

**2000**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Other

Website: [http://econgeog.misc.hit-u.ac.jp/icgg/intl\\_mtgs/NIshiyama.pdf](http://econgeog.misc.hit-u.ac.jp/icgg/intl_mtgs/NIshiyama.pdf)

## **Abstract**

From the critical perspective of environmental justice, this paper examines the locational conflict surrounding the decision of the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians to host an interim storage facility for high-level radioactive waste in Tooele County, Utah. The ultimate goals are 1) to discuss the politics in the process of spatial construction and 2) to articulate the notion of environmental justice in the politics of spatiality.

## Police Violence Occasioning Citizen Complaint

Phillips, Tim

2000

Journal Name: British Journal of Criminology

Volume: 40 Issue: 3 Pages: 480-496 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1160623](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1160623)

### Abstract

Violent, but non-lethal, encounters between police and civilians are an important yet neglected social problem. Even more neglected are the spatial and temporal dynamics of these events. The paper draws on Giddens's structuration theory to operationalize these variables and test their explanatory power. A multivariate analysis of data derived from citizen complaints files shows that time-space variables are important predictors of the use of major physical force by police against civilians. An explanation for this result is developed using Giddens's concept of practical consciousness. The findings of the paper suggest a need to redirect criminological and policing research towards the exploration of time-space environments.

# Civil risk and landscapes of marginality in Canada: a pluralist approach to social justice

**Kobayashi, Audrey; Brian Ray**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien

**Volume:** 44 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 401 - 417 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119826188/abstract>

## Abstract

The geographies of civil risk, human rights and social justice in relation to a pluralist notion of justice lie at the heart of this paper. We define civil risk as a failure of human rights, brought about by institutional processes constructed over time, space and place, which create disadvantages for marginalized social groups. Geography is integral both to civil risk and social justice because marginalization is a spatial process articulated through the deployment of institutional power across space to create socially constructed differences between dominant and subordinate groups. In this respect, we emphasize that rights are constructed in relation to dominant interests, and not according to the conditions of risk that give rise to marginalized individuals and groups. Drawing on research in social theory that emphasizes the importance of positionality and social difference, the paper argues that a principle of risk rather than rights must motivate social justice. We examine distinct forms of marginalization in Canada - gender, sexual orientation, 'race' and aboriginal status - to illustrate the importance of the historico-geographical context of marginalization and the paradoxical nature of the relationship between risk and rights. In considering these forms of marginality and their landscapes, we argue the need for a pluralist notion of justice that will explicitly take positionality into account in achieving equality rights, reducing civil risk and mediating shared spaces.

## **Geographic patterns of deprivation and health inequities in South Africa: Informing public resource allocation strategies**

**McIntyre, Di; Debbie Muirhead; Lucy Gilson; Veloshnee Govender; Sandi Mbatsha; Jane Goudge; Haroon Wadee  
2000**

**Journal Name:** EQUINET (Regional Network on Equity in Health in Southern Africa)

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Other

**Website:** <http://equinetafrica.org/bibl/docs/POL10finan.pdf>

### **Abstract**

This research project explores the potential use of small geographic areas as a unit of analysis for identifying communities with high levels of deprivation or relative disadvantage. It also considers the usefulness of such small area analyses in informing resource allocation decisions, with the ultimate goal of redressing health inequities in South Africa.



## Social context and geographic patterns of homicide among US black and white males

Cubbin, C; LW Pickle; L Fingerhut

2000

Journal Name: American Journal of Public Health

Volume: 90 Issue: 4 Pages: 579-587 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ajph.org/cgi/content/abstract/90/4/579>

### Abstract

**OBJECTIVES:** The recently published Atlas of United States Mortality depicted striking regional differences in homicide rates for Black and White males in the United States. This study examined these rates to gain an understanding of the contribution of social context to geographic variability in homicide. **METHODS:** Homicide rates were calculated by health service area for the years 1988 to 1992. The contributions of age, geographic location, urbanization, and sociostructural characteristics were evaluated by means of a weighted linear mixed effects model. **RESULTS:** Regional differences in urbanization explained much of the geographic variation in homicide rates, but sociostructural factors also had a significant impact. The results suggest that these effects operate similarly for White and Black males, although differences were found in the magnitudes of the effects for the 2 groups. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results point to a strong association between homicide and urbanization and socioeconomic conditions in all regions of the country for both Black and White males. These findings shed light on the potential correlates of high homicide rates in the United States in the near future.

## Territory: Theory and Evidence on Geography and Conflict

Hensel, Paul R.

2000

Journal Name: Rowman and Littlefield

Volume: Issue: Pages: 57-84 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://www.paulhensel.org/Research/terr2000.pdf>

### Abstract

Most research on the sources of militarized conflict between nation-states has emphasized characteristics of the states themselves or of the larger interstate system, with little emphasis on the geographic context of relations between states. Vasquez (1998), for example, finds that realist variables such as capabilities and alliances account for most variables and hypotheses used in quantitative research during the 1960s and early 1970s. The contents of this volume and such compilations as the Handbook of War Studies (Midlarsky, 1989) indicate a substantial broadening of the research agenda since the 1970s, although a number of chapters continue to address capabilities or alliances and many of the additional chapters address such nongeographic topics as democracy, norms, and the historical context (in the form of interstate rivalries). The current chapter considers empirical research on geography and militarized conflict, in order to understand the role of geography as a context or source for conflict.

## **On Narrow Ground: Urban Policy and Ethnic Conflict in Jerusalem and Belfast**

**Bollens, Scott A.**

**2000**

**Journal Name:** State University of New York Press

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** <http://books.google.com/books?id=9ksHJgAACAAJ&dq=On+Narrow+Ground:+Urban+Policy+and+Ethnic+Conflict+in+Jerusalem+and+Belfast&ei=LrPGSL6BDoSUzATup-ydCA>

### **Abstract**

Examining how nationalistic ethnic conflict penetrates the building of cities, this book explores whether urban policymaking may independently influence the shape and magnitude of that conflict. Bollens utilizes an analytic lens to study the complex spatial and psychological qualities of unique urban arenas of nationalistic conflict and the obstacles faced by policymakers in improving intergroup relations. An integrative analytic approach combining the perspectives of political science, urban planning, geography, and social psychology is used to examine such urban issues as sovereignty, territoriality, group identity, and community organization. Focusing on Jerusalem and Belfast as examples of urban polarization, the book describes struggles over local policymaking that are intensified by disputes reflecting racial, nationalist, and/or religious fractures.

## **Class, geography, and the consumerist turn: UNITE and the Stop Sweatshops Campaign**

**Johns, R.; Vural, L.**

**2000**

[Journal Name:](#) Environment and Planning

[Volume:](#) 32 [Issue:](#) 7 [Pages:](#) 1193-1214 [Source Type:](#) Journal Article

[Website:](#) <http://direct.bl.uk/bld/PlaceOrder.do?UIN=080638085&ETOC=RN&from=searchengine>

[Abstract](#)

Unavailable

**Reuber, Paul**

**2000**

Journal Name: Springer Netherlands

Volume: 50 Issue: 1 Pages: 37-43 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/p81lm4534064kv19/>

**Abstract**

The political and economic upheavals during the past two decades have led to a new social and political organization of space on all levels of scale. To deal with the obvious changes, political geography had to rethink and to extend its traditional concepts. Transcending its long taken-for-granted radical approaches, the Anglo-American geography developed two conceptional paths, both of which are still relevant for political geography today:

- a new awareness of regional differences in political action and culture
- a new, constructionist awareness of the instrumentalization of geographical discourses for geopolitical purposes.

With these theoretical concepts, political geography is examining a number of both traditional and new fields of research. Their heterogeneity is once again evidence of postmodern diversity and difference. They are characterized by both a new awareness of differentiation and a widening of the traditional viewpoint in three closely related respects transcending the traditional topics of political activity, the traditional political actors and the established levels of scale of politics. Based on the current literature it is possible to outline some major themes and perspectives of current political geography that are closely linked together, like knots in thematic networks:

1. ecological politics and resource conflicts
2. territorial conflicts and boundaries
3. geopolitics and the politics of identity
4. globalization and new international relations
5. the symbolic representation of political power
6. regional conflicts and new social movements.

# Street Boys in Yogyakarta: Social and Spatial Exclusion in the Public Spaces of the City

**Harriot Beazley**

**2000**

Journal Name: Blackwell

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 472-489      Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=hvLxxB-3WEcC&pg=PA472&source=gbs\\_toc\\_r&cad=0\\_0&sig=ACfU3U2cl\\_KvduE56fTrmp797CP5M9jQ6w](http://books.google.com/books?id=hvLxxB-3WEcC&pg=PA472&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=0_0&sig=ACfU3U2cl_KvduE56fTrmp797CP5M9jQ6w)

## Abstract

A Companion to the City provides the reader with an indispensable and authoritative overview of the key debates, controversies, and questions concerning the city from a variety of theoretical vantage points with an international perspective. Indispensable companion for students of the City. Multidisciplinary approach of interest across several fields. Includes contributions from major scholars in the field.

# Closed spaces, restricted places: Marginalisation of Roma in Europe

**Bancroft, Angus**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** Space and Polity

**Volume:** 5 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 145-157 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://rsa.informaworld.com/srsa/content~content=a713697779~db=all~order=page>

## Abstract

Roma and Gypsy-travellers are amongst the most marginalised groups in modern European society. This paper uses the experience of Czech Roma in order to examine issues of spatial regulation and exclusion. It seeks to determine the processes by which they are pushed to the edges of society and how these processes are changing as their circumstances, and those of European society as a whole, are altered by processes of globalisation and the dominance of 'common sense' rationality. It examines the spatial forms of regulation that affect them, in the context of the creation of a division between mobile and restricted subjects. Specific examples used are: ghettoisation; racist violence; and restrictions on migration in the form of regional zoning practised by the European Union. The division between mobile and restricted subjects is important in understanding how and why groups that violate the spatial order of modernity and post-modernity are rejected and marginalised. These processes of spatial regulation and exclusion affect other marginalised groups in Europe such as refugees, asylum-seekers and low-wage labour migrants.

## Reconciling: A place for the heart?

Williams, R.

2001

Journal Name: Geography Research Forum

Volume: Issue: 21 Pages: 77-98

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://direct.bl.uk/bld/PlaceOrder.do?UIN=113857262&ETOC=RN&from=searchengine>

### Abstract

Bordieus 'Habitus' invites a concept of space and place that goes beyond the spatial and physical, creating places as culturally, intentionally and habitually situated. My paper explores my personal experiences of 'Reconciliation' and the space or place for reconciliation in my country. I try and use this experience to reflect on the 'interstices' with habitus, place and space. Where is the 'place' for reconciliation in my country?



## A GIS - environmental justice analysis of particulate air pollution in Hamilton, Canada

**Jerrett, Michael; Richard T. Burnett; Pavlos Kanaroglou; John Eyles; Norm Finkelstein; Chris Giovis; Jeffrey R. Bro  
2001**

**Journal Name:** Environment and Planning A

**Volume:** 33 **Issue:** 6 **Pages:** 955-973 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a33137>

### Abstract

The authors address two research questions: (1) Are populations with lower socioeconomic status, compared with people of higher socioeconomic status, more likely to be exposed to higher levels of particulate air pollution in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada? (2) How sensitive is the association between levels of particulate air pollution and socioeconomic status to specification of exposure estimates or statistical models? Total suspended particulate (TSP) data from the twenty-three monitoring stations in Hamilton (1985-94) were interpolated with a universal kriging procedure to develop an estimate of likely pollution values across the city based on annual geometric means and extreme events. Comparing the highest with the lowest exposure zones, the interpolated surfaces showed more than a twofold increase in TSP concentrations and more than a twentyfold difference in the probability of exposure to extreme events. Exposure estimates were related to socioeconomic and demographic data from census tract areas by using ordinary least squares and simultaneous autoregressive (SAR) models. Control for spatial autocorrelation in the SAR models allowed for tests of how robust specific socioeconomic variables were for predicting pollution exposure. Dwelling values were significantly and negatively associated with pollution exposure, a result robust to the method of statistical analysis. Low income and unemployment were also significant predictors of exposure, although results varied depending on the method of analysis. Relatively minor changes in the statistical models altered the significant variables. This result emphasizes the value of geographical information systems (GIS) and spatial statistical techniques in modelling exposure. The result also shows the importance of taking spatial autocorrelation into account in future justice-health studies.

# **A Population-Based Assessment of Human Rights Abuses Committed Against Ethnic Albanian Refugees from Kosovo**

**Iacopino, Vincent; Martina W. Frank; Heidi M. Bauer; Allen S. Keller; Sheri L. Fink; Doug Ford; Daniel J. Pallin; Ro  
2001**

**Journal Name:** American Journal of Public Health

**Volume:** 99 **Issue:** 12 **Pages:** 2013-2018 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ajph.org/cgi/content/abstract/91/12/2013>

## **Abstract**

**Objectives:** This study assessed patterns of displacement and human rights abuses among Kosovar refugees in Macedonia and Albania.

**Methods:** Between April 19 and May 3, 1999, 1180 ethnic Albanian refugees living in 31 refugee camps and collective centers in Macedonia and Albania were interviewed.

**Results:** The majority (68%) of participants reported that their families were directly expelled from their homes by Serb forces. Overall, 50% of participants saw Serb police or soldiers burning the houses of others, 16% saw Serb police or soldiers burn their own home, and 14% witnessed Serb police or soldiers killing someone. Large percentages of participants saw destroyed mosques, schools, or medical facilities. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported human rights abuses committed against their household members, including beatings, killings, torture, forced separation and disappearances, gunshot wounds, and sexual assault.

**Conclusions:** The present findings confirm that Serb forces engaged in a systematic and brutal campaign to forcibly expel the ethnic Albanian population of Kosovo. In the course of these mass deportations, Serb forces committed widespread abuses of human rights against ethnic Albanians.

## **Between Pinochet and Kropotkin: state terror, human rights and the geographers**

**Hewitt, Kenneth**

**2001**

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 45 Issue: 3 Pages: 338-355 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119824939/abstract>

### **Abstract**

Explores the geographic nature of arbitrary armed violence through the works of geographers. Violation of human rights accompanying armed violence; Scope of state terror of Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship in Chile; Description of imperialist Russia by Peter Kropotkin.

## Canada and the political geographies of rights

**Blomley, Nicholas; Geraldine Pratt**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** Canadian Geographer

**Volume:** 45    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 151-166    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119824909/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

### Abstract

For some observers, liberal rights are politically disempowering, while for others they can provide a basis for mobilization, resistance and the formation of counter-publics. Yet neither of these claims says much about the geography of rights, which provides the focus for our discussion. Rights are geographical in several senses: rights are often about access to space or place; in liberal societies, geographies of private and public shape access to rights; space naturalizes social relations; the politics of scale open up new debates about and strategies for attaining rights within and beyond Canada; and places are both defined and called upon in struggles over rights. In an exploration of two Canadian case studies - gentrification in Vancouver and the status of Filipina domestic workers - we examine the ways in which the geography of rights proves consequential to dominant and oppositional rights claiming. We briefly lay out the meaning and significance of rights, before a discussion of their political significance in the Canadian context.

## Geographic aspects of genocide: A comparison of Bosnia and Rwanda

**Wood, William B.**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

**Volume:** 26    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 57-75    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118970668/abstract>

### Abstract

The study of genocide requires a geographic approach that looks at how genocidal actions are purposefully planned to target specific groups and areas, methodically implemented through expulsions and murder, and politically intertwined with popular aspirations of territorial nationalism. A geographic focus is used here to discuss the concept of genocide, its recurrence in the twentieth century, its formulation under international law, and its eruption in Bosnia and Rwanda. In this comparative approach, geography-linked concepts such as Lebensraum, territorial nationalism, forced migration, and ethnic cleansing are used to explain the production of genocide and its consequences.

# Geographies of Justice: International Law, National Sovereignty and Human Rights

**Ross, Amy**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** Finnish Yearbook of International Law

**Volume:** 12    **Issue:**            **Pages:** 9-19            **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.unc.edu/courses/2007fall/geog/121/001/Geographies%20of%20Justice.pdf>

## Abstract

This article uses the analytic lens of geography to explore the contemporary phenomenon of the prosecution of abuses of human rights, often committed by the powerful. This phenomenon has received considerable attention, especially by lawyers, political scientists and human rights activists. I seek here to contribute to the discussion with an exploration of the geographical dimensions of the phenomenon. Specifically, I explore the way that the current acceleration of judicial proceedings against state actors for human rights abuses relies upon a spatial 'fix,' that is, the pursuit of justice in a state other than where the crimes occurred. This spatial fix is in a sense the 'externalization' of justice referred to elsewhere in this collection of articles. The spatial fix is a further step in the progressive development of international legal norms, once largely relegated to regulating relations between states but increasingly having effect on activities within states.

# Geography of Housing Discrimination

Ondrich, Jan; Stephen Ross; John Yinger

2001

Journal Name: Journal of Housing Research

Volume: 12 Issue: 2 Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/jhr/pdf/jhr\\_1202\\_ondrich.pdf](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/jhr/pdf/jhr_1202_ondrich.pdf)

## Abstract

Discrimination in housing may vary systematically from one neighborhood to another. This article explores that possibility using a new approach based on data from fair housing audits. This approach compares real estate agents' decision to show a house to white customers with their decision to show the same house to black customers. The data are from the 1989 Housing Discrimination Study in Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. In all four areas, discrimination decreases with the distance between a house and the agent's office. This result is consistent with the hypothesis that agents are less likely to discriminate when a sale to a black customer is hidden from the white customers who make up the agents' main clientele. Moreover, agents in Atlanta and Chicago steer black customers toward heavily black neighborhoods.

## Health profiles of Hamilton: Spatial characterisation of neighbourhoods for health investigations

Luginaah, I.; Jerrett M.; Elliott S.; Eyles J.; Parizeau K.; Birch S.; Abernathy T.; Veenstra G.; Hutchinson B.; Giovis 2001

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 53 Issue: 2 Pages: 135-147 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

### Abstract

This paper is part of a larger research program which employs a mixed-methods approach to study the determinants of health at the local level using specific neighborhoods in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. In this paper, multivariate, spatial statistical techniques and geographic information systems are used to address questions about the characterization of neighbourhoods, based on socioeconomic determinants of health and risk factors such as smoking. While neighbourhood characterization has been a component of public health surveillance for some time, geostatistical techniques can now be used to derive more accurate representation of neighbourhoods for use in subsequent analysis. We utilize principal components analysis to reduce the data and extract the components that represent the underlying local processes. Principal components are also overlaid on comparative mortality figures to visualize where the socio-demographic determinants of health correspond spatially with mortality patterns. Predicted values from the components are then analysed for spatial clustering using local indicators of spatial association. The findings reveal a pattern of distinct neighbourhoods that will be used in subsequent quantitative and qualitative stages in the larger research programme. The results can also be used to inform public health policy and to target public health interventions.



## Human Rights and Global Diversity

Caney, Simon; Peter Jones

2001

Journal Name: Frank Cass Publishers, London and Portland, OR

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=w9PpCYN0hH8C>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Legal peripheries: Struggles over disabled Canadians' places in law, society and space

**Chouinard, Vera**

**2001**

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 45 Issue: 1 Pages: 187 -

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

Chouinard explores a different but related facet of changing geographies of legal rights: the socio-spatial production of legal peripheries or places in which law as discursively represented and law as lived are fundamentally at odds. Struggles against the socio-spatial marginalization of citizens disadvantaged by embodied differences such as race, gender, and mental or physical impairment, often focus on issues of legal rights. In Western neo-liberal democracies such as Canada, as Blomley and Pratt (this issue) illustrate, legal discourses help to map out who has a right to be where, who doesn't, and how conflicting rights in place, for instance between property-owners and their tenants, will be resolved. In this companion piece, I explore a different but related facet of changing geographies of legal rights: namely, the socio-spatial production of legal peripheries or places in which law as discursively represented and law as lived are fundamentally at odds. These are places of 'shadow citizenship and entitlement' - important to the cultural representation of neo-liberal democracies as inclusionary and tolerant of diversity, but lived as places of profound exclusion in which basic human rights are routinely denied. It is from such peripheral, disempowered locations that disabled Canadians are struggling to claim their places in law, society and space.

## Policy and practice in karst landscape protection: Bohol, the Philippines

Urich, Peter B.; Michael J. Day; Fiona Lynagh

2001

Journal Name: Geographical Journal

Volume### Issue: 4 Pages: 305-323 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119014438/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

### Abstract

The karst landscape in the interior of the Philippines' Bohol Province represents one of the world's premier kegelkarst (cone karst) environments. Government efforts to protect some of this karst, exemplified by the establishment of the Rajah Sikatuna National Park and the Chocolate Hills Natural Monument, have proven to be significant catalysts of social conflict. In Bohol there is a long history of traditional land tenure, which has recently been supplanted by a Westernized model. Protected area establishment is a response to deforestation, agricultural exploitation and uncontrolled quarrying. However, the imposition of protective legislation to prevent further degradation has disenfranchised and marginalized many local farmers and residents. The conflict between the obligation of the State to ensure environmental protection and the perceived property rights of landowners and farmers has provoked an escalation in civil unrest and armed conflict.

# Population Dynamics and Susceptibility for Ethnic Conflict: The Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Slack, J. Andrew; Roy R. Doyon

2001

Journal Name: Journal of Peace Research

Volume: 38 Issue: 2 Pages: 139-161 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://jpr.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/38/2/139>

## Abstract

While it is recognized that the progenitors of war are multilayered and complex and that they consist of political, historical, religious, demographic, economic, and psycho-cultural forces, this article reports on research that looked at the role of one them, demographic trends. Demographic trends can influence the rise of ethnic territoriality and ultimately violent resolution. Two of the three protagonists in the war, namely the Bosnian Muslims and the Bosnian Serbs, are the focus of the study. The level of abstraction at which these rival ethnic groups were sensitive to demographic trends, and therefore the level at which that rivalry played out, was the local municipality, the opstina where competition over jobs and political power was manifest. It is at this level that basic tenets of ethnic competition theory are considered to have been at work. An index of ethnic competition is introduced to measure competition in terms of the relative balance of ethnic populations. This index is complemented by analysis of the trend of relative ethnic population numbers over the two decades prior to the war. Data from the Yugoslavian census show how the demographic position of the Bosnian Serbs declined dramatically in over 90% of the opstinas throughout the country. These population trends are translated into an index of demographic disadvantage. Positive correlations between the two indices (ethnic competition and demographic disadvantage) and discrete-event data of hostilities between Serbs and Muslims are found to be significant. In addition, there is some evidence that the geographic pattern of the propensity for violence, while clearly part of a broad strategic Bosnian Serb national campaign, is also associated with local prewar demographic dynamics.

# Recognizing social and economic rights in neo-liberal times: Some geographic reflections

**Klodawsky, Fran**

**2001**

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 45 Issue: 1 Pages: 167 -

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

Klodawsky argues that geography has particular insights to deploy in concert with anti-poverty efforts to secure social and economic rights as integral aspects of substantive citizenship in Canada.

## Spatialities of Forced Migration: geography's contribution

**Daley, Patricia**

**2001**

Journal Name: Syracuse University

Volume: Issue: Pages:

Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

# The influence of human rights on land rights and spatial information

**Cook, John S.**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** National Congress of the Institution of Surveyors

**Volume:**        **Issue:**        **Pages:** 18        **Source Type:** Conference Presentation

**Website:** <http://www.spatialgovernance.com/governance/documents/ISA-Congress-2001.pdf>

## Abstract

This paper reviews the growing influence of human rights issues on land rights, administration, management and tenure. In the last few decades, attention focussed on integrating economic and environmental considerations to achieve sustainable land use. The World Trade Organisation began in 1995. As a condition of membership, nations undertook legislative programmes aimed at reducing price distortions and barriers to international trade. Reducing trade barriers has direct effects on agricultural production as a major land use. Similarly, as signatories to the 1992 Rio Declaration, nations undertook caring for and reporting on the state of the environment. However, quality of life is also an issue in deciding what is sustainable development. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed in 1948, provided a framework for a series of international human rights conventions. These conventions now influence national legislative programmes. The purpose of this paper is to review some of the implications of human rights on rights in land and the production and use of spatial information.

# The spatial strategy of equality and the spatial division of welfare

Powell, M.; G. Boyne

2001

Journal Name: Social Policy & Administration

Volume: 35 Issue: 2 Pages: 181-194 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

In this paper we argue that little is known about either the geographical objectives or the spatial outputs of the welfare state. Conclusions of geographical inequality are problematic for three main reasons. First, the geographical aims of the welfare state, "the spatial strategy of equality", are unclear. Second, the geographical distributional paradigm is rarely placed in the wider context of focal and national welfare states, and the tension between spatial equity and local autonomy is ignored. Third, the geography of welfare, "the spatial division of welfare" is often based on simplistic and confused evidence. Much of the existing work implicitly takes a centralist perspective, assuming that all geographical inequalities are defects. Issues of local government, local politics and local welfare states are ignored. All detected inequality may not be "bad", and greater spatial equity may not necessarily be "good". The spatial division of welfare should not be examined in an analytical vacuum, isolated from the wider contextual issues of national and local services and the trade-off between focal autonomy and territorial justice. If the "default value" is that all detected geographical variations are assumed to be defects, then the arguments for localism are doomed to failure.



# Using Geospatial Technologies to Enhance and Sustain Resource Planning on Native Lands

**Williamson, Ray A.; Jhon Goes In Center**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing

**Volume:** 67 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 167-169. **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.asprs.org/publications/pers/2001journal/february/2001\\_feb\\_167-169.pdf](http://www.asprs.org/publications/pers/2001journal/february/2001_feb_167-169.pdf)

## Abstract

The quality of life of Native Peoples will be unavoidably altered as a result of long-term climate change and increased interannual climate variability, especially as it relates to air quality, water resources, forests, agriculture, and wetlands. Native Peoples have had centuries of experience on the land; they have responded to many changes and have found ways to live sustainably. Nevertheless, in addition to facing uncertain environmental changes as a result of climate change, today Native Peoples face diverse internal and external challenges to their ability to manage their natural and cultural resources. These include logging, mining, tourism, and urban encroachment. Sophisticated geographic information tools, including geographic information systems (GIS), the Global Positioning System (GPS), and remote sensing systems, can assist in meeting these challenges by empowering Native Peoples in the development and execution of their own resource strategies. Yet, because of cultural differences between Native communities and the dominant, European-influenced culture, these powerful geospatial technologies cannot be simply incorporated into a Native management framework without recognizing and bridging these cultural differences.

## Which came first? Toxic facilities, minority move-in, and environmental justice

Pastor, M.; J. Sadd; J. Hipp

2001

Journal Name: Journal of Urban Affairs

Volume: 23 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-21

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

### Abstract

Previous research suggests that minority residential areas have a disproportionate likelihood of hosting various environmental hazards. Some critics have responded that the contemporary correlation of race and hazards may reflect post-siting minority move-in, perhaps because of a risk effect on housing costs, rather than discrimination in siting. This article examines the disproportionate siting and minority move-in hypotheses in Los Angeles County by reconciling tract geography and data over three decades with firm-level information on the initial siting dates for toxic storage and disposal facilities. Using simple t-tests, logit analysis, and a novel simultaneous model, we find that disproportionate siting matters more than disproportionate minority move-in in the sample area. Racial transition is also an important predictor of siting, suggesting a role for multiracial organizing in resisting new facilities

## Environmental Justice and Southern California's "Riskscape"

Morello-Frosch, Rachel; Manuel Pastor; James Sadd

2001

Journal Name: Urban Affairs Review

Volume: 36 Issue: 4 Pages: 551-578 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://uar.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/36/4/551>

### Abstract

Past research on "environmental justice" has often failed to systematically link hazard proximity with quantifiable health risks. The authors employ recent advances in air emissions inventories and modeling techniques to consider a broad range of outdoor air toxics in Southern California and to calculate the potential lifetime cancer risks associated with these pollutants. They find that such risks are attributable mostly to transportation and small-area sources and not the usually targeted large-facility pollution emissions. Multivariate regression suggests that race plays an explanatory role in risk distribution even after controlling for other economic, land-use, and population factors. This pattern suggests the need for innovative emissions reduction efforts as well as specific strategies to alter the spatial and racial character of the environmental "riskscape" in urban centers.

## March-June 1999: An Overview

### Abrahams, Fred; Human Rights Watch

2001

Journal Name: Human Rights Watch

Volume: Issue: Pages: 109-154 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=1n8DrZg2rb8C&pg=PA109&source=gbs\\_toc\\_r&cad=0\\_0&sig=ACfU3U0ccCKIXKK3kenTeGQ2TPVIhD0ArA](http://books.google.com/books?id=1n8DrZg2rb8C&pg=PA109&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=0_0&sig=ACfU3U0ccCKIXKK3kenTeGQ2TPVIhD0ArA)

#### Abstract

The Geography of Abuses:

Beyond the systematic "ethnic cleansing" of Kosovo, some parts of the province were disproportionately affected-suffering the mass execution of civilians, rape, torture, and the destruction of civilian property through arson and looting. Many of these areas had already witnessed violence during 1998 and early 1999. The documentation and analysis of the abuses in these towns and villages form the main body of this report. (See Statistical Analysis of Violations for a study of Kosovo's most impacted municipalities.)

# Identifying micro-spatial and temporal patterns of violent crime and disorder in the British city centre

Nelson, A. L.; R. D. F. Bromley; C. J. Thomas

2001

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 21 Issue: 3 Pages: 249-274 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V7K-43X1JVV-3&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=3cfdc1191a](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V7K-43X1JVV-3&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=3cfdc1191a)

## Abstract

Using variables recorded by the police on when and where violent crime and disorder occur, the paper emphasizes the value of using a combination of different types of micro-spatial information in identifying patterns of violence. Evidence from Cardiff and Worcester shows primary clusters at night in the pub/club leisure zones; and secondary clusters during the shopping day in major retail streets. Disorder data also reveal subsidiary afternoon clusters near licensed premises, and a late-night confluence flashpoint at a node of pedestrian activity. Police geographical information systems should incorporate precise spatial and temporal variables to enhance our understanding of violent crime, to facilitate targeted policing and to assist in creating safer city centres.

# Neighborhood Inequality, collective efficacy, and the spatial dynamics of urban violence

Morenoff, Jeffrey D.; Sampson, Robert J.; Raudenbush, Stephen W.

2001

Journal Name: Criminology

Volume: 39 Issue: 3 Pages: 517 - 558 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118969691/abstract>

## Abstract

Highlighting resource inequality, social processes, and spatial interdependence, this study combines structural characteristics from the 1990 census with a survey of 8,872 Chicago residents in 1995 to predict homicide variations in 1996–1998 across 343 neighborhoods. Spatial proximity to homicide is strongly related to increased homicide rates, adjusting for internal neighborhood characteristics and prior homicide. Concentrated disadvantage and low collective efficacy—defined as the linkage of social control and cohesion—also independently predict increased homicide. Local organizations, voluntary associations, and friend/kinship networks appear to be important only insofar as they promote the collective efficacy of residents in achieving social control and cohesion. Spatial dynamics coupled with neighborhood inequalities in social and economic capacity are therefore consequential for explaining urban violence.

## Kosovo: Applying GIS in an International Humanitarian Crisis

**Smith, David G.**

**2001**

Journal Name: ESRI - ArcUser

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0701/kosovo.html>

### Abstract

One positive outgrowth of the recent tragic events in Kosovo was a cooperative effort to apply GIS tools for managing the international response to a complex humanitarian emergency. A team from the Department of State responding to this situation faced the challenge of creating a common geospatial and data-organizing framework for a variety of national government agencies, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that were addressing a multiplicity of problems ranging from destruction of housing and infrastructure to residual hazards posed by land mines and unexploded ordnance.

# Environmental equity and the distribution of toxic release inventory and other environmentally undesirable sites in metropolitan New York City

Fricker, Ronald D.; Nicolas W. Hengartner

2001

Journal Name: Environmental and Ecological Statistics

Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 33-52 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/hvt32xx101425u17/>

## Abstract

We study the question of environmental equity via generalized linear modeling for the metropolitan New York City region and ask whether, after accounting for socioeconomic status, particular racial/ethnic populations bear a disproportionate burden of hosting environmentally undesirable sites. Our data consist of population demographics for 2216 census tracts linked to 354 environmentally undesirable facilities, including toxic release inventory sites, hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, and other common urban problem sites such as landfills, incinerators, bus garages and sewage treatment plants. Using generalized linear and additive modeling techniques, we find that racial/ethnic demographics, in particular the Hispanic percentage of a tract's population, are significantly associated with the presence of potentially environmentally adverse sites. This leads us to the conclusion that, over the whole metropolitan New York City area, the Hispanic population is proximate to more sites than other populations. At the same time, we find that both Hispanics and African-Americans are more proximate to these sites in the Bronx and Queens. However, we also find indications that Hispanics and African-Americans are less likely to be proximate to the sites in Manhattan. We establish an empirical relationship that warrants additional study in order to establish the causes for the population distribution and whether a basis for a claim of discrimination exists.



# Assessing the Impact of Airborne Toxic Releases on Populations with Special Needs

Chakraborty, Jayajit; Marc P. Armstrong

2001

Journal Name: The Professional Geographer

Volume: 53 Issue: 1 Pages: 119 - 131 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118972357/abstract>

## Abstract

In this article, we 1) develop and demonstrate an approach for assessing the population at risk to airborne releases of extremely hazardous substances, 2) examine the relationship between potential sources of chemical hazards and the special needs population in a medium-sized metropolitan area (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), and 3) determine whether the distribution of environmental risks disproportionately impacts the special needs population. Our approach provides a comprehensive view of the risk burden imposed on the population by examining the effects of multiple sources of toxic releases. Disproportionate impacts are evaluated by comparing the existing distribution of the special needs population at risk to 1,000 randomly simulated distribution patterns. The results indicate that a significantly high proportion of the special needs population resides in areas susceptible to worst-case toxic releases.

# Right-wing resistance to the process of American hegemony: the changing political geography of nativism in Pennsylvania, 1920–1998

Flint, Colin

2001

Journal Name: Political Geography

Volume: 20 Issue: 6 Pages: 763-786 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-43NT3T7-7&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=4a60c4878](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-43NT3T7-7&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=4a60c4878)

## Abstract

The process of hegemony requires the construction of a new and dynamic prime modernity in the capitalist world-economy. Such a process produces new social relations and, therefore, dislocations that invoke political reaction within the hegemonic power. In the case of American hegemony a new urban-based modernity marginalized rural areas and led to the establishment of suburbia as the centerpiece of American modernity. Two periods of nativism illustrate the social dislocations at the beginning and end of American hegemony, Ku Klux Klan activity in the 1920s and hate crimes in the 1990s. Using data for the state of Pennsylvania, the geography of 1920s Klan activity is contrasted with the geography of reported hate crimes in the 1990s. The two spatial patterns illustrate that nativism was a rural phenomena in the 1920s and a suburban phenomena in the 1990s. Nativism at the beginning of American hegemony was a reaction to the new modernity being defined in urban centers. As American hegemony experienced a decline, nativist reaction was found in the social setting that epitomized American consumer modernity, suburbia.

# Geographies of Justice: International Law, National Sovereignty and Human Rights

**Ross, Amy**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** Finnish Yearbook of International Law

**Volume:** 12    **Issue:**            **Pages:** 9-19            **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://66.102.1.104/scholar?hl=en&lr=&q=cache:501xJZWqrg0J:www.unc.edu/courses/2007fall/geog/121/001/Geographies%2520of%2520Justice.pdf+spatial+%22rights+abuse%22+geographies>

## Abstract

This article uses the analytic lens of geography to explore the contemporary phenomenon of the prosecution of abuses of human rights, often committed by the powerful. This phenomenon has received considerable attention, especially by lawyers, political scientists and human rights activists. I seek here to contribute to the discussion with an exploration of the geographical dimensions of the phenomenon. Specifically, I explore the way that the current acceleration of judicial proceedings against state actors for human rights abuses relies upon a spatial 'fix,' that is, the pursuit of justice in a state other than where the crimes occurred.<sup>1</sup> This spatial fix is in a sense the 'externalization' of justice referred to elsewhere in this collection of articles. The spatial fix is a further step in the progressive development of international legal norms, once largely relegated to regulating relations between states but increasingly having effect on activities within states.

## Making the case: The role of statistics in human rights reporting

**Ball, Patrick**

**2001**

**Journal Name:** Statistical Journal of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

**Volume:** 18 **Issue:** 2-3 **Pages:** 163-173 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://iospress.metapress.com/content/7xh9hr1p4j417leq/>

### Abstract

Non-quantitative observers such as journalists, lawyers and physicians can observe human rights violations in casual assessments. However, in order to describe the "big picture", accurately gathered data on the magnitude of violations, information on bias that might have affected the data collection and interpretation and the distribution of responsibilities among perpetrators are essential for human rights reporting.

This paper discusses the work of the UN Commission for Historical Clarification in Guatemala as an example of how statistical methods were used to estimate the total number of people killed during the period 1960--1996 (magnitude); to evaluate whether in the aggregate there had been greater focus on documenting violations committed by the guerrillas of the URNG (Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca) or those committed by agents of the government of Guatemala (project bias); and then how we estimated the relative proportions of violations committed by the URNG and the government (responsibility). It concludes with a call for future research in the application of existing methods and the development of new theoretical approaches to continue increasing the statistical rigor in the analysis of human rights violations.

# Mapping environmental injustices: Pitfalls and potential of geographic information systems in assessing environmental health and equity

Maantay, Juliana

2002

Journal Name: Environmental Health Perspectives

Volume### Issue: 2 Pages: 161–171 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1241160>

## Abstract

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have been used increasingly to map instances of environmental injustice, the disproportionate exposure of certain populations to environmental hazards. Some of the technical and analytic difficulties of mapping environmental injustice are outlined in this article, along with suggestions for using GIS to better assess and predict environmental health and equity. I examine 13 GIS-based environmental equity studies conducted within the past decade and use a study of noxious land use locations in the Bronx, New York, to illustrate and evaluate the differences in two common methods of determining exposure extent and the characteristics of proximate populations. Unresolved issues in mapping environmental equity and health include lack of comprehensive hazards databases; the inadequacy of current exposure indices; the need to develop realistic methodologies for determining the geographic extent of exposure and the characteristics of the affected populations; and the paucity and insufficiency of health assessment data. GIS have great potential to help us understand the spatial relationship between pollution and health. Refinements in exposure indices; the use of dispersion modeling and advanced proximity analysis; the application of neighborhood-scale analysis; and the consideration of other factors such as zoning and planning policies will enable more conclusive findings. The environmental equity studies reviewed in this article found a disproportionate environmental burden based on race and/or income. It is critical now to demonstrate correspondence between environmental burdens and adverse health impacts—to show the disproportionate effects of pollution rather than just the disproportionate distribution of pollution sources.

# Organic functionalism, 'community' and place: Refugee studies and the geographical constitution of refugee identities

White, Allen

2002

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 33 Issue: 1 Pages: 73-83 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V68-44J1BNW-8&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=0090e64e6](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V68-44J1BNW-8&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=0090e64e6)

## Abstract

The growth in the global population of refugees over the last 20 years has been paralleled by the development and growth of refugee studies as a recognised discipline. However refugees do not comprise a naturally self-delimiting domain of scientific knowledge and have been constituted by refugee studies through discourses that emphasise humanitarian, apolitical and organic functionalist discourses that root refugee identities in particular places. This paper argues that the presently inadequate constitution of refugee identities in refugee studies has been compounded by geographic representations of regional refugee emergencies, stable conceptions of refugees and asylum seekers and dated and unproblematic understandings of space as inactive and not constitutive of social life. Using data collected in interviews held between 1995 and 1998 with representatives from refugee and asylum institutions and organisations this paper illustrates how discourses and funding policies that unproblematically assume community groups represent refugees asylum seekers ignore transnational differences and tensions that can exist in marginalised communities. However it should be pointed out that the discourses about place, nationality and identity and 'natural' communities can also be used by the powerless to resist their marginalised and excluded positions.

# Spatial variations in church burnings: The social ecology of victimized communities in the South

Bartkowski, John P.; Frank M. Howell; Shu-Chuan Lai

2002

Journal Name: Rural Sociology

Volume: 67 Issue: 4 Pages: 578-602 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=14394927>

## Abstract

In recent years, church burnings in the South have attracted a great deal of attention. Many commentators have charged that they are a product of strained race relations throughout the South, and particularly of severe racial tensions in Southern rural areas. In this study we evaluate these claims. We begin by mapping the spatial coordinates of recorded church burnings from 1990 to 1997, and find that church arsons indeed are concentrated in the South. Church burnings, however, are a more urban phenomenon than popular media accounts would suggest. Our analysis then explores the influence of contextual factors (population and locale, racial composition and inequality, socioeconomic conditions, local religious ecology, and patterns of reported crime) on church burnings in counties located in the study region. Logistic regression models confirm that church arsons are most likely to occur in small metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and non-MSA counties containing a city of at least 10,000 residents. Church burnings also are especially likely in counties with a higher percentage of black residents, a larger number of churches relative to the rest of the state, and a higher arson rate. We conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for future research and public policy.

# A spatial approach for integrating the analyzing indicators of ecological and human condition

Troyer, M. E.

2002

Journal Name: Ecological Indicators

Volume: 1 Issue: 2 Pages: 211-220 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6W87-46VJN0G-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_acct=C000050221&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=1](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6W87-46VJN0G-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1)

## Abstract

"Sustainable development" is used in this study as an integrating theme and defined as a positive relationship between ecological integrity and human welfare over time within ecologically-relevant areas. Ecological rather than political area units are used for aggregating data because human welfare ultimately relies on the natural resources and life support systems provided by healthy ecosystems. Although, no scientific consensus on defining and measuring "ecological integrity" and "human welfare" exists, partial metrics for each were taken from the literature. A geographic information system (GIS) was created to explore statistical relationships between selected measures of ecological and human condition aggregated up to the watershed scale. Rank correlation results at the watershed scale generally corresponded with other findings in the literature reporting negative interactions between society and nature at other spatial scales. The spatial analysis suggested that higher levels of well-being in Ohio, USA, (i.e. in terms of educational attainment, employment, income, and lack of poverty) were near metropolitan areas with connections to larger scale economies rather than isolated economies based on local natural resources (i.e. open rather than closed systems). The same locational arrangement was also found for several "sustainable watersheds" identified in the landscape (i.e. those with higher levels of both human and terrestrial and aquatic ecological conditions). In other words, sustaining high levels of ecological condition and human welfare in watersheds appeared dependent on linkages with external areas and their continued "sustainability" as well. Theoretically, relations between society and nature within one place and between different places may range from mutualistic to competitive interactions, but the former, along with cooperative and commensal relations, are preferred if sustainable development is desired.



# **An assessment and explanation of environmental inequity in Baltimore**

**Boone, C. G.**

**2002**

[Journal Name:](#) Urban Geography

[Volume:](#) 23 [Issue:](#) 6 [Pages:](#) 581-595

[Source Type:](#) Journal Article

[Website:](#)

## [Abstract](#)

In Baltimore, census tracts made up of White, working-class people are more likely to contain a Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) facility than primary Black census tracts. Differences in race characteristics decrease with larger units of analysis and with the use of half-mile buffers around TRI sites. At the census-tract level, race is the most significant population characteristic, followed by income and education. A long history of residential and occupational segregation may explain the proximity of toxic-release sites to working-class White neighborhoods.

# **Business and Bludgeon at the Border: A transnational political economy of human displacement in Thailand and Burma**

**Hyndman, Jennifer**

**2002**

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 56 Issue: 1 Pages: 39-46 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/h305273572028602/>

## **Abstract**

Transnational economic integration between Thailand and Burma is intimately linked to protection for Burmese refugees in Thailand. In the case of Burmese nationals who seek safety in Thailand, their protection becomes more negotiable as economic integration with Thailand proceeds. Since 1988, hundreds of thousands of Burmese citizens have fled beyond the borders of their state, fearing both human rights abuses and successive offensives by a military junta intent on its own survival. Critical analysis of the dynamic of human displacement and bi-national economic cooperation between the governments of Thailand Burma grounds this study. The story is one of transnational trade across one border, where people's labour, homes, and passports are exchanged – in an obscured fashion – for investment, natural resources, and economic cooperation. The Thai-Burmese border proves to be a flexible concept that can be invoked to produce refugees or blurred to promote binational economic infrastructure and trade. Despite economic booms and busts in Southeast Asia, economic integration in the region is on-going. At the same time, Burma's government – the State Peace and Development Council – and its military force more and more citizens into neighbouring countries. Their reception in Thailand, however, is increasingly chilly.

## Comparative Study of Women Trafficked in the Migration Process

**Raymond, Janice G.; Jean D'Cunha; Siti Ruhaini Dzuhayatin; H. Patricia Hynes; Zoraida Ramirez; Rodriguez; Aida**  
**2002**

**Journal Name:** Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, United States

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Other

**Website:** <http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/Abstract.aspx?id=198386>

### Abstract

#### Annotation:

For this study, women survivors of trafficking and prostitution in the sex industry were interviewed over a period of 2 years by a cross-cultural research team comprised of activists and advocates in the campaign against violence against women from the five countries studied, the primary goal being to push the boundaries of narrow disciplinary and government thinking on trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children.

#### Abstract:

Another goal of this project was to focus on the health effects of sex trafficking and ultimately address protection of the victims, prosecution of the traffickers, and prevention of trafficking. Oral interviews by means of a structured questionnaire, culturally specific in some cases, were conducted with a targeted population of 146 survivors, using a non-random sampling method. The interviewees were treated as "elite" or expert, in that they were deemed to know more about the area being studied than the interviewer. Data analysis focused on obtaining qualitative information from the women's personal experiences, and at the same time quantified the information about physical injuries and emotional consequences of the victims of exploitation. The report has two parts for each country, a literature review of migration trends, women's migration patterns, the national and regional political and socio-economic context for women's migration, and the general dimensions of migration. The second part contains the results, analysis, and discussions from the interviews with the victims of trafficking. Conclusions, policy, and practice recommendations are found in the third part. A list of reference sources is included.

# Demographic Assessment Techniques in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies

**Reed, Holly**

**2002**

Journal Name: National Academies Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: 22 Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=AIJTAMeg2RgC>

## Abstract

This report to the Roundtable on the Demography of Forced Migration is a summary of a workshop, held on September 20-21, 2000, under the auspices of the Committee on Population.

# **Discrimination spatiale des femmes et ségrégation sur le marché du travail: L'exemple de Bruxelles (Women's spatial discrimination and segregation on labour market: The example of Brussels)**

**Broze, Laurence; Mathilde Steinauer; Isabelle Thomas**

**2002**

Journal Name: Espace-Populations-Societes

Volume: Issue: 3 Pages: 323-345 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://gremars.univ-lille3.fr/membres/broze/public\\_html/sp.pdf](http://gremars.univ-lille3.fr/membres/broze/public_html/sp.pdf)

## **Abstract**

This paper aims at giving a state of the literature about spatial discrimination of the women and illustrating by the example of Brussels. A review of the literature concludes to a wide heterogeneity of the methods as well as the empirical results. The exploratory data analysis on Brussels confirms the existence of a strong spatial segregation related to the family and socio-economic situation.

## Gender, Planning and Human Rights

Fenster, Tovi, ed.

2002

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=bY56pKbFckUC>

### Abstract

This book explores the geographies and spatialities of human rights with particular emphasis on the connections between gender and human rights in planning and development. The authors argue that, in order to promote the notion of human rights, its geographies and spatialities must be investigated and be made explicit. The book contains a number of case studies which examine the significance of these components in various countries with multicultural societies and identify ways to integrate human rights issues in planning, development and policy-making. The book begins by highlighting the relationships between gender, planning and human rights through a literature review on each of the themes and by making methodological connections. The second section highlights notions of power and control as dominant factors in planning, analysing the relationships between gender, planning and human rights using case studies from the UK, Israel, Canada and Singapore. The final section discusses gendered human rights in development and policy-making processes through case studies in the USA, Peru, European Union, Australia and the Czech Republic.

# Geographical differences in cancer incidence in the Amazon basin of Ecuador in relation to residence near oil fields

Hurtig, Anna-Karin; Miguel San Sebastián

2002

Journal Name: International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume: 31 Issue: 5 Pages: 1021-1027 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/31/5/1021>

## Abstract

**Background:** Since 1972, oil companies have extracted more than 2 billion barrels of crude oil from the Ecuadorian Amazon, releasing billions of gallons of untreated wastes and oil directly into the environment. This study aimed to determine if there was any difference in overall and specific cancer incidence rates between populations living in proximity to oil fields and those who live in areas free from oil exploitation.

**Methods:** Cancer cases from the provinces of Sucumbios, Orellana, Napo and Pastaza during the period 1985–1998 were included in the study. The exposed population was defined as those living in a county ( $n = 4$ ) where oil exploitation had been ongoing for a minimum of 20 years up to the date of the study. Non-exposed counties were identified as those ( $n = 11$ ) without oil development activities. Relative risks (RR) along with 95% CI were calculated for men and women as ratios of the age-adjusted incidence rates in the exposed versus non-exposed group. **Results:** The RR of all cancer sites combined was significantly elevated in both men and women in exposed counties. Significantly elevated RR were observed for cancers of the stomach, rectum, skin melanoma, soft tissue and kidney in men and for cancers of the cervix and lymph nodes in women. An increase in haematopoietic cancers was also observed in the population under 10 years in the exposed counties in both males and females.

**Conclusion:** Study results are compatible with a relationship between cancer incidence and living in proximity to oil fields. An environmental monitoring and cancer surveillance system in the area is recommended.

## Geographies of asylum, legal knowledge and legal practices

**White, Allen**

**2002**

[Journal Name:](#) Political Geography

[Volume:](#) 21 [Issue:](#) 8 [Pages:](#) 1055-1073 [Source Type:](#) Journal Article

[Website:](#)

### [Abstract](#)

Law and legal discourses are an integral part of social life, a central means of producing social identities and exercising social power in day to day life. Critically informed geographical perspectives on law have illustrated in a number of ways how the legal and social (and therefore the spatial) are mutually constitutive. This paper argues that perspectives from critical legal geography can offer insights into the operation of asylum and immigration law in the UK in the late 1990s. This paper argues that legal practices and relations are organised in hegemonic and counter-hegemonic ways in different places and institutional contexts in London. In addition law and legal practices comprise a particularly important way in which 'community' can be constructed simultaneously across a variety of different scales in ways that can marginalise and exclude relatively powerless groups like asylum seekers. Thus refugee identities offer a particularly clear example of how social realities are constituted by law and legal practice.



# Geographies of Displacement: The Karenni and The Shan Across the Myanmar-Thailand Border

Grundy-Warr, Carl; Elaine Wong Siew Yin

2002

Journal Name: Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography

Volume: 23 Issue: 1 Pages: 93-122 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118912590/abstract>

## Abstract

First, central to our analysis is the argument that human movement within and across borders fundamentally challenges the view of geopolitics based upon fixed territorial states, inter-state relations, national identities and citizenship; indeed the whole idea of "national geographic". Using the examples of the Karen and Shan peoples, we explore the processes and patterns of forced relocation, displacement and migration in the border regions of Myanmar and Thailand. Our main concern is with forced displacement as a result of political and ethnic conflict; specifically, how the Burmese military regime's desire for "national unity" within Myanmar's "national space" has influenced the militarily inspired displacements of hundreds of thousands of villagers and civilians within the border zones inhabited mostly by so-called "national minorities". We examine the particular problems of the so-called "internally displaced persons" within "national" boundaries compared with the "refugees" and "undocumented migrants" who make it across "international" space into Thailand. We illustrate the ways displaced people are represented by state agencies and the media as "threats" and "transgressors". We consider some of the "long term" aspects of the displacement problem along the Myanmar-Thai border and the vital contribution geographers can make to the study of displacement.

# Geographies of welfare and social exclusion: dimensions, consequences and methods

**Mohan, John**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** Progress in Human Geography

**Volume:** 26    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 65-75    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://web.ncyu.edu.tw/~moise/words/information/social/social%20security/geographie%20of%20welfare%20and%20social%20exclusion.pdf>

## Abstract

In the first of this series of reports I reviewed research into social polarization, segregation and exclusion. The focus was very much on material dimensions of exclusion, and this report is an attempt to examine work on some wider social dimension of exclusion. Thus, in addition to highlighting important work which continues to appear on sociospatial polarization, I also consider work on access to basic necessities: housing, food and communications. I then outline work which has considered some ramifications of exclusion in relation to crime, health and social cohesion. I conclude with some reflections on the range of methods now being deployed to understand exclusion. There is an Anglo-American bias to this – indeed an Anglocentric bias – but the focus on a small range of societies helps to highlight the overlapping nature of some of the dimensions of social exclusion and the underlying processes.

# Globalization: implications for immigrants and refugees

**Richmond, Anthony H.**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** Ethnic and Racial Studies

**Volume:** 25 **Issue:** 5 **Pages:** 707-727 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713766539~db=all>

## Abstract

Globalization is not a new process. It is an acceleration of changes induced by the post-industrial revolution in transport and communication. The rapid growth of population in less developed countries combines with a reduction in barriers to migration from formerly authoritarian regimes to induce mobility. Economic inequality combines with demographic pressures and environmental crises to generate ethnic conflict and terrorist threats. Wealthier countries are placing restrictions on the admission of those seeking to improve their economic prospects and/or to escape persecution. Despite the number of asylum seekers in Europe and North America, African and Asian countries bear the greatest burden of refugees. Temporary migration, business travel and tourism have added to the numbers crossing state boundaries, making effective control difficult. It is concluded that recommendations made by the Commission on Global Governance should be implemented without delay.

## Lost in sovereign space: Forced migrants in the territorial trap

Grundy-Warr, Carl

2002

Journal Name: Asia and Pacific Migration Journal

Volume: 11 Issue: 4 Pages: 437-462 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=14607275>

### Abstract

In the context of the troubled Burma-Thailand borderland relationship, the place of the migrant is greatly influenced by the highly contingent nature of cross-border politics and inter-state relationships. I argue that we cannot divorce the analysis of large-scale human displacement without examining the historical context and political geography context. To understand forced displacement in Burma, it is necessary to link it with the Burmese military regime's quest for national unity. This article discusses how this project leads to forced migration and long-term displacement of the Karenni and Shan. Also discussed are the consequences of displacement on the migrants and the human security and sovereignty dilemmas it engenders.

# Measurement and practices of social and racial segmentation in Cali. A survey of African Colombian households

**Barbary, Olivier; Mireille Rabenoro**

**2002**

Journal Name: Population

Volume: 57 Issue: 4-5 Pages: 765-792 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://firstsearch.oclc.org.proxygw.wrlc.org/WebZ/FSPage?pagetype=return\\_frameset:sessionid=fsapp7-43916-fioxk9uq-wv1a6x:entitypagenum=25:0:entityframedurl=http%3A%2F%2Fdx.doi.org10.2307%2F3246665:entityframedtitle=GEOBAS](http://firstsearch.oclc.org.proxygw.wrlc.org/WebZ/FSPage?pagetype=return_frameset:sessionid=fsapp7-43916-fioxk9uq-wv1a6x:entitypagenum=25:0:entityframedurl=http%3A%2F%2Fdx.doi.org10.2307%2F3246665:entityframedtitle=GEOBAS)

## Abstract

In Colombia as in other Latin American countries, the last decade has brought recognition of ethnic and cultural diversity in the official discourse and in the Constitution. This change is the result, among other factors, of a mobilization by civil society and political and scientific circles over the condition of minorities and the segregation and discrimination processes affecting them. The south-west region and its metropolis Cali, as major seats of the African Colombian and, to a lesser extent, the indigenous population, are at the heart of the issue. Building on a survey conducted in 1998 in Cali, this article raises the problem of measuring and analysing racial segmentation and its links to spatial and social mobility. In the context of a society with a high level of race mixture, what is advocated here is the use of phenotypic categories to capture the complex relations between social and ethnic inequality, and to suggest a preliminary diagnosis of segregation and discrimination in Cali, building on the residential distribution and socio-economic conditions for insertion in the city, but also using the respondents' perception. The survey also reveals the strong heterogeneity of this population, due largely to its diversified geographic origins and the highly varied historical and economic circumstances of its migration. Lastly, through logistic regressions on the answers to ethnic and phenotypic questions, the article explores the determinants of the African Colombian identity assertion movement that has recently emerged in the country, and suggests a new approach to the question of the black population's place in the Colombian mixed-race society.

## Planning and indigenous people: Human rights and environmental protection in New Zealand

Berke, P.R.; Ericksen, N.; Crawford, J.; Dixon, J.

2002

[Journal Name:](#) Journal of Planning Education and Research

[Volume:](#) 22 [Issue:](#) 2 [Pages:](#) 115-134 [Source Type:](#) Journal Article

[Website:](#)

### Abstract

This study examined the influence of a national planning mandate to redress human rights violations of the indigenous people of New Zealand. The mandate requires local governments to prepare environmental plans, achieve national goals, and support participation of indigenous people. A sample of thirty-four local governments was evaluated to determine how well local plans support indigenous rights and to examine the influence of factors that influence local plan support. Findings indicate that plans scored moderate to low in support of indigenous rights. In addition, indicators of citizen participation, quality of regional plans, and local organizational capability to plan had a positive influence on local plan support for indigenous rights.

# Population and Security: How Demographic Change Can Lead to Violent Conflict

Goldstone, Jack A.

2002

Journal Name: Journal of International Affairs

Volume: 56 Issue: Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://jia.sipa.columbia.edu/pdf/demographics\\_capstone.pdf](http://jia.sipa.columbia.edu/pdf/demographics_capstone.pdf)

## Abstract

After nearly three decades of debate and analysis, stemming from Myron Weiner's (1971) path-breaking study, scholars are beginning to develop much clearer answers to the complex questions regarding how population changes affect security concerns. Those answers can be summarized briefly in the following propositions, each of which we shall treat in greater detail below:

- 1) While population growth often brings degradation of forests, water resources, arable land and other local resources, such environmental degradation is not a major or pervasive cause of international wars, ethnic wars or revolutionary conflicts. Such degradation often brings misery, yet such misery does not generally trigger the elite alienation and opposition to the government necessary for large-scale violence to occur.
- 2) Population growth can give rise to conflicts over increasingly scarce resources, such as farmland, if those conflicts involve elites seeking to take resources from popular groups, or competition between elite factions for control of those resources. However, what determines whether violent conflict arises are the relationships among popular groups, elites and the state, and particularly whether the state has the capacity to channel and moderate elite conflicts. Only where elite conflicts or popular resistance to elite actions overwhelm weak states do major conflicts arise.
- 3) While overall population growth and population density do not generally predict political risks, a number of distinct Population and Security FALL 2002 | 5 kinds of demographic changes—rapid growth in the labor force in slow-growing economies, a rapid increase in educated youth aspiring to elite positions when such positions are scarce, unequal population growth rates between different ethnic groups, urbanization that exceeds employment growth and migrations that change the local balance among major ethnic groups—do appear to increase the risks of violent internal political and ethnic conflicts. In addition, there is some evidence that countries with larger populations have greater risks of both armed conflict and state repression.
- 4) Most population changes do not directly increase the risks of international wars between domestically stable states; however, because many international wars have their origins in domestic conflicts (e.g., the Iran/Iraq war growing out of Iran's revolution; international wars in West and Central Africa growing out of the collapses of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Congo/Zaire), in those contexts where population changes produce domestic political crises, the risk of international war is also increased. There is also some evidence that the intensity of war, in terms of casualties, increases in countries with exceptionally large youth cohorts.
- 5) Certain demographic changes, such as a rise in infant mortality—aside from whatever role they may have as causes—can be powerful indicators of coming political violence.
- 6) Rapid and large-scale demographic changes, such as a rise in mortality or a sharp rise in migration, can arise as an outcome of violent conflicts.

# Poverty and ethnicity: A cross-country study of Roma poverty in Central Europe

Revernga, A.; Ringold, D.; Tracy, W.M.

2002

Journal Name: World Bank Technical Paper

Volume: Issue: 531 Pages: 51

Source Type: Other

Website:

## Abstract

Roma are the main poverty risk group in many of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. However, information on their living conditions, and the characteristics of their poverty is scarce, fragmented and often anecdotal. This paper analyzes data from a new cross-country household survey conducted by the Center for Comparative Research, in the Sociology Department of Yale University. The survey is the first of its kind which addresses the ethnic dimension of poverty across countries, covering Roma in Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. The paper finds that welfare among Roma households is significantly lower than that of non-Roma in terms of both material deprivation (consumption and income), and other measures of deprivation, including housing status, education levels and employment opportunities. Multivariate analysis confirms that, controlling for other household characteristics, there is a strong negative association between Roma ethnicity and welfare. A large part of this association appears to be due to differences in endowments and opportunities, but there is also an important component that is "structural." This component may reflect the influence of past and present discrimination, exclusion, and cultural factors which may affect access to public services - for example through language barriers.



## Rural disadvantage in Australia: A human rights perspective

Tonts, M.; Larsen, A.C.

2002

Journal Name: Geography

Volume: 87 Issue: 2 Pages: 132-141 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://ro.ecu.edu.au/rqf\\_submissionsfbl/86/](http://ro.ecu.edu.au/rqf_submissionsfbl/86/)

### Abstract

Compared with city dwellers, populations in rural and remote areas of Australia have traditionally been disadvantaged regarding employment opportunities, income, service provision and access to welfare assistance. Recently, various 'vulnerable' sectors of the rural population including women, the elderly, the disabled, children and youths have been identified internationally as requiring special governmental attention. Attention has also turned to the disadvantages and special needs of indigenous Australians living in rural and remote areas. Despite this, key services continue to be withdrawn from non metropolitan Australia. This article explores rural and remote disadvantages for indigenous and non-indigenous populations using housing, health and education as case studies. It argues that the human rights model has the potential to provide an international perspective from which to evaluate governmental and non-governmental actions and programmes, promote a source of norms to be incorporated into Australia's legal system, and provide a driving force to ensure that the rights of rural people are met.

# 'Siam Mapped' and Mapping in Cambodia: Boundaries, Sovereignty, and Indigenous Conceptions of Space

**Fox, J.**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** Society and Natural Resources

**Volume:** 15    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 65-78    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/usnr/2002/00000015/00000001/art00004>

## **Abstract**

This article explores differences and similarities between the introduction of mapping into Thailand in the beginning of the nineteenth century and efforts to map customary land use in Cambodia at the end of the 20th century. The comparison suggests that indigenous conceptions of space have been overwhelmed by the need to have a location that can be recognized by political power. That mapping should not stop with the delineation of boundaries but needs to be carried to its conclusion in the recognition of the bundles of overlapping, hierarchical rights that define property. Finally, who does the mapping is not as essential as who controls the maps. Imbedded within the context of who makes and controls maps is the challenge of balancing the need for community participation—with implications for lower levels of technology and accuracy—against the need to establish legal rights to these lands—with implications for more sophisticated technology and greater accuracy.

## Spatial and temporal patterns in civil violence: Guatemala, 1977–1986

Gulden, Timothy R.

2002

Journal Name: Politics and the Life Sciences

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Pages: 26-36 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.politicsandthelifesciences.org/Contents/Contents-2002-3/PLS2002-3-5.pdf>

### Abstract

Civil violence is a complex and often horrific phenomenon whose characteristics have varied by era, setting, and circumstance. Its objective analysis has rarely been feasible at spatial and temporal scales great enough and resolutions fine enough to reveal patterns useful in prevention, intervention, or adjudication. An extraordinary data set simultaneously meeting scale and resolution criteria was collected during conflict in Guatemala from 1977 through 1986. Reported here is its spatial-temporal analysis; reported as well is a putatively novel method for estimating power-law exponents from aggregate data. Analysis showed that the relationship between ethnic mix and killing was smooth yet highly nonlinear, that the temporal texture of killings was rough, and that the distribution of killing-event sizes was dichotomous, with nongenocidal and genocidal conflict periods displaying Zipf and non-Zipf distributions, respectively. These results add statistical support to claims that the Guatemalan military operated under at least two directives with respect to killing and that one of these effected a genocidal campaign against an indigenous people, the Mayans. Implications for group-behavioral modeling, conflict prevention, peace-keeping intervention, human-rights monitoring, and transitional justice are noted.

# The Local Articulation of Policy Conflict: Land Use, Environment, and Amerindian Rights in Eastern Amazonia

Simmons, Cynthia S.

2002

Journal Name: The Professional Geographer

Volume: 54 Issue: 3 Pages: 497 - Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/10.1111/0033-0124.00343>

## Abstract

The Brazilian government has promoted development in Amazonia for over forty years. Nevertheless, improvement of rural conditions has been limited. Although tropical deforestation has been the premier concern in discussions about Amazonia, this article focuses instead on the human dimensions of development and the apparent failings of social policy in the region. In so doing, the article argues that what we observe today represents the consequence of conflicting development strategies, brought about by shifting national priorities that were influenced, in part, by international pressures. The article makes this argument by first presenting an overview of development strategies pursued since the mid-twentieth century, followed by a description of shifting national priorities linked to pressures from the international community regarding indigenous rights and environmental concern. Finally, this article presents a GIS-based case study focused on the state of Pará, demonstrating the spatial articulation of contradictory policies and showing the overlap and conflict between competing interests. These spaces of conflict are supported by actual accounts of disputes at the local level.

# The Political Geography of Kurdistan

**Dahlman, Carl**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** Eurasian Geography and Economics

**Volume:** 43 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 271-299 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/131j544617061716/>

## Abstract

A U.S. geographer specializing in Kurdistan surveys that stateless region's complex historical, ethnographic, and cultural elements. Of particular interest is an analysis of the situation of the Kurds in each of the four major countries in which their homeland is found—Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria—and where they comprise roughly 8-20 percent of each country's total population. The study is based on recent field work, interviews with numerous Kurds in government and political organizations as well as Kurdish refugees, and a literature survey, including regional sources. The paper concludes by assessing the implications of the changed, post-September 11 political situation in the region for Kurdish political influence and territorial sovereignty.

# Touring, routing and trafficking female geobodies: a video essay on the topography of the global sex trade

**Biemann, Ursula**

**2002**

Journal Name: Rodopi

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=phAGHwAACAAJ&dq=Mobilizing+place,+placing+mobility+:+the+politics+of+representation+in+a+globalized+world&ei=nROXSN\\_nNJyMjAG6pY3JDA](http://books.google.com/books?id=phAGHwAACAAJ&dq=Mobilizing+place,+placing+mobility+:+the+politics+of+representation+in+a+globalized+world&ei=nROXSN_nNJyMjAG6pY3JDA)

Abstract

Unavailable

# Spying with Maps: Surveillance Technologies and the Future of Privacy

**Monmonier, Mark S.**

**2002**

Journal Name: University of Chicago Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 239      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=ZZKlbt5BC6sC>

## Abstract

The author of Air Apparent highlights of role of electronic maps and tracking systems in the general erosion of personal privacy in America, discussing the evolution of surveillance technologies, their role in a new world of bioterrorism, the conflict between open government and homeland security, and more.

# Fatal Couplings of Power and Difference: Notes on Racism and Geography

**Gilmore, Ruth Wilson**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** The Professional Geographer

**Volume:** 54    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 15 - 24    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118944704/abstract>

## Abstract

To study the complexities of race and geography, research and analysis should center on the fatally dynamic coupling of power and difference signified by racism. The author considers briefly the theoretical and methodological implications of key frameworks geographers used during the past century to account for racialized power differentials. To illustrate the political, economic, and cultural capacities that historical materialist geographical inquiry ought to consider, the author outlines the background for a new project—a case study of the U.S. during a period of unusually intense state-building in the mid-twentieth century. The article concludes that the political geography of race consists of space, place, and location as shaped simultaneously by gender, class, and scale.



## Urban Environmental Justice Indices

Harner, John; Kee Warner; John Pierce; Tom Huber

2002

Journal Name: The Professional Geographer

Volume: 54 Issue: 3 Pages: 318 - 331 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118944729/abstract>

### Abstract

Environmental justice is the principle that environmental costs and amenities ought to be equitably distributed within society. Due to the ethical, political, and public–health implications, and because many choices confront those researching environmental justice, standardized measures are needed to inform public dialogue and policy. We develop and test seven indices on three Colorado cities to measure the relationship between the distribution of environmental hazards and minority and poverty–stricken populations, and recommend the Comparative Environmental Risk Index as a preliminary, standardized measure for comparing urban areas. This index is particularly relevant to disadvantaged communities, regional planning organizations, environmental–justice networks and scholars, and state and federal agencies.

# The Signature of Terror: Violence, Memory, and Landscape at Freeport

**Ballard, Chris**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** University of Hawaii Press

**Volume:**        **Issue:**        **Pages:** 13-26        **Source Type:** Book Chapter

**Website:** <http://books.google.com/books?id=e6IHp3aug2IC&pg=PA13&lpg=PA13&dq=The+Signature+of+Terror:+Violence,+Memory,+and+Landscape+at+Freeport&source=web&ots=p2Yy8In6Ej&sig=YxTMFrq8hfF6mZHn5yUJ2TphR7Y&hl=en&sa=X&oi=b>

## Abstract

The notion of a “culture of terror,” developed by ethnographers of Latin America and given wider currency through the writings of Michael Taussig, resonates powerfully with conditions around the world’s richest mining operation, Freeport’s Grasberg mine in the Indonesian province of Papua or Irian Jaya. Taussig (1987) described how a climate or culture of terror, the perpetual imminence of the threat of death, can create a “space of death,” an imaginary zone in which fear blocks the senses as violence and representations of violence achieve a near-perfect circle of mirrors reflecting terror back upon both perpetrators and victims. Neither cultures of terror nor spaces of death, however, have been explored in any depth in terms of their topographic arrangement, the nature of their inscription in a specific landscape. How does death—or, more accurately, the terror of an unfamiliar, unexpected, or violent death—come to inhabit a landscape? How is the land itself marked, manipulated, and deployed in the orchestration of terror? And if landscapes, by definition, invoke perspective and the scope for different readings, how are these markings received by different audiences?

I address these questions by considering the history of violence around the Freeport mine, in an attempt to understand the operation of a technology of terror through the deployment of a particular iconography. The manipulation of a layered series of images and other prompts for the memory allows the very meaning of the landscape for a community, and thus the literal base of its identity, to be reconfigured. These images both record and recall violent events, conferring upon those who have the power to inscribe the landscape in this way a degree of control over the summoning of memories of the past and the heightening of terror and uncertainty about the future. In a comparison paper (Ballard 2000), I considered the performative aspects of violence at Freeport and elaborated upon the relationship between violence and terror. Here I focus on the manner in which death and the terror of dying are implanted in the landscape and rendered perpetually present for its inhabitants, as an echo of violence that persists through the intervals between episodes of murder, torture, and disappearance. The manner in which bodies become absent and are then re-presented is mediated by an iconography of violence, which introduces signs that stand for these absences.

## Students and the Anti-Sweatshop Movement

Cravey, Altha J

2002

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 36 Issue: 2 Pages: 203 - 208 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118765429/abstract>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Spatiality, sweatshops and solidarity in Guatemala

Traub-Werner, Marion; Altha J. Cravey

2002

Journal Name: Social & Cultural Geography

Volume: 3 Issue: 4 Pages: 383 - 401 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713780696~db=all>

### Abstract

Uneven development in Guatemala has been fuelled by international investment flows and a 1984 law that established a patchwork pattern of each factory as its own free-trade zone. The spatial and social flexibility of this form of labour regulation requires workers to be creative in defending their rights. Our paper explores the creative potential of transnational worker/consumer/student alliances, or mixed coalitions as we call them, to influence global production. We analyse one international solidarity campaign (1991-1999) focused on a shirt factory of Phillips-Van Huesen, the world's largest manufacturer of men's shirts. A co-ordinated strategy linking Guatemalan workers with the US-based anti-sweatshop movement led to the approval of the first collective bargaining agreement in the maquila sector in Guatemala, yet long-term results proved illusive. The factory shut down shortly after the contract was signed and production moved to lower-wage maquilas in the same city. The struggle at the Phillips-Van Huesen shirt factory illustrates the importance of critical geographical knowledge for labour organizing and solidarity politics.

## Global crises of childhood: rights, justice and the unchildlike child

Aitken, Stuart C.

2002

Journal Name: Area

Volume: 33 Issue: 2 Pages: 119 - 127 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118968351/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

### Abstract

This paper traces how the notion of childhood changes as part of other social transformations. Globalization and the disillusion of public and private spheres are related to contemporary crises of childhood. Visible working children and child violence are highlighted as examples of unchildlike behaviour that suggests indeterminacy in the constitution of the global child. Issues of children's rights and new forms of justice are raised as potentially liberatory ways of viewing the crisis.

## Geographic aspects of genocide: a comparison of Bosnia and Rwanda

Wood, William B.

2002

Journal Name: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

Volume: 26 Issue: 1 Pages: 57-75 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118970668/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

### Abstract

The study of genocide requires a geographic approach that looks at how genocidal actions are purposefully planned to target specific groups and areas, methodically implemented through expulsions and murder, and politically intertwined with popular aspirations of territorial nationalism. A geographic focus is used here to discuss the concept of genocide, its recurrence in the twentieth century, its formulation under international law, and its eruption in Bosnia and Rwanda. In this comparative approach, geography-linked concepts such as Lebensraum, territorial nationalism, forced migration, and ethnic cleansing are used to explain the production of genocide and its consequences.

# Israeli historical geography and the Holocaust: reconsidering the research agenda

Golan, Arnon

2002

**Journal Name:** Journal of Historical Geography

**Volume:** 28    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 554-565    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6WJN-4C0VSDD-5&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=c01feb8ca1](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6WJN-4C0VSDD-5&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=c01feb8ca1)

## Abstract

The case of the Israeli historical geography demonstrates how nationalism affects academic research agenda. As in many other cases of nation-building, Israeli geographers have played an important role in the manipulation of landscapes and places to form a modern Jewish Israeli national identity. Their role in the construction of national consciousness expanded following the development of a territorial national conflict with the Palestinian Arabs. Despite the eighteen centuries of the pre-Zionist Diaspora, and the fact that more than a half of the Jews in the world live outside Israel, Israeli historical geographers almost totally neglect Diaspora lifestyles and spatialities and ignore the impact of the geographical imagination of Diaspora Jews on the (re)construction of Zionist territorial concepts and space. Following five decades of a Palestine/Israel-centered agenda, it is time for Israeli historical geographers to turn to the research of different spatial aspects of the Jewish Diaspora. This move should begin with the research of the spatial aspects of the concentration and annihilation of Jewish European communities during the Holocaust, and to more general spatial aspects of Nazism, as well as to the political and cultural geography of the Holocaust remembrance.

## Social inequalities in health within countries: not only an issue for affluent nations

**Braveman, Paula; Eleuther Tarimo**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** Social Science & Medicine

**Volume:** 54 **Issue:** 11 **Pages:** 1621-1635 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VBF-44CN141-6&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_acct=C000050221&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=1](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VBF-44CN141-6&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1)

### Abstract

While interest in social disparities in health within affluent nations has been growing, discussion of equity in health with regard to low- and middle-income countries has generally focused on north-south and between-country differences, rather than on gaps between social groups within the countries where most of the world's population lives. This paper aims to articulate a rationale for focusing on within- as well as between-country health disparities in nations of all per capita income levels, and to suggest relevant reference material, particularly for developing country researchers. Routine health information can obscure large inter-group disparities within a country. While appropriately disaggregated routine information is lacking, evidence from special studies reveals significant and in many cases widening disparities in health among more and less privileged social groups within low- and middle- as well as high-income countries; avoidable disparities are observed not only across socioeconomic groups but also by gender, ethnicity, and other markers of underlying social disadvantage. Globally, economic inequalities are widening and, where relevant information is available, generally accompanied by widening or stagnant health inequalities. Related global economic trends, including pressures to cut social spending and compete in global markets, are making it especially difficult for lower-income countries to implement and sustain equitable policies. For all of these reasons, explicit concerns about equity in health and its determinants need to be placed higher on the policy and research agendas of both international and national organizations in low-, middle-, and high-income countries. International agencies can strengthen or undermine national efforts to achieve greater equity. The Primary Health Care strategy is at least as relevant today as it was two decades ago; but equity needs to move from being largely implicit to becoming an explicit component of the strategy, and progress toward greater equity must be carefully monitored in countries of all per capita income levels. Particularly in the context of an increasingly globalized world, improvements in health for privileged groups should suggest what could, with political will, be possible for all.



# Unequal Exposure to Ecological Hazards: Environmental Injustices in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Faber, DR; Krieg, EJ

2002

Journal Name: Environmental Health Perspectives

Volume### Issue: 2 Pages: 277-288 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://md1.csa.com/partners/viewrecord.php?requester=gs&collection=ENV&recid=5401866&q=&uid=791067787&setcookie=yes>

## Abstract

This study analyzes the social and geographic distribution of ecological hazards across 368 communities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Combining census data with a variety of environmental data, we tested for and identified both income-based and racially based biases to the geographic distribution of 17 different types of environmentally hazardous sites and industrial facilities. We also developed a composite measure of cumulative exposure to compare the relative overall risks characteristic of each community. To the best of our knowledge, this point system makes this the first environmental justice study to develop a means for measuring and ranking cumulative exposure for communities. The study also controls for the intensity of hazards in each community by accounting for the area across which hazards are distributed. The findings indicate that ecologically hazardous sites and facilities are disproportionately located and concentrated in communities of color and working-class communities. The implication of this research for policy-makers and citizen advocates is that cumulative exposure of residents to environmentally hazardous facilities and sites should receive greater consideration regarding community demographics and environmental health indicators. We conclude that the provision of additional resources for environmental monitoring and ranking, as well as yearly progress reports, is necessary for communities and state agencies to achieve equal access to clean and healthy environments for all residents.

## Modelling environmental equity: access to air quality in Birmingham, England

Fallon, Peter J; Julii S Brainard; Andrew P Jones; Ian J Bateman; Andrew A Lovett

2002

Journal Name: Environment and Planning A

Volume: 34 Issue: Pages: 695 - 716 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://publish.uwo.ca/~jbaxter6/Brainard\\_et\\_al\\_2002\\_env\\_equity.pdf](http://publish.uwo.ca/~jbaxter6/Brainard_et_al_2002_env_equity.pdf)

### Abstract

Many studies in the USA have noted inequities with regard to the socioeconomic status or racial character of communities and their relative exposure to environmental disamenities. In this paper the authors focus particularly on the environmental equity of air pollution in the English city of Birmingham. Using statistical methodologies they examine the pattern of exposure to two key air pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) across certain population groups in the city. Estimated emission levels of CO and NO<sub>2</sub> were mapped by using modeled associations between vehicle densities and measured emissions at existing monitoring stations. These data were input to a geographical information system (GIS) for subsequent comparisons with population maps. Three types of variables were considered to distinguish possibly disadvantaged populations: age profile, ethnic make-up, and poverty indicators. From the 1991 Census, relevant statistics were derived for each enumeration district in the city. No relationship could be established on the age variable (that is, neither children nor pensioners appear to differ from the general population in their likely exposure patterns). However, there was a striking relationship between modeled emissions and poverty indicators and ethnicity. The effects are difficult to separate out but there is strong evidence to suggest that the two factors (poverty and ethnicity) operate in an independent manner. The implications of these findings, with regard to the causes of the disparities and the likely impacts of possible efforts to improve air quality in Birmingham, are discussed.

# Trafficking and Human Smuggling: A European Perspective

**Salt, John**

**2002**

**Journal Name:** International Migration

**Volume:** 38 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 31 - 56 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119034995/abstract>

## Abstract

The article reviews the empirical evidence for trafficking and human smuggling in Europe. It argues that a market for irregular migration services has emerged, in which the mechanisms and forms of organization are still relatively unknown. Irregular migrants using these services are exposed both to unscrupulous service providers and to the immigration and policing authorities, thereby generating a dependence on safeguards provided by the trafficking networks. Thus a symbiosis has developed between trafficker and trafficked. The enormous interest and concern for trafficking and human smuggling in governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, in the media and popular opinion, is running ahead of theoretical understanding and factual evidence. This has implications for policy measures designed to combat trafficking and human smuggling, which may not work and also have unintended side effects. The article begins with a discussion of the main conceptual and definitional issues confronting researchers and politicians. This is followed by an assessment of the main theoretical approaches that have been developed and an evaluation of current statistical knowledge. Information on the organizational structure of trafficking organizations is then reviewed, followed by a summary of the characteristics of migrants involved, based on empirical studies that have been carried out. The article concludes by indicating some of the main research priorities.

# Asylum Policies, Trafficking and Vulnerability

**Koser, Khalid**

**2002**

Journal Name: International Migration

Volume: 38 Issue: 3 Pages: 91-111 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119034997/abstract>

## Abstract

This article is located at the intersection of three recent debates on asylum in Europe: the efficacy of asylum policies; the trafficking of asylum seekers, and their growing vulnerability. Most commentators agree that there are relationships between these three debates, but the nature of those relationships remain unclear. Yet the need properly to understand the nature of these links has become especially pressing in the context of a raft of new policy initiatives on both asylum and trafficking, and concerns for their consequences for asylum seekers. At least part of the reason for this lack of clear understanding is significant gaps in empirical research. This article begins to fill some of these gaps, and in so doing to unpick some of the relationships between asylum policies, trafficking and vulnerability. It focuses on the experiences of asylum seekers in Europe, thus presenting a "bottom up" perspective on trafficking and asylum policies. The findings are derived from research among Iranian asylum seekers in the Netherlands, conducted between 1994 and 1996. The article discusses some of the reservations that surround this approach, including methodological issues such as trust, and the difficulties of applying more widely a narrow case study. Within the context of these reservations, it draws three main conclusions. First, empirical evidence to support the view that increasing proportions of asylum seekers are being forced to turn to traffickers in order to negotiate restrictive asylum policies. Second, the ways in which trafficking is exposing asylum seekers – including at least some "genuine" refugees – to new forms of vulnerability. Third, that direct links exist between asylum policies, trafficking and vulnerability, and that the blame for growing vulnerability lies more with asylum policies than with traffickers or with asylum seekers themselves. Finally, these empirical conclusions are targeted on a series of policy implications.

# Conceptions of 'home' and the political geography of refugee repatriation: between assumption and contested reality in Bosnia-Herzegovina

**Black, Richard**

**2002**

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 22 Issue: 2 Pages: 123-138 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V7K-45BHF97-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=44094c134](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V7K-45BHF97-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=44094c134)

## Abstract

Recent years have seen growing recognition of the dynamic and negotiated nature of cultural identity, and the globalization of political and economic processes. However, assumptions about the rootedness of people in particular places retain a powerful hold over public policy. This paper considers some of the consequences of this paradox by examining policies to promote the repatriation of refugees from European Union states to their 'homes' in Bosnia-Herzegovina since 1995. The question of when, and on what basis, different actors consider it safe or appropriate for refugees' exile to end is rooted both in different conceptions of 'home', and in varying assessments of individual, national and state interests. These lead in turn to different evaluations of 'success' of refugee return, and of policies to promote it.

## BorderCrossings

Hyndman, Jennifer

2002

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 29 Issue: 2 Pages: 149 - 176 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119149869/abstract>

### Abstract

Using the notion of a "geopolitics of mobility" this paper argues that international borders are more porous to capital than to displaced bodies. Juxtaposing these two levels of mobility generates two distinct but related geographies. Mobility is also theorized by seeing how colonial, Cold War, and ethno-nationalist struggles have shaped people's histories of migration, and by examining displaced groups in a context cognizant of both cultural and political difference as well as material relations of power. Focusing on the relationship between Europe and the Horn of Africa, especially movement of Somali peoples, the paper shows that a colonialism of derision has been transformed into a colonialism of compassion.

# Globalization and Human Rights

**Brysk, Alison**

**2002**

Journal Name: University of California Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 321      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=EgjzMszTQNQC>

## Abstract

The contemporary world is defined by globalization. While global human rights standards and institutions have been established, assaults on human dignity continue. These essays identify the new challenges to be faced, and suggest new ways to remedy the costs of globalization. In this landmark volume, Alison Brysk has assembled an impressive array of scholars to address new questions about globalization and human rights. Is globalization generating both problems and opportunities? Are new problems replacing or intensifying state repression? How effective are new forms of human rights accountability?

## Gendering environmental geography

Reed, Maureen G.; Bruce Mitchell

2003

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien

Volume: 47 Issue: 3 Pages: 318-337 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118829259/abstract>

### Abstract

Despite sharing common interests in being advocates for, social change, feminist and environmental geographers have yet to acknowledge interests they share in common. Environmental geographers, particularly those focused on policy and institutional analysis, have not embraced feminist theories or methodologies, while few feminist geographers have engaged issues associated with environmental policy-making. Our purpose is to initiate a dialogue about how linkages might be forged between feminist and environmental geography, particularly among Canadian environmental geographers working on institutional and policy analysis. We begin by illustrating that environmental geographers working on Canadian problems have neglected to introduce gender as an analytical category or feminist conceptual frameworks to guide their research. Second, we identify four feminist research approaches that should also be pursued in environmental geography. Third, we consider examples of how feminist perspectives might be incorporated in three themes of environmental geography: institutional and policy analysis, participatory environmental and management systems and alternative knowledge systems. Fourth, we consider two research frameworks-political. ecology and environmental justice-and suggest that these may be useful starting points for integrating feminist analysis into environmental geography. Last, we summarise,our suggestions for how future research of feminist and environmental geographers could benefit from a closer association.



# Refugee dispersal in Denmark: From macro- to micro-scale analysis

**Wren, Karen**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** International Journal of Population Geography

**Volume:** 9    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 57-75    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/102522824/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

## Abstract

Immigration and asylum has become a highly politicised policy area in Western Europe, where discourses resting on refugees as a 'burden' have prompted policy measures to disperse them. This paper examines the operation of refugee dispersal in Denmark using an integrated mixed-method approach. Macro-scale patterns are examined using statistical data, revealing that, at a national scale, the objectives of dispersal have been achieved, and refugees have been dispersed relatively evenly between regions, but at a regional scale, the reality has been different. In direct contradiction to the stated aims of the policy, dispersal has primarily been housing-led, and has occurred mainly in areas of relative social deprivation. Dispersal has effectively constituted a process of socio-spatial ethnic segregation. Micro-scale processes are elucidated through the use of in-depth interviews with a small number of refugees, which reveal significant isolation and social exclusion among dispersed refugees. There is also evidence that the policy, formulated within a culturally racist discourse in the public sphere, has also contributed to this discourse through the stigmatisation of refugees, a situation exacerbated by high levels of unemployment among the ethnic minorities generally. This paper therefore warns against the social engineering inherent within the conceptualisation of dispersal which, in effect, has resulted in the spatial segregation of refugees in areas experiencing pre-existing deprivation and social exclusion, and the inherent dangers that this entails in fuelling resentment and anti-refugee hostility.

# Spatiotemporal perspectives on air pollution and environmental justice in Hamilton, Canada, 1985-1996

**Buzzelli, Michael; Michael Jerrett; Richard Burnett; Norm Finklestein**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 93    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 557-573    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://prod.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a788947280?back=.%2Frelated~db%3Dall~content%3Da780411858~first%3D1~vaa%3D0%3Fbookmark%3D4&words=&hash=>

**Abstract**

Unavailable

# A geographical perspective on inequality: The New York City School funding controversy

Denike, Ken; Tom Koch

2003

Journal Name: Journal of Geography

Volume### Issue: 5 Pages: 193-201 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P3-466563381.html>

## Abstract

Students often ask whether the examples we give as instructors have any relevance to their worlds, to their lives. Too often the answer is no. This paper describes a case that is obviously pertinent to both secondary and university students and their instructors. The legal battle over equality and racial discrimination in the New York City School system presents not simply a rich field for geographical consideration but also a pertinent one. It brings to students and their instructors a complex of economic, legal, and social issues played across a discrete spatial surface. As importantly, it offers a case study exploring the difficulties of both defining and then achieving distributive justice in post-modern environments in a context students and their instructors will recognize as relevant and timely. The discussion that results may be useful in economic, legal, locational, and social geographic instruction.

# A Population-Based Assessment of Women's Mental Health and Attitudes toward Women's Human Rights in Afghanistan

Amowitz, Lynn L.; Michele Heisler; Vincent Iacopino

2003

Journal Name: Journal of Women's Health

Volume: 12 Issue: 4 Pages: 577-587 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.liebertonline.com/doi/abs/10.1089/154099903768248285>

## Abstract

**Objective:** To assess the health status of Afghan women and attitudes of these women and their male relatives during the period of Taliban rule toward women's rights and community development needs in Afghanistan.

**Methods:** In household residences in two regions in Afghanistan (one Taliban controlled and the other not under the Taliban) and a refugee camp and repatriation center in Pakistan, structured interviews were conducted among a random sample of women and men exposed to Taliban policy and women living in a non-Taliban controlled area (724 Afghan women and 553 male relatives).

**Results:** Major depression was far more prevalent among women exposed to Taliban policies (73%-78%) than among women living in a non-Taliban controlled area (28%). Sixty-five percent of women living in a Taliban-controlled area and 73% of women in Pakistan exposed to Taliban policies expressed suicidal ideation at the time of the study, compared with 18% of those in a non-Taliban controlled area. More than 90% of both women and men expressed support for equal work and educational opportunities, free expression, protection of women's rights, participation of women in government, and the inclusion of women's human rights concerns in peace talks. A majority of both women and men believed that guaranteeing civil and political rights (69%) and meeting basic needs (90%) were important for the health and development of their communities.

**Conclusions:** In Afghanistan under the Taliban, policies restricting women's rights were not the product of years of tradition or of social and economic deprivation. Instead, they were man-made policies as easily and swiftly revoked as they were instituted. Depression rates among women in Afghanistan, especially in Taliban-controlled areas, were extraordinarily high. Current efforts to rebuild Afghanistan must address these high rates of depression and other mental health problems to ensure women's full participation in development.

## Aid, conflict and migration: The Canada-Sri Lanka connection

Hyndman, Jennifer

2003

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 47 Issue: 3 Pages: 251-268 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/cag/2003/00000047/00000003/art00004>

### Abstract

This paper aims to disentangle patterns of aid, trade, conflict and migration between Canada and Sri Lanka, illustrating the surprisingly significant traffic between the two countries and exploring the significance and quality of these connections. International aid to Sri Lanka is closely related to the opening of markets to multinational investment beginning in 1977. This economic liberalisation overlaps with periods of conflict in Sri Lanka and of macroeconomic growth. The prosperity it has generated, however, has not benefited all social classes and ethnic groups. Accordingly, conflict in Sri Lanka has been characterised by uprisings led by unemployed youth, peaceful and violent protests of discrimination against Sri Lankan Tamils and militarised government reprisals to both. A long period of macroeconomic growth ended in the final quarter of 2001, after the bombing of commercial airliners at Sri Lanka's international airport. Geopolitical and geoeconomic conditions in Sri Lanka changed dramatically. In this context, Canada's International Development Agency (CIDA) and other aid agencies aspire to 'correct for conflict' and promote a democratic and peaceful Sri Lanka through peace-building and other aid measures. Militarised conflict over at least the past 20 years has generated massive human displacement both within and beyond the country's borders, spawning international migrants in search of asylum. In 1999, Sri Lanka was the leading source country of refugee claimants to Canada. Canada hosts the single largest Sri Lankan diaspora of any country. By examining the nexus of economic liberalisation and aid, I analyse its relation to conflict in Sri Lanka and migration to Canada.

# Analyzing regional inequality in Post-Mao China in a GIS environment

Yu, D.; Wei, Y.D.

2003

Journal Name: Eurasian Geography and Economics

Volume: 44 Issue: 7 Pages: 514-534 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.geog.utah.edu/~weiy/PDF/EGE03\\_RI.pdf](http://www.geog.utah.edu/~weiy/PDF/EGE03_RI.pdf)

## Abstract

Regional inequality in China has attracted considerable scholarly attention, but the use of geographic information system (GIS) techniques for rigorous analysis remains limited. This paper utilizes recent data and GIS and spatial statistical techniques to analyze changing patterns of regional inequality in China from 1978 to 2000. It also identifies the changing clusters of regional development in China. We illustrate that regional inequality in China is sensitive to development trajectories of the provinces, and that conventional measures of regional inequality mask geographical clustering. Patterns of change are explained by both contextual and regression analyses.

## Black migration at the margin of freedom

Shrestha, Nanda R.; Wilbur I. Smith; Charles L. Evans

2003

Journal Name: International Journal of Population Geography

Volume: 9 Issue: 2 Pages: 113-139 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/104085605/abstract>

### Abstract

The history of Black migration is a story of continuity and change, a paradoxical story of hopes and despairs. Situating migration as a labour process within the general framework of labour-capital relations, this study examines the role of south-to-north migration in Black Americans' upward mobility and human capital accumulation for the period 1910-1970. The conceptual argument advanced is that labour market distortions, based on the historical legacy of colour as a marker of one's ability, affect the way capitalist forces use (underutilise) Black migrants, leading to the underdevelopment of their human capital. An analysis of IPUMS data samples showed: (1) Black migrants were far more likely to experience unemployment in the labour markets of the Midwest than their White counterparts; (2) the unemployment rate of more-educated Black migrants was higher than that for less-educated Black migrants; (3) race was revealed by regression analysis to be an important variable in explaining why Blacks were far more likely to be found in low-wage, least upwardly mobile occupations than their White counterparts, whose proportionate employment share of the high-end occupations was much greater than that of Blacks; and (4) geographically, the early advantage that Black migrants enjoyed from locating in the central city lost much of its value over time. This may reflect how, while Blacks remained trapped in central cities because of residential segregation, jobs - especially those in the private sector - have increasingly moved out of the city, thus creating a mismatch between their residence and the location(s) of jobs. Overall, the data analysis suggests that race still matters, as the colour of labour remains a source of discrimination in terms of both the extent to which Black labour was used (unemployment rate) and how it was used (occupation). The result was that capitalist forces in the American labour market systematically undervalued or suppressed Black migrants' pre-existing human capital, thus denying them an opportunity fully to harness their potential and enhance their human capital accumulation.

## Disability activism and the politics of scale

**Kitchin, Rob; Robert Wilton**

**2003**

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 47 Issue: 2 Pages: 97 -

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118829247/abstract>

### Abstract

In this paper, we examine the role of spatial scale in mediating and shaping political struggles between disabled people and the state. Specifically, we draw on recent theoretical developments concerning the social construction of spatial scale to interpret two case studies of disability activism within Canada and Ireland. In particular, we provide an analysis of how successful the disability movement in each locale has been at 'jumping scale' and enacting change, as well as examining what the consequences of such scaling-up have been for the movement itself. We demonstrate that the political structures operating in each country markedly affect the scaled nature of disability issues and the effectiveness of political mobilization at different scales.



# Environmental justice and American Indian tribal sovereignty: Case study of a land-use conflict in Skull Valley, Utah

Ishiyama, N.

2003

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 35 Issue: 1 Pages: 119-139

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

This paper examines environmental justice in the context of questions of American-Indian tribal sovereignty through an analysis of a land-use dispute over the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians' decision to host a high-level radioactive waste facility on their reservation in Tooele County, Utah. The case study entails a far more intricate story than that presented in the majority of existing literature, which is dominated by analytical frameworks of environmental racism and distributive environmental justice. By elucidating the historical geography of Skull Valley and politics of tribal sovereignty, I argue that a prolonged process of historical colonialism has produced a landscape of injustice in which the tribe's choices have been structurally limited. The historical colonialism, intertwining with the capitalist political economy, has geopolitically isolated the tribe to suffer procedural environmental injustice. At the same time, the tribe has struggled to pursue self-determination through the retention of sovereignty and Goshute identity in the arenas of tribal environmental management and the environmental-justice movement. Conflict over the definition and practice of tribal sovereignty at different geographical scales reveals the social, historical, and political-economic complexity of environmental justice.

# Geoslavery

**Dobson, Jerome E.; Peter F. Fisher**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** IEEE Technology and Society Magazine

**Volume:** 22    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 47-52    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://dusk.geo.orst.edu/virtual/2005/geoslavery.pdf>

## Abstract

Geographic information systems (GIS) technologies, including Location Based Services (LBS) continuously fed by earth coordinate data streams derived from the Global Positioning System (GPS), recently have given rise to new consumer products advertised for tracking humans as well as animals. Heretofore, GIS has raised public concerns about information privacy, primarily due to its capacity for rapid integration of spatial information and personal information from diverse sources [1]-[3]. Human tracking devices, however, introduce a new potential for real-time control that extends far beyond privacy and surveillance, per se. As a result, society must contemplate a new form of slavery characterized by location control [4]. Geoslavery now looms as a real, immediate, and global threat.

## Human Rights and Diversity: Area Studies Revisited

Forsythe, David P.; Patrice C. McMahon

2003

Journal Name: University of Nebraska Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=zPXx\\_YC\\_eGsC&pg=PP1&dq=Human+Rights+and+Diversity:+Area+Studies+Revisited&ei=rx2OSLOOKJXIigHI2bGpCg&sig=ACfU3U3abnJ3UJhfp3ulrI4WXIXdzn\\_YtA](http://books.google.com/books?id=zPXx_YC_eGsC&pg=PP1&dq=Human+Rights+and+Diversity:+Area+Studies+Revisited&ei=rx2OSLOOKJXIigHI2bGpCg&sig=ACfU3U3abnJ3UJhfp3ulrI4WXIXdzn_YtA)

### Abstract

The development and study of human rights have increased significantly over time and have seen an intensified interest at the dawn of the twenty-first century. Much can be learned about the status of universal human rights by approaching the subject from regional perspectives. These diverse vantage points shed new light on the importance and complexity of the issues. David P. Forsythe and Patrice C. McMahon have brought together a collection of essays from top scholars in their fields. Each essay examines how a region, as defined by geography or culture, affects the standards and practice of human rights in a particular area. The issues discussed include human rights and child labor in South Asia, women's rights in Muslim states, the prospects and challenges of human rights in the Middle East, the role of women and tradition in Africa, and accommodating diversity in Europe. The collection also includes essays commenting on the parameters and intersections of international human rights in relation to area studies.

## Maps of, by, and for the Peoples of Latin America

Herlihy, Peter H.; Gregory Knapp

2003

Journal Name: Human Organization

Volume: 62 Issue: 4 Pages: 303-314 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://sfaa.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,1,8;journal,19,109;linkingpublicationresults,1:113218,1>

### Abstract

This article, and the collection of essays it introduces, discusses the development and use of participatory mapping (PM) in Latin America. The methodology, with roots in participant observation and collaborative research, represents the fullest involvement of local people who are trained to do research or applied work with the researcher, facilitator, or team. PM transforms cognitive spatial knowledge into map and descriptive forms. Two types exist: one type, including participatory action research mapping (PARM) and participatory rural appraisal mapping (PRAM), uses mapping for social action; the other, participatory research mapping (PRM), aims at research. The PM approach developed among geographers and anthropologists studying indigenous populations in Latin America. The articles in the collection detail five different PM projects working with about 20 different indigenous populations, living in some of the region's most important conservation lands in Mosquitia, Veraguas, Darién, and western Amazonia. The projects show how PM has become a "keystone activity" in a wide range of research and development work. This novel methodology for collecting geographic information is helping to meet a variety of research and societal needs. Indeed, the superior results from some applications challenge even the most deeply rooted norms about the construction of cartographic knowledge.

## Narrating place and identity, or mapping Miskitu land claims in northeastern Nicaragua

Offen, K.H

2003

Journal Name: Human Organization

Volume: 62 Issue: 4 Pages: 382-392 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_qa3800/is\\_200301/ai\\_n9226058](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3800/is_200301/ai_n9226058)

### Abstract

This paper draws from my participation in mapping Miskitu community land claims in the spring of 1997 to discuss the relationship between the mapping process and an identity politics of place in northeastern Nicaragua (the Moskitia). In community fora that formed the critical element of the mapping process, Miskitu community intellectuals passionately narrated Miskitu history with recourse to Moskitia geography and the places to be mapped. These public narratives resonated with and mobilized community audiences because they combined authoritative Miskitu identity signifiers, such as the Miskitu flag and biblical lessons, with commonplace toponyms and cultural landscapes. In narrating the relationship of Miskitu identity to Moskitia places, community intellectuals simultaneously critiqued the conventional wisdom of Nicaraguan historiography and transformed the initial aim of the mapping project by shaping the meaning of "community lands" for community members. In this way, the mapping project merged a cultural politics of place with those of identity.

# Participatory Research Mapping of Indigenous Lands in Darien, Panama

**Herlihy, Peter H.**

**2003**

Journal Name: Human Organization

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_qa3800/is\\_200301/ai\\_n9226087/pg\\_1?tag=artBody;col1](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3800/is_200301/ai_n9226087/pg_1?tag=artBody;col1)

## Abstract

This article describes a participatory research mapping (PRM) project to document the subsistence lands used by the indigenous populations of the Darien Province, eastern Panama. The region is the historic territory of the Kama, Embera, and Wounaan peoples, with a biosphere reserve, two indigenous comarca homelands, and one of the most active colonization fronts in Central America. Having fought for recognition of their land rights in the face of encroaching outsiders, indigenous leaders were well aware of the power and importance of cartographic information. Indeed, the Darien was the most inaccurately mapped province in the country, and indigenous leaders embraced the idea of a mapping project to document their expanding settlements and natural resources. Community representatives were trained to complete land-use assessments using questionnaires and sketch maps. They worked with a team of specialists, including the author, to transform this information into standard cartographic and demographic results. The project's simple design brought outstanding results, including the first large-scale mapping of indigenous lands in this little-known region. The methodology shows how indigenous peoples can work with researchers in data collection and interpretation to transform their cognitive knowledge into standard forms, producing excellent scientific and applied results while enhancing their ability to manage their own lands.

# Poverty and inequality in Vietnam: Spatial patterns and geographic determinants

**Minot, Nicholas; Bob Baulch; Michael Epprecht**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** Inter-Ministerial Poverty Mapping Task Force

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Other

**Website:** <http://www.ifpri.org/divs/MTID/DR/dr200312mapping.htm>

## Abstract

This report uses a relatively new method called "small area estimation" to estimate various measures of poverty and inequality for provinces, districts, and communes of Vietnam. The method was applied by combining information from the 1997-98 Vietnam Living Standards Survey and the 1999 Population and Housing Census.

# Preventative, Palliative, or Punitive? Safe Spaces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, and Sri Lanka

Hyndman, Jennifer

2003

Journal Name: Refugee Studies

Volume: 16 Issue: 2 Pages: 167-185 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://jrs.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/16/2/167>

## Abstract

Some safe havens and protected areas are safer than others for internally displaced persons situated in war zones. The research presented compares three such areas: the 'safe cities' of Bosnia-Herzegovina, a UN-sanctioned 'preventive zone' in Southern Somalia, and an 'open relief centre' in Northern Sri Lanka. Each of these safe spaces has distinct political antecedents, peacekeeping components, and histories prior to war that have shaped the success of such areas in protecting people during conflict. In comparing the safety and well-being of displaced civilians in the three countries, the importance of consent by warring parties to the international designation of safe space emerges as critical. The authorization of a chosen safe area, by the UN Security Council or by warring factions, plays an important role in relation to its efficacy. The research presented suggests that zones of peace and protected areas cannot solely be enforced by international peacekeepers, but must be negotiated at a political level.



# Spaces of protest: gendered migration, social networks, and labor activism in West Java, Indonesia

Silvey, Rachel

2003

Journal Name: Political Geography

Volume: 22 Issue: 2 Pages: 129-155 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-48120XG-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=79b8a4fd70](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-48120XG-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=79b8a4fd70)

## Abstract

This article examines the gender geography of labor activism through a comparative investigation of two communities in West Java, Indonesia. Based on in-depth interviews and a survey of workers carried out in 1995, 1998, and 2000 in the two sites, it explores the place-specific meanings attached to migrants' social networks and gender relations, and their roles in mediating the gendered patterns of labor protest in the two villages. Previous analyses of labor protest in Indonesia have occluded scales and processes that are critical to understanding how gender dynamics are linked to the geography of protest. By contrast, attention to the gender- and place-based contexts of women's activism illustrates the complex interactions between migrants' local interpretations of gender norms, social network relations, household roles, state gender ideology, and global neo-liberal restructuring. Through examining these interactions, gender is conceptualized as ontologically inseparable from the production of specific activist spaces, rethinking the uni-directional spatial logic and deterministic views of gender and place put forth in theories of the New International Division of Labor.

# The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World

Castles, Steven; Mark J. Miller

2003

Journal Name: Guilford Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=ceQKMhRWZ-8C>

## Abstract

Now in a revised and expanded third edition, this widely adopted text provides a global perspective on the nature of migration movements, why they take place, and their effects on industrialized countries and the developing world. Extensively rewritten chapters provide information on and comparative analyses of the world's main migration regions. The role of migration in the formation of ethnic minority groups is examined, as is the impact of growing ethnic diversity on economies, cultures, and political institutions. Included are a wealth of concrete examples, tables, and maps.

# The complex wars of the Congo: Towards a new analytic approach

Carayannis, T.

2003

Journal Name: Journal of Asian and African Studies

Volume: 38 Issue: 2 Pages: 232-255 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://jas.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/38/2-3/232>

## Abstract

Since 1996, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been the battleground for wars within wars, where networks of conflict interact to produce different patterns of local resource extraction and different patterns of local and regional violence, resulting in one of the most devastating, yet surprisingly understudied, humanitarian disasters of our day. This article analyzes these transboundary networks of conflict using a network-centered approach, and examines how normative changes in the international system may have contributed to the processes of these wars.

# The Geography of Ethnic Violence: Identity, Interests, and the Indivisibility of Territory

Toft, Monica Duffy

2003

Journal Name: Princeton University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=uYCKoxzQmU4C&printsec=frontcover>

## Abstract

The Geography of Ethnic Violence is the first among numerous distinguished books on ethnic violence to clarify the vital role of territory in explaining such conflict. Monica Toft introduces and tests a theory of ethnic violence, one that provides a compelling general explanation of not only most ethnic violence, civil wars, and terrorism but many interstate wars as well. This understanding can foster new policy initiatives with real potential to make ethnic violence either less likely or less destructive. It can also guide policymakers to solutions that endure. The book offers a distinctively powerful synthesis of comparative politics and international relations theories, as well as a striking blend of statistical and historical case study methodologies. By skillfully combining a statistical analysis of a large number of ethnic conflicts with a focused comparison of historical cases of ethnic violence and nonviolence--including four major conflicts in the former Soviet Union--it achieves a rare balance of general applicability and deep insight. Toft concludes that only by understanding how legitimacy and power interact can we hope to learn why some ethnic conflicts turn violent while others do not. Concentrated groups defending a self-defined homeland often fight to the death, while dispersed or urbanized groups almost never risk violence to redress their grievances. Clearly written and rigorously documented, this book represents a major contribution to an ongoing debate that spans a range of disciplines including international relations, comparative politics, sociology, and history.

## The territorial turn: Making black territories in Pacific Colombia

Offen, K.H.

2003

Journal Name: Journal of Latin American Geography

Volume: 2 Issue: 1 Pages: 43-73 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://muse.jhu.edu/demo/journal\\_of\\_latian\\_american\\_geography/v002/2.1offen01.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/demo/journal_of_latian_american_geography/v002/2.1offen01.html)

### Abstract

Over the last decade, a wide range of global forces have combined to promote the territorial titling of collective lands to indigenous and black communities in the lowland tropics of Latin America. This marks an unprecedented turn in land titling and reform in the hemisphere. In this paper, I describe the territorial turn in collective land titling in the Pacific region of Colombia. In particular, I describe the World Bank-funded Natural Resource Management Program's effort to demarcate and title some 5 million hectares of national lands to black community councils in Pacific Colombia since 1996. In so doing, I examine how environmental, human rights, and multilateral lending interests have come together over the last few decades to strengthen ethnic rights to collective lands throughout the Latin American lowlands. Although it is too early to make definitive assessments, I argue that the machinations of the World Bank-funded project interacted in very complex and significant ways with how black social movements instituted a novel ethnic-territorial relationship. The project has widespread implications for black and indigenous territorial aspirations throughout the lowland tropics and for better understanding how identity and territory constitute one another.

# Violence, Spatial Segregation, and the Limits of Local Empowerment in Urban Latin America

**Dosh, Paul**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** Latin American Politics and Society

**Volume:** 45 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 129-146 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com.proxygw.wrlc.org/pqdweb?did=470998201&sid=5&Fmt=3&clientId=31812&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

## Abstract

Dosh reviews *Citizens of Fear: Urban Violence in Latin America* edited by Susana Rotker, *City of Walls: Crime, Segregation, and Citizenship in Sao Paulo* by Teresa P. R. Caldeira, and *Dreaming Equality: Color, Race, and Racism in Urban Brazil* by Robin E. Sheriff.

# Who knows where you are, and who should, in the era of mobile geography

**Fisher, Peter; Jerome Dobson**

**2003**

Journal Name: [Geography](#)

Volume: [88](#)

Issue: [4](#)

Pages: [331-337](#)

Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

[Website:](#)

## [Abstract](#)

Personal location devices (PLDs) combined with mobile communication devices (MCDs) (mobile phones being one and the same thing) provide a powerful technology for location services and a major challenge in terms of the ethics of their application. In this article we ask some provocative questions about the use (and abuse) of personal location information, and discuss the ethical dilemmas by developing scenarios of use and availability of information from various points of view. If the location and communication devices are linked to a third device the consequences could be the worst kind of 'geoslavery'. We present both the advantages and disadvantages of location tracking by a third party, and discuss what is required legally and technically to prevent misuse of personal location information.

# Participatory Mapping of Community Lands and Hunting Yields among the Buglé of Western Panama

Smith, Derek A.

2003

Journal Name: Human Organization

Volume: 62 Issue: 4 Pages: 332 - 343 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://sfaa.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,3,8;journal,19,133;linkingpublicationresults,1:113218,1>

## Abstract

Indigenous peoples living in the rain forest regions of Central America have detailed mental maps of streams, topography, and land cover of large areas surrounding their villages. They also have the skills to make important contributions to geographic research that can help them manage their natural resources and defend their historic rights to their lands. Participatory research among the Buglé of western Panama incorporated several local investigators who, among other tasks, facilitated community mapping sessions and administered weekly questionnaires on hunting activities in their respective communities. Part of their work consisted of drawing sketch maps showing the locations where game animals were captured. Local investigators and the author together plotted these hunting kill sites onto 1:50,000 topographic base maps. Over 1,500 questionnaires were administered and roughly 1,300 kill sites were documented, showing the spatial distribution of hunting yields of 59 households over a period of eight months. Although the participatory methods were not free from difficulties, the research process made it possible to produce detailed maps of game extraction over a considerable area—maps that would have otherwise been impossible to create. The local investigators were thus active participants in the production of information that will help explain the relationships between indigenous peoples and their environment and provide new understanding of the impacts of subsistence hunting on wildlife populations.



# Scale frames and counter-scale frames: constructing the problem of environmental injustice

**Kurtz, Hilda E.**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** Political Geography

**Volume:** 22    **Issue:** 8    **Pages:** 887-916    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-49S6WHC-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_acct=C000050221&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=1](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-49S6WHC-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1)

## Abstract

The concept of environmental injustice raises difficult questions about on how best to measure and address environmental inequities across space, and environmental justice politics are permeated by considerable debate over the nature and spatial extent of both problem and possible solutions. This paper theorizes the politics of environmental justice as a politics of scale in order to explore how environmental justice activists respond to the scalar ambiguity inherent in the political concept of environmental justice. With a case study of a controversy over a proposed polyvinylchloride production facility in rural Convent, Louisiana, I develop the concept of scale frames and counter-scale frames as strategic discursive representations of a social grievance that do the work of naming, blaming, and claiming, with meaningful reference to particular geographic scales. The significance of scale is expressed alternatively within these frames as an analytical spatial category, as scales of regulation, as territorial framework(s) for cultural legitimacy, and as a means of inclusion, exclusion and legitimation.

# The Geographical Dimensions of Terrorism

Cutter, Susan L.; Douglas B. Richardson; Thomas J. Wilbanks

2003

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages: 274 Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=NrXNC77lgHIC>

## Abstract

Undertaken as part of the National Science Foundation's call for research associated with the 9/11 terrorist attacks, this volume contains research that addresses the immediate role and utility of geographical information and technologies in emergency management. It also initiates an on-going process to help develop a focused national research agenda on the geographical dimensions of terrorism. Areas covered include: geospatial data and technologies infrastructure research, root causes of terrorism, and vulnerability science and hazard research.

# The Geography of Need: Spatial Distribution of Barriers to Employment in Metropolitan Detroit

Allard, Scott W.; Richard M. Tolman; Daniel Rosen

2003

Journal Name: Policy Studies Journal

Volume: 31 Issue: 3 Pages: 293 - 307 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118838139/abstract>

## Abstract

Although several studies examine the barriers to employment that limit the employability of welfare recipients, they have not analyzed how these barriers might be different for residents of central cities than for residents in surrounding suburban areas. We consider how the prevalence of barriers to employment varies by race and place in metropolitan Detroit. We find that the prevalence of mental health, substance abuse, and domestic violence barriers is higher in suburban areas, and that structural barriers are higher in the central city.

# Indigenous Land Rights, Development and Environment: a Garifuna Perspective

**Cayetano, Phyllis**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** Amerindian Peoples' Association (APA)

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Conference Presentation

**Website:** [http://www.cpsu.org.uk/downloads/Phyllis\\_Cayetano.pdf](http://www.cpsu.org.uk/downloads/Phyllis_Cayetano.pdf)

## Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to present an overview of the land rights claim by the Garifuna people of Belize. I would like to begin by setting out some of the factual background that is pertinent to the Garifuna land claim, including the history of the Garifuna's dispossession of their St. Vincent homeland by the British, their forced relocation to Central America and their subsequent migration to Belize. I will then consider the rights to land that the Garifuna may possess under the domestic laws of Belize.

## Land rights of indigenous peoples in South-East Asia

Xanthaki, Alexandra

2003

Journal Name: Melbourne Journal of International Law

Volume: 4 Issue: 2 Pages: Source Type:

Website: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/MelbJIL/2003/5.html>

### Abstract

Very little has been written on indigenous rights in South-East Asia. This article attempts to address issues concerning indigenous land rights in the region, arguing that there is a clear gap between the existing situation and the relevant standards of the international human rights system. After a short overview of the international human rights framework currently binding South-East Asian states, the article analyses issues of indigenous land ownership and control by indigenous peoples over matters affecting their land rights. The article then discusses traditional economic activities, natural resources, indigenous environmental management and finally to issues of relocation and compensation. In each of the aforementioned areas, indigenous land rights are generally non-existent or very weak. Even on occasions when national legislation has recognised strong indigenous land rights, the lack of political motivation to properly enforce these rights impedes their full realisation. The article demonstrates that this inadequacy is inconsistent with international standards on the prohibition of discrimination, protection of minority cultures and more specifically on indigenous land rights, as are recognised in international instruments, interpreted by international bodies and transferred into national practices.

## Regional Ethnic Diversity and Ethnic War

**Melander, Erik**

**2003**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/personal/anstalda/melander.htm>

Abstract

# The Territorial Management of Ethnic Conflict

**Coakley, John**

**2003**

Journal Name: F. Cass

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=seErMn3YFH0C&pg=RA1-PA142&dq=On+Narrow+Ground:+Urban+Policy+and+Ethnic+Conflict+in+Jerusalem+and+Belfast&ei=LrPGSL6BDoSUzATup->

## Abstract

Recent history has thrown up vivid examples of the renewed capacity of ethnic differences to lead to deep tensions within states, tensions which frequently find expression in some form of inter-territorial conflict. One of the most characteristic approaches to resolve disputes of this kind, or at least to reduce their destructive capacities to a minimum, is to seek an accommodation between the competing groups through some form of territorial restructuring. The object of this book is to look at the very topical issue of the manner in which states attempt to cope with ethnic conflict through such territorial approaches.

## Poverty and Gender: A Strategy for Action

Ashby, Jacqueline A.

2003

Journal Name: International Center for Tropical Agriculture

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 91-105      Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://ciat-library.ciat.cgiar.org/Articulos\\_Ciat/agricultural\\_research\\_poverty\\_reduction.pdf#page=94](http://ciat-library.ciat.cgiar.org/Articulos_Ciat/agricultural_research_poverty_reduction.pdf#page=94)

### Abstract

This chapter examines the dimensions of poverty and the relationship between gender and the poverty of rural people in the Third World. This analysis is applied to formulate a strategy for the application of science and technology to improving food production and environmental protection, an agenda of central importance to rural women in the Third World.



## Beyond Visualization: Mapping Genocide

McCleary, G.F.

2003

Journal Name: International Cartographic Association

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: <http://training.esri.com/campus/library/Bibliography/RecordDetail.cfm?ID=28425>

### Abstract

Today, with cartography dominated by database- and information-system-based map production and their mechanistic philosophies, it is essential to pause and consider situations where the mapmaker's creative processes can become a powerful means for creating 'emotional and psychological expressions.' For some map topics, it is not enough simply to convey information or to represent the data accurately, nor to complete the map-based task efficiently. What is necessary is the portrayal of space and time in a style that appeals to, even assaults, the map user's sensitivities, a style that promotes reactions ranging from revulsion and horror at one extreme to joy and hope at the other. Such graphic structures, such design approaches, do not emerge from software default options. They will not result from the application of textbook design principles and processes to organize attribute data in a spatial and temporal location system. There is no mechanical, no manufactured, cartographic solution that will convey the horror of catastrophe and calamity ... such as genocide. Genocide is much more than a set of environmentally distributed matter-of-fact events to be displayed using conventional cartographic formats: maps of genocide necessitate graphic schemas enmeshed with emotion.

## Geography and Racial Health Disparities

Chandra, Amitabh; Jonathan S. Skinner

2003

Journal Name: NBER Working Paper

Volume: Issue: W9513 Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=382444](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=382444)

### Abstract

An extensive literature has documented racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities in health care and health outcomes. We argue that the influence of geography in medical practice needs to be taken seriously for both the statistical measurement of racial disparities, and in designing reforms to reduce disparities. Past research has called attention to disparities that occur within hospitals or provider groups; for example black patients who are treated differently from whites within a hospital. We focus on a different mechanism for disparities; African-Americans tend to live in areas or seek care in regions where quality levels for all patients, black and white, are lower. Thus ensuring equal access to health care at the local or hospital level may not by itself erase overall health care disparities. However, reducing geographic disparities in both the quality of care, and the quality of health care decisions by patients, could have a first-order impact on improving racial disparities in health care and health outcomes.

# Few and Far Between? An Environmental Equity Analysis of the Geographic Distribution of Hazardous Waste Generation

Atlas, Mark

2003

Journal Name: Social Science Quarterly

Volume: 83 Issue: 1 Pages: 365 - 378 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118946212/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

## Abstract

This article examines whether the generation of hazardous waste is concentrated in communities that are disproportionately minority or low income. Whereas much environmental equity research has focused on commercial facilities managing hazardous waste, facilities that generate and manage their own wastes—which account for over 98 percent of hazardous waste volume—have been ignored. Methods. The demographic characteristics were determined of people in geographic concentric rings around hazardous waste generators accounting for most of the country's 1997 hazardous waste volume. Results. My analyses indicate no tendency for disproportionately minority communities to be near these facilities. In fact, relatively few people are near where most hazardous waste is generated. Although a few of these facilities have large numbers of minority people around them, most are in areas with higher than average white populations. There was, however, a tendency for low-income communities to be near these facilities. Conclusions. To the extent that there are potential risks from the presence of hazardous waste at facilities, most of this risk is in relatively unpopulated areas. The presence of hazardous waste is not concentrated in areas that are disproportionately minority or low income.

# The Distribution of Air Lead Levels Across U.S. Counties: Implications for the Production of Racial Inequality

Stretesky, P.B.

2003

Journal Name: Sociological Spectrum

Volume: 23 Issue: 1 Pages: 91-118 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/usls/2003/00000023/00000001/art00004>

## Abstract

This work draws upon previous studies of environmental inequity to investigate the distribution of estimated air lead concentrations across 3,111 U.S. counties. Data for this research come from the U.S. Census Bureau's 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3A and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 1990 Cumulative Exposure Project. Findings from OLS and WLS regression suggest that air lead concentrations are associated with county racial composition. Counties with the largest proportion of Black youth under 16 years of age (10th decile=0.09) have nearly 7.9 percent more lead in the air than counties with no Black youth (1st decile=0.00). Counties with the largest proportion of White youth under 16 years of age (10th decile=0.25) have nearly 10.0 percent less lead in the air than counties with the smallest proportion of White youth (1st decile=0.13). These findings persist despite adjustments for urbanization, income, and housing values. This work proposes that the distribution of air lead levels has important implications for the field of sociology and the study of racial inequality.

# Reassessing Race and Class Disparities in Environmental Justice Research Using Distance-Based Methods

Mohai, Paul; Saha, Robin

2003

Journal Name: American Sociological Association

Volume: Issue: Pages: 23 Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: [http://www.allacademic.com/one/www/research/index.php?cmd=Download+Document&key=unpublished\\_manuscript&file\\_index=2&pop\\_up=true&no\\_click\\_key=true&attachment\\_style=attachment&PHPSESSID=9faf9b1da3821e35d70796db](http://www.allacademic.com/one/www/research/index.php?cmd=Download+Document&key=unpublished_manuscript&file_index=2&pop_up=true&no_click_key=true&attachment_style=attachment&PHPSESSID=9faf9b1da3821e35d70796db)

## Abstract

The number of studies examining racial inequality in the geographic distribution of environmental hazards and locally unwanted land uses has grown considerably over the past decade. Most of these "environmental justice" studies within sociology and other disciplines have found statistically significant racial disparities associated with hazardous sites. However, there is considerable variation in the magnitude of racial and socioeconomic disparities found. Some recent studies have found no disparities. Much of the variation in the findings can be attributed to the failure of the most widely used, or "classic", method for assessing disparities to adequately account for proximity between the hazard under investigation and nearby residential populations. The reasons for and consequences of the failure of the classic method are identified and ways of overcoming these shortcomings using distance-based methods are demonstrated. Through the application of such methods, our reanalysis of a leading national study reveals far greater and more significant racial disparities in the distribution of environmental hazards and locally unwanted land uses than previously shown. We conclude that such methods are critically needed to validly test existing explanations and emerging theories for this form of racial inequality that is receiving increasing scholarly and popular attention.

## Local Autonomy and Environmental Justice: Implementing Distributional Equity Across Nation Scales

Coenen, F. H. J. M.; C. Angela

2003

Journal Name: Greenwood Publishing Group

Volume: Issue: Pages: 185-210 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=SvAGAEQNo7oC&oi=fnd&pg=PA185&dq=%22geographic+distribution%22+waste+%22environmental+justice%22+distribution&ots=Ngp2vbXqdM&sig=yHKBahR2OsTChgwJU6DTjazSUE>

### Abstract

Bressers, Rosenbaum, and their contributors analyze what, until recently, has been among the least examined issues implicit in the growing global discourse about sustainable development: the creation of institutions and processes for effective governance of sustainability policies. The creation and endurance of governance institutions capable of implementing sustainability policies is, in fact, fundamental for any viable conception of sustainable development. The writers focus particularly upon the special problem embedded in the sustainability paradigm, that of organizing governance "across scales"--that is to say, across and between geographic, political, ecological, or other social levels in a sustainable regime. In recent years the scale problem has emerged as a major and enlarging concern, as international efforts proliferate to implement various sorts of sustainability policies. The analyses focus not only on how societies can organize, but on how they do organize to overcome such daunting obstacles. The analyses place considerable emphasis upon the history and lessons to be learned from ongoing efforts to achieve such governance in several diverse international settings including the Netherlands, the Northwest United States, Costa Rica, Madagascar, Senegal, and the European Union.

# Using Geographic Information Systems to Create and Analyze Statistical Surfaces of Population and Risk for Environmental Justice Analysis

**Mennis, Jeremy**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** Social Science Quarterly

**Volume:** 83 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 281 - 297 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118946206/abstract>

## Abstract

Methodological issues associated with the conventional statistical approach to environmental justice research, such as scale of analysis, continue to make assessments of environmental injustice problematic. Geographic information systems (GIS) can be used to facilitate multiscale analysis through the generation of statistical surface representations of both socioeconomic character and environmental risk. **Methods.** As a case study, U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency data sets were used to generate statistical surfaces of socioeconomic character and environmental risk for the southeast Pennsylvania region. **Results.** Analysis of these statistical surfaces reveals that socioeconomic status decreases with proximity to, and density of, hazardous facilities. **Conclusions.** Further research calls for incorporating other relevant information, such as amount and toxicity of toxic release, into GIS-based statistical surface representations of risk.

# Human Smuggling, the Transnational Imaginary, and Everyday Geographies of the Nation-State

**Mountz, Alison**

**2003**

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 35 Issue: 3 Pages: 622 - 644 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118875710/abstract>

## Abstract

This essay outlines a conceptual approach to everyday geographies of the nation-state. The case study analyzed is the cross-institutional response to human smuggling in Canada. The essay draws on qualitative research with government and nongovernment actors who responded to the arrival of four boats carrying migrants smuggled from Fujian, China to British Columbia in 1999. Findings regarding the everyday institutional contexts of work in the field of immigration prompt deconstruction of the conceptual boundaries that surround governance in more abstract epistemologies of the state. This poststructural approach to geographies of the nation-state pays particular attention to the role of identity and language in the categorization of im/migrants and provokes contemplation of the transnational imaginary of the nation-state from the standpoint of policing international borders.



# **'Freedom to move. Freedom to stay.' Space and struggle in the refugee movement and projects of urban space reclamation.**

**Kerbel, Jeremy**

**2003**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 6      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: <http://international.activism.hss.uts.edu.au/conferences/2003socialmovements/pdf/socmoves2003.pdf#page=41>

## **Abstract**

The space around us (walls, houses, schools, nations) is the product of a social process, and in our world, this social process is integral to the functioning of capitalism. Capitalism produces hegemonic representations, confining spatial practices and repressive spaces of everyday life (Lefebvre, 1991:33). However, this production of space is beset with contradictions, such as the necessity for uneven development, and the simultaneous weakening/strengthening of borders (for capital and people respectively). These contradictions present openings for contestation of the dominant spatial order, and for production of emancipatory counter-spaces. In this paper I hope to use examples from recent actions (in which I have been involved), to map some of the contours of spatial resistance to capitalism. I will refer to the refugee movement, the Baxter 2003 Desert Convergence, Reclaim the Streets, squatted social centres and 'urban redecoration' projects. At first these actions may seem unrelated, but through the lens of spatial production, I hope to show how they intersect in modes and purpose; how they challenge and transcend capitalist production of space.

# The historical geography of prostitution in Perth, Western Australia

**McKewon, Elaine**

**2003**

**Journal Name:** Australian Geographer

**Volume:** 34 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 297 - 310 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a714037170~db=all>

## Abstract

This paper charts major changes in the locational distribution of female prostitution in the Perth metropolitan area during the twentieth century, and aims to explain why these changes took place. The study confirmed that there is a positive relationship between changes to law enforcement policy and changes to the spatial distribution of the sex industry. Factors that affect law enforcement policy (and thus the location of prostitution) include the social stigma associated with prostitution, economic forces that compete for urban space and political pressures to contain and occasionally relocate the trade. At the same time, and despite a number of major spatial redistributions caused by changes to law enforcement policy in Perth, the central city area has remained the sex industry's geographical focus throughout the twentieth century. This strong preference to be centrally located is related to the sex industry's primary locational imperatives, being access to major client catchments and availability of appropriate operational premises. The paper argues that a complex set of endogenous and exogenous factors contribute to the locational behaviour of prostitution, and that these forces and their associated dynamics need to be understood in order to successfully integrate the sex industry into an equitable and orderly town planning process.

# Geographien von Gewalt - Kulturgeographische Interpretationen des Bürgerkrieges auf Sri Lanka (Geographies of violence - The civil war in Sri Lanka from the perspective of cultural geography)

Bohle, Hans Georg

2004

Journal Name: Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen

Volume### Issue: 2 Pages: 22-31 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=de&u=http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo%3Fcodigo%3D933855&a=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DGeographien%2Bvon%2BGewalt%2B->

## Abstract

The discursive interconnections between culture, territoriality and power as well as the links between religion, identity and ethnicity have become powerful driving forces for social transformations and, more specifically, for widespread forms of social exclusion and territorial conflicts. In a world after the end of the Cold War, they constitute an ideal breeding ground for struggles over space and power, stretching from localized social movements to civil war, from ethnic cleansing to genocide. The example of Sri Lanka serves to unfold the disastrous consequences of territorial politics and ethnic arguments. This contribution develops a model of conflict escalation, conceptualizes ethnic violence in terms of historically situated practice, and reveals how the construction of history, identity and territoriality serves very specific political purposes. In this way the paper tries to elucidate the symbolic "architecture of power" in Sri Lanka, and to interpret and map the horrors of suicide bombings, ethnic atrocities and genocide in terms of "geographies of violence".

# GIS Modeling of Air Toxics Releases from TRI-Reporting and Non-TRI-Reporting Facilities: Impacts for Environmental Justice

Dolinoy, Dana C.; Marie Lynn Miranda

2004

Journal Name: Environmental Health Perspectives

Volume### Issue: 17 Pages: 1717-1724 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1253665>

## Abstract

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) requires facilities with 10 or more full-time employees that process > 25,000 pounds in aggregate or use > 10,000 pounds of any one TRI chemical to report releases annually. However, little is known about releases from non-TRI-reporting facilities, nor has attention been given to the very localized equity impacts associated with air toxics releases. Using geographic information systems and industrial source complex dispersion modeling, we developed methods for characterizing air releases from TRI-reporting as well as non-TRI-reporting facilities at four levels of geographic resolution. We characterized the spatial distribution and concentration of air releases from one representative industry in Durham County, North Carolina (USA). Inclusive modeling of all facilities rather than modeling of TRI sites alone significantly alters the magnitude and spatial distribution of modeled air concentrations. Modeling exposure receptors at more refined levels of geographic resolution reveals localized, neighborhood-level exposure hot spots that are not apparent at coarser geographic scales. Multivariate analysis indicates that inclusive facility modeling at fine levels of geographic resolution reveals exposure disparities by income and race. These new methods significantly enhance the ability to model air toxics, perform equity analysis, and clarify conflicts in the literature regarding environmental justice findings. This work has substantial implications for how to structure TRI reporting requirements, as well as methods and types of analysis that will successfully elucidate the spatial distribution of exposure potentials across geographic, income, and racial lines.

## Humanitarian Space and International Politics

Yamashita, Hikaru

2004

Journal Name: Ashgate Publishing

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=D6WKJHr0Kf4C>

### Abstract

The creation of safe areas poses a number of difficult challenges to the spatial and normative organization of contemporary international politics. As a result, academics, practitioners and NGOs alike will find the case studies in this informative book essential reading. Hikaru Yamashita firstly looks at the case of northern Iraq after the first Iraqi war, where safe areas represented a major departure from the conventional notion. The different understandings of the Srebrenica safe areas, especially with regard to the role of security, are also assessed to ascertain how they eventually destroyed this humanitarian space. A much-needed account of the extent to which humanitarian space, intended as shelter in response to Rwandan genocide, consequently destabilized the area and provided cover for the genocideurs is additionally provided. This well-researched book, through the prism of safe areas, allows a measured assessment to be made of the place of human rights and humanitarianism in the contemporary world.

# A Post-Cold War Geography of Forced Migration in Kenya and Somalia

Hyndman, Jennifer

2004

Journal Name: The Professional Geographer

Volume: 51 Issue: 1 Pages: 104-114 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119066689/abstract>

## Abstract

Drawing on recent research in the Horn of Africa, emerging patterns of managing forced migration in the post-Cold War landscape are identified and analyzed. While camps continue to house refugees, the meaning and value of 'refugee' have changed dramatically since the Cold War. Efforts to prevent people from crossing political borders to seek safety are increasing, giving rise to a new set of safe spaces. These new spaces are expressions of a distinct geopolitical discourse and take the names 'UN protected area', 'preventive zone', and 'safe haven'. Their significance as a challenge to state-centric geopolitics both within conflict zones and as refugee camps is explored in the Kenya-Somalia context.

# Against Their Will: The History and Geography of Forced Migrations in the USSR

**Polian, Pavel**

**2004**

**Journal Name:** Central European University Press

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** <http://books.google.com/books?id=8ktrYux1gTMC>

## Abstract

During his reign over the former Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin oversaw the forced resettlement of six million people -- a maniacal passion that he used for social engineering. The Soviets were not the first to thrust resettlement on its population -- a major characteristic of totalitarian systems -- but in terms of sheer numbers, technologies used to deport people and the lawlessness which accompanied it, Stalin's process was the most notable. Six million people of different social, ethnic, and professions were resettled before Stalin's death. Even today, the aftermath of such deportations largely predetermines events which take place in the northern Caucasus, Crimea, the Baltic republics, Moldavia, and western Ukraine. Polian's volume is the first attempt to comprehensively examine the history of forced and semivoluntary population movements within or organized by the Soviet Union. Contents range from the early 1920s to the rehabilitation of repressed nationalities in the 1990s dealing with internal (kulaks, ethnic and political deportations) and international forced migrations (German internees and occupied territories). An abundance of facts, figures, tables, maps, and an exhaustively-detailed annex will serve as important sources for further research.

# Engaging in the disablement process over space and time: narratives of persons with multiple sclerosis in Ottawa, Canada

Driedger, S Michelle; Valorie A Crooks; David Bennett

2004

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 48 Issue: 2 Pages: 119 - Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118748458/abstract>

## Abstract

This article presents an interpretive analysis of the narratives of 15 men and women who have been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis (MS) living in the city of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Relatively little is known about how people who are affected by MS cope with the challenges posed by social and physical barriers in their environment. Our research investigates two objectives: (1) to explore how those who have developed MS cope with their disease and resulting impairments, both in terms of the bodily experiences of becoming a chronically ill person and in terms of how they cope with changing relationships, changing identities and challenges in their physical environment; and (2) how they engage in the process of disablement over time and space as a result of these changing social and spatial relationships. We argue that the physical body and its social placings in public and private spaces are intertwined and both affect experiences of health, ability, impairment, disability and chronic illness. We further argue that these relationships are experienced across time and space, and in place, as people who have developed a chronic illness, such as MS, engage in, with and through the process of disablement. This article demonstrates the need for researchers to pay more attention to the role and significance of the simultaneity of space, place and time in shaping the experiences of people with disabilities and chronic illnesses, as it has been shown that these variables played a significant role in regulating the everyday experiences of this study's respondents.



# Gender and Individual Access to Urban Opportunities: A Study Using Space-Time Measures

**Kwan, Mei-Po**

**2004**

**Journal Name:** The Professional Geographer

**Volume:** 51 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 210-227 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119066698/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

## Abstract

Conventional accessibility measures based on the notion of locational proximity ignore the role of complex travel behavior and space–time constraints in determining individual accessibility. As these factors are especially significant in women's everyday lives, all conventional accessibility measures suffer from an inherent "gender bias." This study conceptualizes individual accessibility as space–time feasibility and provides formulations of accessibility measures based on the space–time prism construct. Using a subsample of European Americans from a travel diary data set collected in Franklin County, Ohio, space–time accessibility measures are implemented with a network-based GIS method. Results of the study indicate that women have lower levels of individual access to urban opportunities when compared to men, although there is no difference in the types of opportunities and areas they can reach given their space–time constraints. Further, individual accessibility has no relationship with the length of the commute trip, suggesting that the journey to work may not be an appropriate measure of job access.

# Gentrification, segregation, and discrimination in the American urban system

Wyly, E. K.; D. J. Hammel

2004

Journal Name: Environment and Planning

Volume: 36 Issue: 7 Pages: 1215-1241 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

Recent discussions of the 'geography of gentrification' highlight the need for comparative analysis of the nature and consequences of inner-city transformation. In this paper, the authors map the effects of housing-market and policy changes in the 1990s, focusing on 23 large cities in the USA. Using evidence from field surveys and a mortgage-lending database, they measure the class selectivity of gentrification and its relation to processes of racial and ethnic discrimination. They find a strong resurgence of capital investment in the urban core, along with magnified class segregation. The boom of the 1990s and policies targeted towards 'new markets' narrowed certain types of racial and ethnic disparities in urban credit markets, but there is evidence of intensified discrimination and exclusion in gentrified neighborhoods.

# Geographies and Moralities: International Perspectives on Development, Justice and Place

Lee, Roger; David Marshal Smith

2004

Journal Name: Blackwell

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=UT3flrtfUTMC>

## Abstract

This topical book addresses contemporary concern with the interconnections between geography and morality. It recognizes that there are 'moral geographies', involving differences in moral values and practices from place to place. It also recognizes that there are moralities in geography, in the sense of research methods and practices which may be subject to normative evaluation and codes of professional ethics. After a foreword by Revaz Gachechiladze and an introductory chapter by the editors explaining the academic context and approach adopted, contributors from a number of different countries provide international perspectives on the issues, supported by case studies from their own original research. These case studies deal with a wide range of controversial topics, including global inequalities, uneven development in Europe, struggles over human rights in Nigeria, territorial conflict in Israel and land reform in post-apartheid South Africa.

## **Geographies of Violence: Women and Conflict in Ghana**

**Preston, Valerie; Madeleine Wong**

**2004**

Journal Name: University of California Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 152-169      Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=s8d2seGMEfAC>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Human Rights AWhereeness: GIS and Human Rights Campaigns

Howard, Brad

2004

Journal Name: ESRI

Volume: Issue: Pages: 43 Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc04/docs/pap1334.pdf>

## Abstract

Human rights campaigns in the United States must find ways to address the relatively low level of geographic literacy if they hope to raise awareness (awhereness) of a broader audience. The results of the Roper Global Geographic Literacy Survey demonstrate GIS has a role in illustrating several aspects of international human rights abuses: for example, where they occur, where they are tied to ethnic conflict, and where they are tolerated because of U.S. geopolitical concerns. This paper will illustrate the role of GIS in promoting human rights using examples of specific human rights violations around the world.

# Human rights politics and scaled performances of memory: Conflicts among the Madres se Plaza de Mayo in Argentina

Bosco, Fernando

2004

Journal Name: Social and Cultural Geography

Volume: 5 Issue: 3 Pages: 381-402 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/rscg/2004/00000005/00000003/art00003;jsessionid=avlth8fygzrf.alice?format=print>

## Abstract

This paper builds on the geographies of commemoration literature extending the scope of inquiry to consider the scaled performances through which the politics of memory unfold. I focus on an analysis of conflicts over the creation of memorial landscapes that emerge from the intricate ways in which representations of the past and the everyday politics of social movements intersect. The paper analyses the competing politics of memory of two groups of Madres de Plaza de Mayo (mothers of people who 'disappeared' during Argentina's Dirty War). Their strategies underscore geographic dimensions of the politics of memory as the Madres clash over how to appropriately place memory in the landscape. While one group emphasizes making visible the events of the past to promote transmission of memory and to remember those who disappeared, the other group focuses on re-interpreting symbols about the past in an attempt to encourage future activism. Such conflicting strategies manifest spatially in a variety of ways, ranging from the creation of physical markers in the built environment to the performance of collective rituals that centre on activists' bodies as sites for either commemoration of the past or future activism. The Madres' conflicts highlight how different spatialities contribute to validate or condemn competing politics of commemoration.

## In the Way of Development: Indigenous Peoples, Life Projects and Globalization

Blaser, Mario; Harvey A. Feit; Glenn McRae; eds.

2004

Journal Name: Zed Books in association with International Development Research Centre

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=0UwtqpeBtvQC&pg=PA44&dq=the+globalization+of+%22human+rights%22+geography&lr=&ei=MLChSIKYC5TsiQGqw5z6BA&sig=ACfU3U2tjQIk39bw451MqS71yNUX4fieng>

### Abstract

Authored as a result of a remarkable collaboration between indigenous people's own leaders, other social activists and scholars from a wide range of disciplines, this volume explores what is happening today to indigenous peoples as they are enmeshed, almost inevitably, in the remorseless expansion of the modern economy and development, at the behest of the pressures of the market-place and government. It is particularly timely, given the rise in criticism of free market capitalism generally, as well as of development. The volume seeks to capture the complex, power-laden, often contradictory features of indigenous agency and relationships. It shows how peoples do not just resist or react to the pressures of market and state, but also initiate and sustain "life projects" of their own which embody local history and incorporate plans to improve their social and economic ways of living.

## **New perspectives on old patterns: forced migration of Haitians in the Dominican Republic**

**Fletcher, Laurel; Timothy Miller**

**2004**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies

**Volume:** 30    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 659-679    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cjms/2004/00000030/00000004/art00004;jsessionid=5k50o7cob4eh6.alessandra>

### **Abstract**

This unique, interdisciplinary study utilises demographic data as well as interviews to identify patterns of the forced migration and experiences of Haitians and Dominicans of Haitian descent who left the Dominican Republic and entered Haiti between August 1999 and July 2000. While forced migration of Haitians from the Dominican Republic is the subject of reports and international legal proceedings, there has been little quantitative data on this sensitive issue. This study offers the first statistical analysis of migration flows through a demographic assessment of this vulnerable population. We present several key findings regarding the patterns in the outflow, the characteristics of the population, and the treatment of those expelled by Dominican government officials. Our research indicates that those leaving the country are not afforded due process and frequently suffer abuses at the hands of government officials. These findings challenge many prevailing assumptions about the profile and treatment of this population. The study proposes measures to improve the migration system between the two countries so as to reduce the vulnerability to human rights deprivations of Haitians in the Dominican Republic.



## Poverty Alleviation through Geographic Targeting: How much Does Disaggregation Help?

Elbers, Chris; Tomoki Fujii; Peter Lanjouw; Berk Özler; Wesley Yin

2004

Journal Name: World Bank Policy Research Working Paper

Volume: Issue: 3419 Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=625297](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=625297)

### Abstract

Using recently completed "poverty maps" for Cambodia, Ecuador, and Madagascar, the authors simulate the impact on poverty of transferring an exogenously given budget to geographically defined subgroups of the population according to their relative poverty status. They find large gains from targeting smaller administrative units, such as districts or villages. But these gains are still far from the poverty reduction that would be possible had the planners had access to information on household level income or consumption. The results suggest that a useful way forward might be to combine fine geographic targeting using a poverty map with within-community targeting mechanisms.

This paper - a product of the Poverty Team, Development Research Group - is part of a larger effort in the group to develop tools for the analysis of poverty and income distribution.

## **Race, Poverty, and Domestic Policy**

**Henry, C. Michael, ed.**

**2004**

Journal Name: Yale University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=29-eW0XJRI4C>

Abstract

Unavailable

# The Geography of Poverty in Morocco: Micro-Level Estimates of Poverty and Inequality from Combined Census and Household Survey Data

Lanjouw, Peter

2004

Journal Name: World Bank Development Research Group (DECRG)

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMOROCCOINFRENCH/Resources/Lanjouw.GeographyPovertyMorocco.pdf>

## Abstract

Welfare levels tend to vary among the regions of almost every country of the world. Morocco is no exception: pockets of severe deprivation are a widely acknowledged, albeit only partially documented, phenomenon. The existence of such poor areas can be due to differences in geographic capital-biophysical endowment, access to infrastructure and markets, etc.-as well as due to government policies, such as the distribution of centrally allocated resources, or migration policies.

Recent research has explored a technique that addresses the problem of lack of local data on poverty and inequality. This method combines survey and census data to estimate consumption-based welfare indicators for small geographic areas such as provinces and communes-i.e., a poverty map. The method has been implemented in a growing number of developing countries and experience from these efforts suggests that statistically reliable estimates of poverty and inequality are attainable at encouragingly fine levels of spatial detail.

## Violence and Mortality in West Darfur, Sudan (2003-04): epidemiological evidence from four surveys

Depoortere, E.; Checchi, F.; Broillet, F.; Gerstl, S.; Minetti, A.; Gayraud, O.; Briet, V.; Pahl, J.; Defourny, I.; Tatay, 2004

Journal Name: Lancet (British edition)

Volume### Issue: 9442 Pages: 1315-1320 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

### Abstract

Background: Violence in Darfur, Sudan has rendered more than one million people internally displaced. An epidemiological study of the effect of armed incursions on mortality in Darfur was needed to provide a basis for appropriate assistance to internally displaced people. Methods: Between April and June 2004, we did retrospective cluster surveys among 215 400 internally displaced people in four sites of West Darfur (Zalingei, Murnei, Niertiti and El Geneina). Mortality recall periods covered both the pre-displacement and post-displacement periods in Zalingei, Murnei, and Niertiti, but not in El Geneina. Heads of households provided dates, causes, and places of deaths, and described the family structure. Findings: Before arrival at displacement sites, mortality rates (expressed as deaths per 10 000 per day), were 5.9 (95% CI 2.2-14.9) in Zalingei, 9.5 (6.4-14.0) in Murnei, and 7.3 (3.2-15.7) in Niertiti. Violence caused 68-93% of these deaths. People who were killed were mostly adult men (relative risk 29.1-117.9 compared with children younger than 15 years), but included women and children. Most households fled because of direct village attacks. In camps, mortality rates fell but remained above the emergency benchmark, with a peak of 5.6 in El Geneina. Violence persisted even after displacement. Age and sex pyramids of surviving populations were skewed, with a deficit in men. Interpretation: This study, which is done in a difficult setting, provides epidemiological evidence of this conflict's effect on civilians, confirming the serious nature of the crisis, and reinforcing findings from other war contexts.

# **WorldMinds: Geographical Perspectives on 100 Problems: Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Association of American Geographers 1904-2004: Celebrating Geography – The Next 100 Years**

**Janelle, Donald G.; Barney Warf; Kathy Hansen**

**2004**

Journal Name: Kluwer Academic

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=0VxzNQj7feEC>

## **Abstract**

WorldMinds provides broad exposure to a geography that is engaged with discovery, interpretation, and problem solving. Its 100 succinct chapters demonstrate the theories, methods, and data used by geographers, and exemplify the conceptual and topical richness of contemporary geography. The 150 contributing authors and co-authors address the challenges posed by issues such as globalization, regional and ethnic conflict, environmental hazards, terrorism, poverty, and sustainable development. This volume demonstrates the utility of geography as a conceptual discipline that contributes theoretically; as an applied practice that informs policy-making; and as a coherent set of methodologies to gather and analyze data about Earth and its occupants. WorldMinds is the ideal general reader to supplement textbooks in the full range of academic geography courses. In addition to geography students and instructors, it is relevant to researchers, applied geographers and policy makers.

# The Geography of War and Peace: From Death Camps to Diplomats

**Flint, Colin**

**2004**

Journal Name: Oxford University Press US

Volume: Issue: Pages: 480 Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=Za08XQfp3ZwC>

## Abstract

How and why war and peace occur cannot be understood without realizing that those who make war and peace must negotiate a complex world political map of sovereign spaces, borders, networks, and scales. This book takes advantage of a diversity of perspectives as it analyzes the political processes of war and their spatial expression. Topics include terrorism, nationalism, religion, drug wars, water conflicts, diplomacy, peace movements, and post-war reconstruction.

## **A new apartheid? The spatial implications of fear of crime in Cape Town, South Africa**

**Lemanski, Charlotte**

**2004**

**Journal Name:** Environment and Urbanization

**Volume:** 16    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 101-112    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://eau.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/16/2/101>

### **Abstract**

This paper examines the fear of crime in post-apartheid South Africa and its impact on urban space and form, focusing in particular on Cape Town. South African statistics point to alarming increases in serious crime over recent years and, although such statistics are considered unreliable, reflecting to some extent increases in the rate of crime reporting, the public perception is nonetheless one of decreased security. Attempts to mitigate fear have resulted increasingly in the creation of fortified enclaves and a withdrawal from public space. Although the more extreme manifestations are restricted to affluent areas, levels of residential protection have increased among all groups. As in other parts of the world, this "architecture of fear" results in growing danger within the public domain and the increasing polarization of social groups. The paper argues that this trend in South Africa perpetuates the social divisions that were inherent in the apartheid state into the post-apartheid context, with the fear of crime being used as a justification for a predominantly racist fear of difference.

# Waiting to Inhale: The Demographics of Toxic Air Release Facilities in 21st-Century California

Pastor, M.; James L. Sadd; Rachel Morello-Frosch

2004

Journal Name: Social Science Quarterly

Volume: 85 Issue: 2 Pages: 420 - 440 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118763812/abstract>

## Abstract

**Objectives.**We examine the spatial distribution of toxic air releases and residential demographics in California using 2000 Census data and coeval information from the Federal Toxic Release Inventory for evidence of disproportionate exposure.

**Methods.**We use spatial analysis using GIS, and multivariate regression analysis, including ordered and multinomial logit regressions, in our study.

**Results.**Analytical results suggest a pattern of disproportionate exposure based on race, with the disparity most severe for Latinos, which holds in a series of multivariate regressions, including attempts to test for varying levels of pollution risk and to control for spatial dependence.

**Conclusions.**The study corroborates earlier research focused in the Los Angeles area, and suggests that recent concerns about environmental inequities affecting Latinos in California may be well founded.



# Social and Environmental Justice Issues in Urban Transportation

**Deka, Devajyoti**

**2004**

Journal Name: Guilford Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: 332-355 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=QLd86TyV3j4C&oi=fnd&pg=PA332&dq=environmental+justice+cases+geography&ots=Em5HPQC44O&sig=1FRfN9nVV58p3a0zezMkoDeaPN4#PPA332,M1>

## Abstract

Transportation-related expenses constitute a significant portion of household income and an especially large proportion of the incomes of low-income households. Despite these expenditures, some segments of society lack adequate access to employment, health care, shopping, and recreation. Although government subsidizes components of the urban transportation system, there is an increasing concern that the subsidies are not reaching those in need. Recent years have also seen a growing recognition that certain segments of society are disproportionately affected by transportation-related pollution. Because of these concerns, a study of the social and environmental justice issues in urban transportation is important.

As the concerns about social and environmental justice in urban transportation pertain primarily to the poor and minorities, namely, African Americans and Hispanics, this chapter focuses on these groups. Data are analyzed separately for income, racial, and ethnic groups, and intergroup comparisons are made whenever necessary. The first half of the chapter deals with social justice, while the second half deals with environmental justice. I begin with a general description of the notion of social justice and then take up some specific social and environmental justice issues in subsequent sections of the chapter. I argue that social and environmental justice have been largely overlooked by the urban transportation planning process, even though a segment of the urban transportation literature has dealt with related issues for a long time. Because many existing urban transportation problems were created by the urban planning and transportation planning processes themselves, those involved in these processes should consider the long-term consequences of a plan in terms of both efficiency and justice, keeping in mind that the United States is a pluralistic society where different groups have differing needs and interests. Although the focus here is on the United States, the concepts and principles apply in other national contexts as well.

## Violence Change and Cohort Trajectories: Baltimore

Harries, Keith D.

2004

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 25 Issue: 1 Pages: 14-30 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/5627312u1u773237/>

### Abstract

Whereas the relationship between poverty and violence is incontrovertible in the American city, demographic relationships at the neighborhood level are relatively poorly understood. Patterns of violence and population change are examined at the census tract level in Baltimore, Maryland across the decade from 1990 to 2000. Aggravated assault and homicide are combined and used as a composite indicator of serious violence. Population data are examined for selected tracts representative of anomalous outliers experiencing population decline but increased violence. The data are broken down into five-year cohorts represented graphically at their beginning (1990) and end (2000) points. The analysis indicates that some neighborhoods have experienced collapse of youthful cohorts. Normally, a decline in youthful population would predict a reduction in crime, but this analysis suggests that at the neighborhood scale criminogenic processes may affect neighborhoods somewhat independently of their demographic attributes. Most notably, population decline at the neighborhood level may be accompanied by crime increase, contrary to macrolevel theoretical expectation.

## Conceptualising Indigenous Land Rights in the Commonwealth

Yates, Charlene

2004

Journal Name: Commonwealth Lawyers Association/Commonwealth Policy Studies Unit

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: [http://www.cpsu.org.uk/downloads/land\\_rights\\_concept.pdf](http://www.cpsu.org.uk/downloads/land_rights_concept.pdf)

### Abstract

The Commonwealth Lawyers Association, in partnership with the Commonwealth Policy Studies Unit, proposes to embark on a project specifically orientated around Indigenous Land Rights and Resource Management in the Commonwealth. The project will consider a representative cross section of 12 Commonwealth countries. The focus will be on Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Canada, Guyana, South Africa, Cameroon, Tanzania, Botswana, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The aim of the project has two interrelated aspects. Firstly, to understand the specific issue of indigenous land rights and resource management. And secondly, to assist the Commonwealth in recognising and responding to the right of indigenous peoples to be major players in the management and development of their traditional lands and resources; and to have enhanced rights of access to, use and control of their ancestral lands.

## Locating the Publicity of US-Based Anti-Sweatshop Activism

**Russell, Jim**

**2004**

Journal Name: [Antipode](#)

Volume: 36 Issue: 2 Pages: 217 - 221 Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118765431/abstract>

[Abstract](#)

## Geographies of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing

**Dahlman, Carl**

**2004**

Journal Name: Oxford University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: 174-197 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=IYexgxB\\_87sC&printsec=frontcover](http://books.google.com/books?id=IYexgxB_87sC&printsec=frontcover)

Abstract

Unavailable

## Understanding Human and Ecosystem Dynamics in the Kola Arctic: A Participatory Integrated Study

Voinov, Alexey; Lars Bromley; Elizabeth Kirk; Anatoliy Korchak; Joshua Farley; Tatiana Moiseenko; Tatiana Kraso  
2004

Journal Name: Arctic

Volume: 57 Issue: 4 Pages: 375–388 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.uvm.edu/gjee/AV/PUBS/Arctic.pdf>

### Abstract

The Lake Imandra watershed is located in one of the most developed regions in the Arctic—the Kola Peninsula of Russia. Approximately 300 000 people live on the roughly 27 000 km<sup>2</sup> watershed, making it one of the most densely populated areas of the Arctic. Most of the people are involved in large-scale mineral extraction and processing and the infrastructure needed to support this industry. This paper reports the results of a pilot project staged for the Lake Imandra watershed that has put human dynamics within the framework of ecosystem change to integrate available information and formulate conceptual models of likely future scenarios. The observation period is one of both rapid economic growth and human expansion, with an overall economic decline in the past decade. We are applying the Participatory Integrated Assessment (PIA) approach to integrate information, identify information gaps, generate likely future scenarios, and link scientific findings to the decision-making process. We found an increasingly vulnerable human population in varying states of awareness about their local environment and fully cognizant of their economic troubles, with many determined to attempt maintenance of relatively high population densities in the near future even as many residents of northern Russia migrate south. A series of workshops have involved the citizens and local decision makers in an attempt to tap their knowledge of the region and to increase their awareness about the linkages between the socioeconomic and ecological components.

## Justice by Geography and Race: The Administration of the Death Penalty in Maryland 1978-1999

Paternoster, R; R Brame; S Bacon; A Ditchfield

2004

Journal Name: University of Maryland Law Journal of Race, Religion, Gender and Class

Volume: 4 Issue: 1 Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [www.goccp.org/capital-punishment/documents/summary-paternoster-article-2004.doc](http://www.goccp.org/capital-punishment/documents/summary-paternoster-article-2004.doc)

Abstract

Unavailable

# Trends in geographic disparities in allocation of health care resources in the US

Horev, T.

2004

Journal Name: Health Policy

Volume: 68 Issue: 2 Pages: 223 - 232 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0168851003002203>

## Abstract

This study aimed to examine current level and historical trends in health resources distribution in the US; to investigate the relationships between both levels and trends of inequality with—geographic location, inequality of income and rates per capita of hospital-beds and physicians. The Gini Coefficient was used to measure variations in distribution of physicians and hospital-beds (at the county level) during three decades. Physician distribution has become less equitable, while hospital-beds' equity has increased. physicians' distribution exhibited a geographic trend, becoming more equitable in the West. No association was found between equality in hospital-beds' distribution and rates of hospital-beds per capita. Rates per capita might not be sufficient in determining availability of resources. Further research is needed to determine implications for health outcomes.



# Using Geographic Information Systems for Exposure Assessment in Environmental Epidemiology Studies

Nuckols, John R.; Mary H. Ward; Lars Jarup

2004

Journal Name: Environmental Health Perspectives

Volume### Issue: 9 Pages: 1007–1015 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1247194>

## Abstract

Geographic information systems (GIS) are being used with increasing frequency in environmental epidemiology studies. Reported applications include locating the study population by geocoding addresses (assigning mapping coordinates), using proximity analysis of contaminant source as a surrogate for exposure, and integrating environmental monitoring data into the analysis of the health outcomes. Although most of these studies have been ecologic in design, some have used GIS in estimating environmental levels of a contaminant at the individual level and to design exposure metrics for use in epidemiologic studies. In this article we discuss fundamentals of three scientific disciplines instrumental to using GIS in exposure assessment for epidemiologic studies: geospatial science, environmental science, and epidemiology. We also explore how a GIS can be used to accomplish several steps in the exposure assessment process. These steps include defining the study population, identifying source and potential routes of exposure, estimating environmental levels of target contaminants, and estimating personal exposures. We present and discuss examples for the first three steps. We discuss potential use of GIS and global positioning systems (GPS) in the last step. On the basis of our findings, we conclude that the use of GIS in exposure assessment for environmental epidemiology studies is not only feasible but can enhance the understanding of the association between contaminants in our environment and disease.

# Not so Black and White: environmental justice and cumulative impact assessments

Krieg Eric J.; Daniel R. Faber

2004

**Journal Name:** Environmental Impact Assessment Review

**Volume:** 24    **Issue:** 7-8    **Pages:** 667-694    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V9G-4DCCTVH-3&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=0d952dc6d](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V9G-4DCCTVH-3&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=0d952dc6d)

## Abstract

A growing number of scientific studies in recent years have investigated disparate exposure to ecological hazards in American society. Working from an environmental justice perspective, this body of research consistently reveals that poor communities of color are most likely to bear a disproportionate burden of negative externalities. These studies utilize a wide range of research methodologies, including various indicators of ecological hazards (e.g., proximity to waste sites, industrial emissions, ambient air quality), but few, if any, utilize composite measures to approximate cumulative environmental impact. Consequently, the environmental justice (EJ) literature is characterized by a failure to effectively measure overall impact from an extensive range of ecological hazards. Limitations on available data make this a serious problem for present and future studies. We argue that cumulative measures of environmental impact can play an important role in furthering our understanding of environmental injustices in the United States. In this study of Massachusetts, we develop and implement such a cumulative measure of negative environmental impacts. By controlling for the density and severity of ecological hazardous sites and facilities within every community in the state, we demonstrate that exposure patterns take a generally linear distribution when analyzed by race and class. So, while our results reaffirm previous findings that low-income communities and communities of color bear significantly greater ecological burdens than predominantly White and more affluent communities, our findings also suggest that environmental injustices exist on a remarkably consistent continuum for nearly all communities. In other words, as the minority population and lower-income composition of a community increases, correspondingly, so does cumulative exposure to environmental hazards. In this respect, communities which are more racially mixed and of moderate income status that are not typically identified as meeting EJ criteria (in demographic terms) also face more significant ecological hazards. Thus, the strict bifurcation of communities into categories of Environmental Justice and Non-Environmental Justice is problematic, and poses a serious dilemma for policy makers, public health officials, and community activists. To overcome this challenge requires the adoption of a cumulative environmental justice impact assessment (CEJIA), which in addition to the demographic characteristics of a community, also takes into account the total environmental burden and related health impacts upon residents. Furthermore, through the adoption of the precautionary principle, source reduction, and alternative forms of "cleaner" production, environmental justice advocates must work for policies which reduce the environmental threat for the full range of communities, as well as their own.

## Global child trafficking

**Beyrer, Chris**

**2004**

Journal Name: The Lancet

Volume### Issue: 1 Pages: 16-17 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6T1B-4F37BTY-9&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=a6f89a5f4c](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6T1B-4F37BTY-9&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=a6f89a5f4c)

Abstract

Unavailable

## Globalization, Sweatshops, and Glocal Organizing

Miller, Byron

2004

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 36 Issue: 4 Pages: 575 - 580 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118765466/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Mapping the Holocaust: Using GIS in Oral History

**Wraight, Jamie L.**

**2004**

Journal Name: ESRI

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 17      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/educ04/papers/pap5004.pdf>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Embodying the nation-state: Canada's response to human smuggling

**Mountz, Alison**

**2004**

**Journal Name:** Political Geography

**Volume:** 23    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 323-345    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-4BV456K-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=648596232](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-4BV456K-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=648596232)

## Abstract

This paper argues that a shift in the scale of analysis of the nation-state, from national and global scales to the finer scale of the body reveals processes, relations, and experiences otherwise obscured. The response of the Canadian government to the arrival of migrants smuggled by boat from China to British Columbia in 1999 serves as a case study. I draw on feminist and post-structural theories that locate exercises of power and productions of difference at the body in order to address a broader debate about the power of the nation-state to mediate transnational flows. Following accusations that they were losing control of borders, civil servants of the federal government of Canada sought to contain the issue of human smuggling by detaining migrants, controlling flows of information, and carefully constructing the public image of the state. This research, based on ethnographic fieldwork with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, suggests potential in new epistemologies of the nation-state drawn through corporeal geographies, currently undervalued in mainstream political geography.

# Exploring the Neighborhood Contingency of Race Discrimination in Mortgage Lending in Columbus, Ohio

Holloway, Stephen R.

2004

Journal Name: Annals of the Association of American Geographers

Volume: 88 Issue: 2 Pages: 252 - 276 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119102451/abstract>

## Abstract

Discrimination in mortgage lending on the basis of race and the racial composition of neighborhoods has emerged as a hotly debated issue over the last several years. Part of the problem with the existing debate, however, is that the geographically contingent nature of discrimination has not been recognized. This paper argues that discrimination motivated by prejudice is contingent on the racial composition of neighborhoods—i.e., that lending institutions treat black mortgage applicants differently when buying homes in white neighborhoods than when buying homes in black neighborhoods. Using a sample of mortgage applicants drawn from the 1992 individual-level Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data for the Columbus, Ohio metropolitan area, I found that the effect of being black on the conditional probability of having a loan application denied is much higher in all-white neighborhoods than in minority neighborhoods, especially for applicants making large loan requests. I also found that white applicants for small loans had a higher conditional denial probability in minority neighborhoods than in all-white neighborhoods. Moreover, both race-based and neighborhood-based discrimination appear not to exist until the interaction between race and neighborhood is accounted for. The implications of the findings are clear—we must consider the geographically contingent nature of prejudice and discrimination in order to understand the factors that produce and maintain extremely high levels of segregation in our metropolitan areas.

## Human Rights

**Honey, Rex**

**2004**

Journal Name: Oxford University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: 730-735 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=rwYHltNhOZIC&pg=PA730&source=gb\\_s\\_toc\\_r&cad=0\\_0&sig=ACfU3U0ZvpviD55Ufg2OBhwQ\\_p5PKpb6Wg](http://books.google.com/books?id=rwYHltNhOZIC&pg=PA730&source=gb_s_toc_r&cad=0_0&sig=ACfU3U0ZvpviD55Ufg2OBhwQ_p5PKpb6Wg)

Abstract

Unavailable



## Mind the gap: bridging feminist and political geography through geopolitics

Hyndman, Jennifer

2004

Journal Name: Political Geography

Volume: 23 Issue: 3 Pages: 307-322 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-4BRP51D-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=1077f173cf](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-4BRP51D-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=1077f173cf)

### Abstract

The intersections and conversations between feminist geography and political geography have been surprisingly few. Feminist geographers' forays into geopolitics and international relations within political geography have been relatively rare compared to their presence and influence in social, cultural, and economic geography. Likewise, only a few political geographers concerned with IR and geopolitics have engaged with scholarship in feminist geography. In an attempt to traverse this gap, the notion of a feminist geopolitics is elaborated; it aims to bridge scholarship in feminist and political geography by creating a theoretical and political space in which geopolitics becomes a more gendered and racialized project, one that is epistemologically situated and embodied in its conception of security. Building upon scholarship in critical geopolitics, feminist international relations, and transnational feminist studies, a theoretical framework for feminist geopolitics is sketched in the first part of the paper. Feminist geopolitics represents more accountable and embodied political responses to international relations at multiple scales. Its application to pressing issues of security and mobility is illustrated in the second half of the article.

## Mapping Women, Making Politics

Staeheli, Lynn A.; Eleonore Kofman; Linda Peake

2004

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 319      Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=osN27Czz6WoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA169&dq=migration+%22human+rights%22+spatial+freedom+geography&ots=eHZTIOsQeJ&sig=EzM\\_jkHaoV7QY8vI5J6If0T6xMQ](http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=osN27Czz6WoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA169&dq=migration+%22human+rights%22+spatial+freedom+geography&ots=eHZTIOsQeJ&sig=EzM_jkHaoV7QY8vI5J6If0T6xMQ)

### Abstract

Mapping Women, Making Politics demonstrates the multiple ways in which gender influences political processes and the politics of space. The book begins by addressing feminism's theoretical and conceptual challenges to traditional political geography and then applies these perspectives to a range of settings and topics including nationalism, migration, development, international relations, elections, social movements, governance and the environment in the Global North and South.

## How Far Have We Cared? Recent Developments in the Geography of Values, Justice and Ethics

Kobayashi, Audrey; Proctor, James

2004

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 22      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.lclark.edu/~jproctor/pdf/GIA2004K-P.pdf>

### Abstract

Questions of ethics, values, justice, and the moral principles according to which we engage in geographical scholarship, have always been a part of geography, but for the past two decades – and perhaps even significantly, since the events of September 11, 2001 – they have become a central part of the lexicon of American and international geographical scholarship. The Values, Justice and Ethics Specialty Group (VJESG) was formed in 1997 to respond to a felt need for geographers to focus on both the ethical issues that inform our academic work, and the ways in which that work is connected to larger societal issues.<sup>1</sup> The concerns of the group have been less upon a particular range of topics or approaches than with the ethical questions that cut across the entire discipline, on the assumption that such questions are bounded neither by subject matter nor by theoretical constraints.

## After the Killing Fields: Lessons from the Cambodian Genocide

Etchenson, Craig

2005

Journal Name: Greenwood Publishing Group

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=ip3kQNZgkt4C>

### Abstract

For 25 years, Cambodia's Khmer Rouge have avoided responsibility for their crimes against humanity. For 30 long years, from the late 1960s to the late 1990s, the Cambodian people suffered from a war that has no name. Etchenson argues that this series of hostilities, which included both civil and external war, amounted to one long conflict, The Thirty Years War, and he demonstrates that there was one "constant, churning presence" that drove that conflict: the Khmer Rouge. New findings demonstrate that the death toll was approximately 2.2 million--about a half million higher than commonly believed. Detailing the struggle to come to terms with what happened in Cambodia, Etchenson concludes that real justice is not merely elusive, but in fact may be impossible, for crimes on the scale of genocide. This book details the work of a unique partnership, Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program, which laid the evidentiary basis for the forthcoming Khmer Rouge tribunal and also played a key role in the international advocacy necessary for the tribunal's creation. It presents the information collected through the Mass Grave Mapping Project of the Documentation Center of Cambodia and reveals that the pattern of killing was relatively uniform throughout the country. Despite regular denial of knowledge of the mass killing among the surviving leadership of the Khmer Rouge, Etchenson demonstrates that they were not only aware of it, but that they personally managed and directed the killing.

# Displacement Risks in Africa: Refugees, Resettlers and Their Host Population

Ohta, Itaru; Yintiso Gebre

2005

Journal Name: Trans Pacific Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=UHoEfZpLNtsC>

## Abstract

The authors of this volume examine the plight of refugees in Africa in terms of both local and global politics, environmental risks, socio-economic costs, policy and identity issues. The book provides a powerful overview of the variety and complexity of circumstances concerning displaced persons.

## Geographical skills mismatch, job search and race

**Stoll, Michael A.**

**2005**

Journal Name: Urban Studies

Volume: 42 Issue: 4 Pages: 695-717 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://usj.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/42/4/695>

### Abstract

This paper examines whether a geographical skills mismatch exists between the location of less-educated minorities, in particular African Americans, and high-skill job concentrations and, if so, whether it contributes to the relatively poor employment outcomes of this group. It explores these questions by examining data on the recent geographical search patterns of less-educated workers in Los Angeles and Atlanta from the Multi-city Study of Urban Inequality. These data are combined with employer data from the concurrent Multi-city Employer Survey to characterise the geographical areas searched by respondents with respect to high-skill job requirements. The results indicate that, in relation to less-educated Whites, comparable Blacks and Latinos search in areas with higher levels of job skill requirements. Moreover, racial residential segregation as well as Blacks' lower car access rates account for most of Blacks' (but not Latinos') relatively greater mismatch. Evidence is also found that such a geographical skills mismatch is negatively related to employment and accounts for a significant share of the racial differences in employment.

## Spatial Inequality and Development

Kanbur, Ravi; Anthony J. Venables, eds.

2005

Journal Name: Oxford Scholarship Online

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/oso/public/content/economicsfinance/9780199278633/toc.html>

### Abstract

Drawing on data from 25 countries from all regions of the world, this book addresses questions that have become very important in recent years, as the spatial dimensions of inequality have begun to attract considerable policy interest; what is spatial inequality? Why does it matter? And what should be the policy response to it? In China, Russia, India, Mexico, and South Africa, as well as in most other developing and transition economies, spatial and regional inequality – of economic activity, incomes, and social indicators – is on the increase. Spatial inequality is a dimension of overall inequality, but it has added significance when spatial and regional divisions align with political and ethnic tensions to undermine social and political stability. Also important in the policy debate is a perceived sense that increasing internal spatial inequality is related to greater openness of economies and to globalization in general. Despite these important concerns, there is remarkably little systematic documentation of what has happened to spatial and regional inequality over the last twenty years. Correspondingly, there is insufficient understanding of the determinants of internal spatial inequality.

# The distribution and enforcement of air polluting facilities in New Jersey

**Mennis, Jeremy L.**

**2005**

Journal Name: Professional Geographer

Volume: 57 Issue: 3 Pages: 411-422 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/prog/2005/00000057/00000003/art00006>

## Abstract

This study examines the spatial distribution and enforcement of air polluting facilities in the state of New Jersey, as listed in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Aerometric Information Retrieval System. Results show that air-polluting facilities tend to concentrate near minority neighborhoods, although this relationship is partially explained by factors of population density, manufacturing employment, and land use. Other results suggest that facilities in areas with a relatively high percentage of minority population tend to have a weaker record of environmental enforcement as compared to other facilities. Of the socioeconomic variables considered, employment in manufacturing appears to be the most strongly related to environmental enforcement.



# The distribution of environmental equity: Exploring spatial nonstationarity in multivariate models of air toxic releases

Jeremy L. Mennis; Lisa Jordan

2005

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 95    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 249-268    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/1698622185-173437/content~content=a788944107~db=all~order=page>

## Abstract

Conventional multivariate regression can hide important local variations in the relationships among independent and dependent variables in models of environmental equity. Geographically weighted regression (GWR), in combination with choropleth mapping, can reveal this spatial nonstationarity and shed light on its form. We use GWR, in combination with conventional univariate and multivariate statistics, to model the density of air toxic releases in New Jersey, as listed in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The GWR analysis shows that the relationships among race, class, employment, urban concentration, and land use with air toxic release density in New Jersey vary significantly over space. Generally, there is a positively significant relationship of minorities with air toxic releases over a large swath of urban and suburban New Jersey, although this pattern is not evident for all urban areas. Northeast New Jersey, the most densely populated part of the state, contains areas of both significantly positive and negative relationships between concentrations of minorities and air toxic releases. The association of minorities with concentrations of air toxic releases, where observed, is often mediated by other factors, though the role of these mediating factors also varies from place to place. In some of these areas the minority-air-toxic-release association is mediated by high poverty rates, in other areas, by the presence of industrial, commercial, and transportation land uses.

## When the lights go out in Cheshire

**Buckley, Geoffrey L.; Nancy R. Bain; Donald L. Swan**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** The Geographical Review

**Volume:** 95 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 537-555 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G1-151310269.html>

### Abstract

The purchase and subsequent demolition of Cheshire, Ohio-located in the shadow of the General James M. Gavin Power Plant-has attracted national attention. According to a New York Times report, "the deal... is believed to be the first by a company to dissolve an entire town." In this article we consider historical precedents for the case, explore the thirty-year history of community-plant relations in Cheshire, and recount the series of incidents that ultimately led to the town's sale. We discuss the impact that the town's sale has had on the local community and the larger implications of American Electric Power's actions.

## A Companion to Feminist Geography

Nelson, Lise; Joni Seager, eds.

2005

Journal Name: Blackwell Publishing

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=\\_c\\_9fmz7ySMC](http://books.google.com/books?id=_c_9fmz7ySMC)

### Abstract

Shows how feminist geography has changed the landscape of geographical inquiry and knowledge since the 1970s.

## Accounting for scale: Measuring geography in quantitative studies of civil war

Bahaug, H.; P. Lujala

2005

Journal Name: Political Geography

Volume: 24 Issue: 4 Pages: 399-418 Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-4FK7H3Y-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_acct=C000050221&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=1](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-4FK7H3Y-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1)

### Abstract

The empirical evidence from studies linking geographic factors like terrain and natural resources to civil war is generally weak and not robust to varying samples or coding procedures. We argue that these investigations suffer from a major weakness: although most civil wars are geographically limited to small parts of the host countries, the analyses rely almost exclusively on country-level data. We demonstrate how Geographical Information Systems (GIS) can be used to generate precise measures of space-varying factors at the scale of the conflict. A comparison of several relevant variables measured both at the scale of the country and the conflict demonstrates that country statistics are poor approximations of the conflict zones. An analysis of duration of civil war further shows that certain findings are indeed dependent upon the scale of measurement. We conclude by discussing how GIS and spatial analysis may be applied in future research to increase our understanding of location, duration, and risk of armed civil conflict.

# African, Russian, and Ukrainian Refugee Resettlement in Portland, Oregon

Hume, Susan E.; Susan W. Hardwick

2005

Journal Name: The Geographical Review

Volume: 95 Issue: 2 Pages: 189-209 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://amergeog.org/gr/apr05/hume.pdf>

## Abstract

The residential patterns, adaptation experiences, and impacts of immigrants on North American cities have been well documented in the geographical literature. In this article, we build on prior work by testing the theories of Gaim Kibreab, who identified three factors that shape the experiences of recent refugees: attitudes of the receiving society; current policy environments; and employment opportunities in local communities. We analyze some of the ways in which these factors operate as interrelated systems for two comparative groups of foreign-born migrants in Portland, Oregon: sub-Saharan Africans; and Russians and Ukrainians. Using a mixed-methods approach, we triangulate data from a blend of in-depth interviews, participant observation in the community and at refugee and immigrant social service agencies, census and other statistical records, and cartographic analyses to report on the findings of our work. Data suggest that the residential, economic, and social spaces of new refugees are constructed as a complex multiplicity of networks and relationships that link time and place.

## **Broken Bosnia: The localized geopolitics of displacement and return in two Bosnian places**

**Dahlman, C.**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 95    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 644-662    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:**

### **Abstract**

The Dayton Peace Accords brought the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina to an end but left ethnonationalism undefeated and the country divided. The Accords legitimized the wartime entity Republika Srpska, created by ethnic cleansing, yet offered the possibility of reversing ethnic cleansing with Annex VII, which declared the right of those displaced to return to their prewar homes. Implementing Annex VII across ethnonationalist-dominated localities was a struggle of power, capacity, and law over the control of place in postwar Bosnia. This article examines the localized geopolitics of wartime displacement and postwar returns in two contrasting Bosnian counties, Zvornik in eastern Bosnia, and Jajce in central Bosnia. Based on extensive fieldwork in both places, the article documents how the Bosnian wars radically transformed the demographic character and cultural landscape of both places. The postwar effort to implement Annex VII developed as a struggle over place between entrenched local ethnonationalists, multiple international agencies, and displaced persons. In the years following the war, ethnonationalist forces were largely successful in blocking "minority returns." In response, the international community had, by 1999, imposed a legal system upon Bosnia's entities that facilitated returns and developed the local capacity to allow returns to (re)take place. Power tilted from localized ethnonationalists to localized internationals, and ethnically cleansed Bosnian places began to see more and more minority returns. Bosnian places, however, will never be as they were before the war. Bosnia remains a broken country.

## Data and Research on Human Trafficking

**Laczko, Frank**

**2005**

Journal Name: International Migration

Volume: 43 Issue: 1 Pages: 5-16

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118685790/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Demography of Conflict and Violence: An Emerging Field

**Brunborg, Helge; Ewa Tabeau**

**2005**

[Journal Name:](#) European Journal of Population

[Volume:](#) 21   [Issue:](#) 2-3   [Pages:](#) 131-144   [Source Type:](#) Journal Article

[Website:](#)

### [Abstract](#)

This introductory article focuses on a new field in demography, the Demography of Conflict and Violence. A research program on this field is proposed as a result of activities of the IUSSP Working Group on Demography of Conflict and Violence, in particular the Group's seminar in Norway in November 2003. The articles in this special issue of EJP are a selection of papers presented at the seminar. The first article presents new estimates of combat deaths in the world since 1946, whereas the second article looks at the role of demographic estimates in war crime proceedings at international criminal courts. The rest of the articles are concerned with the mortality consequences of political conflict in various settings. Another set of articles from the seminar is published in a special issue of the Journal of Peace Research. The articles are summarized and reviewed using the broader framework of issues inherent in the Demography of Conflict and Violence.



# Dublin's spatial narrative - The transition from essentially monocultural places to polycultural spaces

**Kelly, Darren**

**2005**

Journal Name: Irish Geography

Volume: 38 Issue: 2 Pages: 209-224 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ucd.ie/gsi/pdf/38-2/asylum.pdf>

## Abstract

Vital data accessed from the ERHA (HSE) pertaining to asylum seekers living in Dublin in 2002 was analysed, resulting in the production of a series of maps showing the distribution of asylum seekers by variables such as nationality, age and gender by electoral division [ed]. The theoretical lens for this research examined the cultural geography and sociology of space in Dublin. Using an interdisciplinary approach it paid particular attention to the politics of scale, identity and power associated with space and place. Locating each asylum seeker within EDs for use with GIS allowed observation, reading and photography of Dublin's evolving textual landscapes and facilitated the interviewing of individuals and groups. Based on this quantitative analysis and field observation, two central hypotheses were posited and examined: firstly, that ethnic and racial clustering is occurring within clearly identifiable EDs which are experiencing both high levels of economic deprivation and gentrification. Secondly, that three subcultural groups or populations, namely asylum seekers, indigenous and gentrified, whilst inhabiting the same geographical places, arguably live in different mental spaces. This social and cultural morphology has resulted in the transition of what were once essentially monocultural places into polycultural spaces.

# Geography, human rights and development: reflections from South Africa

**Maharaj, B.**

**2005**

Journal Name: [GeoForum](#)

Volume: 36 Issue: 2 Pages: 133-135

Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website:

[Abstract](#)

Unavailable

# Geopolitics and human rights: unpacking Australia's Burma

**McGregor, Andrew**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography

**Volume:** 26    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 191-211    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118649783/abstract>

## Abstract

This paper adopts ideas from critical geopolitics to explore how Western human rights discourses have been enabled and used to construct Myanmar by Australian governments and non-governmental aid organisations. Three distinct human rights scripts are observed that position donors as either punishers, saviours or partners. It is argued that the scripts are enabled by factors external to the actual abuses themselves, including the traditional scripting of Burma within Australian geopolitical memories; the feminine Burmese identity and the networks embodied by the opposition leader, Daw Suu Kyi; and Australia's shifting geopolitical interests in the Southeast Asia region. The case study is used to argue for a broader geography of human rights that recognises their spatiality. Such geographies can improve and broaden human rights politics and debates beyond state-based campaigning, ensuring that campaigns are in the interests of the most marginalised, rather than the most vocal.

## Human trafficking in East Asia: current trends, data collection, and knowledge gaps

Lee, June J. H.

2005

Journal Name: International Migration

Volume: 43 Issue: 1 Pages: 165-201 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/IOM\\_Data\\_Research\\_Human\\_Trafficking.pdf#page=165](http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/IOM_Data_Research_Human_Trafficking.pdf#page=165)

### Abstract

Focuses on the movement of people and volume of migration flows in East Asia. Focus on trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation and highlight serious violations of human rights; Examination of the general trends in human trafficking; Factors contributing to the rapid growth of a market-driven intraregional migration.

# Landscapes of Hope and Despair: Palestinian Refugee Camps

**Peteet, Julie**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, PA

**Volume:**        **Issue:**        **Pages:**        **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** <http://books.google.com/books?id=6BpPAAAACAAJ&dq=Landscapes+of+Hope+and+Despair:+Palestinian+Refugee+Camps&ei=Rx2OSMnOA6DoigG20O2yAQ>

## Abstract

Nearly half of the eight million Palestinians are registered refugees, having faced partition, war, and exile. *Landscape of Hope and Despair* explores this refugee experience in Lebanon through the medium of spatial practices and identity, set against the backdrop of prolonged violence. Julie Peteet explores how Palestinians have dealt with their experience as refugees by focusing attention on how a distinctive Palestinian identity has emerged from and informed over fifty years of refugee history. Concentrating ethnographic scrutiny on a site-specific experience allows the author to shed light on the mutually constitutive character of place and cultural identification. Palestinian refugee camps are contradictory places; sites of grim despair, but also of hope and creativity. Within these cramped spaces, refugees crafted new worlds of meaning and visions of the possible in politics. In the process, their historical predicament was a point of departure for social action, and became radically transformed. Beginning with the calamity of 1948, *Landscape of Hope and Despair* traces the dialectic of place and cultural identification through the initial despair of the 1950s and early 1960s to the tumultuous days of the resistance and the violence of the Lebanese civil war and its aftermath. Most significantly, this study articulates space, place, and identity to construct an alternative to the received national narratives of Palestinian society and history. The moving stories told here form a larger picture of these refugees as a people struggling to recreate their sense of place and identity and crafting meaningful surroundings through the use of culture and memory.

## Mapping indigenous lands

**Chapin, Mac; Lamb, Zachary; Threlkeld, Bill**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Annual review of anthropology

**Volume:** 34    **Issue:**        **Pages:** 619-638        **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=17446561>

### Abstract

The mapping of indigenous lands to secure tenure, manage natural resources, and strengthen cultures is a recent phenomenon, having begun in Canada and Alaska in the 1960s and in other regions during the last decade and a half. A variety of methodologies have made their appearance, ranging from highly participatory approaches involving village sketch maps to more technical efforts with geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing. In general, indigenous mapping has shown itself to be a powerful tool and it has spread rapidly throughout the world. The distribution of mapping projects is uneven, as opportunities are scarce in many parts of the world. This review covers the genesis and evolution of indigenous mapping, the different methodologies and their objectives, the development of indigenous atlases and guidebooks for mapping indigenous lands, and the often uneasy mix of participatory community approaches with technology. This last topic is at the center of considerable discussion as spatial technologies are becoming more available and are increasingly used in rural areas. The growth of GIS laboratories among tribes in the United States and Canada, who frequently have both financial and technical support, is in sharp contrast to groups in the South—primarily Africa, Asia, and Latin America—where resources are in short supply and permanent GIS facilities are rare.

# **Mortality and Malnutrition among Populations Living in South Darfur, Sudan: Results of 3 Surveys, September 2004**

**Grandesso, Francesco; Frances Sanderson; Jenneke Kruijt; Ton Koene; Vincent Brown**

**2005**

Journal Name: JAMA

Volume:      Issue: 293      Pages: 1490-1494      Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## **Abstract**

**Context:** Mass violence against civilians in the west of Sudan has resulted in the displacement of more than 1.5 million people (25% of the population of the Darfur region). Most of these people are camped in 142 settlements. There has been increasing international concern about the health status of the displaced population.

**Objective:** To perform rapid epidemiological assessments of mortality and nutritional status at 3 sites in South Darfur for relief efforts.

**Conclusion:** This study provides epidemiological evidence of the high rates of mortality and malnutrition among the displaced population in South Darfur and reinforces the need to mount appropriate and timely humanitarian responses.

# **On the Use of Sample Surveys and Multiple Systems Estimations in Assessing Large-Scale Human Rights Violations: Recent Experiences from Timor-Leste**

**Silva, Romesh; Patrick Ball**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section – Joint Statistical Meetings

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Conference Presentation

**Website:** <http://www.benetech.org/about/awards.shtml>

**Abstract**

Unavailable



## Paradoxes, Protests and the Mujeres de Negro of Northern Mexico

Wright, Melissa

2005

Journal Name: Gender, Place and Culture

Volume: 12 Issue: 3 Pages: 277 -

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a723848695~db=all>

### Abstract

On November 25, 2002, thousands of people marched through the streets of Mexico City and demanded, in the name of social justice, an end to the violence against women in northern Mexico. 'Ni Una Mas' (not one more) was their chant and is also the name of their social justice campaign. Their words referred to the hundreds of women and girls who have died violent and brutal deaths in northern Mexico and to the several hundred more who have disappeared over the last ten years. These Ni Una Mas marchers, many working with human rights and feminist organizations in Mexico, are protesting against the political disregard and lack of accountability, at all levels of government, in relation to this surging violence against women. And the symbolic leaders of their movement are the Mujeres de Negro (women wearing black), who are based in Chihuahua City. In this article, I examine how the Mujeres de Negro demonstrate how feminist politics so often plays upon the negotiation of spatial paradoxes in order to open new arenas for women's political agency. For while the Mujeres de Negro of northern Mexico are galvanizing an international human rights movement that is challenging political elites, they are also reinforcing many of the traditional prohibitions against women's access to politics and the public sphere. And I explore how the Mujeres de Negro devise a spatial strategy for navigating this paradox in an increasingly dangerous political environment.

# Parks and park funding in Los Angeles: An equity-mapping analysis

Wolch, Jennifer; John P. Wilson; Jed Fehrenbach

2005

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 26 Issue: 1 Pages: 4-35 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/f16714n6m3t25g11/>

## Abstract

An equity-mapping analysis of access to park space enjoyed by children and youth in Los Angeles (LA), and by residents according to their race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status finds that low-income and concentrated poverty areas as well as neighborhoods dominated by Latinos, African Americans, and Asian-Pacific Islanders, have dramatically lower levels of access to park resources than White-dominated areas of the city. Further, a mapping of park-bond funding allocations by location reveals that funding patterns often exacerbate rather than ameliorate existing inequalities in park and open-space resource distributions. Given the lack of large parcels for park acquisition, these results indicate that creative strategies for providing open space—such as utilizing vacant lots, alleys, underutilized school sites, public or utility-owned property, unnecessarily wide streets, and abandoned riverbeds—will be required in the city's older neighborhoods to redress existing inequities in access to parks.

## Quantitative Human Rights Indicators – A survey of major initiatives

**Malhotra, Rajeev; Nicolas Fasel**

**2005**

Journal Name: Unpublished

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.jus.uio.no/forskning/grupper/humrdev/Project-Indicators/Workshop06/Background/Malhotra&Fasel.pdf>

### Abstract

This paper provides an overview and assessment of some major attempts and approaches to develop quantitative human rights and related indicators that have been variously used for human rights monitoring in recent times. A major objective of the paper is to show the depth and scale of information and indicators that have been used by States, intergovernmental organisations and civil society in this context. The paper surveys initiatives on indicators that are explicitly anchored in human rights standards, as well as those that are commonly categorised as “socio-economic statistics”. More specifically, the paper seeks to highlight the main categories of initiatives on human rights indicators, illustrate them with representative examples and analyse the elements that each category of initiatives could potentially bring to the process and methodology for human rights monitoring. This survey is by no means exhaustive. It has drawn from some recent attempts at mapping and surveys of human rights and related indicators and some earlier studies. A primary consideration in the selection and assessment of initiatives and the related indicators has been their suitability for use in monitoring the compliance of States parties with international human rights treaties. As a result the focus has essentially been on quantitative indicators that are based on objective methods of data collection and presentation.

# Spatial-Horizontal Inequality and the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal

**Murshed, S. Mansoob; Scott Gates**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Review of Development Economics

**Volume:** 9 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 121-134 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/rode/2005/00000009/00000001/art00008>

## Abstract

The Maoist insurgency in Nepal is one of the highest intensity internal conflicts in recent times. Investigation into the causes of the conflict would suggest that grievance rather than greed is the main motivating force. The concept of horizontal or intergroup inequality, with both an ethnic and caste dimension, is highly relevant in explaining the Nepalese civil war. There is also a spatial aspect to the conflict, which is most intense in the most disadvantaged areas in terms of human development indicators and land holdings. Using the intensity of conflict (fatalities) as the dependent variable and HDI indicators and landlessness as explanatory variables, the authors find that the intensity of conflict across the districts of Nepal is significantly explained by the degree of inequalities.

# The air is always cleaner on the other side: Race, space, and ambient air toxics exposures in California

Pastor, M.; Rachel Morello-Frosch; James L. Sadd

2005

Journal Name: Journal of Urban Affairs

Volume: 27 Issue: 2 Pages: 127-148 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=16806455>

## Abstract

Environmental justice advocates have recently focused attention on cumulative exposure in minority neighborhoods due to multiple sources of pollution. This article uses U.S. EPA's National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) for 1996 to examine environmental inequality in California, a state that has been a recent innovator in environmental justice policy. We first estimate potential lifetime cancer risks from mobile and stationary sources. We then consider the distribution of these risks using both simple comparisons and a multivariate model in which we control for income, land use, and other explanatory factors, as well as spatial correlation. We find large racial disparities in California's "riskscape" as well as inequalities by other factors and suggest several implications for environmental and land use policy.

# The continuing mobility of migrants in Italy: Shifting between places and statuses

Schuster, Liza

2005

Journal Name: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Volume: 31 Issue: 4 Pages: 757-774 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_hb3295/is\\_200507/ai\\_n18944116](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_hb3295/is_200507/ai_n18944116)

## Abstract

In this paper, which is based on fieldwork carried out in Italy in 2001-02, I consider migrants as mobile actors, people who make choices about where they go and under what title, but people whose choices are limited by a range of factors including migration regimes, social networks and social and economic capital. The key questions considered relate to 'status' mobility-how and why migrants move across categories such as documented/undocumented migrant, labour migrant, family member, asylum-seeker or refugee; and geographic mobility-which factors cause some migrants to move and move again, from one country to another and within countries. Finally, the manner in which these two questions are related and how they affect ongoing processes of migration, settlement and community formation are considered.

# The Geography of Landmines and Implications for Health and Disease in Africa: A Political Ecology Approach

**Oppong, Joseph R.**

**2005**

Journal Name: Africa Today

Volume: 52 Issue: 1 Pages: 3-25 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/africa\\_today/v052/52.1oppo.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/africa_today/v052/52.1oppo.html)

## Abstract

With more than 37 million landmines in at least nineteen countries, no region suffers more than Africa from the presence of landmines. Angola alone has an estimated 15 million landmines and an amputee population of 70,000, the highest rate in the world. Multiple conflicts throughout the continent produce new minefields every day, denying people access to critical resources and severely obstructing healthcare delivery. This paper examines the health and environmental implications of Africa's landmine crisis. It analyzes how landmines undermine human livelihoods and overpower healthcare systems. Without a ban on the laying of landmines and proper compliance with existing landmine agreements, solutions to Africa's development and health problems will prove elusive.

# The geography of opportunity and unemployment: An integrated model of residential segregation and spatial mismatch

Howell-Moroney, Michael

2005

Journal Name: Journal of Urban Affairs

Volume: 27 Issue: 4 Pages: 353-377 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=17156604>

## Abstract

This article combines the neighborhood effects and spatial mismatch frameworks into a single model explaining how geographic factors contribute to unemployment. Using National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979) data, I estimate a two-step model that separately models the effects of segregation and spatial mismatch. The first model predicts educational attainment as a function of exposure to residential segregation as a youth. The second model predicts unemployment probability as an adult as a function of educational attainment and spatial mismatch. The empirical results show that segregation does have discernable effects on educational attainment for blacks, but not for whites. I also find that spatial mismatch affects unemployment probability for blacks, but such an effect is hardly present for whites. A partial equilibrium analysis using predictions from the models shows that large changes in either segregation levels or the central city/suburban distribution of the black population would yield only moderate decreases in unemployment probability for the black population overall. Yet despite small predicted effects, these results should be viewed with caution because the general equilibrium effects of a large scale movement of blacks and whites across metropolitan space are largely impossible to predict with current data.



# The Quest for Environmental Justice

**Bullard, Robert D.**

**2005**

Journal Name: Sierra Club Books

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=VCJEAACAIAJ&dq=human+rights+and+environmental+justice&ei=w3usSOqLNJckjgHMr4GDBg>

## Abstract

Part I Presents an overview of the early environmental justice movement and highlights key leadership roles assumed by women activists.

Part II examines the lives of people living in “sacrifice zones” –toxic corridors (such as Louisiana’s infamous “Cancer Alley”) where high concentrations of polluting industries are found.

Part III explores land use, land rights, resource extraction, and sustainable development conflicts, including Chicano struggles in America’s southwest.

Part IV examines human rights and global justice issues, including an analysis of South Africa’s legacy of environmental racism and the corruption and continuing violence plaguing the oil-rich Niger delta.

## The strange geography of health inequalities

Smith, Susan J.; Donna Easterlow

2005

Journal Name: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

Volume: 30 Issue: 2 Pages: 173-190 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118685757/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

### Abstract

Place is undoubtedly relevant to health, and geography is a central character in the story of how rich societies handle inequalities in death and disease. But the text is incomplete, its scope limited by a too-delicate encounter between research and policy, and by a strange subdisciplinary divide. Accounts of the geography in health inequalities are largely, albeit subtly, locked into 'context'. They document the complex extent to which different (material, social and cultural) environments undermine or enhance resilience. They tell the tale of risky places. Our complementary narrative is written around the findings of qualitative 'compositional' research. It is about the way health itself is drawn into the structuring of society and space. This geography is a map of health discrimination, illustrated in the processes of selective placement, entrapment and displacement. By drawing attention to the 'healthism' of politics and policy in 'care-less' competition economies, this enlarged perspective might enhance the role of geography (and geographers) in both understanding and managing health inequalities.

# The unintended significance of race: Environmental racial inequality in Detroit

**Downey, Liam**

**2005**

Journal Name: Social Forces

Volume: 83 Issue: 3 Pages: 971-1007 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_hb284/is\\_200503/ai\\_n15302679](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_hb284/is_200503/ai_n15302679)

## Abstract

This article addresses shortcomings in the literature on environmental inequality by (a) setting forth and testing four models of environmental inequality and (b) explicitly linking environmental inequality research to spatial mismatch theory and to the debate on the declining significance of race. The explanatory models ask whether the distribution of blacks and whites around environmental hazards is the result of black/white income inequality, racist siting practices, or residential segregation. The models are tested using manufacturing facility and census data from the Detroit metropolitan area. It turns out that the distribution of blacks and whites around this region's polluting manufacturing facilities is largely the product of residential segregation which, paradoxically, has reduced black proximity to manufacturing facility pollution.

# The Health Status of Southern Children: A Neglected Regional Disparity

Goldhagen, Jeffrey; Radley Remo; Thomas Bryant, III; Peter Wludyka; Amy Dailey; David Wood; McGraham Wat  
2005

Journal Name: PEDIATRICS

Volume: 16 Issue: 6 Pages: 746-753 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/116/6/e746>

## Abstract

**Purpose.** Great variations exist in child health outcomes among states in the United States, with southern states consistently ranked among the lowest in the country. Investigation of the geographical distribution of children's health status and the regional factors contributing to these outcomes has been neglected. We attempted to identify the degree to which region of residence may be linked to health outcomes for children with the specific aim of determining whether living in the southern region of the United States is adversely associated with children's health status.

**Methods.** A child health index (CHI) that ranked each state in the United States was computed by using state-specific composite scores generated from outcome measures for a number of indicators of child health. Five indicators for physical health were chosen (percent low birth weight infants, infant mortality rate, child death rate, teen death rate, and teen birth rates) based on their historic and routine use to define health outcomes in children. Indicators were calculated as rates or percentages. Standard scores were calculated for each state for each health indicator by subtracting the mean of the measures for all states from the observed measure for each state. Indicators related to social and economic status were considered to be variables that impact physical health, as opposed to indicators of physical health, and therefore were not used to generate the composite child health score. These variables were subsequently examined in this study as potential confounding variables. Mapping was used to redefine regional groupings of states, and parametric tests (2-sample t test, analysis of means, and analysis-of-variance F tests) were used to compare the means of the CHI scores for the regional groupings and test for statistical significance. Multiple-regression analysis computed the relationship of region, social and economic indicators, and race to the CHI. Simple linear-regression analyses were used to assess the individual effect of each indicator.

**Results.** A geographic region of contiguous states, characterized by their poor child health outcomes relative to other states and regions of the United States, exists within the "Deep South" (Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida). This Deep-South region is statistically different in CHI scores from the US Census Bureau-defined grouping of states in the South. The mean of CHI scores for the Deep-South region was >1 SD below the mean of CHI scores for all states. In contrast, the CHI score means for each of the other 3 regions were all above the overall mean of CHI scores for all states. Regression analysis showed that living in the Deep-South region is a stronger predictor of poor child health outcomes than other consistently collected and reported variables commonly used to predict children's health.

**Conclusions.** The findings of this study indicate that region of residence in the United States is statistically related to important measures of children's health and may be among the most powerful predictors of child health outcomes and disparities. This clarification of the poorer health status of children living in the Deep South through spatial analysis is an essential first step for developing a better understanding of variations in the health of children. Similar to early epidemiology work linking geographic boundaries to disease, discovering the mechanisms/pathways/causes by which region influences health outcomes is a critical step in addressing disparities and inequities in child health and one that is an important and fertile area for future research. The reasons for these disparities may be complex and synergistically related to various economic, political, social, cultural, and perhaps even environmental (physical) factors in the region. This research will require the use and development of new approaches and applications of spatial analysis to develop insights into the societal, environmental, and historical determinants of child health that have been neglected in previous child health outcomes and policy research. The public policy implications of the findings in this study are substantial. Few, if any, policies identify these children as a high-risk group on the basis of their region of residence. A better understanding of the depth and breadth of disparities in health, education, and other social outcomes among and within regions of the United States is necessary for the generation of policies that enable policy makers to address and mitigate the factors that influence these disparities. Defining and clarifying the regional boundaries is also necessary to better inform public policy decisions related to resource allocation and the prevention and/or mitigation of the effects of region on child health. The identification of the Deep South as a clearly defined subregion of the Census Bureau's regional definition of the South suggests the need to use more culturally and

# The Geography of Despair: Environmental Racism and the Making of South Phoenix, Arizona, USA

**Bolin, Bob; Sara Grineski; Timothy Collins**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Research in Human Ecology

**Volume:** 12    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 156-168    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://cwt33.ecology.uga.edu/ecology/web\\_learning/resources/publications/HumanEcologyReview.2005.12.2.156-169.pdf](http://cwt33.ecology.uga.edu/ecology/web_learning/resources/publications/HumanEcologyReview.2005.12.2.156-169.pdf)

## Abstract

This paper discusses the historical geographical construction of a contaminated community in the heart of one of the largest and fastest growing Sunbelt cities in the US. Our focus is on how racial categories and attendant social relations were constructed by Whites, in late 19th and early 20th century Phoenix, Arizona, to produce a stigmatized zone of racial exclusion and economic marginality in South Phoenix, a district adjacent to the central city. We consider how representations of race were historically deployed to segregate people of color, both residentially and economically in the early city. By the 1920s race and place were discursively and materially woven together in a mutually reinforcing process of social stigmatization and environmental degradation in South Phoenix. This process constructed a durable zone of mixed minority residential and industrial land uses that survives into the present day. 'Sunbelt apartheid' has worked to segregate undesirable land uses and minorities from 'Anglo' Phoenix. Class and racial privilege has been built in a wide range of planning and investment decisions that continue to shape the human ecology of the city today.

# Geographic Information Technologies and Personal Privacy

Armstrong, Marc P.; Amy J. Ruggles

2005

**Journal Name:** Cartographica: The International Journal for Geographic Information and Geovisualization

**Volume:** 40 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 63-73 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://utpjournals.metapress.com/content/ru6581r30w758v21/>

## Abstract

Concepts of privacy are fluid. They change according to historical contingencies and are mediated by technology. Geospatial technologies are now altering the way privacy is being considered. Remote sensing technologies can be used to observe, or infer, the locations of individuals from space, from remotely piloted aircraft, and from fixed terrestrial observation points. Other geospatial technologies can be used to track movements and to recover individual-level information from maps. These changes are welcomed by some, since they provide a certain level of public safety (e.g., E-911). In other cases, however, a lack of awareness about the sinister aspects of surveillance may lead to complacency. Where personal privacy is eroded, individuals should be aware of the limitations of technology and the degree to which it may be applied to monitor their activities.

# **Migratory Coping in Wartime Mozambique: An Anthropology of Violence and Displacement in 'Fragmented Wars'**

**Lubkemann, Stephen C.**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Peace Research

**Volume:** 42    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 493-508    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://jpr.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/42/4/493>

## **Abstract**

Current frameworks for analyzing conflict in developing nations usually focus on the agendas of national-level parties to conflicts. This article draws heavily on the author's own ethnographic work in central Mozambique to demonstrate how political alignment during the Mozambican civil conflict (1977-92) was regarded by local actors as a tool for engaging in family- and community-level political struggles. Comparing findings from his own work in the district of Machaze to that of other ethnographic researchers who focused on wartime experiences elsewhere in Mozambique, he shows how the means of violence of national-level parties during the civil conflict were appropriated by local actors in service to local forms of social struggle. He proposes the concept of 'fragmented war' to describe such contexts in which national 'civil wars' take on a large degree of local character and in which there is considerable variation in that local character as a result of sociocultural and ethnic diversity within a country. The article then documents how wartime migration - as one of the most visible and consequential strategies for reacting to violence - was organized primarily as a response to such micro-level political struggles rather than merely to the state of hostilities between national-level political actors. Different local 'logics of violence' thus produced different patterns of wartime displacement throughout Mozambique. Some of the key historical conditions that made wartime violence in Mozambique susceptible to 'fragmentation' are reviewed, in order to reflect more broadly on what general conditions might produce 'fragmentations of violence' in other war contexts. The article concludes with a discussion of how anthropological approaches can contribute to the demographic analysis of forced migration in culturally diversified war zones.

# The geography of domestic violence: Assessing reported domestic violence in Missouri

**Albers, Nathaniel**

**2005**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://edt.missouri.edu/Fall2005/Thesis/AlbersN-051706-T3251/research.pdf>

## Abstract

The most conservative estimates state that 876,340 women are battered every year in the United States (Farmer, 2003) while some estimates put the number closer to four million (American Bar Association, 2001). Domestic violence has been called a “major public health problem” by former Secretary of Health and Human Services, Donna Shilala and Attorney General Janet Reno (Department of Justice, 1995). Domestic violence also disproportionately impacts women, with most estimates showing that women constitute 90-95% of all domestic violence victims (American Bar Association, 2001).

Despite the large impact domestic violence has on society, it has only been a part of the collective consciousness of society for the last twenty-five to thirty years. Awareness of domestic violence began to increase when former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop recognized domestic violence as a significant problem in the 1980's and focused research and funds to help alleviate the problem (Johnson and Elliot, 1997). Until recently, domestic violence data has been collected sporadically by police departments across the country indicating it was not as much a priority as collecting other types of crime data... Furthermore, most data is examined at the national level and does not examine smaller geographies. Qualitative assessments of domestic violence in a specific place exist and data in one specific place has been examined but comparing domestic violence data at the county level or other similar geography does not. This thesis will examine that void in the domestic violence literature. Additionally, no one has determined the degree of correlation that exists between the types of reported domestic violence. Research exists exploring why women report being battered to police and why they may not. Still other studies exist that examine why domestic violence victims seek out shelter services. Yet research has not proven whether the various means of reporting domestic violence complement or compete with one another. My purpose in this study is to assess the comparability of domestic violence 4 data in Missouri. This research was conducted to see if regional variability can be determined using reported domestic violence data.



# The Geography of Armed Civil Conflict

**Buhaug, H**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Center for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Other

**Website:** <http://www.prio.no/CSCW/Research-and-Publications/Project/?oid=64230>

## Abstract

The purpose of my doctoral project is to improve the study of civil war by including certain geographic and military aspects in a systematic, quantitative fashion. I aim to answer questions like these: To what extent are geographic factors like topography, natural resources, climate and conflict location key determinants of course and outcome of internal conflicts? How do geographic elements interact with military attributes of the warring parties?

# The Geography of Conflict: Factors Promoting the Onset of Territorial Claims and Disputes

Gibler, Douglas; Toby Rider; Scott Wolford

2005

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: [http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p72009\\_index.html](http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p72009_index.html)

## Abstract

While territorial issues are consistently linked to an increased likelihood of dyadic conflict, we know little about which dyads are likely to experience territorial disputes or when those disputes are likely to occur. We therefore use this paper to develop a theory of territorial threat that predicts border instability and the likelihood of territorial claims and conflict. The difference between naturally defined and political borders is central to our argument. Political borders - those not reinforced by natural landmarks - can be redrawn easily as capabilities and territorial norms change in the region, but natural landmarks provide added legitimacy and political identity to the state while also constituting a probable source of compromise. Using several geographic and demographic indicators of border stability, we identify the dyads most prone to territorial instability, and by doing so, we are able to link natural geography with the sources of interstate conflict. We argue that these measures better capture political relevance and should replace contiguity as a common control variable in multivariate models of conflict.

## Cyprus: Managing Ethnic Conflict Through Geographic Partitioning

Grumelli, Michael L.

2005

Journal Name: Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://stinet.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA430996&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf>

### Abstract

The painful history of Cyprus in the second half of the 20th Century can serve as both a case study in war causation involving ethno-nationalism and as a conflict resolution strategy involving communal division as well as United Nations (UN) intervention. It offers for consideration in the current situation in Iraq a conflict resolution or Phase IV Stability Operations model centered on a partitioning of the target country. The 1974 Turkish invasion of northern Cyprus capped a ten year period of escalating inter-communal violence between the Greek-Cypriot majority and the island's Turkish minority. The past 30 years has witnessed a political and military impasse that allowed the ethno-nationalistic causes of the conflict to remain unaddressed, however, it has limited the violence between the Greek and Turkish communities on the island. The centerpiece of this impasse is the 180-kilometer long United Nations supervised cease-fire Green Line, initially established in 1964, which divided the island's population along ethnic lines. In a region marked by inter-communal violence it is possible to view the long-standing stalemate on Cyprus as a problem under control. This sense of partial resolution rests to a great degree on the fact that Cyprus was spared the problem of refugee populations languishing in the squalor of massive tent cities. Turkish refugees who fled to the north were housed through the sequestration of Greek Cypriot homes. The Greek Cypriot refugees that had been forcibly displaced by the Turkish invasion were rapidly housed through a massive construction program in the south. This effort and the military standoff along the Green Line allowed the international community to view Cyprus during the past 30 years as a low-level political and humanitarian problem.

## Remotely Sensed: A Topography of the Global Sex Trade

**Biemann, Ursula**

**2005**

**Journal Name:** Feminist Review

**Volume:** 80    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 180-193    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/pal/01417789/2005/00000080/00000001/art00015>

### Abstract

Voluntarily or not, women are moved in great numbers from Manila to Nigeria, from Burma to Thailand, and from post-socialist countries to Western Europe: female geobodies in the flow of global capitalism. The recently released 53-minute video essay *Remote Sensing* by the Swiss artist and video director Ursula Biemann traces the routes and reasons of women who migrate into the global sex industry. Taking a geographical approach to trafficking, the video develops a particular visual language generated by new media and satellite technologies, which traces the migration of women in the age of digital images. All stills are taken from the video that was shot in the Philippines, Thailand, California, and the German–Czech border.

## Geographic and Socioeconomic Variation in the Treatment of Prostate Cancer

Krupski, Tracey L.; Lorna Kwan; Abdelmonem A. Afifi; Mark S. Litwin

2005

Journal Name: Journal of Clinical Oncology

Volume: 23 Issue: 31 Pages: 7881-7888 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.jcojournal.org/cgi/content/abstract/23/31/7881>

### Abstract

**PURPOSE:** Within a framework of quality assessment, primary treatment choice constitutes an indicator of quality of care. This study examines geographic and socioeconomic variation in the primary treatment of men with prostate cancer during the era of prostate-specific antigen testing.

**METHODS:** Using the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results public use data files, we identified men with localized/regional prostate cancer who underwent surgery, radiation therapy, or watchful waiting. We used the year 2000 US Census information to ascribe education and income levels to these men based on their county of residence and ethnicity.

**RESULTS:** Among the 96,769 men with localized/regional prostate cancer (during 1995 to 1999) who had sufficient information for analysis, we observed significant geographic variation nationwide in surgical, radiation, and watchful waiting treatment rates ( $P < .0015$ ). Patterns noted 10 years ago, such as higher surgical rates in western regions, persisted. Ethnicity, income, and grade were all independently associated with primary treatment, or lack thereof. Blacks and low-income patients had the lowest rates of surgery and radiation. Grade was the best predictor of aggressive treatment.

**CONCLUSION:** Nonclinical factors, such as ethnicity and income, were associated with the use of watchful waiting rather than surgery or radiation in men with early-stage prostate cancer. These findings have implications for quality of care.

# Regional assessment of environmental equity through GIS-based clustering and non-parametric statistical testing: a case study of Dallas County, Texas, USA

Ji, Minhe; T.S. Sunil

2005

**Journal Name:** International Journal of Risk Assessment and Management

**Volume:** 5    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 36 - 49    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://inderscience.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,3,7;journal,16,24;linkingpublicationresults,1:110887,1>

## Abstract

Previous GIS-based methods for assessing regional environmental equity issues tended to simplify the definition of impact area for a hazardous site by either directly adopting the pre-existing census unit or constructing a buffer with an arbitrary radius. Subsequent spatial analyses based on such a simplification support rather limited statistical analysis. The present paper reviews this methodological issue and proposes a more robust method combining statistical clustering, spatial overlay analysis, and non-parametric statistical testing for regional equity assessment. In this method, impact areas for individual population groups are derived through statistical clustering based on the internal data structure of multiple demographic variables, and facilities are tallied within each cluster zone to support a valid chi-square test. A case study on Dallas County, Texas, USA, demonstrated the advantages of this method, including data self-organisation for case-specific analysis, avoidance of arbitrariness of impact area definition, ability to provide a comprehensive evaluation based on multiple demographic characteristics, and statistical comparability with highly skewed data distribution.

# Environmental Governance in India

**Prakash Kashwan**

**2005**

Journal Name: Lead India

Volume: Issue: Pages: 93 Source Type: Other

Website: [http://www.leadindia.org/pdf/Environmental\\_Governance\\_in\\_India.pdf](http://www.leadindia.org/pdf/Environmental_Governance_in_India.pdf)

## Abstract

As India embarks on an ambitious journey of achieving economic growth targets of 7 to 8%, considered important from both economic and social development perspectives, the challenges of managing environmental resources become increasingly critical. More so, as we live in the times when the urgency of conserving invaluable biodiversity, while ensuring social equity, has been accorded a never before priority. Thus the environmental challenges facing India, and several other 'developing' countries, are multi-faceted and complicated. Clearly, "environmental management" strategies are found wanting in handling expectations of different stakeholders- communities, civil society, government, and the private sector- that have very different expectations. Bringing them together and facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships under the umbrella of environmental governance seems to offer hope and opportunity for all concerned.

# Permitting Protest: Parsing the Fine Geography of Dissent in America

Mitchell Don; Lynn A. Staeheli

2005

Journal Name: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research

Volume: 29 Issue: 4 Pages: 796 - 813 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118654769/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

## Abstract

The ability to dissent and to protest is a cornerstone of western liberal democracies. But dissent always threatens to exceed its bounds and to become a threat. The issue facing liberal states, then, has not only been how to incorporate dissent, but also how to shape dissent. In this project, the politics of public space has assumed a central role, as material public spaces have become a primary venue for the shaping of dissent. This article examines the ways in which dissent is incorporated into the liberal democratic state through a case study of protest in Washington, DC. In that city, as in others throughout North America and Western Europe, protest permit systems have evolved as a bureaucratic means to actively shape, if not directly control, public dissent. And yet, even as permit systems are becoming fully regularized, debates over their legitimacy suggest that geographically based permit systems might be inadequate to the task of incorporating dissent. As we indicate, recent protest activity shows just how important geography is to regulating, incorporating and policing dissent, even as those protests expose just how blunt and how fragile a tool that geography is.



# Exploiting West Africa's children: trafficking, slavery and uneven development

**Manzo, Kate**

**2005**

Journal Name: Area

Volume: 37 Issue: 4 Pages: 393 - 401 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118682252/abstract>

## Abstract

This paper analyses child trafficking and slavery in relation to media coverage of West African children, international law and academic research within geography and development studies. The meaning and practice of child trafficking is examined in the context of related debates about child labour, exploitation and uneven development. The analysis highlights key differences between trafficking and slavery, thereby illuminating the varying forms of exploitation at work in different relations of power.

**"You Can Find Anything You Want": A Critical Reflection on Research on Trafficking in Persons within and into Europe**

**Kelly, Liz**

**2005**

Journal Name: International Migration

Volume: 43 Issue: 1-2 Pages: 235 - 265 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118685800/abstract>

Abstract

Unavailable

# A Problem by a Different Name? A Review of Research on Trafficking in South-East Asia and Oceania

**Piper, Nicola**

**2005**

Journal Name: International Migration

Volume: 43 Issue: 1-2 Pages: 203 - 233 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118685799/abstract>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Female Labor in Sex Trafficking: A Darker Side of Globalization

Samarasinghe, Vidyamali

2005

Journal Name: Blackwell Publishing

Volume: Issue: Pages: 166-178 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=\\_c\\_9fmz7ySMC&oi=fnd&pg=PA166&dq=%22child+trafficking%22+geographic+spatial&ots=ThB59Pp349&sig=xNk7q23RoGndxfpELHwEFBfttIY#PPA169,M1](http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=_c_9fmz7ySMC&oi=fnd&pg=PA166&dq=%22child+trafficking%22+geographic+spatial&ots=ThB59Pp349&sig=xNk7q23RoGndxfpELHwEFBfttIY#PPA169,M1)

Abstract

Unavailable

# Transnational Campaigns against Child Labor: The Garment Industry in Bangladesh

**Ethel Brooks**

**2005**

Journal Name: Rowman & Littlefield

Volume:        Issue:        Pages: 262        Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=\\_ZfAZfcD6kAC&oi=fnd&pg=PA121&dq=%22sweatshop%22+geography+%22child+labor%22&ots=gddt1IVTPA&sig=16AW2R4t340jkXA3xaihtaBcbwc#PPA130,M1](http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=_ZfAZfcD6kAC&oi=fnd&pg=PA121&dq=%22sweatshop%22+geography+%22child+labor%22&ots=gddt1IVTPA&sig=16AW2R4t340jkXA3xaihtaBcbwc#PPA130,M1)

## Abstract

Coalitions across Borders shows how social movements have cooperated and conflicted as they work to develop a transnational civil society in response to perceived threats of neoliberalism.

## A Geography of Refugees: Some Illustrations from Africa

**Rogge, John**

**2005**

Journal Name: The Professional Geographer

Volume: 29 Issue: 2 Pages: 186 - 193 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119628874/abstract>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Geographies of Muslim Women

Falah, Ghazi-Walid; Nagel Caroline

2005

Journal Name: Guilford Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: 337 Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=ByCk6w7x68sC>

### Abstract

This groundbreaking volume explores how Islamic discourse and practice intersect with gender relations and broader political and economic processes to shape women's geographies in a variety of regional contexts. Contributors represent a wide range of disciplinary subfields and perspectives--cultural geography, political geography, development studies, migration studies, and historical geography--yet they share a common focus on bringing issues of space and place to the forefront of analyses of Muslim women's experiences. Themes addressed include the intersections of gender, development and religion; mobility and migration; and discourse, representation, and the contestation of space. In the process, the book challenges many stereotypes and assumptions about the category of "Muslim woman," so often invoked in public debate in both traditional societies and the West.

# Agglomeration or dispersal the spatial behavior of sex-oriented industry in Hong Kong

Yan, Li Ka

2005

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 226      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://hub.hku.hk/bitstream/123456789/48288/1/b37936311.pdf>

Abstract

Unavailable



# Destabilizing the identity-territory nexus : rights-based discourse in Sri Lanka's new political geography

**Kleinfeld, Margo**

**2005**

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 64 Issue: 4 Pages: 287-295 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsid=18089800>

## Abstract

This paper describes the changing discourses of territory in Sri Lanka and their utility in conflict relations. The primordial homeland has been at the center of Sri Lanka's armed struggle, in which both Sinhalese and Tamil nationalisms have used claims of ancient and ethnically determined territories to justify their right to self-determination, territorial sovereignty, and armed struggle. This identity-territory nexus based on historical argument has been destabilized in Sri Lanka, however. Scholarly findings suggest that historical linkages between ethnicity and territory in Sri Lanka are highly problematic and are no longer effectual means for adjudicating territorial desires in Sri Lanka and producing stable homelands. I argue that rights-based territorial discourses have emerged to enhance the old historical justifications for territorial authority. New narratives based upon fulfilling or denying human rights have been put to work linking authority to territory based upon moral fitness and unfitness, political legitimacy and illegitimacy, and ultimately, upon which political actor deserves to rule the territorially bound population under its control. The first part of the paper examines historical narratives linking national homelands to identity as well as scholarly work that deconstructs this linkage. In part two, external sovereignty and political legitimacy are discussed as the starting point for understanding how rights-based discourses justify territorial claims. In part three, accusations related to human rights violations are described as an important vehicle for shaming political adversaries, undermining their legitimacy, and making and unmaking territorial claims in Sri Lanka.

# Toward Modeling Regionally Specific Human Security Using GIS: Case Study Cambodia

Owen, Taylor; Slaymaker, Olav

2005

**Journal Name:** AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment

**Volume:** 34    **Issue:** 6    **Pages:** 445–449    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://ambio.allenpress.com/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1639%2F0044-7447%282005%29034%5B0445%3ATMRSHS%5D2.0.CO%3B2>

## Abstract

A new methodology for measuring human security is presented. The three stages of the methodology are: i) threat assessment, ii) data collection and organization, and iii) data visualization and analysis, using Geographic Information Systems. Results from a Cambodia case study are highlighted. The United Nations Development Program's notion of human security, which gives equal weight to economic, health, food, political, personal, and environmental factors, is used.

## **Forced Migration and Global Processes: A View from Forced Migration Studies**

**Crépeau, François; Delphine Nakache; Michael Collyer, eds.**

**2006**

Journal Name: Lexington Books

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=HPqdMmU5x-gC>

### **Abstract**

Forced Migration and Global Processes considers the crossroads of forced migration with three global trends: development, human rights, and security. This expert collection studies these complex interactions and aims to help determine what solutions may alleviate most of the human suffering involved in forced migrations.

## Hazards, Vulnerability and Environmental Justice

Cutter, Susan L., ed.

2006

Journal Name: Earthscan, Sterling, VA

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=pTXUIQAACAAJ&dq=Hazards,+Vulnerability+and+Environmental+Justice&ei=BRqOSNjMGJXAigHens3-CA>

### Abstract

In a world of increasingly prominent hazards and disasters, from those with their genesis in natural events such as the South Asian tsunami, to human-induced atrocities and terrorist attacks, and the profound effects of climate change, this collection provides a timely assessment of these critical themes. Presenting the top selections from Susan L. Cutter's twenty-five years of scholarship on hazards, vulnerability, and environmental justice, this collection brings together powerful and difficult-to-find literature, framed by a fresh introduction that maps out the terrain and draws out the salient themes and conclusions. This essential collection is ideal for academics and students studying hazards, risk, disasters, and environmental justice across a range of disciplines.

## **Diasporic Africa: A Reader**

**Gomez, Michael Angelo; ed.**

**2006**

Journal Name: New York University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website:

### **Abstract**

Diasporic Africa presents the most recent research on the history and experiences of people of African descent outside of the African continent. By incorporating Europe and North Africa as well as North America, Latin America, and the Caribbean, this reader shifts the discourse on the African diaspora away from its focus solely on the Americas, underscoring the fact that much of the movement of people of African descent took place in Old World contexts. This broader view allows for a more comprehensive approach to the study of the African diaspora.

The volume provides an overview of African diaspora studies and features as a major concern a rigorous interrogation of "identity." Other primary themes include contributions to western civilization, from religion, music, and sports to agricultural production and medicine, as well as the way in which our understanding of the African diaspora fits into larger studies of transnational phenomena.

# Do As Thy Neighbor? A Spatial Econometric Analysis of Human Rights

Greig, J. Michael; Julie Lantrip; Steven C. Poe

2006

Journal Name: The Midwest Political Science Association

Volume: Issue: Pages: 32 Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: [http://www.allacademic.com//meta/p\\_mla\\_apa\\_research\\_citation/1/3/8/1/1/pages138117/p138117-1.php](http://www.allacademic.com//meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/1/3/8/1/1/pages138117/p138117-1.php)

## Abstract

Recent decades have seen a substantial increase in the development of international human rights laws (i.e, Steiner and Alston 1996) and in the number of international organizations aimed at furthering their respect (Keck and Sikkink 1998). Corresponding with those trends, a scholarly literature has quickly developed to explain why basic human rights are abused. Though a variety of human rights have been examined, the bulk of these studies have sought to explain why personal (or physical) integrity rights are violated by focusing upon the internal characteristics of states. In this study we take a different approach to the subject by focusing upon the degree to which states' propensities to use political repression cluster geographically. Our results show significant evidence of geographic linkages as an important factor in the spread of both political repression and respect for human rights, each of which carries important implications for both the scholarly and policymaking communities.

# Environmental racial inequality in Detroit

**Downey, Liam**

**2006**

Journal Name: Social Forces

Volume: 85 Issue: 2 Pages: 771-796 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

This study uses industrial pollution data from the Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and tract-level demographic data from the 2000 U.S. census to determine whether environmental racial inequality existed in the Detroit metropolitan area in the year 2000. This study differs from prior environmental inequality research in two important ways. First, it offers a positive rationale for using hazard proximity indicators. Second, it uses a distance decay modeling technique to estimate hazard proximity. This technique weights each hazard's estimated negative effect by distance such that the estimated negative effect declines continuously as distance from the hazard increases, thus providing more accurate estimates of proximity-based environmental risk than can be obtained using other variable construction techniques currently found in the literature. Using this technique, I find that Detroit's black neighborhoods were disproportionately burdened by TRI facility activity in 2000 and that neighborhood racial composition had a strong independent effect on neighborhood proximity to TRI activity.

# Ethnic and regional determinants of unemployment in the Israeli labour market: A multilevel model

**Khattab, N.**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Regional Studies

**Volume:** 40 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 93-105 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://ideas.repec.org/a/taf/regstd/v40y2006i1p93-105.html>

## Abstract

Ethnic and regional determinants of unemployment in the Israeli labour market: a multilevel model, *Regional Studies* 40, 93-105. Previous studies have revealed mixed results regarding the influence of the local labour market on ethnic differences in unemployment. Using data from the 1995 Israeli census, this study aimed to examine the relative influence of individual and spatial factors in determining the risk of unemployment among men aged 20-64 in Israel. Five ethnic groups are compared: Ashkenazi Jews, Sephardi Jews, Muslims, Christians and Druze. The data used consist of two levels: (1) worker level with information on education, ethnicity, class, marital status, immigration status and age ( $n = 193\ 269$ ); and (2) locality level with information on employment opportunities and new immigrants ( $J = 190$ ). The data were analysed using a multilevel analysis technique (HLM - Bernoulli model). The evidence from the 1995 population census indicates that the risk of unemployment is a product of individual and contextual influences. Individual characteristics (ethnicity and class) and place of residence appear to determine the chances of employment. The enclave effect and the relationship between ethnicity and class are also discussed.



# Geographies of state power, protest, and women's political identity formation in Michoacán, Mexico

**Nelson, Lise K.**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 96 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 366-389 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118607491/abstract>

## Abstract

Women's narratives of protest in three indigenous communities of Michoacán, Mexico, after the massive electoral protest of 1988-1989 indicate that the jurisdictional positioning of these communities created paths and spaces of protest that shaped the formation of gendered political identities and, over time, the politicization of ethnicity in the region. The women of Cherán played a dominant and consistent role in opposition electoral mobilizations in ways that allowed them to confront traditional gendered hierarchies that had cast them as apolitical. In contrast, although women in the communities of Pichátaro and Tacuro also actively engaged the electoral opposition, they did not experience profound gendered transformation. Due largely to the jurisdictional positions of their communities, they instead politicized their ethnicity much more forcefully in the wake of electoral mobilization. Thus, race and gender as nonessential categories intersect differently through space in ways that are often crucial to inquiry within political geography. Exploring local and regional patterns of political identity formation through a feminist lens elucidates the interconnected geographies of state power and protest, as well as the geographical constraints on indigenous rights and democracy in contemporary Mexico.

## **Global minds, local bodies: Kosovar Transnational connections beyond British Columbia**

**Sherrel, Kathy; Jennifer Hyndman**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** The Metropolis Project

**Volume:** 23    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 76-96    **Source Type:** Other

**Website:** [http://im.metropolis.net/pres\\_mars04/Sherrell\\_Hyndman\\_Globalminds\\_localbodies\\_final.pdf](http://im.metropolis.net/pres_mars04/Sherrell_Hyndman_Globalminds_localbodies_final.pdf)

### **Abstract**

In 1999, nine hundred and five Kosovar refugees settled in British Columbia. Despite their sudden and forced departure, many have maintained contact with and returned to visit Kosovo/a. We contend that these transnational links are different for refugees than for other classes of immigrants. In this case, 'refugee transnationalism' refers to the social, cultural, economic and political relations that Kosovar refugees in Canada keep with those in Serbia and Montenegro (formerly the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). A salient feature that shapes Kosovar transnationalism is the uncertain status of the region of origin, namely Kosovo/a. Based on interviews and focus groups with Kosovars in seven BC cities, we discuss the quality and distinctiveness of transnational links among this refugee group and their implications for settlement and integration in Canada.

# How Serious Regional Economic Inequality in Jorday?: Evidence from Two National Household Surveys

Shahateet, Mohammed Issa

2006

Journal Name: American Journal of Applied Sciences

Volume: 3 Issue: 2 Pages: 1735-1744 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

The objective of this study is to measure and explain the extent of regional economic inequalities in Jordan. To do so, this study uses the raw data of two national household surveys on expenditure and income that covers 5,971 and 11,153 households in 1997 and 2002, respectively. As a check on the empirical results, the study applies four measures of inequality: The Gini index, Atkinson's index, the 90/10 ratios, and the standard deviation of the natural logarithm. The study concludes that economic inequality has increased over the five years of growth period following 1997. The overall increase is estimated at about 17% indicating a shift in the function of income distribution so that income may have become more unequal. In its evaluation of income distribution, the study has reached the conclusion that regional economic inequality in Jordan is serious and there is a need for a more space-balanced approach.

# Human Rights of Disabled People in the South

**Katsui, Hisayo**

**2006**

Journal Name: Yliopistopaino

Volume: Issue: Pages: 86-119 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1332&context=gladnetcollect>

## Abstract

This paper focuses on human rights of disabled people in the South. This superficially remote topic is actually relevant to every reader. This article explains that our ignorance has led to the global disparity between rich and poor people and reinforced particularly the vulnerability of disabled people in the South. Thus the aim of this article is to bring the consciousness and ownership of the wide readers towards disability issues in the South.

# Increasing geographical inequalities in health in New Zealand, 1980-2001

Pearce, Jamie; Danny Dorling

2006

Journal Name: International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume: 35 Issue: 3 Pages: 597-603 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/35/3/597>

## Abstract

**Background:** Recent studies have noted widening health inequalities between rich and poor areas in a number of OECD countries. This paper examines whether health in New Zealand has become more geographically polarized during the period 1980–2001, a time of rapid social and economic changes in New Zealand society.

**Methods:** Mortality records for each year between 1980 and 2001 were extracted for consistent geographical areas: the 21 District Health Boards operating in New Zealand in 2001 and used to calculate male and female life expectancies for each area. The geographical inequalities in life expectancy were measured by calculating the slope index of inequality for each year between 1980 and 2001.

**Results:** Although overall life expectancy has increased during the period of study, New Zealand has experienced increased spatial polarization in health, with a particularly sharp rise in inequality during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Since the mid-1990s regional inequality has remained at stable but high levels. The polarization in mortality was mirrored by a growth in income inequality during the 1980s and 1990s.

**Conclusions:** Health inequalities as expressed geographically in New Zealand have reached historically high levels and show little sign of abating. In order to tackle health inequalities, a greater commitment by the New Zealand government to a more redistributive social and economic agenda is required. Furthermore, issues of differentiated and health selective migration, emigration, and immigration need to be addressed as if these are important they should matter more for New Zealand than for almost any other developed nation-state.

## Local determinants of African civil wars, 1970-2001

**Buhaug, H.; J. K. Rod**

**2006**

Journal Name: Political Geography

Volume: 25 Issue: 3 Pages: 315-335 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

### Abstract

In large-N investigations, civil conflicts - like any significant political event - tend to be studied and understood at the country level. Popular explanations of why and where civil wars occur, however, refer to such factors as ethnic discrimination, wealth inequalities, access to contrabands, and peripheral havens. The intensity of such factors varies geographically within states. Therefore, any statistical study of civil war that uses country-level approximations of local phenomena is potentially flawed. In this paper, we disaggregate the country and let 100 x 100 km grid cells be the units of observation. Having developed geo-referenced conflict data from Uppsala/PRIO's conflict database, we use GIS to identify regions of peace and conflict and as a tool to generate sub-national measures of key explanatory variables. The results from an empirical analysis of African civil wars, 1970-2001, demonstrate spatial clustering of conflict that co-varies with the spatial distribution of several exogenous factors. Territorial conflict is more likely in sparsely populated regions near the state border, at a distance from the capital, and without significant rough terrain. Conflict over state governance is more likely in regions that are densely populated, near diamond fields, and near the capital city. These promising findings show the value of the innovative research design and offer nuanced explanations of the correlates of civil war.

## Mapping Ethnic Violence

**Ackleson, Jackson**

**2006**

Journal Name: [International Studies Review](#)

Volume: [8](#) Issue: [3](#) Pages: [492-494](#)

Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website:

[Abstract](#)

Unavailable

## Mapping massacres: GIS and state terror in Guatemala

Steinberg, Michael K.; Carrie Height; Rosemary Mosher; Mathew Bampton

2006

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 37 Issue: 1 Pages: 62-68 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0016718505000278>

### Abstract

This paper employs GIS (geographic information systems) technology to visually display the locations of massacres associated with Guatemala's civil war. While there have been other, more general maps published depicting the spatial dimensions of violence in Guatemala, few other maps depict this information at the department level, nor have they included information on indigenous populations and physical geography.



## **Post-migration geographical mobility, mental health and health services utilization among Somali refugees in the UK: A qualitative study**

**Warfa, Nasir; Kamaldeep Bhui; Tom Craig; Sarah Curtis; Salaad Mohamud; Stephen Stansfeld; Paul McCrone; Gr  
2006**

**Journal Name:** Health & Place

**Volume:** 12    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 503-515    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VH5-4H7T0YW-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=bedeef085d](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VH5-4H7T0YW-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=bedeef085d)

### **Abstract**

Migration is known to be associated with poor health outcomes for certain marginalised and socially disadvantaged populations. This paper reviews a number of reasons why residential mobility in the 'host' country may be associated with poor mental health for refugee populations and reports on a qualitative study of Somalis living in London, UK, and their beliefs about the relationship between residential mobility, poor health and health service use. Two discussion groups were undertaken with 13 Somali professionals and four groups with 21 lay Somalis in East and South London, UK. Lay Somalis did not wish to move accommodation but felt they were forced to move. Some Somali professionals believed that the nomadic history of Somalis made them more likely to elect to move in order to escape problems of living, but this was not supported by the lay group. Frequent geographical movements were seen as stressful and undesirable, disrupted family life and child development and were detrimental to well being. Residential mobility was also perceived to interfere with health care receipt and therefore should be more comprehensively assessed in larger quantitative studies.

# Poverty, Gender and Human Trafficking: Rethinking Best Practices in Migration Management

Truong, Thanh-Dam

2006

Journal Name: UNESCO

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001432/143227E.pdf>

## Abstract

Human trafficking, often qualified as the 'modern day slavery', is caused by human rights violations embodied in poverty while it also contributes to increased deprivation. In other words, poverty is one of the main factors leading people, especially women and children to fall prey to the traffickers. In turn, human trafficking locks up the trafficked persons in poverty through exploitation. This vicious circle 'poverty – human trafficking – poverty' denies individuals the basic right to education and information, the right to health, the right to decent work, the right to security and justice. This article tries to unpack the interconnectedness between human trafficking and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, based on a critical analysis of migration processes in relation to human rights abuse.

## Race and space: Hiring practices of Los Angeles electronics firms

Thomas, Ward F.; Paul M. Ong

2006

Journal Name: Journal of Urban Affairs

Volume: 28 Issue: 5 Pages: 511-526 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/juaf/2006/00000028/00000005/art00005>

### Abstract

Some spatial mismatch theorists have incorporated racial discrimination in employment into their quantitative models as a causal factor, in addition to spatial barriers, in explaining the unemployment problems of Blacks. They generally argue that racist employers are more likely to locate in the suburbs, rather than the inner city, which helps to explain why Blacks are less likely to be employed there. We take a qualitative approach to the spatial mismatch question on the basis of personal interviews with employers in the electronics industry in Los Angeles. We found that employers in black neighborhoods were just as likely as employers in non-black neighborhoods to discriminate in their hiring practices and hold preferences for workers from other racial and ethnic backgrounds. Consequently, black residential proximity to firms is unlikely to completely overcome barriers associated with racial discrimination in employment. We argue that spatial mismatch models face limitations to analyzing racial discrimination in employment that are inherent in their quantitative models.

## Racialized topographies: Altitude and race in southern cities

Ueland, Jeff; Barney Warf

2006

Journal Name: Geographical Review

Volume: 95 Issue: 1 Pages: 50-78

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi\\_0199-5945820/Racialized-topographies-altitude-and-race.html](http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi_0199-5945820/Racialized-topographies-altitude-and-race.html)

### Abstract

This study examines altitudinal residential segregation by race in 146 cities in the U.S. South. It begins by embedding the topic in recent theorizations of the social construction of nature, the geography of race, and environmental justice. Second, it focuses on how housing markets, particularly in the South, tend to segregate minorities in low-lying, flood-prone, and amenity-poor segments of urban areas. It tests empirically the hypothesis that blacks are disproportionately concentrated in lower-altitude areas using GIS to correlate race and elevation by digital elevation-model block group within each city in 1990 and 2000. The statistical results confirm the suspected trend. A map of coefficients indicates strong positive associations in cities in the interior South-where the hypothesis is confirmed-and an inverse relationship near the coast, where whites dominate higher-valued coastal properties. Selected city case studies demonstrate these relationships connecting the broad dynamics of racial segregation to the particularities of individual places.

# Reassessing Racial and Socioeconomic Disparities in Environmental Justice Research

**Mohai, Paul; Robin Saha**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Demography

**Volume:** 43 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 383-399 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.redorbit.com/news/science/592063/reassessing\\_racial\\_and\\_socioeconomic\\_disparities\\_in\\_environmental\\_justice\\_research/index.html?source=r\\_science](http://www.redorbit.com/news/science/592063/reassessing_racial_and_socioeconomic_disparities_in_environmental_justice_research/index.html?source=r_science)

## Abstract

The number of studies examining racial and socioeconomic disparities in the geographic distribution of environmental hazards and locally unwanted land uses has grown considerably over the past decade. Most studies have found statistically significant racial and socioeconomic disparities associated with hazardous sites. However, there is considerable variation in the magnitude of racial and socioeconomic disparities found: indeed, some studies have found none. Uncertainties also exist about the underlying causes of the disparities. Many of these uncertainties can be attributed to the failure of the most widely used method for assessing environmental disparities to adequately account for proximity between the hazard under investigation and nearby residential populations. In this article, we identify the reasons for and consequences of this failure and demonstrate ways of overcoming these shortcomings by using alternate, distance-based methods. Through the application of such methods, we show how assessments about the magnitude and causes of racial and socioeconomic disparities in the distribution of hazardous sites are changed. In addition to research on environmental inequality, we discuss how distance-based methods can be usefully applied to other areas of demographic research that explore the effects of neighborhood context on a range of social outcomes.

# Scales of environmental justice: Combining GIS and spatial analysis for air toxics in West Oakland, California

Fisher, Joshua B; Maggi Kelly; Jeff Romm

2006

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 12 Issue: 4 Pages: 701-714 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://josh.yosh.org/publications/Fisheretal2006/Fisher%20et%20al%202006%20-%20Scales%20of%20environmental%20justice->

## Abstract

This paper examines the spatial point pattern of industrial toxic substances and the associated environmental justice implications in the San Francisco Bay Area, California, USA. Using a spatial analysis method called Ripley's K we assess environmental justice across multiple spatial scales, and we verify and quantify the West Oakland neighborhood as an environmental justice site as designated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Further, we integrate the ISCST3 air dispersion model with Geographic Information Systems (Gis) to identify the number of people potentially affected by a particular facility, and engage the problem of non-point sources of diesel emissions with an analysis of the street network.

## Spatial Disparities in Human Development: Perspectives from Asia

Kanbur, Ravi; Anthony J. Venables; Guanghua Wan

2006

Journal Name: United Nations University Press in Tokyo

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=nH2uAAAAIAAJ&q=Spatial+Disparities+in+Human+Development:+Perspectives+from+Asia&dq=Spatial+Disparities+in+Human+Development:+Perspectives+from+Asia&ei=2ByOSNHFI46AjwHI9sCdDg&pgis=1>

### Abstract

This volume is a collection of theoretical and empirical contributions from 24 scholars focusing on the concept of “spatial disparities” in Asia—“the uneven distribution of income or other variables across different locations” (2). This collection is unique in that it covers a widely diverse group of countries (in terms of history and economic, military, and political systems) in seeking to provide answers to questions concerning the basic causes, effects, and policy implications of spatial inequality, especially in Asia. In doing so, it aims to provide a template for which Asian (and other) governments can fight poverty and curtail growing inequality. The significance of this book is amplified by the fact that Asia, the world’s most populous continent, is home to about two-thirds of the world’s impoverished. It deserves the attention of anyone interested in issues of poverty and inequality.

# Studying Human Rights

**Landman, Todd**

**2006**

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=6s6YeF5oGAwC>

## Abstract

Studying Human Rights draws on key theories and methods from the social sciences to develop a framework for the systematic study of human rights problems. It argues that solid empirical analysis of human rights problems rests on examining the observable practices from state and non-state actors that constitute human rights violations to provide plausible explanations for their occurrence and provide deeper understanding of their meaning. Such explanation and understanding draws on the theoretical insights from rational, structural, and cultural approaches in the social sciences. This book includes:- an outline of the scope of human rights- the terrain of key actors that have an impact on human rights- a summary of the social science theories, methods and measures- for studying human rights- a separate treatment of global comparative studies, truth- commissions, and human rights impact assessment. Studying Human Rights is the first book to use the synthesis of social sciences approaches to studying human rights and its quantitative and qualitative approach provides useful insights. This book makes a unique contribution to the extant literature on human rights and is an invaluable tool for both scholars and practitioners of this area.



# The 'geography' of child maltreatment in Israel: Findings from a national data set of cases reported to the social services

Ben-Arieh, Asher; Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia

2006

Journal Name: Child Abuse and Neglect

Volume: 30 Issue: 9 Pages: 991-1003 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://lib.bioinfo.pl/pmid:16962172>

## Abstract

**OBJECTIVES:** This article examines the "geography" of reported cases of child maltreatment in Israel by determining its frequency and rates according to nationality, area of residence, and size and type of locality.

**METHOD:** This study collected data at the local level in Israel based on reports to social services of cases of child maltreatment during 2000; locality is the unit of analysis.

**RESULTS:** The rate of reported cases of child maltreatment was 17.8 per 1,000 children in Israel in 2000. The rates varied, however, among different localities. They were lower in Arab localities (9 per 1,000 children) than in the Jewish ones (20 per 1,000), higher in large cities and other socioeconomic affluent localities (19 per 1,000), and varied according to the geographic area.

**CONCLUSIONS:** This study demonstrates considerable variation in rates of reported cases of child maltreatment by locality and by population makeup. Thus, to fulfill the Israeli legislation of mandatory reporting of any reasonable suspicion of child maltreatment, the state should better develop policies and services that encourage reporting of child maltreatment among the Arab and ultraorthodox populations and in smaller or socioeconomic disadvantaged localities. Furthermore, the social services must build a bridge to the minority populations in Israel, development their trust in these services and increasing their propensity to use them.

# The Demography of Large-Scale Human Rights Atrocities: Integrating demographic statistical analysis into post-conflict historical clarification in Timor-Leste

Silva, R.; Ball, P.

2006

**Journal Name:** Unpublished - Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Los Angeles, C

**Volume:**        **Issue:**        **Pages:**        **Source Type:** Conference Presentation

**Website:** <http://www.ponline.org/docs/1756/318939.html>

## Abstract

During 1975, Timor-Leste transitioned from being a colony of Portugal to being occupied by Indonesia. The occupation was characterized by large-scale political violence, including selective and indiscriminate killings, forced migration, famine-related deaths, tortures and acts of ill-treatment. The authors, formerly advisers to the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR, by its Portuguese acronym), estimated the pattern and magnitude of excess mortality and forced migration during the Indonesian occupation of Timor-Leste between 1975 and 1999. These estimates were based on a combination of qualitative testimony data, a census of public graveyards and a Retrospective Mortality Survey. The data corroborate the eyewitness accounts and qualitative historical analysis of the period. This paper briefly presents the statistical and demographic findings along with the results from survey estimates and capture-recapture methods. A detailed discussion is presented which shows how the demographic analysis contributed to the CAVR's mandate, how the analysis was combined with historical, legal and anthropological findings, and which specific policy questions were informed by the demographic analysis.

# The Global Dynamics of Racial and Ethnic Mobilization

**Olzak, Susan**

**2006**

Journal Name: Stanford University Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://www.sup.org/book.cgi?id=1261>

## Abstract

This book tests a new approach to understanding ethnic mobilization and considers the interplay of global forces, national-level variation in inequality and repression, and political mobilization of ethnicity. It advances the claim that economic and political integration among the world's states increases the influence of ethnic identity in political movements. Drawing on a 100-country dataset analyzing ethnic events and rebellions from 1965 to 1998, the author shows that to the degree in which a country participates in international social movement organizations, ethnic identities in that country become more salient. International organizations spread principles of human rights, anti-discrimination, sovereignty, and self-determination. At the local level, poverty and restrictions on political rights then channel group demands into ethnic mobilization. This study will be of great importance to scholars and policy makers seeking new and powerful explanations for understanding why some conflicts turn violent while others do not.

# The Madres de Plaza de Mayo and Three Decades of Human Rights' Activism: Embeddedness, Emotions, and Social Movements

**Bosco, Fernando**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 96 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 342 - **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a788954567~tab=citation>

## Abstract

The Madres de Plaza de Mayo is a community of mothers and human rights activists in Argentina that has remained active for almost three decades. Based on a qualitative analysis of archival and ethnographic data assembled through fieldwork, this article examines the crucial role emotions play in maintaining the Madres' embeddedness in territorially dispersed social networks. The Madres de Plaza de Mayo perform emotional labor within their movement to sustain their activism. The Madres' emotional geographies emerge through their individual and collective practices in key places, which are themselves layered with emotions. Over the years, such practices have allowed the Madres to create widespread networks of activists and to sustain a social movement community that extends all across Argentina. The Madres' emotional labor and their sustained activism over time demonstrate that an open sense of place (place understood as a network of social relations that flow across space) is more important than the local (as a bounded geographic scale) in explaining how embeddedness, cohesion in social networks, and activism are maintained. This account of the embeddedness of actors in social networks is consistent with current relational views of spatiality in human geography.

# Torture and the Ticking Bomb: The War on Terrorism as a Geographical Imagination of Power/Knowledge

Hannah, Matthew

2006

Journal Name: Annals of the Association of American Geographers

Volume: 96 Issue: 3 Pages: 622 - 640 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118607512/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

## Abstract

Torture can be understood as part of a geopolitical response to a discursively inflated threat. Public discussions of torture in the United States between 11 September 2001 and the May 2004 revelations of abuses at Abu Ghraib prison cautiously justified brutal interrogation methods by couching the threat of terrorism in the language of the ticking-bomb scenario. Terrorist acts constitute a real threat to material security, specifically to the "topological" presuppositions of the forms of power/knowledge that Foucault and others have argued are central to modern social orders. Techniques of biopower and governmentality can only operate effectively if "normally empowered" biopolitical subjects allow populations and governing authorities to orient their governing and self-governing activities according to "mappable landscapes of expectation." The threat of terrorism, especially in the person of the suicide bomber, renders landscapes of expectation more difficult to map, at least locally. The ticking-bomb scenario is the most important vehicle by which the material threat of terrorism has been discursively extended to encompass the entire national territory and intensified to a uniform level of unacceptability. Once this process is recognized, it is possible both to understand torture as a biopolitical technique of compensation for the threat of terrorism in its discursively inflated form and to place torture more firmly within the wider geopolitical account of "Empire" inaugurated by Agamben, Butler, and Hardt and Negri.

# A New Geography of Abuse? The Contested Scope of U.S. Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment Obligations

**Forcese, Craig**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Berkeley Journal of International Law

**Volume:** 24 **Issue:** 908 **Pages:** [Source Type:](#) Journal Article

**Website:** <http://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=info:RlOqxUfYh7IJ:scholar.google.com/&hl=en&lr=&output=viewport&shm=1>

[Abstract](#)

Unavailable

# The Role of Geographic Scale in Monitoring Environmental Justice

Cutter, Susan L.; Danika Holm; Lloyd Clark

2006

Journal Name: Risk Analysis

Volume: 16 Issue: 4 Pages: 517 - 526 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119213318/abstract>

## Abstract

Utilizing the concept of environmental justice, this paper examines the differential burdens of toxic and hazardous waste facilities locations in low income minority communities. The association between the presence of facilities and socioeconomic characteristics of places are examined for the state of South Carolina at three different spatial scales: counties, census tracts, and census block groups. Three different types of hazardous waste/toxic facilities are also examined: Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal sites (TSD), and inactive hazardous waste sites. At the county level, there was some association between the presence of toxic/hazardous waste facilities and race and income. In South Carolina, this translates to a disproportionate burden on White, more affluent communities in metropolitan areas, rather than low income minority communities. At both the census tract and block group levels, there is no association between race and the location of toxic/hazardous waste facilities. There are slight differences in the income levels between tracts and block groups with facilities and those without. This localized ecology of hazard sources must be expanded to include emission/discharge data in order to adequately address environmental justice issues on who bears the burdens of environmental contamination.

## Opportunity, Democracy, and the Exchange of Political Violence

Bohara, Alok K.; Neil J. Mitchell; Mani Nepal

2006

Journal Name: Journal of Conflict Resolution

Volume: 50 Issue: 1 Pages: 108-128 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://jcr.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/50/1/108>

### Abstract

With more than 12,000 deaths in nine years, a homegrown Maoist insurgency, reinforced by ethnic and socioeconomic cleavages, has resulted in high levels of political violence and human rights violations in Nepal. With fresh district-level data and drawing on theoretical insights from both the conflict and human rights literatures, research that has relied primarily on cross-national comparisons, the authors develop and test hypotheses using a subnational research design. They find an exchange of violence between government and opposition forces that depends on the political and geographical opportunities for violence. Their findings contribute new evidence for the importance of geography but also suggest that democracy and social capital influence the selection of violence by both government and opposition.



## Geolocation and Locational Privacy

**Monmonier, Mark S.**

**2006**

Journal Name: Springer US

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/t728v116005p7040/>

### Abstract

Radio frequency identification (RFID) and global positioning system (GPS) technologies are complementary strategies for determining a subject's instantaneous location. Whereas RFID tracking requires readers positioned at appropriate choke points in a circulation network, GPS allows continuous tracking, especially if linked in real time to the wireless telephone system. But because of signal attenuation in buildings and multipath-corrupted signals in urban canyons, GPS does not guarantee reliable, uninterrupted tracking. Privacy issues raised by GPS tracking and its amalgamation with RFID include the retention period, the ownership of an individual's locational history, and a "locate-me" button that would extend "opt-in" protection to cellular-telephone users. Potential for abuse heightens concern about locational privacy as a basic right.

## Geographies of environmental justice

**Walker, Gordon; Harriet Bulkeley**

**2006**

Journal Name: [Geoforum](#)

Volume: [37](#) Issue: [5](#) Pages: [655-659](#) Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V68-4JFGFJH-2&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=a7e963ff90](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V68-4JFGFJH-2&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=a7e963ff90)

[Abstract](#)

## Contesting State Multiculturalisms: Indigenous Land Struggles in Eastern Panama

Horton, Lynn

2006

Journal Name: Volume 38 Issue 04 - Nov 2006 Add to Basket £10.00 / \$15.00

Volume: Issue: 38 Pages: 829-858 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract;jsessionid=5E5D27DD6E4687A04B40B0BDE8AA2822.tomcat1?fromPage=online&aid=528924>

### Abstract

This article examines the implications of Latin America's recent wave of state-embraced multiculturalism for the region's indigenous peoples, arguing that state recognition of indigenous difference is not inevitably empowering for indigenous groups or transformative of nation-states. It utilises data from fieldwork with the Kuna Indians of eastern Panama in order to delineate more precisely the contexts and strategies of indigenous peoples which may serve to push outwards more constrained forms of institutional multiculturalism. It explores the links between Panama's historical nationalist project, contemporary state multiculturalism and ethnically specific forms of mobilisation for land rights and autonomy. It also examines the transformative potential of multiculturalism in the context of the simultaneous implementation of global economic and cultural projects of neoliberalism.

# The role of planning in achieving indigenous land justice and community goals

Lane, Marcus B.

2006

Journal Name: Land Use Policy

Volume: 23 Issue: 4 Pages: 385-394 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VB0-4GM468R-2&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=ff5bbca8cdf](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VB0-4GM468R-2&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=ff5bbca8cdf)

## Abstract

This paper suggests that the capacity of indigenous groups to engage effectively in a range of planning activities is crucial to achieving land justice and community goals. This argument is relevant in the face of long-standing tensions between indigenous peoples residing in post-settler societies and nation-states such as Australia, Canada, and New Zealand over questions of land and natural resource use. The paper argues that effective planning is crucial for (i) protecting indigenous interests by engaging the planning activities of the state, (ii) the successful acquisition of lands through legal land claim processes, and (iii) helping indigenous communities achieve their goals by implementing effective community-based planning processes.

## Environmental Justice, GIS, and Pedagogy

Esnard, Ann-Margaret; Michel Gelobter; Xavier Morales

2006

**Journal Name:** Cartographica: The International Journal for Geographic Information and Geovisualization

**Volume:** 38 **Issue:** 3-4 **Pages:** 53-61 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <https://commerce.metapress.com/content/3267h04814097518/resource-secured/?target=fulltext.pdf&sid=edbcp355lj0gy4fsqpx4a045&sh=utpjournals.metapress.com>

### Abstract

Planning and public policy faculty are important players in framing and advancing PPGIScience. Parallel and complementary participatory models and dilemmas embodied in university–community partnerships can elucidate pedagogical issues that are key to such framing. The multiple modes of knowledge transfer, the lessons learned from partnering with community-based organizations, and efforts to implement GIS projects that best couple local knowledge with widely available digital data provide important insights for faculty and students. This article draws on lessons from one consortium's preliminary efforts to design Web GISystems that can support the environmental justice work of four community groups in New York City and New Jersey.

# The Race for Space: A Spatial Analysis and Geovisualization of the Holocaust and World War Two

Graham, James Knox

2006

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 75      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://ecommons.txstate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=geogtad>

## Abstract

This study endeavors to examine the Holocaust with a focus on the geographic by using GIS to investigate the spatial and temporal dimensions of railroad prisoner convoys during Holocaust. Using an individual-level database of Jewish prisoners deported near Paris, France, convoy departures will be modeled from March 1942 to August 1944. This time period coincides with Nazi Germany's implementation of the "Final Solution": the secret plan to exterminate the entire Jewish population. In mapping these convoy movements I will display the estimated route (if known), the number of deportees, and the percentage killed upon arrival for each of the convoys. Additionally, this investigation will estimate the total areal extent of Nazi German control during this same time period, as territorial gains were a primary impetus for Germany's instigation of World War II (Shirer 1960).

## **Reproducing Life and Labor: Global Processes and Working Children in Tijuana**

**Aitken, Stuart, Silvia Lopez Estrada, Joel Jennings and Lina Aguirre**

**2006**

Journal Name: [Childhood](#)

Volume: [13](#) Issue: [3](#) Pages: [365-367](#)

Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website:

[Abstract](#)

Unavailable

# Human rights abuse and other criminal violations in Port-au-Prince, Haiti: a random survey of households

**Kolbe, A.; R. Hutson**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** The Lancet

**Volume###** Issue: 9538 **Pages:** 864-873 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6T1B-4KSMBSJ-17&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=3bc13085](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6T1B-4KSMBSJ-17&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=3bc13085)

## Abstract

### Background

Reliable evidence of the frequency and severity of human rights abuses in Haiti after the departure of the elected president in 2004 was scarce. We assessed data from a random survey of households in the greater Port-au-Prince area.

### Methods

Using random Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate sampling, 1260 households (5720 individuals) were sampled. They were interviewed with a structured questionnaire by trained interviewers about their experiences after the departure of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The response rate was 90.7%. Information on demographic characteristics, crime, and human rights violations was obtained.

### Findings

Our findings suggested that 8000 individuals were murdered in the greater Port-au-Prince area during the 22-month period assessed. Almost half of the identified perpetrators were government forces or outside political actors. Sexual assault of women and girls was common, with findings suggesting that 35 000 women were victimised in the area; more than half of all female victims were younger than 18 years. Criminals were the most identified perpetrators, but officers from the Haitian National Police accounted for 13.8% and armed anti-Lavalas groups accounted for 10.6% of identified perpetrators of sexual assault. Kidnappings and extrajudicial detentions, physical assaults, death threats, physical threats, and threats of sexual violence were also common.

### Interpretation

Our results indicate that crime and systematic abuse of human rights were common in Port-au-Prince. Although criminals were the most identified perpetrators of violations, political actors and UN soldiers were also frequently identified. These findings suggest the need for a systematic response from the newly elected Haitian government, the UN, and social service organisations to address the legal, medical, psychological, and economic consequences of widespread human rights abuses and crime



# The Effect of Race, Gender, and Location on Prosecutorial Decision to Seek the Death Penalty in South Carolina

Songer, Michael J.; Isaac Unah

2006

Journal Name: South Carolina Law Review

Volume: 58 Issue: Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=922533](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=922533)

## Abstract

This article contributes to the death penalty debate by analyzing the decision of state prosecutors to seek the death penalty in South Carolina from 1993 to 1997. Our central focus is on the potential impact of non-legal cues such as race, gender, and location of the crime in shaping prosecutorial choices. Because prosecutors are elected in South Carolina, we control for the political context of prosecutorial decisions. The empirical analysis indicates that contrary to normative expectations and numerous legal guidelines that have been established to channel the decisions of state officials, the administration of capital punishment remains an imperfect embodiment of the promise of governmental power. Beyond legally mandated statutory aggravating factors, prosecutorial decisions to seek the death penalty in South Carolina are strongly conditioned by the race of the victim, gender, and the rural versus urban location of the crime. In addition, we find that political context matters in the decisions of state prosecutors to go for death. The findings challenge the legitimacy of the process of determining which accused offender should face the death penalty and which should not.

## Geographic location, death sentences and executions in post-Furman Virginia

**Poveda, Tony G.**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Punishment & Society

**Volume:** 8 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 423-442 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://pun.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/8/4/423>

### Abstract

The issue of geographic disparity has been central to the death penalty debate since the US Supreme Court's Furman decision in 1972. This study investigates this issue in terms of jurisdictional variation in death sentences (1978–2001) and executions (1982–2004) in post-Furman Virginia. The research design involves the examination of 85 counties and cities in Virginia that had at least three potential capital crimes between 1978 and 2001. Discriminant analysis is employed to identify variables that differentiate low ('abolitionist') and high ('retentionist') death-sentencing and executing jurisdictions. On the whole, the findings point to the role of certain demographic and community factors, such as population size and density, racial composition and case characteristics of homicides in explaining variation in death sentences and executions. To a lesser extent, historical factors played a role, with the number of pre-Furman executions showing a modest relationship to death sentences in the modern era.

# The Role of Victim's Race and Geography on Death Sentencing

Radelet, M.L.; G.L. Pierce

2006

Journal Name: NYU Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: 117-149 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=8TNruuq59ZIC&oi=fnd&pg=PA117&dq=%22geographic+disparities+%22+%22death+penalty+sentencing%22&ots=NFWKLCfi-l&sig=FLxu0J7JaxiObC67C2mvzzN9jGw>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Volunteers, NIMBYs, and Environmental Justice: Dilemmas of Democratic Practice

Lake, Robert W.

2006

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 28 Issue: 2 Pages: 160 - 174 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119207185/abstract>

### Abstract

The principle of environmental equity constitutes a challenge to local autonomy and democratic practice. Community protest is sometimes hailed as an expression of local autonomy, sometimes derided as NIMBYism. To disentangle these issues we must reexamine environmental justice in light of the distinction between distributional and procedural justice. A search for just procedures for distributing environmental burdens represents an unnecessarily truncated view. Procedural equity entails democratic participation not only with regard to distribution but in prior decisions affecting production of costs and benefits. Two brief case studies illustrate the possibility of reconciling environmental equity with local autonomy. Geographers concerned with environmental inequity might turn from mapping the distribution of burdens to mapping power relations between local communities and the structures producing those burdens.

## Places of Protest: The Public Forum in Principle and Practice

McCarthy, John D.; Clark McPhail

2006

**Journal Name:** Mobilization: An International Quarterly

**Volume:** 11    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 229 - 247    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://mobilization.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,7,8;journal,9,34;linkingpublicationresults,1:119834,1>

### Abstract

Protest events occur in historical time and geographical place. In the U.S., some places are now constitutionally privileged with respect to citizen access and free assembly and speech. These venues are known as the traditional commons or the public forum. It is our contention that in recent years (1) these spaces have been shrinking in number, (2) citizens have experienced increasing difficulty in gaining unrestricted access to them, and (3) such venues are no longer where most people typically congregate in large numbers. Nevertheless, as we will show, when citizens gather to express dissenting views toward the government at the turn of the twentieth century they overwhelmingly choose spaces in the public forum to do so.

# Captive Workforce: Human Trafficking in America and the Effort to End it

**Brenner, Alletta**

**2006**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 208      Source Type: Other

Website: <https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/dspace/handle/1794/2859>

## Abstract

This thesis examines the phenomena of human trafficking in the United States as experienced by migrant workers, with the following goals: 1) Re-orient the present-day discourse on human trafficking away from the global 'periphery' and toward the 'demand-end' within the United States; 2) Broaden the discussion of what drives human trafficking to better account for the roles of economics, international migration and public policy; and 3) Focus on the experiences of those victimized by human trafficking without oversimplifying or sensationalizing. Chapter one describes the context and purpose of this study, definitional issues surrounding the term "human trafficking" and the methodological approach I employ in this thesis. Chapter two examines two historical examples of human trafficking in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and discusses some of the issues that have influenced public and governmental responses to these problems in the past. Chapter three provides a detailed account of human trafficking in the United States today as a form of "corrupted migration" and a manifestation of migrant labor abuse. Chapter four provides a detailed analysis and critique of current United States laws and policies to address human trafficking. Chapter five contains a discussion of human trafficking today as a symptom of structural oppressions on a global scale. In conclusion I argue the following specific measures should be taken to improve the American response to human trafficking: 1) All policies and laws directed at human trafficking should be understood within the global context of labor inequality. Any proposed solution should aim to decrease this inequality by empowering migrant workers; 2) These efforts should be coordinated with immigration laws and policies so that they work in synergy instead of in opposition to one another; 3) Policymakers should be aware of the ways in which human trafficking is implicitly connected to racist, sexist and classist oppression; 4) Both the United States government and non-governmental organizations should work actively to promote media coverage and representations of human trafficking that are accurate and that avoid stereotypes; 5) The United States government should work in cooperation with non-governmental organizations to conduct a comprehensive study of human trafficking within the United States. A significant component of such a study should involve input from migrant workers and actual victims of human trafficking.

# International Migration, Border Controls and Human Rights: Assessing the Relevance of a Right to Mobility

**Pécoud, Antoine; Paul de Guchteneire**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Borderlands Studies

**Volume:** 21    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 69-86    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://libertysecurity.org/IMG/pdf\\_Borderlands\\_Article.pdf](http://libertysecurity.org/IMG/pdf_Borderlands_Article.pdf)

## Abstract

This article discusses the arguments in favor of and against a right to mobility. It argues that contemporary migration and border policies are largely restrictive but still fail to meet their proclaimed objectives which call for alternative approaches to international human flows. From a human rights perspective, tight border controls are accompanied by major challenges; including trafficking, the asylum crisis, and the death and vulnerability of irregular migrants; which ultimately threaten the moral foundations of liberal democracies. In this context, a right to mobility may constitute a relevant answer and the article examines the implications of such a right in terms of world justice, social cohesion, economic wealth, security, and border/migration governance.

# Geographies of Gender and Migration: Spatializing Social Difference

Rachel Silvey

2006

Journal Name: International Migration Review

Volume: 40 Issue: 1 Pages: 64 - 81 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118571846/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

## Abstract

This article provides a review of the contributions that the discipline of geography is making to gender and migration research. In geographic analyses of migration, gender differences are examined most centrally in relation to specific spatialities of power. In particular, feminist geographers have developed insight into the gender dimensions of the social construction of scale, the politics of interlinkages between place and identity, and the socio-spatial production of borders. Supplementing recent reviews of the gender and migration literature in geography, this article examines the potential for continued cross-fertilization between feminist geography and migration research in other disciplines. The advances made by feminist geographers to migration studies are illustrated through analysis of the findings and debates tied to the subfield's central recent conceptual interventions.



# The Right to Mobility: The Production of Mobility in the Courtroom

Cresswell, Tim

2006

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 38 Issue: 4 Pages: 735 - 754 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118562168/abstract>

## Abstract

This paper considers the way mobility has been given meaning by decisions in the United States Supreme Court. It argues that in four key decisions the Court constructed a de facto "right to mobility" by linking mobility to notions of citizenship. The paper suggests that these cases illustrate the importance of considering how mobilities are given meaning in particular contexts and how these meanings are framed within notions of mobility as an essential human freedom. The paper is framed by discussions of mobility, rights and citizenship and concludes with a discussion of the role of othering in the production of mobility-as-citizenship.

# Towards an Understanding of the Dynamics of Sustainable Development in Nigeria

**Ogundele, S. Oluwole**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** European Journal of Scientific Research

**Volume:** 13    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 332-339    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.eurojournals.com/EJSRvol%2013%203.pdf#page=58>

## Abstract

Nigeria is no doubt an El-Dorado but this is yet to be appreciated and appropriated to the full. It seems to me that a gross lack of respect for the concept of Environmental Impact Assessment by the central government is responsible to a great degree, for this situation. Local people in areas of oil exploration and exploitation, particularly in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria are usually uncomfortable with the government. This is because of the ways and manners their age-long ecosystem; settlement patterns, farming and fishing life among other things are being messed by oil and/or construction workers. This is a testimony to human rights abuse and brutal oppression as well as exploitation that can be corrected or addressed through the application of some E.I.A paradigms.

# The Negotiation of Space Among Sex Workers in Cebu City, The Phillipines

**McIlwaine, Cathy**

**2006**

**Journal Name:** Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography

**Volume:** 17    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 150 - 164    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119169920/abstract#ss1>

## Abstract

The paper examines the experiences of space among sex workers in Cebu City, a major service and commercial centre in the Visayan region of the Philippines. It explores the issue of space from a number of perspectives and scales: first, at the national level in terms of migration patterns among sex workers; second, at the local level in relation to how sex workers experience and construct urban spaces through residence and working patterns; and finally, from a community perspective, the nature of domestic spaces among these women. The underlying theme of the paper centres around the contradictory ways in which social opprobrium is often reflected in spatial seclusion among sex workers. On the one hand, they are constrained in their experiences of space. On the other, the construction of their own particular spaces reflects a high degree of resourcefulness and resistance. This is corroborated further by the fact that involvement in the sex industry creates a different set of spatial aspirations and awareness among sex workers compared with those of the wider population.

## **Pennsylvania Studies in Human Rights**

**Bert B. Lockwood, Jr., Series Editor**

**2006**

Journal Name: University of Pennsylvania Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: book series

Website: <http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/series/PSHR.html>

Abstract

# **Asthma and air pollution in the Bronx: Methodological and data considerations in using GIS for environmental justice and health research**

**Maantay, Juliana**

**2007**

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 13 Issue: 1 Pages: 32-56 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16311064>

## **Abstract**

This paper examines methods of environmental justice assessment with Geographic Information Systems, using research on the spatial correspondence between asthma and air pollution in the Bronx, New York City as a case study. Issues of spatial extent and resolution, the selection of environmental burdens to analyze, data and methodological limitations, and different approaches to delineating exposure are discussed in the context of the asthma study, which, through proximity analysis, found that people living near (within specified distance buffers) noxious land uses were up to 66 percent more likely to be hospitalized for asthma, and were 30 percent more likely to be poor and 13 percent more likely to be a minority than those outside the buffers.

# Criteria air pollution and marginalized populations: Environmental inequity in metropolitan Phoenix, Arizona

Grineski, Sara; Bob Bolin; Christopher Boone

2007

Journal Name: Social Science Quarterly

Volume: 88 Issue: 2 Pages: 535-554 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/ssqu/2007/00000088/00000002/art00013;jsessionid=142w25wprdbzn.alexandra?format=print&crawler=true>

## Abstract

Our objective is to examine spatial relationships between modeled criteria air pollutants (i.e., nitrous oxides, carbon monoxide, and ozone) and sociodemographics in metropolitan Phoenix, Arizona. Modeled air pollution offers environmental justice researchers a new and robust data source for representing chronic environmental hazards. Methods. We used multiple regression equations to predict criteria pollution levels using sociodemographic variables at the Census block group level. Results. We find that Census block groups with lower neighborhood socioeconomic status, higher proportions of Latino immigrants, and higher proportions of renters are exposed to higher levels of criteria air pollutants. Proportion African American, however, is not a significant predictor of criteria air pollution in the Phoenix metro area. Conclusions. These findings demonstrate clear social-class and ethnic-based environmental injustices in the distribution of air pollution. We attribute these patterns to the role of white privilege in the historical and contemporary development of industrial and transportation corridors in Phoenix in relation to racially segregated neighborhoods. Although all people are implicated in the production of criteria pollutants, lower-income and ethnic-minority residents are disproportionately exposed in metropolitan Phoenix.

# Environmental justice and sulphur dioxide atmospheric pollution in Madrid: a spatio-temporal analysis and assessment with GIS

Jimenez, Antonio Moreno; Rosa Canada Torrecilla

2007

Journal Name: Boletin de la Asociacion de Geografos Espanoles

Volume: Issue: 44 Pages: 301- \* Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

Last years there is a growing awareness about the fact that pollutant emissions produced by human activities, when spreading across space, do not fairly affect to different social categories. It has been often observed that most disadvantaged groups suffer more severely these negative externalities, so generating environmental injustice. This paper tackles the diagnosis of the extent the negative externalities, derived from sulphur dioxide atmospheric pollution, unequally affect to the zones populated by the distinct income groups in Madrid, in order to check the environmental equity / inequity they could cause in two years, 1995 and 2005. To this end two data sources are used: income per capita by small spatial units and the pollution registered in the ground surveillance observatories. The later data, associated to point locations, have served as input to produce, by spatial interpolation, raster layers estimating the atmospheric concentration of the pollutant, and then a cross-tabulation between the income and the sulphur dioxide raster layers has been obtained to determine the relative level of affection suffered by each income group. Analysing the facts in two years allows to assess the output, in terms of environmental equity, of the policy promoting heaters modernization and the derived reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions. The method illustrates how GIS analysis can be effectively applied to diagnose geographical situations, and so to analyse public policies and to make spatial decisions taking into account the nowadays well established principle of environmental justice.

# Geographies of violence and vulnerability. An actor-oriented analysis of the civil war in Sri Lanka

**Bohle, Hans Georg**

**2007**

Journal Name: Erdkunde

Volume: 61 Issue: 2 Pages: 129-146

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

The present paper views violence and vulnerability as social practice where human needs and human securities are constantly contested and fought over. It conceives the geographies of violence and vulnerability as arenas where human freedoms and rights are struggled for, negotiated, lost and won. In these struggles, however, the vulnerable are not mere victims, but they possess a lot of agency. They constantly try to cope with violent threats to their livelihoods, they deliberately adapt to the shifting regimes of violence, and they always seek to negotiate options that help to secure their livelihoods. The paper therefore employs an actor-oriented approach to violence and vulnerability. This approach is exemplified by two empirical case studies on particularly violent environments in eastern Sri Lanka during the civil war. The paper concludes by conceiving the geographies of violence and vulnerability as social spaces that have to be mapped according to the relative positions of the actors within dynamic fields of power.



## Whose risk in Philadelphia? Proximity to unequally hazardous industrial facilities

Sicotte, Diane; Samantha Swanson

2007

Journal Name: Social Science Quarterly

Volume: 88 Issue: 2 Pages: 515-534 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/ssqu/2007/00000088/00000002/art00012>

### Abstract

Few researchers have investigated who lives near the worst polluting facilities. In this study, we test for disparate impact from hazardous industrial and infrastructure facilities on racial/ethnic minorities, the disadvantaged, the working class, and manufacturing workers in the nine-county Philadelphia MSA. Methods. Hazard Scores for Philadelphia-area facilities in EPA's Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) database were calculated and facilities mapped onto Census block group maps. One-kilometer buffer zones around facilities were created and intersected with Census data on population inside and outside buffers. After correcting for spatial autocorrelation, we tested for relationships between Hazard Scores and characteristics of people near facilities using multivariate regression. Results. Hazard Scores rose along with percents black, Hispanic, disadvantaged, and employed in manufacturing in some (but not all) counties. Conclusions. Among those living near polluting facilities, minorities, the poor, and manufacturing workers lived near the most hazardous, constituting a disparate impact on these groups.

## **"Corriendo": Hard Boundaries, Human Rights and the Undocumented Immigrant**

**Scarpellino, Martha**

**2007**

Journal Name: Geopolitics

Volume: 12 Issue: 2 Pages: 330-349 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://search.ebscohost.com.proxygw.wrlc.org/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=31230526&site=ehost-live>

### **Abstract**

This article takes a critical look at the question of whether hard international boundaries that prevent migration can be justified from an ethical standpoint, or whether these hard boundaries represent a violation of human rights. The question is first addressed from a theoretical perspective, drawing on theories of justice and of boundaries. The article then examines policy decisions and the experiences of undocumented immigrants to support the contention that hardened boundaries and tightened immigration policies create flawed institutions that result in the violation of human rights. It concludes that these policies and institutions are not ethically defensible.

# **A Systematic Examination of Contending Explanations of Human Rights Diffusion: Economics, International Organizations and International Civil Society**

**Greig, Michael J.; Steven C. Poe; Rosa Fonseca; Shannon Roussos**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** Conference Papers – International Studies Association

**Volume:**        **Issue:**        **Pages:** 33        **Source Type:** Conference Presentation

**Website:** [http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p\\_mla\\_apa\\_research\\_citation/1/7/9/0/3/p179034\\_index.html](http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/1/7/9/0/3/p179034_index.html)

## **Abstract**

Recent decades have seen a substantial increase in the development of international human rights laws and in the number of international organizations aimed at furthering their respect. Corresponding with those trends, a scholarly literature has quickly developed to explain why basic human rights are abused. Though a variety of human rights have been examined, the bulk of these studies have sought to explain why personal (or physical) integrity rights are violated by focusing upon the internal characteristics of states. In this study we take a different approach to the subject by focusing upon the degree to which states' propensities to use political repression cluster geographically. We begin by showing substantial evidence of geographic linkages as an important factor in the spread of both political repression and respect for human rights; the results clearly indicate that human rights are diffusing, and that international factors do indeed play a role that has been overlooked by previous researchers (one on the of the co-authors of the current effort included). We then will delve deeper into the issue, in an attempt to identify the mediums through which human rights may be diffusing. In addition to demonstration effects occurring as a result of governments imitating the actions of other nearby regimes, we expect that membership in international organizations, NGO activities, and economic ties between countries will play a part in the spread of human rights norms and abuses.

# Conflict, Citizenship, and Human Security: Geographies of Protection

Hyndman, Jennifer

2007

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/2016176307-1400261/title~content=t791579211~db=all>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Entrapment Processes and Immigrant Communities in a Time of Heightened Border Vigilance

Núñez, Guillermina Gina; Josiah McC Heyman

2007

Journal Name: Human Organization

Volume: 66 Issue: 4 Pages: 354 -

Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

## Abstract

In processes of entrapment, police and other state agencies impose significant risk to moving around, while people themselves exercise various forms of agency by both limiting themselves and covertly defying movement controls. Recent US immigration and border enforcement policy has entrapped undocumented immigrants, in particular on the United States side of the US-Mexico border region. We explore how to operationalize this "macro" pattern in ethnographic research, making the conceptually and methodologically significant point that political-legal forces are only one among many elements leading to entrapment and immobilization; other factors include transportation constraints, poor health, etc. The concept of "morality of risk" is also introduced to help us understand how and why trapped people would take severe risks to defy immigration policing. Three ethnographic cases are examined, noting the complex mix of movement and barriers found in them. We conclude with the significance of entrapment for applied and basic social science: first, for the analysis of spatial mobility, enclosure, and inequalities of movement; second, for public policy; and third, for the methods and ethics of researching trapped and hidden populations.

# From China's urban social space to social and environmental justice

Ma, Laurence J. C.

2007

Journal Name: Eurasian Geography and Economics

Volume: 48 Issue: 5 Pages: 555-566 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/m3k0721150118437/>

## Abstract

A senior American specialist on China and noted geographer argues that the preoccupation of China geographers' with empirical analyses of that country's dramatic economic, social, and urban transformation over the last two decades-usually explained in terms of the now familiar quadruple forces of globalization, marketization, deregulation, and decentralization-should be broadened to reflect a concern for the problems of disadvantaged groups impacted negatively in dynamic urban and environmental settings. The methodology of reflexive activism is proposed as affording a framework for a more relevant geography focused on the study of China, with the potential to bring about positive and constructive change on behalf of China's disadvantaged population and its natural environment, and (as a possible side benefit) generate local epistemologies enriching the study of geography more broadly.

## Global Pattern Formation and Ethnic/Cultural Violence

Lim, May; Richard Metzler; Yaneer Bar-Yam

2007

Journal Name: Science

Volume### Issue: 5844 Pages: 1540-1544 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/sci;317/5844/1540>

### Abstract

We identify a process of global pattern formation that causes regions to differentiate by culture. Violence arises at boundaries between regions that are not sufficiently well defined. We model cultural differentiation as a separation of groups whose members prefer similar neighbors, with a characteristic group size at which violence occurs. Application of this model to the area of the former Yugoslavia and to India accurately predicts the locations of reported conflict. This model also points to imposed mixing or boundary clarification as mechanisms for promoting peace.

# Human Insecurity and Streams of Conflict for a Re-conceptualization of International Migration

**Sirkeci, Ibrahim**

**2007**

Journal Name: Population Review

Volume: 46 Issue: 2 Pages: 32-50 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ponline.org/docs/1785/324755.html>

## Abstract

Securitisation of international migration is now a widely accepted phenomenon. Human security or insecurity is an important aspect of this broader security concern. International migration raises security issues at different levels because it involves a multitude of agencies that often have conflicting interests. In this conceptual review, main areas and actors of migration associated conflict are discussed. The aim is to explore the possibility of developing a conflict-based model that will facilitate the understanding of contemporary international migration flows and the reasons, mechanisms and dynamics underpinning them. Different stages of migration bring out different sets of conflicting security interests. The concept of environment of insecurity is placed within this multilevel conflict model. This study aims to provide a new understanding of human security and migration nexus from a conflict perspective which is conducive to a comprehensive migration conceptualisation and viable policy solutions.



# Linguistic Human Rights and Mobility

**Wee, Lionel**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development

**Volume:** 28    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 325-338    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:**

## Abstract

The Linguistic Human Rights (LHRs) paradigm is motivated by the desire to combat linguistic discrimination, where speakers of discriminated languages find themselves unable to use their preferred language in society at large. However, in an increasingly globalised world where speakers may feel the need or the desire to travel across state boundaries, there is a question about the transposability of LHRs. This paper first considers the human rights discourse, and shows that problems in this discourse are inherited by and exacerbated in the LHRs paradigm, in no small part because its conception of language draws on an ideology of monolingualism. But since a world of mobile humans is one that is fundamentally plurilingual, what is therefore needed is a greater emphasis on the notion of a social language, which provides a more robust understanding of the nature of language, especially in a world where people tend to move around a lot.

# Population-based survey methods to quantify associations between human rights violations and health outcomes among internally displaced persons in eastern Burma

Mullany, Luke C; Adam K Richards; Catherine I Lee; Voravit Suwanvanichkij; Cynthia Maung; Mahn Mahn; Chris 2007

Journal Name: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health

Volume: 61 Issue: Pages: 908-914 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://jech.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/61/10/908>

## Abstract

**Background:** Case reports of human rights violations have focused on individuals' experiences. Population-based quantification of associations between rights indicators and health outcomes is rare and has not been documented in eastern Burma.

**Objective:** We describe the association between mortality and morbidity and the household-level experience of human rights violations among internally displaced persons in eastern Burma.

**Conclusions:** Widespread human rights violations in conflict zones in eastern Burma are associated with significantly increased morbidity and mortality. Population-level associations can be quantified using standard epidemiological methods. This approach requires further validation and refinement elsewhere.

# Putting principles of linguistic rights into practice: Geographical perspectives on a contemporary European problem

Wise, Mark

2007

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 38 Issue: 1 Pages: 171-189 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V68-4M4TNX3-2&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=8b49811cc](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V68-4M4TNX3-2&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=8b49811cc)

## Abstract

The political salience of demands from minority and regional groups for greater language rights increases across Europe. To draw more geographical attention to a particular aspect of these developments, this article identifies the main generic problems of converting demands for 'linguistic rights' into applied language policies. It does this by first outlining how the historic process of nation-state building in Europe reduced linguistic diversity, but has not eliminated language demands emanating from regional minorities. It then analyses how the concept of 'linguistic rights', as a part of human rights in general, has been developing within the United Nations and bodies including the Council of Europe and the European Union. Having outlined the political-legal frameworks within which minority language rights are pursued, the article then discusses the major difficulties of putting them into practice in particular places and spaces. They can be summarised as: the weakness of relevant international agreements; the dominance of state sovereignty in determining language policies; the limited public support for minority language rights; the difficulties of defining minority languages and delimiting the geographical spaces they occupy; the challenges posed by the growing geographical mobility of populations; and the problem of balancing collective and individual rights. Two fundamental issues linking these different problems are identified. First, there are problems of definition: what constitutes a 'minority' or 'regional' language and within what geographical space(s) is such a language spoken? This spatial dimension underlies a second fundamental problem, namely that of resolving conflicts between individual personality rights and collective territorial rights in increasing hybrid geolinguistic situations created by the growing geographical mobility of populations. Sociolinguists study these issues, but usually treat these essential spatial dimensions in a superficial fashion. Thus, there is an opportunity for geographers to develop more sophisticated geolinguistic analyses as a contribution to this interdisciplinary field.

# **Race (and Space) Matters: Exploring Residential Segregation to Introduce Geography in an Interdisciplinary Curriculum**

**O'Brien, William E.**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Geography

**Volume###** Issue: 1 Pages: 3-12

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a778401722~db=all>

## **Abstract**

This article discusses a class project on residential segregation in Florida's metropolitan areas for which students analyzed trends regarding African Americans relative to white populations using data from 1980 to 2000. The project provided a means of teaching the importance of geographical perspectives to non-geography students in an interdisciplinary learning environment. In a literature search that assessed nationwide trends, students identified a mixed outcome for Florida's urban areas. Through the research process, students learned the value of spatial concepts from geography in relation to other social science perspectives.

# Racial Inequality in the Distribution of Hazardous Waste: A National-Level Reassessment

**Mohai, Paul; Robin Saha**

**2007**

Journal Name: Social Problems

Volume: 54 Issue: 3 Pages: 343-370 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://caliber.ucpress.net/doi/abs/10.1525/sp.2007.54.3.343>

## Abstract

National-level studies examining racial disparities around hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities have been very influential in defining the academic and political debates about the existence and importance of "environmental injustice." However, these studies tend to employ methods that fail to adequately control for proximity between environmentally hazardous sites and nearby residential populations. By using GIS and applying methods increasingly used in environmental inequality research that better control for proximity, we conduct a comprehensive reassessment of racial inequality in the distribution of the nation's hazardous waste facilities. We compare the magnitude of racial disparities found with those of prior studies and test competing racial, economic, and sociopolitical explanations for why such disparities exist. We find that the magnitude of racial disparities around hazardous waste facilities is much greater than what previous national studies have reported. We also find these disparities persist even when controlling for economic and sociopolitical variables, suggesting that factors uniquely associated with race, such as racial targeting, housing discrimination, or other race-related factors are associated with the location of the nation's hazardous waste facilities. We further conclude that the more recent methods for controlling for proximity yield more consistent and definitive results than those used previously, and therefore argue for their wider utilization in environmental inequality research.

## Refuge or refusal: geography of exclusion

Hyndman, Jennifer; A. Mountz

2007

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages:

Source Type: Book Chapter

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

# Refugee Resettlement in Metropolitan America

Singer, Audrey; Jill H. Wilson

2007

Journal Name: Migration Information Source, of the Migration Policy Institute

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?id=585>

## Abstract

Though comprising only 10 percent of annual immigration to the United States, refugees are a distinct component of the foreign-born population in many US metropolitan areas. Prior descriptions of refugee settlement patterns have been based on widely available state-level data. This is the first report on US metropolitan destinations, where the vast majority of refugees were resettled between 1983 and 2004. This article examines where refugees come from — documenting significant region-specific flows tied to various overseas conflicts — and where they land, finding that refugee destinations are shifting away from typical immigrant gateways housing large foreign-born populations to newer, often smaller, places. Linking refugee resettlement to metropolitan areas highlights differences across localities and addresses the implications for service provision and demographic change within receiving areas.

## Rights and Place: Using Geography in Human Rights Work

**Carmalt, Jean Connelly**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** Human Rights Quarterly

**Volume:** 29 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 68-85 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/human\\_rights\\_quarterly/v029/29.1carmalt.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/human_rights_quarterly/v029/29.1carmalt.html)

### Abstract

Human rights practitioners have become increasingly concerned with how to translate universal norms into locally meaningful standards. The field of human geography offers several methodologies and theories that help with this endeavor. Using a geographic perspective for human rights work means focusing on physical access, available personnel, and other components of implementation at a local level. Moreover, it approaches human rights work with the assumption that physical space is built by human actions, and that the way in which it is created plays a role in how human rights violations occur. Taking a geographical perspective to human rights violations creates more effective implementation techniques and new causes of action. These are illustrated through a general overview of the field of human geography and through application to two human rights: the right to housing and the right to free political speech.



## Situated knowledges and the spaces of consent

**Greenhough, Beth**

**2007**

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 38 Issue: 6 Pages: 1140-1151 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V68-4NTHN5J-3&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=6d67bd596](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V68-4NTHN5J-3&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=6d67bd596)

### Abstract

Informed consent has often been presented as a kind of ethical panacea, the best way of guarding against medical and scientific abuses of human rights. However recent empirical research has led bioethicists to question both the feasibility and the value of informed consent procedures. This paper also seeks to critique informed consent, but focuses less on its empirical shortcomings. Instead, this paper questions the assumption that ethics involves engaging in the kind of rational, distanced, objective reflection traditionally considered the basis of both scientific observation and ethical decision making. Drawing on recent insights from ethical geography and geographers studying the biotechnology industry, I wish to argue that ethical reflection is a relational and situated process, less about being distanced and objective, and more about recognizing how our ethical decisions are shaped by our social and material environment.

# Social justice in coastal erosion management: The temporal and spatial dimensions

Cooper, J.A.G.; J. McKenna

2007

Journal Name: [Geoforum](#)

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website:

## Abstract

Coastal erosion management is primarily based on economic considerations (cost–benefit analysis). From the perspective of social justice (as a particular expression of the wider concept of human rights), however, several arguments can be advanced regarding public intervention in coastal defence management when private property is threatened by coastal erosion. In this paper we examine these arguments at both the short-term local scale and the long-term large spatial scale and consider the merits of inclusion of a social justice dimension in coastal erosion management. The coast provides a range of resources that benefit society as a whole. Coastal residents and property owners face a direct financial loss from coastal erosion but the general public also stands to incur losses other than purely financial if there is public intervention for the benefit of these property owners. The arguments for public intervention are strongest at the local and short-term scales but they weaken (and even reverse) at geographically larger and longer time scales. At larger scales, the costs to society increase as intergenerational equity, non-coastal residents, climate and sea level change, and the environment are considered. Because of the intensity of interest involved at the local level, we argue that the necessary hard decisions must be made nationally if a sustainable policy is to be adopted. Social justice considerations provide a potential improvement on the traditional economic cost/benefit-based decision-making process of coastal erosion management but they only contribute to sustainability if viewed at the national level.

## Spatial Theories of Education: Policy and Geography Matters

Gulson, Kalervo N.; Colin Symes, eds.

2007

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=Mwy262ooQmAC&dq=Spatial+theories+of+education+:+policy+and+geography+matters&ei=ISCXSL\\_bO57SigHMtI3JDA](http://books.google.com/books?id=Mwy262ooQmAC&dq=Spatial+theories+of+education+:+policy+and+geography+matters&ei=ISCXSL_bO57SigHMtI3JDA)

### Abstract

This collection of original work, within the sociology of education, draws on the 'spatial turn' in contemporary social theory. The premise of this book is that drawing on theories of space allows for a more sophisticated understanding of the competing rationalities underlying educational policy change, social inequality and cultural practices. The contributors to this book work a spatial dimension into the consideration of educational phenomena and illustrate its explanatory potential in a range of domains: urban renewal, globalisation, race, markets and school choice, suburbanisation, regional and rural settings, and youth and student culture.

## Statistical Methods for Human Rights

Asher, J.; D. Banks; F. Scheuren, eds.

2007

Journal Name: Springer, New York, NY

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=IGD1PpypHwkC&dq=Statistical+Methods+for+Human+Rights&ei=0x2OSPKyC6eSjgG\\_7YiwDQ](http://books.google.com/books?id=IGD1PpypHwkC&dq=Statistical+Methods+for+Human+Rights&ei=0x2OSPKyC6eSjgG_7YiwDQ)

### Abstract

Statistics is central to the modern perspective on human rights. It allows researchers to measure the effect of health care policies, the penetration of educational opportunity, and progress towards gender equality. The new wave of entrepreneurial charities demands impact assessments and documentation of milestone achievement. Non-governmental organizations need statistics to build cases, conduct surveys, and target their efforts.

This book describes the statistics that underlie the social science research in human rights. It includes case studies, methodology, and research papers that discuss the fundamental measurement issues. It is intended as an introduction to applied human rights research.

# The Caucasus in a Time of Conflict, Demographic Transition, and Economic Change

O'Loughlin, John; Vladimir Kolossov; Jean Radvanyi

2007

Journal Name: Eurasian Geography and Economics

Volume: 48 Issue: 2 Pages: 135-156 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/f143087842350480/>

## Abstract

In an introductory paper to a special issue of Eurasian Geography and Economics, the authors examine contemporary economic, social, demographic, and political developments in the Caucasus in light of their historical contexts. They emphasize the need to look beyond simple ethnic categories to understand the nature of local tensions and also propose that the profound nature of the post-Soviet upheavals has uprooted long-standing practices. The paper covers physical diversity, historical and administrative geopolitics, Stalinist deportations in the 1940s, and post-Soviet demographic and economic developments. An introduction to each of the five papers comprising the special issue follows the regional overview.

# The Geography of Ethnic Residential Segregation: A Comparative Study of Five Countries

Johnston, Ron; Michael Poulsen; James Forrest

2007

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 97    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 713-738    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118517312/abstract>

## Abstract

Few studies have undertaken rigorous comparative analyses of levels of ethnic residential segregation across two or more countries. Using data for the latest available censuses (2000–2001) and a bespoke methodology for such comparative work, this article analyzes levels of segregation across the urban systems of five major immigrant-receiving, English-speaking countries: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. After describing the levels of segregation in each, the article tests a model based on generic factors that should influence segregation levels in all five countries and then evaluates—for the urban population as a whole, for the "charter group" in each society, and for various ethnic minority groups—whether there are also significant country-specific variations in segregation levels. The findings show common factors influencing segregation levels in all five countries: notably the size of the group being considered as a percentage of the urban total, but also urban size and urban ethnic diversity, plus country-specific variations that cannot be attributed to these generic factors. In general there is less segregation in Australia and New Zealand than in the other three countries.

# The Geography of Wage Discrimination in the Pre-Civil Rights South

**Sundstrom, William**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** The Journal of Economic History

**Volume:**      **Issue:** 67      **Pages:** 410-444      **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=1031576>

## Abstract

Prior to the modern civil rights movement of the 1960s, the pay gap between African-American and white workers in the South was large overall, but also quite variable across location. Using 1940 census data, I estimate the white-black earnings gap of men for separate county groups called state economic areas, adjusting for individual differences in schooling and experience. I show that the gap was significantly greater in areas where, *ceteris paribus*, blacks were a larger proportion of the workforce, plantation institutions were more prevalent, more of the population was urban, and white voters exhibited segregationist preferences.

# The Hierarchical Geographies of Peace and Security: Neoliberal Post-War Reconstruction in Burundi

**Daley, Patricia**

**2007**

[Journal Name:](#) Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting

[Volume:](#)      [Issue:](#)      [Pages:](#)      [Source Type:](#) Conference Presentation

[Website:](#)

[Abstract](#)

Unavailable



## The Sociology of Spatial Inequality

Lobao, Linda M.; Gregory Michael Hooks; Ann R. Tickamyer, eds.

2007

Journal Name: State University of New York Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=97f4aCEzM\\_AC&printsec=frontcover&dq=The+sociology+of+spatial+inequality&ei=NE-XSKjIMZHiiwGDnOS-BA&sig=ACfU3U1IXqZEYvKUGDPZW3gHkz1boJ4\\_kg](http://books.google.com/books?id=97f4aCEzM_AC&printsec=frontcover&dq=The+sociology+of+spatial+inequality&ei=NE-XSKjIMZHiiwGDnOS-BA&sig=ACfU3U1IXqZEYvKUGDPZW3gHkz1boJ4_kg)

### Abstract

Sociologists have too often discounted the role of space in inequality. This book showcases a recent generation of inquiry that attends to poverty, prosperity, and power across a range of territories and their populations within the United States, addressing spatial inequality as a thematically distinct body of work that spans sociological research traditions. The contributors' various perspectives offer an agenda for future action to bridge sociology's diverse and often narrowly focused spatial and inequality traditions.

# Urban Housing as an Issue of Redistribution through Planning? The Case of Dhaka City

**Begum, Anwara**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** Urban Social Policy and Administration

**Volume:** 41 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 410-418 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com.proxygw.wrlc.org/pqdweb?did=1305137281&sid=5&Fmt=2&clientId=31812&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

## Abstract

The rapid growth of population, the mushrooming of poor settlements and unplanned urbanization have crucial implications for the efficiency and equity of urban services. The resultant infringements of critical human rights throw into focus the importance of housing as a social policy issue. Urban services are strained in Dhaka city. Urban management has been disrupted as a result of spatial encroachment and environmental degradation. In addition to land scarcity, land speculation and endemic corruption, the high price of land is also a product of the system of land registration. The dearth of valuable urban land, together with delays in urban planning and its implementation, have made the acquisition of land for housing prohibitively expensive for middle and low-income households. Consequently, the quality of the housing environment is deteriorating. The problem of housing finance is intrinsically linked to its affordability, being currently the prerogative only of the affluent. This article delineates the inherent lack of integrated urban planning, the lacunae within institutions responsible for urban management--and, contextually, the nature of housing as a social policy issue, where reinforced, coordinated planning and administration could ensure distributive benefits even to the poor.

# Geo-Spatial Technologies in Urban Environments

Fuller, Trevor; Jay D. Gatrell; E. LaFary

2007

Journal Name: Springer Berlin Heidelberg

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/j5t72524167773v2/>

## Abstract

The nexus between environmental justice and geo-technologies is an evolving one. That is to say, geographic information systems, remote sensing, and other technologies have the capacity to locate and situate the politics and place-based dangers of environmental risk within a broader conceptual and policy framework. Conceptually, GIScience has the capacity to chart new geographies of environmental risk across the urban and rural landscape. Empirically, GIScience has the capacity to map heretofore disparate datasets in an attempt to unlock the socio-economic determinants of “who’s at risk and where?” In this paper, we build on the earlier work of Buzzelli to explore the socio-spatial dynamics of environmental risk in Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana. Using GIS, remote sensing, census, and environmental data, the paper presents a framework for unlocking the spatial dynamics of socioeconomic status and environmental risk across urban and rural neighborhoods in Vigo County.

# Mixed Land Use and Equity in Water Governance in Peri-Urban Bangkok

Sajor, Edsel E.; Rutmanee Ongsakul

2007

**Journal Name:** International Journal of Urban & Regional Research

**Volume:** 31    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 782-801    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=27872252&site=ehost-live>

## Abstract

This article addresses a dearth in the literature on environmental equity in water governance in the desakota, the extended metropolitan region of the great cities of Southeast Asia. Through a case study, the authors describe how, in an intensive mixed land use situation, the actions of new urban users of irrigation canals have degraded the water, unfairly prejudicing low-income farmers' entitlement to irrigation water of appropriate quality and harming their livelihood. It is argued that certain characteristics of existing land- and water-sector-related management institutions in Thailand encourage a disproportionate shift of the environmental burden to small farmers. This phenomenon also involves the violation of procedural equity — the farmers' right to be informed, to be able to assert a right to and negotiate for appropriate water, and to participate meaningfully in strategic decisions related to water governance in the peri-urban area. The problem is mediated by administrative separatism, ambiguity and multiplicity in the functional jurisdiction of water-related government bodies, and the general lack of a participatory culture in the bureaucracy. The authors further argue that, without state acknowledgement of this form of injustice, establishing appropriate mechanisms and public institutions that will purposively address concerns of environmental equity is a remote possibility, and that this inequity will likely continue to be patterned and inscribed in the peri-urban geography of the mega-cities of Southeast Asia.

# “No One Has the Liberty to Refuse”: Tibetan Herders Forcibly Relocated in Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, and the Tibet Autonomous Region

Human Rights Watch

2007

Journal Name: Human Rights Watch

Volume: 19 Issue: 8C Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/tibet0607/index.htm>

## Abstract

Since 2000 the Chinese government has been implementing resettlement, land confiscation, and fencing policies in pastoral areas inhabited primarily by Tibetans, drastically curtailing their livelihood. The policies have been especially radical since 2003 in Golok (Guoluo) and Yushu prefectures of Qinghai province, but have also been implemented in Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan provinces and the Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR). Many Tibetan herders have been required to slaughter most of their livestock and move into newly built housing colonies in or near towns, abandoning their traditional way of life.

These requirements are part of a broader policy drive associated with the “Western Development” campaign.<sup>3</sup> Since this campaign got underway in 1999 many Tibetan agricultural communities have had their land confiscated, with minimal compensation, or have been evicted to make way for mining, infrastructure projects, or urban development.

The Chinese government gives several explanations for its actions, principally invoking concerns for environmental protection but also citing the objectives of “bringing development” and “civilizing” the areas and the people. Resettled herders and dispossessed farmers are encouraged to take up more “modern” livelihoods and integrate with the new economy. Chinese officials and development experts also take the view that these policies will make it much easier for the formerly herding populations to get access to social and medical services. The policy coincides with an economic theory that is favored in Chinese government circles, according to which development is best stimulated by creating conditions which will lead to members of the rural labor force moving to towns or cities, where they will supposedly become workers and consumers in a new, expanding urban economy.

Chinese authorities also explain their actions as a necessary response to environmental crises on the plateau and in other parts of the country, and refer to those resettled as shengtai yimin, or “ecological migrants.” In 2005 Du Ping, director of the Western Development Office under the State Council, China’s cabinet, stated that 700,000 people in western China had been resettled since 2000 because it is “the most effective way to restore land to a healthy state.”<sup>4</sup> Du went on to stress that “relocations are voluntary [and] carried out in a way that fully respects public opinion and minority cultures.”

## Mapping transactional sex on the Northern Corridor highway in Kenya

Ferguson, Alan G.; Chester N. Morris

2007

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 13 Issue: 2 Pages: 504-519 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VH5-4KB11CG-2&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=85cf2ee469](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VH5-4KB11CG-2&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=85cf2ee469)

### Abstract

Even in generalized HIV/AIDS epidemics, vulnerable populations such as sex workers and truckers require special attention in programming. Combining a number of elicitation methods, centred on Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping, the Kenyan section of the Northern Corridor highway was studied to characterize the 'hot spots' where transactional sex is concentrated and to provide estimates of numbers of truckers and sex workers and the volumes of transactional sex taking place on the highway. An average of 2400 trucks park overnight at the 39 hot spots identified. These spots have an estimated sex worker population of 5600 women. Analysis of 403 sex worker diaries shows an average of 13.6 different clients and 54.2 sex acts in a month. Condom use is 69% in liaisons with regular clients and 90% with casual clients. The use of GIS is demonstrated at regional and local scales. The 'bridge population' of clients of sex workers, containing a wide range of occupations, supports the concept of programming for 'vulnerable places' as well as vulnerable groups.

# Geopolitics and visibility: Sighting the Darfur conflict

**Campbell, David**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** Political Geography

**Volume:** 26    **Issue:** 4    **Pages:** 357-382    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-4MW95CT-1&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_acct=C000050221&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=1](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-4MW95CT-1&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1)

## Abstract

In the many considerations of visual culture in geography, there are few works concerned with the visual culture of contemporary geopolitics. In seeking to rectify this lacuna, this paper outlines elements of a research project to consider the way visibility is a pivotal assemblage in the production of contemporary geopolitics. Signalling the need for a conceptual exploration of the importance of vision and visibility to all forms of knowledge (rather than just those associated with or manifested in specific visual artefacts like pictures), the paper argues that understanding the significance of visibility for geopolitics involves recasting visual culture as visual economy. This enables the constitutive relations of geopolitics and visibility to shift from the social construction of the visual field to the visual performance of the social field. This argument is illustrated through an examination of some of the documentary photography and photojournalism covering the most recent outbreak of war in Darfur, Sudan, beginning in the summer of 2003. Exploring the tension in these pictures between the established disaster iconography of 'Africa' and the desire to image genocidal violence and war crimes, considering in particular the way photography captures identity, the argument concludes with reflections on the way the visual performance of the social field that is Darfur structures our encounters with others.

## Citizens as sensors: the world of volunteered geography

**Goodchild, Michael F.**

**2007**

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 69 Issue: 4 Pages: 211-221 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/h013jk125081j628/>

### Abstract

In recent months there has been an explosion of interest in using the Web to create, assemble, and disseminate geographic information provided voluntarily by individuals. Sites such as Wikimapia and OpenStreetMap are empowering citizens to create a global patchwork of geographic information, while Google Earth and other virtual globes are encouraging volunteers to develop interesting applications using their own data. I review this phenomenon, and examine associated issues: what drives people to do this, how accurate are the results, will they threaten individual privacy, and how can they augment more conventional sources? I compare this new phenomenon to more traditional citizen science and the role of the amateur in geographic observation.



# Causes and Consequences of Conflict-Induced Displacement

Lischer, Sarah Kenyon

2007

Journal Name: Civil Wars

Volume: 9 Issue: 2 Pages: 142-155 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a778652408~db=all>

## Abstract

Violent conflict causes millions of people to flee their homes every year. The resulting displacement crises not only create logistical and humanitarian nightmares, these crises threaten international security and risk the lives of displaced people, aid workers, and peacekeepers. Despite the dangers posed by conflict-induced displacement, scholars, policy makers and international organizations usually have only a partial understanding of these crises. Conflict-induced displacement consists of two main factors: 1) The violence that caused the displacement and 2) The characteristics of the resulting displacement crisis. Many observers fail to disaggregate each factor; rather lumping all types of violence together or viewing displaced people as an undifferentiated mass. This paper demonstrates that disaggregation of both concepts—causes of conflict-induced displacement and characteristics of a crisis—is necessary to understand fully the importance of displacement in international politics. The paper develops typologies to analyze those concepts and discusses the implications for future research on conflict-induced displacement

## Scales of justice: Is there a geographic bias in environmental equity analysis?

**Baden, Brett M.; Douglas S. Noonan; Rama Mohana R. Turaga**

**2007**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Environmental Planning and Management

**Volume:** 50 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 163 - 185 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a772869084~db=all>

### Abstract

Many empirical environmental justice (EJ) studies lack a systematic framework in which to undertake research and interpret results. This paper characterizes the conventional EJ study and examines how results can be influenced by the choice of the spatial scale and scope of analysis. After thoroughly reviewing a sample of prominent EJ studies, a conventional EJ study was performed for (Superfund) National Priorities List sites at multiple scales and scopes. It was found that evidence of environmental injustice could be sensitive to scale and scope chosen, which partly explains the observed inconsistency in the empirical literature. Implications for interpreting existing EJ research and conducting future EJ research are discussed.

# Unequal Borders: Indonesian Transnational Migrants at Immigration Control

**Silvey, Rachel**

**2007**

Journal Name: Geopolitics

Volume: 12 Issue: 2 Pages: 265 - 279 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a773250668~db=all>

## Abstract

This article analyses the Indonesian state's efforts to manage returning overseas migrant labourers. It examines state practices in the airport terminal for returning transnational migrant labourers ("Terminal 3") in Jakarta. "Terminal 3" segregates returning overseas migrant contract workers, separating them out from the other travelers who pass through the "regular" terminal to enter into Indonesia. The article explores the spatial politics of the terminal through interviews with government officials and observations made at the airport terminal. Located in the context of long-term research on Indonesian migration, the case study illustrates specific ways in which the Indonesian state, through its selective and irregular application of regulatory procedures at the point of immigration, reproduces social inequalities through the repatriation process. In addition, it demonstrates the place-based nature of efforts to govern the transnational labouring class.

# Constitutional Displacement

**Zick, Timothy**

**2007**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1011159>

## Abstract

This Article examines the largely overlooked intersection between territory and constitutional liberty. Territoriality - the attempt to affect, influence, or control people, phenomena, and relationships by delimiting and asserting control over a geographic area - affects constitutional liberty in profound ways. The effects have been apparent in certain infamous historical episodes, including the hyper-territoriality of racial segregation, the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, and isolation of the sick and mentally ill. Today, governments are resorting to territorial restrictions in an increasing number of circumstances, including the detention of enemy combatants at Guantanamo Bay, the expulsion of illegal immigrants from local communities, the banishment of convicted sex offenders from vast geographic areas, the exclusion of homeless persons from public spaces, and the proposed isolation and quarantine of victims of pandemics and bio-terrorist attacks. These measures have produced what the Article refers to as Geographies of Justice, Membership, Punishment, Purification, and Contagion. Within these geographies persons and groups are subject to constitutional displacement - the territorial restriction or denial of fundamental liberties. The displacements examined in the Article substantially restrict or deny basic liberties including access to justice, migration, movement, communal and political membership, and the ability to be present in places of one's own choosing. The Article demonstrates that the Constitution provides remarkably little protection from certain forms of displacement. Analyzing the Constitution itself as a spatial framework, one that relies upon place, geography, and territory for various purposes, the Article shows that displacement arises from extra-territorial and intra-territorial spatial gaps in text and structure. The Article proposes that these spatial gaps be narrowed or closed.

# Repression, Freedom, and Minimal Geography: Human Rights, Humanitarian Law, and Canadian Involvement in El Salvador, 1977 - 1984

Pries, Kari Mariska

2007

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 188      Source Type: Other

Website: <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk3/OKQ/TC-OKQ-827.pdf>

## Abstract

This thesis addresses the potential for third parties to apply or make use of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law to protect civilians caught in the midst of civil war. A case study is presented of El Salvador, where conflict in the 1970s and 1980s took the lives of an estimated 75,000 people and caused immense human suffering. Of particular interest is how organizations under the aegis of the Salvadoran Catholic Church provided data on human rights violations, gathered with credible precision, to the international community. The Canadian public responded to the situation in El Salvador in a markedly different way than the Canadian government, whose pronouncements were at first ill-informed and uncritically pro-American. The question thus arises: do counter-consensus or public-pressure groups exert any influence over a state's foreign policy and, if so, does this phenomenon contribute to conflict resolution? While there is disagreement over the actual success that public groups and interested parties have over government decision-making, this thesis demonstrates that, in fact, the counter-consensus in Canada did have a discernable impact on foreign policy during the Salvadoran conflict. These actions have potential contributions to make to conflict resolution and the search for a negotiated end to civil strife, which in the case of El Salvador was generated in the first place not by an alleged international communist conspiracy but by crippling geographies of inequality.

# Geography in ominous intersection with interrogation and torture: Reflections on detention in Israel

Falah, Ghazi-Walid

2008

Journal Name: Third World Quarterly

Volume: 29 Issue: 4 Pages: 749-766 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a792975924~db=all>

## Abstract

This paper describes and reflects on the author's detention as a prominent Palestinian geographer in an Israeli prison for 23 days by the Israeli Security Police (Shin Bet) in July 2006, and the nightmare of abuse, debasement and physical coercion, amounting to torture, he was subjected to during this ordeal. The author argues that the detention was political, punishment for the way he has 'done the geography of Palestine' and has documented Israeli erasure of the Palestinians from the land. It was centred on extracting imagined 'usable' information from him about his contacts, especially in the field of geography in the Middle East. The paper develops a geographic analysis of the micro-space of detention, and places reflections in a framework that looks at the use of torture as a means to extract 'intelligence', at the current mounting intimidation of academics in the wake of 9/11, and at McCarthyism redux and the "'disciplining" of the disciplines'. It also looks at recent material describing analogous practices by the US army in interrogating detainees at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. The paper provides rich empirical first-hand documentation in the form of a thick description of abuse practices suffered by the author inside an Israel prison near Haifa (known as Al Jalama), such as sleep deprivation, environmental manipulation and mortification of the body by handcuffing, chaining and other practices.

# The dynamic nature of social disadvantage: implications for hazard exposure and vulnerability in Greater Vancouver

Andrey, Jean; Brenda Jones

2008

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien

Volume: 52 Issue: 2 Pages: 146-168 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/120082577/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

## Abstract

Urbanization and re-urbanization continually alter spatial patterns of social disadvantage and hazard exposure, which in turn affect social vulnerability. The current study explores vulnerability to hazards in Greater Vancouver over a 15-year period (1986 to 2001). Results illustrate how social disadvantage is multi-dimensional and emerges from the social geography of a city. The study illustrates the speed with which both the structure and spatial patterns of social disadvantage can change in cities experiencing rapid growth or redevelopment. The study also suggests that Greater Vancouver does not display consistent patterns of minority- or income-based environmental inequity in hazard exposure, which raises questions about the role of various policies in ameliorating vulnerability to natural and technological hazards.

# Cumulative cancer risk from air pollution in Houston: Disparities in risk burden and social disadvantage

Linder, Stephen H.; Dritana Marko; Ken Sexton

2008

Journal Name: Environmental Science & Technology

Volume: 42 Issue: 12 Pages: 4312-4322 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/esthag/2008/42/i12/abs/es072042u.html>

## Abstract

Air toxics are of particular concern in Greater Houston, home to one of the world's largest petrochemical complexes and a quarter of the nation's refining capacity. Much of this complex lies along a navigable ship channel that flows 50 miles from east of the central business district through Galveston Bay and into the Gulf of Mexico. Numerous communities, including both poor and affluent neighborhoods, are located in close proximity to the 200 facilities along this channel. Our aim is to examine the spatial distribution of cumulative, air-pollution related cancer risks in Houston and Harris County, with particular emphasis on identifying ethnic, economic, and social disparities. We employ exposure estimates from NATA-1999 and census data to assess whether the cumulative cancer risks from air toxics in Houston (and Harris County) fall disproportionately on certain ethnicities and on the socially and economically disadvantaged. The cancer risk burden across Harris County census tracts increases with the proportion of residents who are Hispanic and with key indicators of relative social disadvantage. Aggregate disadvantage grows at each higher level of cancer risk. The highest cancer risk in Harris County is concentrated along a corridor flanking the ship channel. These high-risk neighborhoods, however, vary markedly in relative disadvantage, as well as in emission source mix. Much of the risk they face appears to be driven by only a few hazardous air pollutants. Results provide evidence of risk disparities from hazardous air pollution based on ethnicity and social disadvantage. At the highest levels of risk the pattern is more complex, arguing for a neighborhood level of analysis, especially when proximity to high-emissions industries is a substantial contributor to cumulative cancer risk.



## **Determinants of health in seasonal migrants: Coffee harvesters in Los santos, Costa Rica**

**Bolanos, Rocio Loria; Timo Partanen; Milena Berrocal; Benjamin Alvarez; Leonel Cordoba**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health

**Volume:** 14    **Issue:** 2    **Pages:** 129-137    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/185072900>

### **Abstract**

In the agroexport zone of Los Santos Zone in Costa Rica, coffee is harvested by migrant labor. Most migrants are from Panama and Nicaragua. We describe migrants' housing- and service-related health determinants, with analyses of ethnicity, nationality and geography. We used interviews, observation-based assessments, and the Geographic Information System to assess a population of 8,783 seasonal migrants and 1,099 temporary dwellings at a total of 520 farms during 2004-2005. We identified determinants of poor health including widespread deficiencies in the quality of grower-provided dwellings, geographical isolation, crowding, lack of radio and television, and deficient toilets and cooking facilities. The indigenous and non-Costa Ricans shared the poorest conditions. Reluctance to use mainstream public health services was widespread, especially among foreign and indigenous migrants and the geographically isolated. Post-study, researchers organized workshops for audiences including workers, coffee producers, public officials and service providers. Topics have included migration, preventive health and hygiene, and child labor. This work was successful in convincing Costa Rican social security authorities to implement reforms that improve access to and quality of health care for the migrants. Special projects on ergonomics, psychosocial health hazards, and water quality, as well as a literacy program, are ongoing.

# Gender and Genocide in Burundi: The Search for Spaces of Peace in the Great Lakes Region

**Daley, Patricia**

**2008**

Journal Name: Indiana University Press

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Book

Website: <http://www.amazon.co.uk/Gender-Genocide-Burundi-Search-African/dp/1847013066>

## Abstract

This book identifies the continuities of violence in Burundi and shows how violence has been intensified through the introduction of modern concepts of masculinity. It shows how Burundi is linked to the patterns of recurrent genocidal violence in Rwanda, Congo and Uganda. Patricia Daley argues passionately for a revised feminist-historical approach to understanding violence and reforming the processes whereby local and international bodies put together peace agreements.

# History and geography of identifications related to resource conflicts and ethnic violence in Northern Thailand

Wittayapak, Chusak

2008

Journal Name: Asia Pacific Viewpoint

Volume: 49 Issue: 1 Pages: 111-127 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119417538/abstract>

## Abstract

Resource conflicts often intensify ethnic violence and vice versa. However, in specific cases situations can be more complex than they appear. To understand this phenomenon, this chapter takes incidents of violence in Northern Thailand as a point of departure to explain how the historical construction of ethnic identification is tied to the spatial division of highlands and lowlands. I argue that these incidents of violence are not just about resource scarcity but also about notions of forests and highlands as places of wildness and lowlands as the source of civilisation. The current adoption of a nature conservation discourse among Thais puts forests and hills into a battlefield of perceived resource degradation. Some situations have been aggravated to the point that violence has been perpetuated against ethnic highlanders by lowlanders who have adopted orthodox science and nationalist sentiments drawn from a history and geography of ethnic identification. Taking a political ecology approach, this article highlights the interplay among resources, access rights, identity, history, polity, and space to unveil the complexity and specificity of ethnic violence.

Keywords

## Living with difference: reflections on geographies of encounter

Valentine, Gill

2008

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 32 Issue: 3 Pages: 323-337 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/content/short/32/3/323>

### Abstract

In this Progress in Human Geography annual lecture I reflect on geographical contributions to academic and policy debates about how we might forge civic culture out of difference. In doing so I begin by tracing a set of disparate geographical writings — about the micro-publics of everyday life, cosmopolitanism hospitality, and new urban citizenship — that have sought to understand the role of shared space in providing the opportunity for encounter between 'strangers'. This literature is considered in the light of an older tradition of work about 'the contact hypothesis' from psychology. Then, employing original empirical material, I critically reflect on the notion of 'meaningful contact' to explore the paradoxical gap that emerges in geographies of encounter between values and practices. In the conclusion I argue for the need for geographers to pay more attention to sociospatial inequalities and the insecurities they breed, and to unpacking the complex and intersecting ways in which power operates.

## Many U.S. Public Schools in 'Air Pollution Danger Zone'

Harper, Amanda

2008

Journal Name: University of Cincinnati Health News

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: <http://healthnews.uc.edu/news/?/7358/>

### Abstract

One in three U.S. public schools are in the "air pollution danger zone," according to new research from the University of Cincinnati (UC). UC researchers have found that more than 30 percent of American public schools are within 400 meters, or a quarter mile, of major highways that consistently serve as main truck and traffic routes. Research has shown that proximity to major highways—and thus environmental pollutants, such as aerosolizing diesel exhaust particles—can leave school-age children more susceptible to respiratory diseases later in life.

# Mapping CHILDEX and its Indicators: A Geographic Distribution of the Children's International Rights Index

**Arroyo-Rojas, W.**

**2008**

Journal Name: International Studies Association

Volume: Issue: Pages: 21 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p71867\\_index.html](http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p71867_index.html)

## Abstract

The violation of children's human rights represents one of the most serious contemporary threats to peace. UNICEF has generated data suggesting that children's issues constitute one of the lowest priorities for the international community, thereby aggravating potential long-term world-wide conflicts. Not surprisingly, there is a poor understanding about the factors that influence children's human rights violations. In order to contribute to its explanation, a composite Children's International Rights Index (CHILDEX) was developed. The CHILDEX is based on 13 indicators ranging from child labour to recruitment in armies and irregular groups. The objective of this study was to map CHILDEX to identify geographical areas with high incidence of children's human rights violations. Additionally, data from IGO's were analyzed with a Multiple Regression to identify which of the independent variables (i.e., human development and liberty) is the best explanatory variable of children's rights violations. The International Children's Human Rights Map (CHILDMAP) will generate various sources of information including the CHILDEX and associated indicators for each country, and the explanatory variable. One of the applications of this map is that it will allow us to identify specific country cases that may require greater intervention and analysis to improve children's human rights.

# Power, identity and the production of buffer villages in "the second most remote region in all of Mexico"

Walker, David M.; Margath A. Walker

2008

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 40 Issue: 1 Pages: 155-177 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/anti/2008/00000040/00000001/art00012;jsessionid=a080e2chj4fj4.alexandra?format=print>

## Abstract

This paper draws on an empirical example in Oaxaca, Mexico to understand how space is (re)constructed through material and metaphorical practice. Our research on the ways in which the Zoque-speaking Indians of Chimalapas-a forest region of the state-have sought to reframe space through the formation of buffer villages to prevent encroachment on communally held land is motivated by two broad theoretical concerns. The first is to draw attention to a region of Mexico not widely addressed in geographic literature where there exist very active indigenous struggles. A second motivation relates to the continued decoupling of binaries, in particular the construct of "powerful vs powerless". We argue that the strategies of the marginalized are enacted through the reconfiguration of spatiality and power relations predicated in part on the differentially situated subjects within a social group. Our concern is to hint at the multiplicities involved in subordination tangibly and materially within a population that often is categorized unproblematically and scripted as 'powerless'. In examining the intricacies of the spatial strategies employed by members of the Zoque minority we show how unities and stabilities are produced against a backdrop of conflict.

## Race, spatial mismatch, and job accessibility: Evidence from a plant relocation

Fernandez, R.

2008

Journal Name: Social Science Research

Volume: 37 Issue: 3 Pages: 953-975 Source Type: Journal Article

Website:

### Abstract

One of the most prominent explanations for minority underachievement in the labor market is what has been termed the spatial mismatch hypothesis. The original formulation of the hypothesis by John Kain focused on the effects of racially segregated housing on workers' labor market outcomes assuming race-neutral employers. This paper reports the results of a case study designed to test Kain's original conception of this important hypothesis within the context of a longitudinal analysis of a relocating food processing plant. Because the workers in this study did not choose the firm's new location, the relocation can be treated as an exogenous, demand-side shock to the local labor market. This natural experiment design solves the major problem of extant approaches to the theory, i.e., the selective migration of minorities to areas with high concentrations of jobs. The study design also eliminates the confounding factor of non-race-neutral employers using space as a means to discriminate against minorities since the circumstances of this move make us confident that the firm is not moving for racial motives. We find support in favor of Kain's version of the spatial mismatch hypothesis. Despite the firm's best intentions and work to minimize the impact of the spatial disruption caused by the relocation, the racial segregation of the area's housing market hampered minorities' adjustments to the relocation. Consistent with Kain's formulation, spatially discriminating employers are not needed to produce race differences in job accessibility; racially segregated housing markets alone can generate such outcomes.



# **Rationality, inequity, and civic vitality: The distribution of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities in the southeast**

**Zahran, Sammy; Donald W. Hastings; Samuel D. Brody**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Society & Natural Resources

**Volume:** 21    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 179-196    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790633072~db=all~tab=content~order=page>

## **Abstract**

This study examines the distribution of commercial treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) of hazardous waste in the southeast. Four hypotheses are tested: (1) economic rationality, (2) social inequity, (3) civic capital, and (4) scientific rationality. The data set is a match of records on operational TSDFs and large quantity generators (LQGs) of hazardous waste from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau, nonprofit organization data from the National Center for Charitable Statistics, and seismic hazard and hydrologic data from the U.S. Geological Survey. Logistic regression results indicate that location outcomes are predictable by the distribution of civic capital assets, the racial composition of a community, the hydrologic suitability of a land use, and TSDF proximity to LQGs. The concentration of LQG activity and the percentage of African Americans in a neighborhood are the most consistent predictors of TSDF location outcomes across spatial measures of risk.

# Spatial Inequality: The Measurement and Analysis of Inequality in Grounded, Place Settings

**Irwin, Michael**

**2008**

Journal Name: Rural Sociological Society

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p\\_mla\\_apa\\_research\\_citation/1/8/7/3/8/p187382\\_index.html](http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/1/8/7/3/8/p187382_index.html)

## Abstract

This paper is part of a panel session on “Spatial Inequality: Poverty and Prosperity across Spaces, Places, and Scales.” The author links conceptual and methodological aspects of spatial analyses across different scales. Attention is to the conceptual and empirical origins of commonly used territorial units and how these units can be applied to study inequality across spatial scales. The paper demonstrates the impact of decisions about using different territorial-units on data reflecting three dimensions of inequality--race, wealth, and occupational status—then shows how resulting relationships vary at different scales. This paper clarifies why attention to scale and territorial unit matters in the study of inequality.

# The sequelae of political violence: Assessing trauma, suffering and dislocation in the Peruvian highlands

Pedersen, Duncan; Jacques Tremblay; Consuelo Errazuriz; Jeffrey Gamarra

2008

Journal Name: Social Science and Medicine

Volume: 67 Issue: 2 Pages: 205 - Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18423959>

## Abstract

In this article, we begin with a qualitative mapping of the multiple ways indigenous peoples in the Peruvian highlands construct their emotions, symptoms and specific disorders when confronted with an adverse environment of sustained political violence, multiple stressors and massive exposure to traumatic experiences. Second, we address the issue of magnitude (point prevalence) and distribution of mental health problems such as depression and anxiety, and sequelae of exposure to violence-related stressors as reported in the selected populations, by reviewing the quantitative results of a cross-sectional survey. Third, we examine the pathways and linkages between the social context (drawn from ethnography and secondary sources) and the collective experience, such as massive exodus, forced displacement, resilience and accommodation strategies for coping and survival. When assessing the overall mental health impact of exposure to protracted forms of extreme violence in civilian populations, we argue for the need to move beyond the limited notion of post-traumatic stress disorder, which is a useful but restrictive medical category failing to encompass the myriad of signals of distress, suffering and affliction, as well as other culture bound trauma-related disorders and long-term sequelae of traumatic experiences. Lastly, following the concluding remarks, we discuss some implications the results of the study may have at various levels, not only for the victims and survivors of massive exposure to traumatic events, but also their families and communities, as well as for interventions carried out by humanitarian and emergency relief organizations, and specialised agencies engaged in the promotion of social justice, prevention of human rights abuses, and mental health rehabilitation programs at both national and international levels.

## Transforming Symbolic Identity: Wall Street and the South African City

**Marschall, Sabine**

**2008**

Journal Name: African Arts

Volume: 41 Issue: 2 Pages: 12-24 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com.proxygw.wrlc.org/pqdweb?did=1485002671&sid=5&Fmt=3&clientId=31812&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

### Abstract

To reverse urban segregation, local authorities have integrated the black townships and the formerly "white cities" into large municipalities, yet in practice, discrimination and entrenched patterns of spatial segregation continue. Yet while residential neighborhoods are only gradually acquiring new demographic profiles, inner-city business districts changed rapidly as apartheid ended.

# The Role of Geosurveillance and Security in the Politics of Fear

**Crampton, Jeremy W.**

**2008**

Journal Name: Springer Netherlands

Volume: 94 Issue: Pages: 283-300 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/w54676030661q7w4/>

## Abstract

This chapter examines the role of geographic information technologies (GIT) in the production of the politics of fear. While technologies such as mapping and GIS appear to offer a fix or solution to problems of terrorism, crime, or disaster, they can contribute to the use of fear for political exploitation. What sustains this politics of fear? This chapter suggests that if GIT continue to produce knowledge of populations in terms of risk, then a politics of fear can be exploited to justify mass geosurveillance. In this light, two case studies are examined; nineteenth century mapping and contemporary crime mapping.

# Images of war: using satellite images for human rights monitoring in Turkish Kurdistan

de Vos, Hugo; Joost Jongerden; Jacob van Etten

2008

Journal Name: Disasters

Volume: 32 Issue: 3 Pages: 449 - 466 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/120122359/abstract>

## Abstract

In areas of war and armed conflict it is difficult to get trustworthy and coherent information. Civil society and human rights groups often face problems of dealing with fragmented witness reports, disinformation of war propaganda, and difficult direct access to these areas. Turkish Kurdistan was used as a case study of armed conflict to evaluate the potential use of satellite images for verification of witness reports collected by human rights groups. The Turkish army was reported to be burning forests, fields and villages as a strategy in the conflict against guerrilla uprising. This paper concludes that satellite images are useful to validate witness reports of forest fires. Even though the use of this technology for human rights groups will depend on some feasibility factors such as prices, access and expertise, the images proved to be key for analysis of spatial aspects of conflict and valuable for reconstructing a more trustworthy picture.

# Environmental inequality: Air pollution exposures in California's South Coast Air Basin

**Marshall, Julian D.**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Atmospheric Environment

**Volume:** 42 **Issue:** 21 **Pages:** 5499-5503 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://web.ebscohost.com.proxygw.wrlc.org/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=104&sid=810e6190-54d9-4c66-aa72-946738444a0a%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWlhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=aph&AN=32646231>

## Abstract

Environmental inequality is quantified here using linear regression, based on results from a recent mobility-based exposure model for 25,064 individuals in California's South Coast Air Basin [Marshall et al., 2006. Inhalation intake of ambient air pollution in California's South Coast Air Basin. *Atmospheric Environment* 40, 4381–4392]. For the four primary pollutants studied (benzene, butadiene, chromium particles, and diesel particles), mean exposures are higher than average for people who are nonwhite, are from lower-income households, and live in areas with high population density. For ozone (a secondary pollutant), the reverse holds. Holding constant attributes such as population density and daily travel distance, mean exposure differences between whites and nonwhites are 16–40% among the five pollutants. These findings offer a baseline to compare against future conditions or to evaluate the impact of proposed policies. [Copyright 2008 Elsevier]

# Environmental Justice and the Construction of Scale in Brazilian Agriculture

**Wolford, Wendy**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Society & Natural Resources

**Volume:** 21    **Issue:** 7    **Pages:** 641-655    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=33325171&site=ehost-live>

## Abstract

In Brazil, one of the most pressing issues for environmental justice scholars (and movements) is unequal access to land. Over the past 20 years, people have mobilized collectively to demand both access to resources (distributional equity) and the right to participate in decisions over their distribution (procedural equity). In this article, I analyze the recent development of large-scale soybean production in the Brazilian cerrado. I argue that distributional inequities in the cerrado have been produced through a state-led process of development that favored large farms and modern, agro-industrial development. Popular discourse, however, fetishizes the efficiencies that accrue to large-scale agriculture, naturalizing the comparative advantage of wealthy farmers and erasing the importance of the state and geopolitical context for development in the region.



## Disparity by Geography: The War on Drugs in America's Cities

King, Ryan S.

2008

Journal Name: The Sentencing Project

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Other

Website: [http://www.sentencingproject.org/Admin/Documents/publications/dp\\_drugarrestreport.pdf](http://www.sentencingproject.org/Admin/Documents/publications/dp_drugarrestreport.pdf)

### Abstract

The “war on drugs,” beginning in the 1980s, represented a profound shift in the way in which the United States practiced law enforcement, and ushered in a new era in American policing. Overall, between 1980 and 2003, the number of drug offenders in prison or jail increased by 1100% from 41,100 in 1980 to 493,800 in 2003,<sup>2</sup> with a remarkable rise in arrests concentrated in African American communities. This precipitous escalation began as the result of a tangible shift in law enforcement practices toward aggressively pursuing drug offenses.

This report analyzes the implementation of the drug war on the “ground level,” and how it has played out in arrest patterns in the nation’s largest cities. Our examination reveals broad disparity in the use of discretion regarding the scope of drug arrests, and consequently its effect on the communities most heavily impacted by these practices. We also look at the consequences of the policy choice made to respond to drug abuse through mechanisms of law enforcement rather than a public health model and discuss how this decision has affected American society, particularly communities of color.

This study represents the first longitudinal analysis of drug arrests by race at the city- level, analyzing data from 43 of the nation’s largest cities between 1980-2003, the period during which the “war on drugs” was initiated and expanded.<sup>3</sup> A city-level study offers a number of advantages in helping assess the impact of the “war on drugs.” Most importantly, national level data obscures variations that exist among jurisdictions, while a city-level analysis of drug arrests can more effectively outline the contours and local nuances of drug enforcement. This is of paramount importance, as the analysis in this report will show that the discretion intrinsic to domestic drug enforcement fosters an environment in which local decision making plays a defining role in shaping arrest patterns.

# The Rwandan Genocide - A Political Economy and Demographic

Verwimp, P.

2008

Journal Name: Princeton University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: <http://books.google.com/books?id=BkxLAAAACAAJ&dq=The+rwandan+genocide:+a+political+economy+and+demographic&ei=-om9SOyMlaS2yQS57sX3Bw>

Abstract

# Violence and the Changing Ethnic Map: The Interdependence of Territory and Conflict in Bosnia

**Weidmann, Nils**

**2008**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: [http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p\\_mla\\_apa\\_research\\_citation/2/5/4/0/4/p254044\\_index.html](http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/2/5/4/0/4/p254044_index.html)

## Abstract

The relation between geographic settlement patterns of ethnic groups and conflict has usually been examined in a unidirectional way; many studies deal with the question of how certain settlement patterns promote conflict. However, the reverse causal direction has been neglected. My paper addresses the question of the interdependence of settlement patterns and conflict, that is, how settlement patterns affect conflict, and how conflict in turn changes the ethnic map. I study the dynamics of group geography and conflict in Bosnia using data on ethnic population shares at the municipality level, both from before and after the war. These data are combined with information on conflict events from the Armed Conflict Location and Events Dataset (ACLED). My results lend support to an explanation that relates conflict to territorial aspirations of ethnic groups. Conflict is more likely in municipalities with a high degree of inter-ethnic competition. Furthermore, conflict seems to be the process that transforms the system into a less competitive one. I show that as a result of conflict, the overall territorial competition decreases.

# Environmental Security and Ethnic Conflict in Eastern Burma

**Balani, Claire**

**2008**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: Conference Presentation

Website: [http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p267682\\_index.html](http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p267682_index.html)

## Abstract

Traditional approaches to environmental security present the environment as a backdrop to larger issues such as interstate conflict over scarce resources or protection of the global commons. However, these approaches ignore underlying causes of long-running world conflicts, especially the conflict in Eastern Burma, where the military junta pursues programs of development at the expense of ethnic minority groups. This paper examines an alternative human-centered approach to environmental security that centers on the human and environmental rights of marginalized populations. Drawing from human rights and environmental reports, as well as analytical sources detailing the human rights and environment situation in Burma, this paper traces the loss of villagers' livelihoods in Eastern Burma through a process of resource exploitation, militarization, and environmental degradation, resulting in repression and conflict propagation. While traditional approaches focus solely on state-mediated strategies to end conflict, this paper presents solutions for individuals, corporations and other international actors in protecting the livelihoods of marginalized populations, preventing violent conflict, and furthering environmental sustainability in developing countries.

## Zoning Law, Health, and Environmental Justice: What's the Connection?

**Maantay, Juliana**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics

**Volume:** 30 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 572 - 593 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118924268/abstract>

**Abstract**

Unavailable

# The Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space

**Tyner, James**

**2008**

Journal Name: Ashgate

Volume: Issue: Pages: 228 Source Type: Book

Website: [http://www.gowerpub.com/pdf/tis/9780754670964\\_US.pdf](http://www.gowerpub.com/pdf/tis/9780754670964_US.pdf)

## Abstract

Between 1975 and 1978, the Khmer Rouge carried out genocide in Cambodia unparalleled in modern history. Approximately 2 million died – almost one quarter of the population. Taking an explicitly geographical approach, this book argues whether the Khmer Rouge's activities not only led to genocide, but also terracide – the erasure of space. In the Cambodia of 1975, the landscape would reveal vestiges of an indigenous pre-colonial Khmer society, a French colonialism and American intervention. The Khmer Rouge, however, were not content with retaining the past inscriptions of previous modes of production and spatial practices. Instead, they attempted to erase time and space to create their own utopian vision of a communal society. The Khmer Rouge's erasing and reshaping of space was thus part of a consistent sacrifice of Cambodia and its people – a brutal justification for the killing of a country and the birth of a new place, Democratic Kampuchea. While focusing on Cambodia, the book provides a clearer geographic understanding to genocide in general and insights into the importance of spatial factors in geopolitical conflict.

## Integral Development & Borderspaces

**Aitken, Stuart C.**

**2008**

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:

Source Type: Book Chapter

Website:

Abstract

Unavailable

# **Rationality, Inequity, and Civic Vitality: The Distribution of Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities in the Southeast**

**Zahran, Sammy; Donald W. Hastings; Samuel D. Brody**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Society & Natural Resources

**Volume:** 21    **Issue:** 3    **Pages:** 179 - 196    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790633072~db=all>

## **Abstract**

This study examines the distribution of commercial treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) of hazardous waste in the southeast. Four hypotheses are tested: (1) economic rationality, (2) social inequity, (3) civic capital, and (4) scientific rationality. The data set is a match of records on operational TSDFs and large quantity generators (LQGs) of hazardous waste from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau, nonprofit organization data from the National Center for Charitable Statistics, and seismic hazard and hydrologic data from the U.S. Geological Survey. Logistic regression results indicate that location outcomes are predictable by the distribution of civic capital assets, the racial composition of a community, the hydrologic suitability of a land use, and TSDF proximity to LQGs. The concentration of LQG activity and the percentage of African Americans in a neighborhood are the most consistent predictors of TSDF location outcomes across spatial measures of risk.



# Measuring and Mapping Conflict-Related Deaths and Segregation: Lessons from the Belfast 'Troubles'

Mesev Victor; Joni Downs; Aaron Binns; Richard S. Courtney; and Peter Shirlow

2008

Journal Name: Geospatial Technologies and Homeland Security

Volume: 94 Issue: Pages: 83-101 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/n3r420062086m5h4/>

## Abstract

Commonly known as the 'Troubles,' the disputes between Irish republicans (mostly Catholics) and British unionists (mostly Protestants) in Northern Ireland have lasted for decades and since the late 1960s have claimed around 3,600 lives. Military intervention by the British Army eventually undermined the activities of the main paramilitary groups (Irish Republican Army that sought the unification of Ireland and the Ulster Volunteer Force and Ulster Freedom Fighters who wished to maintain Northern Ireland's constitutional position within the United Kingdom). Northern Ireland is now slowly transforming out of conflict, but as it does so, more debates become concerned with interpreting the past and the nature and meaning of victimhood.

This chapter maps the spatial distributions of conflict-related deaths in Belfast (Northern Ireland's principal city) in an attempt to unravel the complex social, political, and ethno-religious underpinnings of the Troubles. Religious segregation is claimed by many analysts to be a major contributory variable to explaining the pattern of conflict-related deaths, and as such we explore a modification of the spatial segregation index to examine the distribution of Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods in Belfast. After analyzing the extensive database of deaths and their spatial occurrence, the chapter ends with a series of lessons. Most notably, politically motivated attacks can be unpredictable but also seem to cluster within highly segregated and low social class neighborhoods located within close proximity to interfaces between Catholic and Protestant communities. In addition, paramilitary attacks are difficult to profile demographically, and the vast majority involve civilian casualties.

**Transnational Migration and Work in Asia – Edited by Kevin Hewison and Ken Young**

**Lynn-Ee Ho, Elaine**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography

**Volume:** 29    **Issue:** 1    **Pages:** 110-113    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119398545/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

**Abstract**

Unavailable

# Diamond Wars? Conflict Diamonds and Geographies of Resource Wars

**Le Billon, Philippe**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 98 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 345 - 372 **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a792077661~db=all>

## Abstract

In the late 1990s, natural resources such as oil, diamonds, and timber came under increased scrutiny by conflict analysts and media outlets for their purported role in many contemporary wars. This article discusses some of the limitations of conventional arguments linking wars and resources. Dominated by econometric approaches and rational choice theory interpretations, arguments pertaining to “resource wars” often oversimplify or overlook the geographical dimensions of resource-related conflicts. By defining spatiality primarily in terms of the location of resource reserves and flows generating revenues for belligerents, these approaches overlook other geographical aspects of resources crucial to conflicts. Focusing on “conflict diamonds” and drawing on recent international relations works and geographical research on the political ecology of violence, commodity chains, and consumption, the article presents an alternative conceptual framework engaging with resource-related spaces of vulnerability, risk, and opportunity for conflicts. This framework, in turn, highlights policy biases resulting from oversimplified readings of “resource war” geographies.

# Racializing the Canadian landscape: whiteness, uneven geographies and social justice

Peake, Linda; Ray, Brian

2008

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien

Volume: 41 Issue: 1 Pages: 180 - 186 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119824912/abstract>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Potential Human Rights Uses of Network Analysis and Mapping: A report to the Science and Human Rights Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

**Bender-deMoll, Skye**

**2008**

Journal Name:

Volume:      Issue:      Pages: 47      Source Type: Other

Website: [http://shr.aaas.org/networkmapping/Net\\_Mapping\\_Report.pdf](http://shr.aaas.org/networkmapping/Net_Mapping_Report.pdf)

## Abstract

This report investigates potential new tools and existing applications of network analysis and network mapping to assist or facilitate human rights work. It provides a very brief overview of some network concepts, quick introductions to a number of relevant fields of research, and some specific examples of how people are currently using network tools for academic and applied work. The examples serve as an overview and entry point to the research areas. As this is a developing and fragmented field, classification is difficult. However, some common points exist and a few conclusions are presented. Some of the risks and challenges of network research are discussed, along with criteria for evaluating potential future projects. Finally, several possible projects are proposed.

# The Geography of Fear: Regional Ethnic Diversity, the Security Dilemma, and Ethnic War

**Melander, Erik**

**2009**

Journal Name: [European Journal of International Relations](#)

Volume:      Issue:      Pages:      Source Type: [Journal Article](#)

Website: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/personal/anstalda/melander.htm>

[Abstract](#)

# The Threat of Violence and Forced Migration: Geographical Scope Trumps Intensity of Fighting

Melander, Erik; Magnus Öberg

2009

Journal Name: Civil Wars

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/personal/anstalda/melander.htm>

Abstract

# The Encyclopedia of Human Rights

**David P. Forsythe, Editor; numerous authors**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Oxford University Press

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:** 2428      **Source Type:** Book

**Website:** <http://www.us.oup.com/us/catalog/general/subject/Reference/Subjectareareference/SocialSciences/?view=usa&ci=9780195334029>

## Abstract

The international human rights movement has become firmly established in global politics since the UN's 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and principles of human rights now have a major impact on international diplomacy and lawmaking.

Now, this major five-volume encyclopedia offers comprehensive coverage of all aspects of human rights theory, practice, law, and history. The set will provide situation profiles and full coverage of the development of the movement, historical cases of abuse, the key figures, major organizations, and a range of other issues in economics, government, religion, and journalism that touch on human rights theory and practice.

In addition to providing original analytical articles covering standard subjects such as the right to health and health care, Amnesty International, the Balkan wars, and former President of Ireland Mary Robinson, it offers innovative coverage of such subjects as the Internet, intellectual property rights, the American civil rights movement, globalization, and Brazil in historical context. Focusing primarily on developments since 1945, it offers an unrivaled reference source for students and researchers; even human rights experts are likely to find much original material and keen insights in many of the entries.



## **A multiobjective modeling approach to locating incinerators**

**Alçada-Almeidaa, Luís; João Coutinho-Rodriguesb; John Current**

**in press as of 9/08**

**Journal Name:** Socio-Economic Planning Sciences

**Volume:**      **Issue:**      **Pages:**      **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V6Y-4SRCJS2-2&\\_user=10&\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=&\\_orig=search&\\_sort=d&view=c&\\_version=1&\\_urlVersion=0&\\_userid=10&md5=6fcbbdb7e5](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V6Y-4SRCJS2-2&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=6fcbbdb7e5)

### **Abstract**

The location of hazardous material incineration facilities is an important problem due to the environmental, social, and economic impacts that they impose. The costs associated with the facilities and the risks placed on nearby populations are important concerns as are the distributions of these costs and risks. This paper introduces a mixed-integer, multiobjective programming approach to identify the locations and capacities of such facilities. The approach incorporates a Gaussian dispersion model and a multiobjective optimization model in a GIS-based interactive decision support system that planners can access via the Internet. The proposed approach is demonstrated via a case study in central Portugal where the national government has decided to locate a large facility for the incineration of hazardous industrial waste. Due to intense local and national opposition, construction of the facility has been delayed. The system has been designed so that it can be used by decision makers with no special training in dispersion modeling, multiobjective programming, or GIS.

# Feminist Knowledge and Ethical Concerns: Towards a Geography of Situated Ethics

White, Catherine; Cathy Bailey

2004

Journal Name: Espace Populations Sociétés

Volume: Issue: 1 Pages: 131-141 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://eps.revues.org/index568.html>

## Abstract

This paper compares feminist writings on 'ethic' behaviour in research, recent debates about ethics among geographers and experiences drawn from the authors' personal fieldwork. It advocates for the acknowledgment of situated ethics within the methodology of research, including a systematic questioning of the relationships between the interviewer and the interviewed.

## Ethnic origins: the adaptation of Cambodian and Hmong refugees in four American cities

Hein, Jeremy

2006

Journal Name: Russell Sage Foundation

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website:

[http://books.google.com/books?id=EGe-5CuwK7sC&dq=Ethnic+origins:+the+adaptation+of+Cambodian+and+Hmong+refugees+in+four+American+cities&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=EGe-5CuwK7sC&dq=Ethnic+origins:+the+adaptation+of+Cambodian+and+Hmong+refugees+in+four+American+cities&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

Abstract

Compares the experience of two immigrant groups--"Hmong and Khmer"--living in four different American cities.

# A Geography of Gender Relations: Role Patterns in the Context of Different Regional Industrial Development

Stuyck, Karen; Sarah Luyten; Chris Kesteloot; Henk Meert; Katleen Peleman

2007

Journal Name: Regional Studies

Volume: 42

Issue: 1

Pages: 69-82

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a788285871>

## Abstract

A geography of gender relations: role patterns in the context of different regional industrial development, Regional Studies. Feminist geographers state that gender relations produce spatial structures and that, in turn, these structures help to maintain these relations. In order to explore this idea, the paper considers the household role pattern of women in two different economic regions in Belgium with different histories of industrial activity: the textile region in Ghent and the coal basin in Limburg. The paper emphasizes the influence of these regional economic developments on the time budget of women and on the effect of their activities on their use and experience of space. It pays particular attention to the crucial role played by the social infrastructure available at different spatial levels. A comparison of both regions discloses a remarkable and lingering difference in women's role pattern and, by extension, the male role pattern.

# Why Geography Matters: How geography and path dependency have aided in the black and white divide in Kansas City, MO

Cornell, Megan

2007

Journal Name: Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (JIDR)

Volume: 1

Issue: 1

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <https://mospace.umsystem.edu/xmlui/handle/10355/10074>

## Abstract

Questions of space were very important in shaping Kansas City. Over time, space has aided in the geographic and hence social isolation of many people. This paper will look at the causes of segregation in the US and Kansas City, and subsequently how geography has helped segregation become the norm in many cities, including Kansas City, concluding with a look at path dependent processes in a modern day framework and what policies should be enacted to move forward.

# 'None of Us Sets Out To Hurt People': The Ethical Geographer and Geography Curricula in Higher Education

Boyda, William E. (Bill); Ruth L. Healeyb; Susan W. Hardwickc; Martin Haighd; Phil Kleine; Bruce Doranf; Julie Traffordg; John Bradbeerh

2008

Journal Name: Journal of Geography in Higher Education

Volume: 32 Issue: 1 Pages: 37-50 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a789801426>

## Abstract

This paper examines ethics in learning and teaching geography in higher education. It proposes a pathway towards curriculum and pedagogy that better incorporates ethics in university geography education. By focusing on the central but problematic relationships between (i) teaching and learning on the one hand and research on the other, and (ii) ethics and geography curricula, the authors' reflections illustrate how ethics may be better recognized within those curricula. They discuss issues affecting teaching and learning about ethics in geography, and through identification of a range of examples identify ways to enhance the integration of ethical issues into university geography curricula.

# Exploring the asylum-migration nexus in the context of health professional migration

Stewart, Emma

2008

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 39 Issue: 1 Pages: 223-235 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V68-4PHJMKK-](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V68-4PHJMKK-)

## Abstract

The current global migration regime is extremely complex and characterised by a polarisation of flows. Increasing numbers of individuals fleeing conflict regimes and seeking asylum are faced with restrictive immigration regimes whilst at the same time, highly skilled migrants are welcomed and encouraged to contribute to developed economies. This paper explores the asylum-migration nexus that has emerged as a result of restrictive immigration policy by drawing upon a survey of 300 health professionals in the UK. First, the empirical lens of health professionals fleeing conflict regions is employed to map the contours of the asylum-migration nexus. Second, the implications of highly selective asylum flows to Europe, in terms of economic and social characteristics, are considered. The paper concludes by highlighting concerns that Western refugee policy regimes are worryingly failing to fully meet moral obligations to protect individuals seeking asylum whilst also inadvertently supporting brain drain flows.

## Razing Africville: A Geography of Racism

Nelson, Jennifer J.

2008

Journal Name: University of Toronto Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=nVUQLHjeHJ4C&dq=Razing+Africville:+A+Geography+of+Racism&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=nVUQLHjeHJ4C&dq=Razing+Africville:+A+Geography+of+Racism&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

In the 1960s, the city of Halifax razed the black community of Africville under a program of urban renewal and slum clearance. The city defended its actions by citing the deplorable living conditions in Africville, ignoring its own role in the creation of these conditions through years of neglect and the refusal of essential services. In the 1980s, the city created a park on Africville's former site, which has been a place of protest and commemoration for black citizens since its opening. As yet, however, the city has not issued a formal apology to Africville residents and has paid no further compensation. *Razing Africville* examines this history as the prolonged eviction of a community from its own space. By examining a variety of sources urban planning texts, city council documents, news media, and academic accounts Jennifer J. Nelson illustrates how Africville went from a slum to a problem to be solved and, more recently, to a public space in which past violence is rendered invisible. Reading historical texts as a critical map of decision-making, she argues that the ongoing measures taken to regulate black bodies and spaces amounts to a geography of racism. Through a geographic lens, therefore, she manages to analyse ways in which race requires space and how the control of space is a necessary component of delineating and controlling people. A much needed re-examination of an important historical example, *Razing Africville* applies contemporary spatial theory to the situation in Africville and offers critical observations about the function of racism.



# The entangled geographies of global justice networks

Cumbers, Andy; Paul Routledge; Corinne Nativel

2008

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 32

Issue: 2

Pages: 183-201

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/32/2/183.short>

## Abstract

The recent emergence of global justice networks (GJNs) to counter neoliberal globalization has been an important political and geographical phenomenon. Much has been written about the emergence of a new global civil society, centred upon a new 'network' ontology. In engaging with these debates in this paper, our purpose is to develop a more critical spatial perspective. We argue that issues of space and place are critical in understanding the operation of GJNs and their potential to contribute to an alternative global politics. Spatially, the global linkages of GJNs can be seen as creating cultural and spatial configurations that connect places with each other in opposition to neoliberalism. However, the individual movements that comprise networks, while not necessarily place-restricted, remain heavily territorialized in their struggles. Additionally, networks evolve unevenly over space. Some groups and actors within them are able to develop extensive translocal connections and associations whereas others remain relatively more localized. Potential conflicts arise from such complex geographies, which only become evident through analysing the operation and evolution of different networks. This leads us to focus not solely on the transnational character of networks but also upon how the global is enacted through the localized practices of movements within them, in considering the potential for GJNs to form more sustainable political alternatives to neoliberalism.

# Sustainable Development and Environmental Justice in African Cities

**Myers, Garth Andrew**

**2008**

Journal Name: Geography Compass

Volume: 2

Issue: 3

Pages: 695-708

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2008.00111.x/full>

## Abstract

The rhetoric of sustainable development has substantive impacts in African cities, through programs like the United Nations Sustainable Cities Program. Discussions of urban environmental justice are comparatively rare in African cities, with notable exceptions in South African policy and research. I examine the sustainable development and environmental justice literatures in African urban studies, largely around South African and Tanzanian cases. My goals are to understand the out-sized presence of sustainable development rhetoric and the general absence of environmental justice debates in sub-Saharan African urban studies, and to speculate on possibilities for regional cross-fertilization in research and movements for urban environmental justice.

# The Geography of Drug Activity and Violence: Analyzing Spatial Relationships of Non-Homogenous Crime Event Types

Lum, Cynthia

2008

Journal Name: Substance Use & Misuse

Volume: 43

Issue: 2

Pages: 179-201

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10826080701690573>

## Abstract

The pervasiveness of interest regarding the theme of a relationship between street-level drug activity and violence has been reflected throughout criminal justice research, policy, and practice as well as in public opinion. Most research has focused on the connection between the two at the individual level. This study extends previous research by examining the place-based relationship between drugs and violence. To do so, this project employs three spatial statistical approaches—measures of spatial intensity/density, measures of spatial dependence for drugs and violence separately, and a modified spatial dependence approach for non-homogenous populations to explore the relationship between drug activity and violence. The findings indicate that while drugs and violence often exhibit overlapping spatial patterns, important variations exist in the spatial relationship between the two.

## Political geography: political geographies of globalization III—resistance

**Sparke, Matthew**

**2008**

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 32

Issue: 1

Pages: 1-18

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/early/2008/02/08/0309132507086878.extract>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Political ecology and the epistemology of social justice

Forsyth, Tim

2008

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 39

Issue: 2

Pages: 756-764

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718507000036>

## Abstract

Piers Blaikie's writings on political ecology in the 1980s represented a turning point in the generation of environmental knowledge for social justice. His writings since the 1980s demonstrated a further transition in the identification of social justice by replacing a Marxist and eco-catastrophist epistemology with approaches influenced by critical realism, post-structuralism and participatory development. Together, these works demonstrated an important engagement with the politics of how environmental explanations are made, and the mutual dependency of social values and environmental knowledge. Yet, today, the lessons of Blaikie's work are often missed by analysts who ask what is essentially political or ecological about political ecology, or by those who argue that a critical approach to environmental knowledge should mean deconstruction alone. This paper reviews Blaikie's work since the 1980s and focuses especially on the meaning of 'politics' within his approach to political ecology. The paper argues that Blaikie's key contribution is not just in linking environmental knowledge and politics, but also in showing ways that environmental analysis and policy can be reframed towards addressing the problems of socially vulnerable people. This pragmatic co-production of environmental knowledge and social values offers a more constructive means of building socially just environmental policy than insisting politics or ecology exist independently of each other, or believing environmental interventions are futile in a post-Latourian world.

## Geographic thought: a praxis perspective

Henderson, George L.; Marvin Waterstone, eds.

2008

Journal Name: Taylor & Francis

Volume:            Issue:            Pages:            Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=Gy-744ZK\\_6sC&dq=geography+and+human+rights&lr=&source=gb\\_s\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=Gy-744ZK_6sC&dq=geography+and+human+rights&lr=&source=gb_s_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

Without social movements and wider struggles for progressive social change, the field of Geography would lack much of its contemporary relevance and vibrancy. Moreover, these struggles and the geographical scholarship that engages with them have changed the philosophical underpinnings of the discipline and have inflected the quest for geographical knowledge with a sense not only of urgency but also hope. This reader, intended for advanced undergraduate and beginning graduate courses in Geographic Thought, is at once an analysis of Geography's theoretical and practical concerns and an encounter with grounded political struggles. This reader offers a fresh approach to learning about Geographic Thought by showing, through concrete examples and detailed editorial essays, how the discipline has been forever altered by the rise of progressive social struggles. Structured to aid student understanding, the anthology presents substantive main and part introductory essays and features more than two dozen unabridged published works by leading scholars that emphatically articulate geographic thought to progressive social change. Each section is introduced with an explanation of how the following pieces fit into the broader context of geographic work amidst the socially progressive struggles that have altered social relations in various parts of the world over the last half-century or so. Doubly, it places this work in the context of the larger goals of social struggles to frame or reframe rights, justice, and ethics. Geographic Thought provides readers with insights into the encounters between scholarship and practice and aims to prompt debates over how social and geographical knowledges arise from the context of social struggles and how these knowledges might be redirected at those contexts in constructive, evaluative ways. The reader is unique not only in knowing Geographic Thought through its progressive political attachments, instead of through a series of abstract "isms", but in gathering together salient works by geographers as well as scholars in cognate fields, such as Nancy Fraser, Chantal Mouffe, Iris Marion Young, and Jack Kloppenberg, whose own engagements have proved lasting and influential. For researchers and students interested in the connections between theoretically informed work and the possibilities for bettering people's everyday lives, this book provides an innovative and compelling argument for why Geographic Thought is valuable and necessary.

## Gender and geography: knowledge and activism across the intimately global

Wright, Melissa W.

2008

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume:

Issue:

Pages: 1-8

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/early/2008/07/17/0309132508090981.extract>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Rights Over Borders: Transnational Constitutionalism and Guantanamo Bay

**Cole, David**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Georgetown Law Faculty Publications and Other Works

**Volume:**            **Issue:** Paper 440            **Pages:**            **Source Type:** Article

**Website:** <http://scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/facpub/440/>

## Abstract

This essay argues that the most profound implications of the Supreme Court's decision in *Boumediene v. Bush* may lie not in what it says about the place of law in the war on terror, but in what it reflects about the Supreme Court's altered conceptions of sovereignty, territoriality, and rights in the globalized world.

*Boumediene* was groundbreaking in at least three respects. For the first time in its history, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a law enacted by Congress and signed by the president on an issue of military policy in a time of armed conflict. Also for the first time, the Court extended constitutional protections to noncitizens outside U.S. territory during wartime. And for only the third time in its history, the Court declared unconstitutional a law restricting federal court jurisdiction. The Court has traditionally sought to avoid such confrontations through the application of statutory interpretation, bending over backward to interpret statutes to preserve judicial review where it might be unconstitutional to deny such review.

But the real significance of the decision may lie in what it portends for modern-day conceptions of sovereignty, territoriality, and rights. The Bush administration relied on old-fashioned conceptions of sovereignty and rights in arguing that habeas corpus jurisdiction did not extend to Guantanamo, and that federal courts should have no constitutionally recognized role there. The Court's decision, by contrast, reflects new understandings of these traditional conceptions, understandings that pierce the veil of sovereignty, reject formalist fictions of territoriality where the state exercises authority beyond its borders, and insist on the need for judicial review to safeguard the human rights of citizens and noncitizens alike. And while *Boumediene* may appear unprecedented from a domestic standpoint, it fits quite comfortably within an important transnational trend of recent years, in which courts of last resort have played an increasingly aggressive role in reviewing (and invalidating) security measures that trench on individual rights.



# Geography and gender: what belongs to feminist geography? Emotion, power and change

Sharp, Joanne

2008

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume:

Issue:

Pages: 1-7

Source Type: Article

Website: <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/early/2008/07/11/0309132508090440.extract>

Abstract

Unavailable

## **Feminisms in geography: rethinking space, place, and knowledges**

**Moss, Pamela; Karen Falconer Al-Hindi**

**2008**

Journal Name: Rowman & Littlefield

Volume:            Issue:            Pages:            Source Type: Book

Website: [http://books.google.com/books?id=z\\_7OPl1cQe4C&dq=feminist+geography&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=z_7OPl1cQe4C&dq=feminist+geography&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### **Abstract**

In this innovative reader, Pamela Moss and Karen Falconer Al-Hindi present a unique, reflective approach to what feminist geography is and who feminist geographers are. Their carefully crafted textbook invigorates feminist debates about space, place, and knowledges with a fine balance among teaching chapters, reprints, and original essays. Offering an anthology that actually questions the very purpose of an anthology, the editors create and then negotiate a tension between reinforcing and destabilizing scholarly authority. Students and scholars will find both the approach and the discussion essential for a full and nuanced understanding of feminist geography.

## Queer(ing) Geographies 'Down Under': some notes on sexuality and space in Australasia

Johnston, Lynda; Robyn Longhurst

2008

Journal Name: Australian Geographer

Volume: 39

Issue: 3

Pages: 247-257

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a901896685>

### Abstract

Over the past 15 years geographers in the UK, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere have been increasingly concerned with issues of sexuality and space and have produced an array of work under the heading 'queer geographies'. This paper considers the importance of place in the production of queer geographies. Material representing queer geographies is drawn from Web pages, conversations and e-mail exchanges (a questionnaire survey) with key individuals in geography (or related spatial disciplines) departments in New Zealand and Australia. Complex politics of place mean that queer geographies in Australasia are both similar to and different from queer geographies produced elsewhere.

# The significance of the personal within disability geography

Worth, Nancy

2008

Journal Name: Area

Volume: 40

Issue: 3

Pages: 306-314

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-4762.2008.00835.x/full>

## Abstract

Drawing on in-depth qualitative data, this article critically examines disability geography as a subfield where the personal is highly valued. The value and the risks inherent in this personal approach will be evaluated, including the usefulness of being an 'insider' and the difficulties of being reflexive and critically making use of one's positionality. The article concludes with reflections regarding how disability geography can confront its marginal status, appealing to researchers who claim no experience of disability while also supporting and encouraging those with personal experiences of disability to participate in the field.

# The Solo Female Travel Experience: Exploring the 'Geography of Women's Fear'

**Wilson, Erica; Donna E. Little**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Current Issues in Tourism

**Volume:** 11

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 167-186

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a933081976>

## **Abstract**

Increasingly, it is recognised that the qualities of human experience are informed not only by the physical world, but also by our understandings of the social constructs that shape our realities. This broader way of thinking allows a conception of space as metaphorical and relational, rather than merely as a physical location or a singularly definable absolute. Drawing from leisure theory on constraints, feminist discourses on leisure/tourism, and the work of 'new' cultural geographers, this paper empirically explores Valentine's (1989) concept of the 'geography of women's fear', as it applies to solo international travel. In-depth interviews with a group of solo female travellers revealed that these women perceived travel fears relating to others' perceptions, a susceptibility to vulnerability, a sense of restricted access, and a feeling of conspicuousness.

## Human geography of New Orleans' high-lead geochemical setting

Campanella, Richard; Howard W. Mielke

2008

Journal Name: Environmental Geochemistry and Health

Volume: 30

Issue: 6

Pages: 531-540

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/t63gj0022vn73wh4/>

### Abstract

Previous soil lead studies in New Orleans focused on the geochemical footprint and its health impacts. This study examines the human geography of race, income, and age in pre-Katrina metropolitan New Orleans within the context of lead accumulation in soils. Sample points of soil lead data ( $n = 5,467$ ) collected in 1998–2000 were mapped in a geographic information system (GIS), binned into 9 ranges, and queried by (1) 2000 Census racial demographic data, (2) 1999 median household income, and (3) 2000 age data. The absolute population generally declines as lead levels increase except at lead levels from 200–400 to 400–1,000 mg/kg when population increases; the African–American population comprises a disproportionate share of this cohort. The high-lead areas occur in the inner city, home to the largest populations of African-Americans in New Orleans. The mean household income curve indicates that lower economic groups are at risk to higher levels of lead. A total of 44,701 children under the age of 5 years, plus 123,579 children aged 5–17, lived in census block groups containing at least one sample point with over 100 mg/kg lead, and these include 23,124 and 64,064 young people, respectively, who live near at least one point over 400 mg/kg. Lead exposure affects a panoply of outcomes that influence the health and welfare of the community. Unless corrected, children are likely to return to the same or, because of lack of lead-safe practices during renovation, even higher exposure risks than before the flooding of New Orleans.

# Critical Geographies of Racial and Spatial Control

**Chari, Sharad**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Geography Compass

**Volume:** 2

**Issue:** 6

**Pages:** 1907-1621

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2008.00169.x/full>

## Abstract

This article works through a set of studies that link racial and spatial control in explaining mutations of state-sanctioned and extralegal racism in concrete geographical conjunctures in the contemporary world. Critical human geography is particularly well poised to contributing to a broader debate about how to research racial formations beyond ideology, through materiality, embodiment and spatiality. Barbed wire, concentration camps, prison booms, aerial bombing, and the War on Terror are examples of material and geographical formations that must be explained beyond attention to social construction. Indeed, these technologies of power demonstrate the strength of state-sanctioned racism in our time, and the importance for critical scholarship to write with various forms of suffering in the ruins of contemporary racism, if we are to be able to understand new forms of anti-racism in the making.

# Racial geographies and the challenges of day labor formalization: a case study from San Diego County

Crotty, Sean M.; Fernando J. Bosco

2008

Journal Name: Journal of Cultural Geography

Volume: 25

Issue: 3

Pages: 223-244

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a905045513>

## Abstract

Recent debates surrounding immigration in the United States have brought renewed attention to day laborers. In their search for employment, day laborers temporarily occupy public and quasi-public spaces. The visibility of day labor and the appearance of day labor hiring sites raise new questions about public space and its 'proper' use. The establishment of a new day labor hiring site often creates a locational conflict. Creating formal spaces for day labor congregation is the current 'best-solution' for controlling day labor and eliminating community conflict that often surrounds informal day labor hiring sites. Drawing on an ethnographic research project at a formal day workers' center in San Diego County, the paper shows how the effectiveness of formalization efforts is highly dependent on the particular geographies of day labor in a neighborhood. Our overall argument is that racial categories and processes of racialization that are part of the geographies of day labor impact the effectiveness of formal day labor sites. Moreover, it is argued that processes of racialization often work to promote conflict and/or cooperation among day laborers themselves and between day laborers and employers.



# Unemployment in Non-Metropolitan Australia: integrating geography, social and individual contexts

**Baum, Scott; Anthea Bill; William Mitchell**

**2008**

Journal Name: Australian Geographer

Volume: 39

Issue: 2

Pages: 193-210

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a793367199>

## Abstract

Despite a significant period of strong economic and jobs growth nationally, there is well-established evidence in Australia that the proceeds of this growth have not been shared equally, either between places or between individuals. Empirically, it is well known that particular socioeconomic groups have a higher risk of unemployment and it has become equally well established that there are particular geographic patterns of labour market disadvantage that suggest that local geographic context is also important. What is not well understood are the ways in which phenomena at the geographic level are associated with individual-level characteristics and other social contexts in ways that negatively impact on a range of social outcomes, including unemployment. The present paper specifically addresses this issue by using a multi-scalar approach and using survey data from the Housing, Income and Labour Force Dynamics Australia (HILDA) survey and aggregate level census data to model unemployment risk. The paper argues that to better understand unemployment and to add to sound policy development, approaches that incorporate a variety of contexts, including the impact of local geographies, are important.

# Stuck in transition? Exploring the spaces of employment training for youth with intellectual disability

Stephanie Butcher; Robert Wilton

2008

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 39

Issue: 2

Pages: 1079-1092

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718507001765>

## Abstract

This paper is concerned with the experiences of young adults with intellectual disabilities as they transition from high school in search of paid employment. The experiences of people with intellectual disability remain under-researched within geography. We use qualitative techniques to examine the experiences of six young adults with intellectual disabilities. Data are drawn from interviews with the youth themselves, their parents, and employers, as well as from participant observation at an employment training program for the intellectually disabled. While the primary goal of the youth and their parents was to make a transition to competitive paid work, a lack of transition planning, a shortage of appropriate opportunities and other factors meant the youth spent considerable time in 'transitional spaces' such as the vocational training centre, sheltered workshop, and supported employment placements. While these spaces are organized around an explicitly economic goal of augmenting the youth's employability, they can play a critical role as spaces for social interaction and meaningful activity outside the home. Study findings point to the importance of moving beyond paid employment as the core of a successful transition to consider a broader goal of 'meaningful activity'.

# Beyond the Census Tract: Patterns and Determinants of Racial Segregation at Multiple Geographic Scales

Lee, Barrett A.; Sean F. Reardon; Glenn Firebaugh; Chad R. Farrell; Stephen A. Matthews; David O'Sullivan

2008

Journal Name: American Sociological Review

Volume: 73

Issue: 5

Pages: 766-791

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://asr.sagepub.com/content/73/5/766.short>

## Abstract

The census tract—based residential segregation literature rests on problematic assumptions about geographic scale and proximity. We pursue a new tract-free approach that combines explicitly spatial concepts and methods to examine racial segregation across egocentric local environments of varying size. Using 2000 Census data for the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan areas, we compute a spatially modified version of the information theory index H to describe patterns of Black—White, Hispanic-White, Asian-White, and multigroup segregation at different scales. We identify the metropolitan structural characteristics that best distinguish micro-segregation from macro-segregation for each group combination, and we decompose their effects into portions due to racial variation occurring over short and long distances. A comparison of our results with those from tract-based analyses confirms the value of the new approach.

# Gentrification and the Racialized Geography of Home Equity

Glick, Jonathan

2008

Journal Name: Urban Affairs Review

Volume: 44

Issue: 2

Pages: 280-295

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://uar.sagepub.com/content/44/2/280.short>

## Abstract

This article presents an exploration of how gentrification is restructuring racial disparity in home equity building across several U.S. metropolitan areas. I reveal some ways in which gentrification is affecting the relative wealth levels of Black and Latino homeowners, a historically marginalized segment of the housing market. The most common trajectory involves a relatively high concentration of Black and Latino homeowners at the onset of gentrification, increased median levels of home equity for these homeowners as gentrification proceeds, and a relatively high attrition to other parts of the metropolitan area over time. The results suggest that although Black and Latino homeowners can reap financial benefit from gentrification, gentrification encourages net migration toward other parts of the metropolitan area where home equity gains are lower.

# Market-Led Pluralism: Rethinking Our Understanding of Racial/Ethnic Spatial Patterning in U.S. Cities

Brown, Lawrence A.; Su-Yuel Chung

2008

Journal Name: Annals of the Association of American Geographers

Volume: 98

Issue: 1

Pages: 180-212

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a791002763>

## Abstract

Vast differences between the U.S. city of today and that of a quarter-century and half-century ago call for a rethinking of conventional frameworks that provide an explanation of clustering/segregation along racial/ethnic lines. Accordingly, we put forth a new framework, market-led pluralism, that better fits today's realities. Existing frameworks—assimilation, stratification, and resurgent ethnicity—miss a central element of today's racial/ethnic residential mosaic, the market makers. At the center are housing developers who continually unveil new urban spaces with culturally open communities; lending agencies that, encouraged and supported by government policy, provide highly affordable mortgages to an increasingly wide range of households; real estate brokers and agents for whom the discriminatory practices of the past are illegal, profit reducing, and often beside the point in today's marketplace; consumers whose preferences emphasize class-type elements such as amenities in housing and neighborhood, tempered by affordability; and communities that impose their own development agenda, or lack thereof, on the housing market. The efforts of these market makers are facilitated by pervasive and fluid information (e.g., via the Web, e-mail, cell phone); procedures that are more systematized, automated, and transparent; and well-working market mechanisms. Fleshing out market-led pluralism is done in five steps focusing on (1) building (developers-builders), (2) lending (banks, mortgage agencies, government policy and entities), (3) selling and renting (real estate practices, including discrimination), (4) consuming (buyers, renters, their preferences), and (5) local communities (annexation, zoning, development agendas, cooperative agreements among communities). Empirical support for the framework is drawn from secondary data and key-informant, protocol-driven interviews, largely focused on the Columbus, Ohio, metropolitan statistical area.

## Medical geography: understanding health inequalities

Smyth, Fiona

2008

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 32

Issue: 1

Pages: 119-127

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/32/1/119.extract>

Abstract

Unavailable

## The geographic scale of Metropolitan racial segregation

Reardon, Sean F.; Stephen A. Matthews; David O'Sullivan; Barrett A. Lee; Glenn Firebaugh; Chad R. Farrell; Kendra Bischoff

2008

Journal Name: Demography

Volume: 45

Issue: 3

Pages: 489-514

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/12515n018p606012/>

### Abstract

This article addresses an aspect of racial residential segregation that has been largely ignored in prior work: the issue of geographic scale. In some metropolitan areas, racial groups are segregated over large regions, with predominately white regions, predominately black regions, and so on, whereas in other areas, the separation of racial groups occurs over much shorter distances. Here we develop an approach—featuring the segregation profile and the corresponding macro/micro segregation ratio—that offers a scale-sensitive alternative to standard methodological practice for describing segregation. Using this approach, we measure and describe the geographic scale of racial segregation in the 40 largest U.S. metropolitan areas in 2000. We find considerable heterogeneity in the geographic scale of segregation patterns across both metropolitan areas and racial groups, a heterogeneity that is not evident using conventional “aspatial” segregation measures. Moreover, because the geographic scale of segregation is only modestly correlated with the level of segregation in our sample, we argue that geographic scale represents a distinct dimension of residential segregation. We conclude with a brief discussion of the implications of our findings for investigating the patterns, causes, and consequences of residential segregation at different geographic scales.

# The geography of tyranny and despair: development indicators and the hypothesis of genetic inevitability of national inequality

Morse, Stephaen

2008

Journal Name: The Geographical Journal

Volume: 174

Issue: 3

Pages: 195-206

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2008.00296.x/full>

## Abstract

Development geography has long sought to understand why inequalities exist and the best ways to address them. Dependency theory sets out an historical rationale for under development based on colonialism and a legacy of developed core and under-developed periphery. Race is relevant in this theory only insofar that Europeans are white and the places they colonised were occupied by people with darker skin colour. There are no innate biological reasons why it happened in that order. However, a new theory for national inequalities proposed by Lynn and Vanhanen in a series of publications makes the case that poorer countries have that status because of a poorer genetic stock rather than an accident of history. They argue that IQ has a genetic basis and IQ is linked to ability. Thus races with a poorer IQ have less ability, and thus national IQ can be positively correlated with performance as measured by an indicator like GDP/capita. Their thesis is one of despair, as little can be done to improve genetic stock significantly other than a programme of eugenics. This paper summarises and critiques the Lynn and Vanhanen hypothesis and the assumptions upon which it is based, and uses this analysis to show how a human desire to simplify in order to manage can be dangerous in development geography. While the attention may naturally be focused on the 'national IQ' variables as a proxy measure of 'innate ability', the assumption of GDP per capita as an indicator of 'success' and 'achievement' is far more readily accepted without criticism. The paper makes the case that the current vogue for indicators, indices and cause-effect can be tyrannical.



# Studies Address Racial and Geographic Disparities in Breast Cancer Treatment

Hampton, Tracy

2008

**Journal Name:** The Journal of the American Medical Association

**Volume:** 300    **Issue:** 14    **Pages:**    **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://jama.ama-assn.org/content/300/14/1641.short>

## Abstract

Two new breast cancer studies have joined the growing list of research initiatives documenting treatment disparities for various medical conditions. The studies, presented at the 2008 Breast Cancer Symposium in Washington, DC, provide important information on how access to care relates to race and geographic location.

# Bifurcation, Fragmentation or Integration? The Racial and Geographical Structure of US Metropolitan Segregation, 1990—2000

Farrell, Chad R.

2008

Journal Name: Urban Studies

Volume: 45

Issue: 3

Pages: 467-499

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://usj.sagepub.com/content/45/3/467.short>

## Abstract

Racial residential segregation remains a topic of interest due to its impact on broader racial stratification. However, scholarly inquiry into the subject often ignores metropolitan racial diversity and the hierarchical nature of urban space. This paper proposes a multigroup, multilevel framework to assess the shifting racial and geographical structure of segregation in US metropolitan areas. It is found that overall declines in segregation are due almost entirely to the erosion of White/non-White bifurcation within large cities. The divide between the urban core and suburban ring remains a substantial if not defining component of segregation and racial distinctions between suburban communities are increasing. There is less evidence that Black, Latino and Asian metropolitan residents are fragmenting into homogeneous enclaves and segregation among these groups generally accounts for less overall segregation than would be expected given their relative population size. All told, urban and suburban municipalities are replacing neighbourhoods as the central organising units of metropolitan segregation.

# Who should Vote Where? Geography and Fairness in Migrant Voting Rights

**Kull, Christian A.**

**2008**

Journal Name: Geographical Research

Volume: 46

Issue: 4

Pages: 459-465

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-5871.2008.00539.x/full>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Examining Geographic and Temporal Variations of AIDS Mortality: Evidence of Racial Disparities

Chiu, Yuwen; Chiehwen Ed Hsu

2008

**Journal Name:** Journal of the National Medical Association

**Volume:** 100

**Issue:** 7

**Pages:** 788-796

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website:** <http://works.bepress.com/edhsu/6/>

## Abstract

**Background:** There is little literature on spatiotemporal trends of AIDS mortality among different race and gender groups. The purpose of the present study is to describe AIDS mortality geographically and temporally, and to determine if detected trends vary by race and gender. **Methods:** The Spatial Scan Statistic was employed to examine the geographic excess of AIDS mortality by race and gender in 24 Maryland jurisdictions between 1987 and 2003. Spatial analysis was conducted to identify clusters of excess mortality. The temporal scan statistic was used to explore time trends of AIDS mortality. Prospective space-time analysis was also conducted to verify if detected clusters persisted into the present. **Results:** Among 10,887 AIDS deaths, 77.5% occurred in African-Americans. Geographic excesses of AIDS mortality were detected in Baltimore City, Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, and Baltimore County. Over the study period, AIDS mortality peaked in 1995 and then sharply dropped until 1998 when it stabilized. However, the AIDS mortality of African-American women started oscillating upward in 1998. **Conclusion:** This study quantitatively described geographic and temporal variations of AIDS mortality in Maryland by gender and racial groups. The results may inform development of programs to address HIV/AIDS while considering the groups most affected differentially by geographic area.

## Regional Inequality in China, 1978-2006

Fan, C. Cindy; Mingjie Sun

2008

Journal Name: Eurasian Geography and Economics

Volume: 49

Issue: 1

Pages: 1-18

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/v15866128m081v14/>

### Abstract

Using the most recent statistical data, two U.S.-based geographers document the changes and level of regional inequality in China for the period 1978-2006, in order to shed light on whether recent government efforts toward inequality reduction have had observable effects. The paper reveals the spatial dynamics that underlie regional inequality by decomposing interprovincial inequality into its interregional and intraregional components, and investigating the growth trajectories of regions and provinces. The authors demonstrate that interprovincial inequality declined during the 1980s, increased in the 1990s, was relatively stable from the late 1990s to 2004, and has declined thereafter. Through closer analysis, they show how the trend in interprovincial inequality up to 2004 has been shaped by countervailing patterns in (declining) intraregional inequality and (increasing) interregional inequality. Since 2004, however, the study reveals that both interregional and intraregional inequalities have declined, reflecting convergence in growth rates among provinces and among regions.

# The nonillusory effects of neoliberalisation: Linking geographies of poverty, inequality, and violence

Springer, Simon

2008

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 39

Issue: 4

Pages: 1520-1525

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718508000067>

## Abstract

This paper steps into recent debates concerning the (f)utility of neoliberalism as an 'actually existing' concept by reminding the reader that without a Marxian political economy approach, one that specifically includes neoliberalisation as part of its theoretical edifice, we run the risk of obfuscating the reality of capitalism's festering poverty, rising inequality, and ongoing geographies of violence as something unknowable and 'out there'. By failing to acknowledge such nonillusory effects of neoliberalisation and refusing the explanatory power neoliberalism holds in relating similar constellations of experiences across space as a potential basis for emancipation, we precipitously ensure the prospect of a violent future.

# Globalisation, Inequality and Climate Change: What Difference Does China Make?

Kaplinsky, Raphael

2008

Journal Name: Geography Compass

Volume: 2 Issue: 1 Pages: 67-78 Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2007.00072.x/full>

## Abstract

The deepening of globalisation in the late 20th century saw accelerating climate change, growing inequality and obstinate levels of poverty, not just in low-income economies, but also in the European Union and the rest of the high-income world. These outcomes can be traced directly to the workings of the global economy. Three developments suggest a limit to deepening globalisation. Global production systems are environmentally unsustainable; global excess production capacity is leading to a race to the bottom in wages for many, not just in the developing world. China's access to the global economy, with its overwhelming resource hunger and large and educated labour force, exacerbates these developments. Indian development is around the corner. What can be done? Global production systems need to be truncated and growth needs to become more local. China, India and other newly emergent Asian economies need to be drawn into the discussions and institutions of global governance.

## Localized income inequality, concentrated disadvantage and homicide

Wang, Fahui; Martin T. Arnold

2008

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 28

Issue: 4

Pages: 259-270

Source Type: Journal Article

Website: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622808000374>

### Abstract

Several theories (e.g., routine activities, strain and social disorganization theories) suggest that there are effects of income inequality and concentrated disadvantage on crime. This study follows primarily the long line of social disorganization theorizing to explain the intraurban variation of homicide rates in Chicago. In addition to poverty, income inequality adds stress to individuals when they compare their situation to those around them. A localized income inequality (LII) index is implemented in a Geographic Information System (GIS) to measure the inequality between contiguous areas. Defining inequality in a localized context is important because geographic proximity permits close contacts between residents and thus reinforces the awareness of relative deprivation. This inequality index adds a new dimension to concentrated disadvantage in urban areas. The study shows that the new concentrated disadvantage measure is a strong predictor of homicide rates across three areal units of analysis in Chicago, i.e., census tracts, community areas and neighborhood clusters.



# Does size of local labour markets affect wage inequality? a rank-size rule of income distribution

**Korpi, Martin**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Economic Geography

**Volume:** 8

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 211-237

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org/content/8/2/211.short>

## **Abstract**

The questions addressed in this paper are: (i) does wage inequality increase with local population size, and if so, (ii) what are possible factors behind this increase? In a cross-section analysis of Swedish local labour markets using unique full population data, the article shows that urban scale, i.e. size of local population, has significant positive effects on wage inequality. Testing for potential explanations, labour market diversification, human capital, migration, age structure and employment are shown to be significantly associated with inequality. Given these effects, the article raises the question of how to understand and incorporate scale effects into models of long-term change in wage inequality.

# Impacts of Trade on Wage Inequality in Los Angeles: Analysis Using Matched Employer-Employee Data

Rigby, David; Sebastien Breau

2008

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 98

**Issue:** 4

**Pages:** 920-940

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a902165156>

## Abstract

Over the last thirty years wage inequality has accelerated markedly in the United States, reversing the trend of the previous half-century. The growth in inequality parallels the rapid rise in U.S. imports, particularly from developing economies. Standard trade theory suggests that the wages of unskilled workers relative to skilled workers will decline in developed economies as a result of greater competition from developing economies that have abundant reserves of unskilled labor; however, repeated empirical studies have not found a strong link between trade and inequality. We argue that this failure results from the use of aggregate data and poor proxies for the skill level of workers. A matched employer-employee database for the Los Angeles consolidated metropolitan statistical area in 1990 and 2000, combining individual returns from the Decennial Household Census and manufacturing plant-level data, shows the relationship between the growth of trade and the relative wages of workers with different levels of education. Wage inequality resulted from trade as well as skill-biased technological change in 1990. In 2000, skill-biased technological change has no significant impact on inequality, and the influence of trade has become much stronger. Over the ten years studied, the impact of trade climbs the education and skill ladder. Trade depressed the relative wages of workers with less than a high school diploma in 1990, but by 2000 trade also significantly reduced the relative wages of high school graduates.

# Placing Progress: Contextual Inequality and Immigrant Incorporation in the United States

**Goodwin-White, Jamie**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Economic Geography

**Volume:** 84

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 303-332

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1944-8287.2008.tb00367.x/abstract>

## Abstract

This article contributes to the growing body of research on the economic incorporation of immigrants by considering the relative wages of immigrants, the adult children of immigrants, and the U.S.-born children of U.S. parentage. By disaggregating these three groups racially, comparing entire wage distributions, and comparing the immigrant cities of New York and Los Angeles with the United States overall, it presents a perspective on the complicated contexts of the intergenerational progress of immigrants. In addition to comparing the groups' relative positions in 1990 and 2000, the article decomposes relative wages such that differences in the educational composition of groups can be isolated from residual wage inequality. This research is of interest because consideration of the U.S.-born or educated children of immigrants invokes questions of social mobility and the persistence of ethnic inequality more generally. The article also contributes to a theoretical debate over place and immigrants' progress by examining the second generation, for whom residence in immigrant cities is often theorized as detrimental to economic incorporation. Finally, it introduces a substantial analysis of local wage structures to questions of immigrants' intergenerational economic progress to a much greater extent than has previously been the case. The results suggest that prospects for immigrants' economic incorporation are geographically specific and should be assessed across multiple generations as a result of the continuing contexts of racial wage inequality.

# A Multilevel Analysis of Agricultural Trade and Socioeconomic Inequality in Rural Mozambique

Silva, Julie A.

2008

Journal Name: The Professional Geographer

Volume: 60

Issue: 2

Pages: 174-189

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a791666604>

## Abstract

This study uses a mixed methodology to investigate the relationship between agricultural trade and socioeconomic inequality in Mozambique at multiple geographical scales. The quantitative analysis examines all rural regions of the country and a nationally representative sample of rural households, whereas the qualitative analysis focuses primarily on two case study villages. Research findings suggest that social and geographical context greatly influence the relationships between agricultural trade and regional inequality. Trade-related effects on economic inequality—and the social status of traders—vary across Mozambican regions. Results suggest that trade increases inequality in regions where traders have low social status, but reduces inequality in areas where they have high social status. These findings suggest that social and economic factors work together to shape landscapes of inequality.

# Preliminary Study of the Environmental Impacts: Their Inequality and Relationship with the Quality of Life—A Case Study in Heihe River Basin

WU Cui-fang; SHANG Hai-yang; ZHONG Fang-lei; LI Yu-wen; JIAO Wen-xian

2008

Journal Name: Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology

Volume: Issue: 05 Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTOTAL-BCDT200805026.htm](http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-BCDT200805026.htm)

## Abstract

Environment protection and development of society are two objects in the process of sustainable development. The ecological footprint is taken as the indicator of environmental impact. The inequality of environment impacts is analyzed using Gini coefficients and their decomposition formulas. The relationships between environmental impacts and quality of life (QOL) are analyzed simply in this paper. The results show that inequality of ecological footprint is very larger in the Heihe River basin, with a Gini coefficient of 0.43. The results of decomposing the Gini coefficient into urban one and rural one show that the difference of environment impacts in the Heihe River basin is mainly derived from the inequality between urban and rural areas, which accounts for 71.06% of the total difference, and are far larger than the contribution of internal difference in urban and rural areas to the total difference (the contribution is 16.67%). Subdividing the Gini coefficients according to renew resource footprints, energy footprint and building footprint, it is revealed that the inequality of Heihe River basin is derived from the inequality of renew resource footprints, accounting for 51.72%. At last, the relationship between environmental impacts and QOL is analyzed using Contingency Table and Card Square Examination method, and it is found that QOL shows positive relation with per capita ecological footprint, and negative relation with per capita ecological capacity.

# Poverty and inequality across space: sociological reflections on the missing-middle subnational scale

Lobao, Linda M.; Gregory Hooks; Ann R. Tickamyer

2008

Journal Name: Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society

Volume: 1

Issue: 1

Pages: 89-113

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://cjres.oxfordjournals.org/content/1/1/89.short>

## Abstract

The study of stratification is a foremost concern of sociologists. Historical engagement with this topic creates a distinct conceptual lens on poverty and inequality and a voluminous body of empirical work that set sociology apart from economics and to some degree, geography. At the same time, the discipline is limited in developing a spatial understanding of stratification processes. In this article, we put forth a critique of sociological research on poverty and other inequalities across space. We focus on a disciplinary impasse, the lack of a coherent, well-developed tradition at the subnational or regional scale. Drawing from research on the United States, we address how sociologists are making inroads against this impasse, in an emergent body of work.

# Recent changes in the geography of social disparities in premature mortality in Québec

Pampalon, Robert; Denis Hamel; Philippe Gamache

2008

Journal Name: Social Science & Medicine

Volume: 67

Issue: 8

Pages: 1269-1281

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953608003043>

## Abstract

Most recent research reveals that social inequalities in premature mortality are widening. Such findings mainly apply to countries as a whole. In this study, we model recent changes in the association between premature mortality and a deprivation index (a small area-based index) in four geographic settings in Québec, namely the Montréal metropolitan area, other Québec metropolitan areas, mid-size cities, and small towns and rural areas. Deaths from all-cause and specific causes of mortality among people under age 75 are considered for the periods 1989–1993 and 1999–2003. Mortality rates are modeled using negative binomial regressions. Models are fitted for the overall population and for men and women, separately, in every geographic setting. Three measures of inequalities are used: mortality rates for different population groups, rate ratios and rate differences. Results show that social inequalities in premature mortality increase everywhere in Québec except in the Montréal metropolitan area. Presently, the highest mortality rates among deprived groups are found in mid-size cities, small towns and rural areas; the highest rate ratios in the Montréal metropolitan area and other metropolitan areas of Québec; and the highest rate differences in the Montréal metropolitan area, other metropolitan areas of Québec and mid-size cities. These results are discussed with reference to possible explanatory factors, namely relative deprivation, smoking, immigration and internal migration. Indications on future research and policy implications are provided.

# Race, Income, and Environmental Inequality in the United States

Downey, Liam; Brian Hawkins

2008

Journal Name: Sociological Perspectives

Volume: 51

Issue: 4

Pages: 759-781

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2705126/>

## Abstract

This article asks whether the relationship between neighborhood and household income levels and neighborhood hazard levels varies according to neighborhood and household racial composition. Using a national, census tract-level data set, the authors find that black, white, and Hispanic households with similar incomes live in neighborhoods of dissimilar environmental quality, that the association between neighborhood and household income levels and neighborhood hazard levels varies according to neighborhood and household racial composition, and that increases in neighborhood and household income levels are more strongly associated with declining hazard levels in black neighborhoods and households than in white neighborhoods and households. These findings contradict Wilson's claim that the significance of race has declined in the modern industrial period and demonstrate that environmental racial inequality is not the product of racial income inequality. In addition, these findings suggest that the impact of higher incomes on black/white proximity to environmental hazards has less to do with increases in white geographic mobility (relative to black geographic mobility) than with the ability of higher income blacks to escape the highly polluted, disorganized, and deteriorated neighborhoods to which so many low-income blacks are confined.



# How Mobility Systems Produce Inequality : Making Mobile Subject Types on the Bangkok Sky Train

Richardson, Tim; Ole B. Jensen

2008

Journal Name: Built Environment

Volume: 34

Issue: 2

Pages: 218-231

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sortclearinghouse.info/research/167/>

## Abstract

This paper explores a crucial aspect of sustainable mobility: the production of social inequality in mobility systems. The approach taken is to focus on how, as new transit infrastructures create alternative ways of travelling into and accessing the city, they create changed conditions for the formation of subject identities. New types of travellers are realized in the newly engineered spaces of mobility. The paper argues that this focus on emergent mobile subject types can be useful in investigating the social inequalities that can result from the introduction of new infrastructures. This approach is illustrated in a case study of one urban transit system: the BTS Sky Train, Bangkok, Thailand. The analysis reveals the subtle hegemony of an elite mobility system that slowly becomes not only the 'norm' but increasingly the desired mode of mobility, emphasizing how mobile elites are constructed and how social inequality is materially produced.

# Spatial inequality in children's schooling in Gansu, Western China: reality and challenges

Cao, Huhua

2008

Journal Name: Canadian Geographer

Volume: 52

Issue: 3

Pages: 331-350

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1541-0064.2008.00216.x/full>

## Abstract

China has experienced considerable economic growth following the economic reforms of 1978, while simultaneously facing dramatic increases in regional inequality. China is becoming a polarized society—a phenomenon that is at the heart of a multitude of serious problems that are threatening sustainable development, as well as social cohesion within the country. Among the key reasons for this polarization are the quality of and accessibility to basic education for children. Since the establishment of the law for nine-year compulsory education in 1986, children's education has progressed remarkably in most parts of China. It has, however, remained persistently problematic in the western provinces, particularly in remote regions, rural areas and minority communities. Even though some studies on child education in China have been carried out, very little existing research examines spatial inequality in children's schooling or accounts for the importance of sociocultural and geographic contexts. Using the example of Gansu, one of the poorest provinces in Western China, our research emphasizes the two main aspects that have led to high nonschooling rates for children: an unfavourable sociocultural milieu and inadequate educational resources.

# Global Demographic Convergence? A Reconsideration of Changing Intercountry Inequality in Fertility

Dorius, Shawn F.

2008

Journal Name: Population and Development Review

Volume: 34

Issue: 3

Pages: 519-537

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2008.00235.x/abstract>

## Abstract

This research challenges the notion that the second half of the twentieth century was a period of global demographic convergence. To be sure, fertility rates fell substantially during the period, but with considerable un-evenness. The declines in total fertility across population-weighted countries were sufficiently disproportionate that intercountry fertility inequality, estimated using standard measures of inequality, did not begin to decline until at least 1995. Regression analysis also shows that only very recently did lagging countries begin to catch up with countries that began the transition to low fertility earlier. Contrary to findings on changing intercountry health inequality, sub-Saharan Africa has had a greater impact on changes in fertility inequality than China. The trend in fertility inequality, where convergence is a relatively new phenomenon, stands in contrast to trends in inequality in other domains, such as income, education, and health.

## Scales of regional income disparities in the USA, 1955–2003

Yamamoto, Daisaku

2008

Journal Name: Journal of Economic Geography

Volume: 8

Issue: 1

Pages: 79-103

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org/content/8/1/79.short>

### Abstract

This article examines multiple dimensions of regional per capita income disparities in the USA between 1955 and 2003 with a particular focus on scalar effects. It combines various exploratory analytical tools of spatial disparities, including inequality indices, mobility indices, kernel density estimation, spatial autocorrelation statistics and scale variances, to analyse regional average per capita income distributions at multiple spatial scales, ranging from counties to multi-state regions. The analysis reveals previously unrecognised systematic patterns of cross-scalar dynamics, whereby spatial income disparities are increasingly more pronounced at smaller scales in the last few decades.

## Happiness, geography and the environment

Brereton, Finbarr; J. Peter Clinch; Susana Ferreira

2008

Journal Name: Ecological Economics

Volume: 65

Issue: 2

Pages: 386-396

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800907003977>

### Abstract

In recent years, economists have been using socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics to explain self-reported individual happiness or satisfaction with life. Using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), we employ data disaggregated at the individual and local level to show that while these variables are important, consideration of amenities such as climate, environmental and urban conditions is critical when analyzing subjective well-being. Location-specific factors are shown to have a direct impact on life satisfaction. Most importantly, however, the explanatory power of our happiness function substantially increases when the spatial variables are included, highlighting the importance of the role of the spatial dimension in determining well-being.

# Population Composition, Migration and Inequality: The Influence of Demographic Changes on Disaster Risk and Vulnerability

Donner, William; Havidán Rodríguez

2008

Journal Name: Social Forces

Volume: 87

Issue: 2

Pages: 1089-1114

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sof/summary/v087/87.2.donner.html>

## Abstract

The changing demographic landscape of the United States calls for a reassessment of the societal impacts and consequences of so-called "natural" and technological disasters. An increasing trend towards greater demographic and socio-economic diversity (in part due to high rates of international immigration), combined with mounting disaster losses, have brought about a more serious focus among scholars on how changing population patterns shape the vulnerability and resiliency of social systems. Recent disasters, such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004) and Hurricane Katrina (2005), point to the differential impacts of disasters on certain communities, particularly those that do not have the necessary resources to cope with and recover from such events. This paper interprets these impacts within the context of economic, cultural, and social capital, as well as broader human ecological forces. The paper also makes important contributions to the social science disaster research literature by examining population growth, composition, and distribution in the context of disaster risk and vulnerability. Population dynamics (e.g., population growth, migration, and urbanization) are perhaps one of the most important factors that have increased our exposure to disasters and have contributed to the devastating impacts of these events, as the case of Hurricane Katrina illustrates. Nevertheless, the scientific literature exploring these issues is quite limited. We argue that if we fail to acknowledge and act on the mounting evidence regarding population composition, migration, inequality, and disaster vulnerability, we will continue to experience disasters with greater regularity and intensity.

## **“Geography of Opportunity”: Poverty, Place, and Educational Outcomes**

**Tate, William F., IV**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Educational Researcher

**Volume:** 37

**Issue:** 7

**Pages:** 397-411

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://edr.sagepub.com/content/37/7/397.short>

### **Abstract**

This article is an expanded version of the 2008 American Educational Research Association’s Presidential Address. The purpose of the article is to describe the geography of opportunity in two metropolitan regions of the United States that are engaged in significant efforts to transform their local political economies. Both metropolitan regions have invested substantive resources into the development of an area of industrial science—one in telecommunications, one in biotechnology. A central underlying question in this article is, How does geography influence opportunity? The article’s two case studies investigate this question, using different methodological approaches. The article concludes with two important lessons learned from the research.

## Some perspectives on the geographies of poverty and health: A Ghanaian context

Jorgensen, Stig H.

2008

**Journal Name:** Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift - Norwegian Journal of Geography

**Volume:** 62

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 241-250

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a902520266>

### Abstract

Poverty and health are often closely linked. However, types of settlement, sites and migration between areas may amplify or modify these relationships. The article aims at examining some poverty issues where health and geography seems to be relevant, with reference to Ghana. Some geographical structures of poverty may be related to poverty strands, such as the livelihoods approach and partly the participatory approach. A distinction between people poverty and place poverty may be relevant in a consideration of poverty outlines. An attempt is made to provide an overview and unravel the complex faces of poverty by groups and geography, and to indicate a differentiated empirical pattern of places and groups with various health conditions. The differences go beyond a 'stereotypic' urban-rural dichotomy and point to different adjustments in the studied areas. Possibly, women's situation seems to be more vulnerable in terms of their subordinated social position and roles in society. Some types of poverty reduction strategies that may cover various geographical scales are discussed, with a focus on the meso-level, with regional poverty reduction plans, towards more specific group and individual improvements taking place at micro-level.



# Review on Foreign Geography of Deprivation and its Enlightenments to Urban Poverty Studies in China

YUAN, Yuan; Xue-qiang XU

2008

Journal Name: World Regional Studies

Volume:            Issue: 02            Pages:            Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTOTAL-SJDJ200802018.htm](http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-SJDJ200802018.htm)

## Abstract

Urban poverty studies in western academics had extended into a multiple dimension Since 1960's. Deprivation indicators and area-based approach helped the development of geography of deprivation. The paper firstly distinguishes the concepts of poverty and deprivation, summaries the domains and indicators of deprivation, reviews area-based approach. Secondly, the paper reviews main topics of deprivation studies and evaluates study of geography of deprivation. Last not least, some suggestions for future research on geography of deprivation in China are given based on analysis of the deficiencies in urban poverty studies.

# Geography of Urban Deprivation in Transitional China

YUAN, Yuan; Xue-qiang XU

2008

Journal Name: Scientia Geographica Sinica

Volume:

Issue: 04

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTOTAL-DLXX200804000.htm](http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-DLXX200804000.htm)

## Abstract

On review of studies and indexes of geography of deprivation in Western academics, this paper firstly highlights the expansion of indexes of urban poverty from economic angle to multiple facets including income, housing, education and employment, etc. Taking Guangzhou as a case, the paper firstly establishes indicators of multiple deprivation using the MLSP (Minimum Living Standard Programme) recipients data and Fifth Census data. The paper summarises five key factors of deprivation by the method of factor analysis. There exists an accumulative distribution of multiple factors in inner-city and parts of outer area. Secondly the paper calculates the scores of multiple deprivation on the level of sub-districts. The spatial morphology of multiple deprivation is a combination of concentric layers, clusters. Thirdly, the paper argues that mechanism of the spatial characteristics of multiple deprivation is the outcome of historic reasons, public policies and market orientation in transitional era.

# The Geography of Poverty: Evidence from the Punjab

**Cheema, Ali; Lyyla Khalid; Manasa Patnam**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** The Lahore Journal of Economics

**Volume:**

**Issue:**

**Pages:** 163-188

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk/JOURNAL/Special%20Edition%202008/Special-Edition-291208.pdf#page=195>

## Abstract

The article is the first comprehensive attempt at estimating the variation in the incidence, intensity and severity of poverty in the Punjab at the level of sub-provincial regions and districts. This estimation has been made possible because of the availability of the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (2003-04), which has a sample that is representative at the district-level. Estimates suggest the existence of a high poverty enclave in the south and the west regions of the Punjab. The incidence and severity of poverty in a majority of districts in this enclave, with a few exceptions, is extremely high with one out of every two households being poor on average. The high levels of poverty in this enclave contrast with the relatively low poverty in the more urbanized north, where households are well integrated into the national and international labor market. The paper also argues that there is tremendous variation in the poverty experience of the districts in the centre. Poverty incidence in the more urbanized and industrialized northern districts of the centre contrasts sharply with the experience of Kasur, Okara and Pakpattan, where the incidence and severity of poverty is extremely high. Finally, we find that in nine districts rural households do much worse in terms of poverty incidence than their urban counterparts. The gap between urban and rural poverty incidence and severity is highest within the district of Lahore suggesting that urbanization co-exists with a large poor population that inhabits the peri-urban areas of the district. An important aim of development policy and poverty targeting is to bridge these multi-faceted divides in the geography of poverty.

# Can Mixed-Income Housing Ameliorate Concentrated Poverty? The Significance of a Geographically Informed Sense of Community

Fraser, James; Michael H. Nelson

2008

Journal Name: Geography Compass

Volume: 2

Issue: 6

Pages: 2127-2144

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2008.00175.x/full>

## Abstract

Since the 1990s, public policymakers have renewed support for mixed-income housing development in low-income neighborhoods as a means toward neighborhood revitalization and poverty amelioration. Research to date finds that, while mixed-income developments in lower-income neighborhoods have promoted area revitalization, they have accomplished less for people in these areas who live in poverty. This article focuses on mixed-income projects that seek to de-concentrate poverty in impoverished, urban neighborhoods. It finds that, because these efforts are largely market-based approaches, they have paid less direct attention to the needs of lower-income residents. While this shortcoming may be attributed to structural barriers that prevent developers, housing authorities, and service providers from implementing effective practices, resource limitations can be offset by strong community-based participation. Drawing on this conclusion, it is suggested that community empowerment strategies should be implemented in tandem with mixed-income approaches in order to achieve positive outcomes for lower-income residents, but that reliance on place-based community will unlikely create the necessary conditions to improve the wealth and everyday quality of life issues that poor people face in a predominantly market-based economy.

# Spatial types and differentiation mechanism of new urban poverty of Guangzhou city in transitional China

YUAN, Yuan; Xue-qiang XU; De-sheng XUE

2008

Journal Name: Geographical Research

Volume: Issue: 03 Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTOTAL-DLYJ200803022.htm](http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-DLYJ200803022.htm)

## Abstract

With accelerated reform of state-and-collective-owned enterprises since the mid-1990s, urban poverty has attracted great attention of the Chinese academics, but there have been few studies on spatial measurement of multiple poverty and quantitative analysis of spatial types of urban poverty areas. On the brief review of the studies and indexes of multiple deprivation in western counties, this paper firstly highlights the expansion of measurement indexes of urban poverty from economic facet to multiple facets including housing, education and household characteristics etc. Taking Guangzhou as a case, using the MLSP (Minimum Living Standard Programme) recipients data and fifth census data, the paper summarizes five key factors of multiple poverty and calculates the comprehensive scores on the level of sub-districts by the method of factor analysis. On the basis of spatial measurement, the paper classifies 42 sub-districts which have higher scores than the average score into three types by the method of cluster analysis. Three types of urban poverty areas are identified: outer concentrated workers' area, outer concentrated unemployment area of inner city, and dilapidated core with poor facilities of inner city. Then the authors did questionnaire and comprehensive investigation in three typical communities representing three types of poverty areas. The statistics further proved the analytic outcome on sub-districts level. Concerning mechanism of differentiation of three types of new urban poverty areas, it is the outcome of institutional and market factors in planned and transitional period. Though market-oriented factors affect the discrepancy, the paper argues the institutional factors are most important. The socialist housing provision system and the construction policy in planned economy is the basis of difference of three types. The housing reform policy and the regeneration of community are the institutional factors in transitional period. The location of different communities and the selected gentrification also influence the differentiation of physical and social characteristics of poverty areas.

# Gendered poverty, migration and livelihood strategies of female porters in Accra, Ghana

Awumbila, Mariama; Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf

2008

**Journal Name:** Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift - Norwegian Journal of Geography

**Volume:** 62

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 171-179

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a902511155>

## Abstract

In recent years there has been a dominant migration stream from north to south in Ghana of female youths, moving independently of their families, and mainly towards the cities of Accra and Kumasi. Young girls from rural areas, particularly the northern regions move to markets in urban centres to serve as kayayei, female porters, who carry goods on their heads for a negotiated fee. Away from support from their home communities and families, most end up living and working under very poor conditions and are exposed to both physical and reproductive health risks. The paper examines the characteristics of young female migrants working as head load porters (kayayei) in three markets in Accra and their livelihood strategies as they move into the wage market. It also examines the processes through which migration is used to address livelihood needs through an analysis of the intersecting social relations of gender, poverty and vulnerability. It discusses the survival strategies used to overcome poverty and to deal with issues of risk and vulnerability, especially in respect of their reproductive and health rights. The implications for migration policies and poverty reduction strategies are discussed.

# Measuring Concentrated Poverty in a Global Metropolis: Lessons from Los Angeles

Sessoms, Nathan J.; Jennifer R. Wolch

2008

Journal Name: The Professional Geographer

Volume: 60

Issue: 1

Pages: 70-86

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a789707356>

## Abstract

The traditional definition of concentrated poverty—40 percent of a census tract population living below the federal poverty threshold—is problematic in light of burgeoning working poor populations, increasing inner-suburban poverty, and problems with the federal poverty threshold itself. This article questions the meaning of concentrated poverty as traditionally defined and measured through an analysis of social and built environments in selected Los Angeles area communities that meet the 40 percent threshold. Such neighborhoods face significant challenges, yet do not conform to stereotypes of concentrated poverty areas. Findings indicate the need for measures that recognize the increasingly heterogeneous forms and landscapes of poverty in globalizing urban regions.

# Application of Geoinformatic Technology in Evaluating Urban Agriculture and Urban Poverty in Lokoja, Nigeria

**Oluseyi Ifatimehin, Olarewaju; Salihu Danlami Musa**

**2008**

**Journal Name:** Nigerian Journal of Geography and The Environment

**Volume:** 1

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 21-32

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** [http://works.bepress.com/olarewaju\\_ifatimehin/9/](http://works.bepress.com/olarewaju_ifatimehin/9/)

## **Abstract**

The role of urban agriculture in the food supply of cities and towns, as a complement to rural agriculture is becoming an important issue in a globalizing world economy. The developing countries see it as a way to alleviate urban poverty. Remote sensing and GIS techniques were used to assess areal extent of urban agricultural land in Lokoja. Questionnaires were also used to evaluate the contributions to urban agriculture to food security and income generation among the urban poor in Lokoja. The result revealed that urban agricultural land had increased, thereby implying that urban agriculture is supporting many urban poor households. Governments, Urban Planners and policy makers are to provide an enabling environment for the urban poor to be involved in the provision of food security in the urban centre and thereby make a decent living from it.



# Decentralisation and poverty reduction in the Gomoa District of Ghana

Yankson, Paul W. K.

2008

**Journal Name:** Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift - Norwegian Journal of Geography

**Volume:** 632

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 230-240

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a902510611>

## Abstract

This paper examines the effect of decentralisation on poverty reduction in the Gomoa District in the Central Region of Ghana. The perception of various stakeholders of poverty shows clearly the multidimensional nature of poverty. Unemployment and lack of support for income generating activities were considered by respondents as one of the main underlying causes of poverty. The paper also assesses the role of the Gomoa District Assembly, the local government body, in supporting income generating activities in the district. The conclusion reached is that the District Assembly is incapacitated in this respect, and factors accounting for this are discussed.

# Community participation in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy in the Twifu-Heman-Lower Denkyira District

Kumi-Kyereme, Akwasi

2008

**Journal Name:** Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift - Norwegian Journal of Geography

**Volume:** 62

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 222-229

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a902510945>

## Abstract

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in 1999 approved the Poverty Reduction Strategies Paper (PRSP) approach to reducing poverty for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). One of the underlying principles of the PRSP is participation of key actors. Using the ladder of citizen participation framework, the paper investigates the levels of participation of key community partners in the implementation of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP) which was produced in 2003. A total of 406 questionnaires were administered to sampled heads of households in six communities chosen from the Twifu-Heman-Lower Denkyira District in the Central Region of Ghana. The chi-square and the K-Means cluster statistical techniques were used to analyse the data. In general, citizens described their participation in the implementation of the GPRSP as non-participation. The cluster analysis showed a significant relationship between cluster membership and the geographical location of respondents. The perception on participation of other key community partners in the GPRSP varied. For instance, participation of the District Assembly members was perceived as citizen power, while participation of traditional authority and unit committee members were considered as non-participation and tokenism respectively.

# Poverty, migration and sex work: youth transitions in Ethiopia

Van Blerk, Lorraine

2008

Journal Name: Area

Volume: 40

Issue: 2

Pages: 245-253

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-4762.2008.00799.x/full>

## Abstract

Despite an emerging body of work on youth transitions, research has yet to explore the often unconventional routes to adulthood for young people marginalised through poverty. By drawing on interviews with 60 young commercial sex workers in Ethiopia, this paper explores the connections between poverty, migration and sex work and demonstrates that sex work provides a risky alternative, but often successful, path to independence for some rural–urban migrants. The paper concludes by offering recommendations for policies that seek to support young sex workers by enabling them to maintain their independence while seeking different employment.

## Place-based policy and rural poverty: insights from the urban spatial mismatch literature

Partridge, Mark D.; Dan S. Rickman

2008

**Journal Name:** Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society

**Volume:** 1

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 131-156

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://cjres.oxfordjournals.org/content/1/1/131.short>

### Abstract

Unless there are spatial barriers that limit adjustment, economists argue that policies to alleviate poverty should focus on poor people, not poor places. Akin to urban spatial mismatch hypotheses, we develop a distance-based friction explanation of higher rural poverty. Empirical examination of US poverty supports these frictions as partly underlying higher rural poverty. This follows from assessing the relationship between poverty and remoteness as well as labour supply responses. Higher rural poverty does not appear to be a simple result of the poor self-selecting to live in remote areas. The results suggest that place-based anti-poverty policies may be beneficial.

# Building economies from the bottom up: (mis)representations of poverty in the rural American Northwest

Lawson, Victoria; Lucy Jarosz; Anne Bonds

2008

Journal Name: Social & Cultural Geography

Volume: 9

Issue: 7

Pages: 737-753

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a902741285>

## Abstract

This paper examines interconnected processes of economic restructuring and representations of poor subjects that rely on imaginaries of race, ethnicity, class and rural space. We argue that poverty and privilege are mutually produced and so we focus on the representational practices of White leaders in persistently poor counties across the American Northwest. We draw from case study research to understand region-wide material and discursive processes that are contributing to economic distress and social marginalization. We interrogate the range of representational practices that White leaders employ to explain, deny and/or racialize poverty in their communities. We also draw attention to how poverty emerges from the intersection of political, economic and cultural processes operating across a range of scales and sites. We further analyze how representations of the poor and poverty rest on a host of imaginary landscapes about who belongs, who is an outsider and who has a right to a place and its services. We argue that these representations serve to invigorate neoliberal policies and silence a more critical debate about poverty in the USA.

# Men are poor but women are poorer: Gendered poverty and survival strategies in the Dangme West District of Ghana

Wrigley-Asante, Charlotte

2008

Journal Name: Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift - Norwegian Journal of Geography

Volume: 62

Issue: 3

Pages: 161-170

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a902511480>

## Abstract

In contemporary times there has been a broader definition of poverty to include not only economic deprivation such as income, but also various forms of vulnerability such as lack of dignity and autonomy. The paper seeks to bring out the multidimensionality of poverty from the perspective of both men and women in the Dangme West District of Ghana, through their day-to-day experiences of poverty and how this leads to different livelihood strategies among men and women. It is argued that gender inequalities, the patriarchal system and the traditional gender roles of women create a situation where women's experiences of poverty tend to be more severe than those of men. The author recommends that specific policies geared towards poverty reduction must address the needs and concerns of both men and women. Thus, men and women must be involved in defining projects that reflect their local realities and this must be backed by vigorous gender sensitization and awareness programmes. Engendering poverty reduction programmes with gender sensitization and awareness programmes will go a long way to address patriarchal attitudes and gender inequalities that create poverty particularly among women.

# Fuel poverty in Scotland: Refining spatial resolution in the Scottish Fuel Poverty Indicator using a GIS-based multiple risk index

Morrison, Colin; Niamh Shortt

2008

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 14

Issue: 4

Pages: 702-717

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829207001037>

## Abstract

Fuel poverty describes a complex interaction between households with low income and energy inefficiency. The Scottish Executive has charged local Scottish authorities with the task of eradicating fuel poverty by 2016. In order to direct investment and tackle fuel poverty, a local authority must know which areas are more likely to contain fuel poor households. Currently, local area fuel poverty indicators, based on small area statistics, are used to identify target areas. This paper proposes an innovative methodology for refinement of the Scottish Fuel Poverty Indicator using GIS as a framework for integrating census data with georeferenced energy efficiency data on local housing stock. This allows a multi-scale mapping of fuel poverty risk at both a census output area level and an individual dwelling level. The proposed methodology highlights small areas, and households, possibly susceptible to fuel poverty previously masked by the aggregation of statistics to large geographic units.

# From Ethical Consumerism to Political Consumption

Clarke, Nick

2008

Journal Name: Geography Compass

Volume: 2

Issue: 6

Pages: 1870-1884

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2008.00170.x/full>

## Abstract

This article reviews some of the recent literature in geography and related disciplines on ethical consumerism and political consumption. Many geographers began their engagement with questions of ethics, politics, consumption and consumerism inspired by critical theory, commodity chain analysis and a sense that geographical knowledge might have a central role to play in progressive social change. Since these early engagements, it has been established that consumption practices are rarely the practices of rational, autonomous, self-identified consumers, and so-called ethical consumption practices are rarely detached from organisations and their political activity. Over time, therefore, some researchers have gradually shifted their focus from consumer identities and knowledge to consumption practices, social networks, material infrastructures and organisations of various kinds. This shift in focus has implications – both for the field of political consumption and for how the discipline of geography relates to this field.



# Ethical dilemmas in research with children and young people about their social environments

**Morrow, Virginia**

**2008**

Journal Name: Children's Geographies

Volume: 6

Issue: 1

Pages: 49-61

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a790623495>

## Abstract

There has been a very welcome recent growth in research directly with and by children and young people, with a wide range of reporting children's own views and experiences. Research ethics has also recently been receiving a great deal of attention, and there are debates about the extent to which research with children differs from research with other groups. This paper draws on the author's experiences of empirical sociological research with 12-15-year-olds conducted in a deprived town in SE England in the late 1990s that explored children and young people's social networks and neighbourhoods, and the implications for their health and well-being (social capital). The paper focuses on some ethical dilemmas raised during the research, and concludes with a discussion of broader issues related to dissemination and the policy implications of research.

# Ethical issues in research with unaccompanied asylum-seeking children

**Peter Hopkins**

**2008**

Journal Name: Children's Geographies

Volume: 6

Issue: 1

Pages: 37-48

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a790622263>

## Abstract

This paper offers reflections on some of the ethical and methodological issues involved in doing research with unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. Drawing upon a Scottish Refugee Council funded research project with unaccompanied minors and service providers, I highlight some of the complications involved in conducting ethical research with unaccompanied children. Focusing upon issues of ethical approval and research design, access and obtaining informed consent, privacy and confidentiality and finally dissemination, I demonstrate the ways in which conducting ethical research is often context dependant and varies according to the particular situation, needs and experiences of the children involved.

# The significance of the personal within disability geography

**Worth, Nancy**

**2008**

Journal Name: Area

Volume: 40

Issue: 3

Pages: 306-314

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-4762.2008.00835.x/full>

## Abstract

Drawing on in-depth qualitative data, this article critically examines disability geography as a subfield where the personal is highly valued. The value and the risks inherent in this personal approach will be evaluated, including the usefulness of being an 'insider' and the difficulties of being reflexive and critically making use of one's positionality. The article concludes with reflections regarding how disability geography can confront its marginal status, appealing to researchers who claim no experience of disability while also supporting and encouraging those with personal experiences of disability to participate in the field.

## Environmental geography: we're not quite home — reviewing the gender gap

Reed, Maureen G.; Shannon Christie

2009

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 33

Issue: 2

Pages: 246-255

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/33/2/246.extract>

Abstract

Unavailable

# The use of GIS and indicators to monitor intra-urban inequalities. A case study in Rosario, Argentina

**Martínez, Javier**

**2009**

Journal Name: Habitat International

Volume: 33

Issue: 4

Pages: 387-396

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V9H-4VHXDN8-](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V9H-4VHXDN8-)

## Abstract

This article presents a methodology that combines the use of urban indicators and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) as a valid diagnostic and prescriptive tool to generate policy relevant information on the complex and multidimensional aspects of spatial inequalities. This methodology allows the systematic monitoring of the most relevant aspects of intra-urban inequalities through an indicator matrix and an approach to incorporate a geographical component into the participatory budget allocation. GIS-based indicators are constructed combining different data sources such as census and administrative data. This methodology is applied in a case study in Rosario (Argentina) and demonstrates how urban indicators and GIS combined are a valuable tool to describe and monitor inequality aspects such as quality-of-life conditions and access to services in order to better target resources.

# Geographical Information Systems Technology as a Tool for Genocide Prevention: The Case of Darfur

Levinger, Matthew

2009

Journal Name: Space and Polity

Volume: 13

Issue: 1

Pages: 69-76

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a910583464>

## Abstract

This article evaluates potential uses of geographical information systems (GIS) technology and virtual globes, such as Google Earth, for stimulating more effective responses to emerging threats of genocide and mass atrocities. The essay discusses two projects that utilise commercial satellite imagery to document the destruction of villages and deter future attacks in the Darfur region of Sudan: the US Holocaust Memorial Museum's Crisis in Darfur and Amnesty International USA's Eyes on Darfur. It argues that GIS technology has great potential as an instrument for building public awareness about contemporary threats of genocide and mass atrocities. However, the essay concludes that GIS-based early warning systems may have the greatest value not for public advocacy movements, but rather for policy practitioners charged with designing and implementing responses to emerging threats. Such technology also has the potential to help endangered populations in conflict zones to organise timely and effective defensive action against threats of atrocities.

# Refugee registration as foreclosure of the freedom to move: the virtualisation of refugees' rights within maps of international protection

Franke, Mark F N

2009

Journal Name: Environment and Planning D: Society and Space

Volume: 27

Issue: 2

Pages: 352-369

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=d6807>

## Abstract

The lack of solid footing in political space is what makes the human rights claims of refugees most vulnerable in the contemporary international order. However, modern international human rights law and protection are predicated on a spatialised sense of the subject of rights that is formed in opposition to and in exclusion of the refugee. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) seeks to locate refugees as part of the universe of human rights through refugee registration exercises; it attempts to map their displacement within the geography of emplaced citizenry. Its conventional efforts in this regard fail, though, and, rather, serve to illustrate how the informal international movement of refugees still exceeds and, thus, undermines the universalism of the UN vision of human rights and freedoms. Consequently, the UNHCR has recently resorted to the highly sophisticated computerised registration technology, called proGres, under its Project Profile system. While the detail and complexity of Project Profile allow for a mapping no more capable of accurately tracing the movements of refugees within the global geography of universal human rights, the complex of digitalised mapping systems brought together within Project Profile permit the production and performance of an international space in which humanitarians may expect refugees to fit. The force of the UNHCR's new registration system is to produce a manner of spatialising refugees that can legitimate and moralise their constraint within orders of international politics and security which allow little room for response to the rights claims of refugees. Rather, their claims to human rights become foreclosed within a virtual understanding of human displacement with respect to emplacement in the state.

## GIS, Human Geography, and Disasters

Curtis, Andrew, Jacqueline W. Mills

2009

Journal Name: University Readers

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website

[http://books.google.com/books?id=mMJsPgAACAAJ&dq=gis+human+geography,+and+disasters&hl=en&ei=QhjUTYyXO6n50gGJ\\_eXdCw&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAA](http://books.google.com/books?id=mMJsPgAACAAJ&dq=gis+human+geography,+and+disasters&hl=en&ei=QhjUTYyXO6n50gGJ_eXdCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAA)

Abstract

This book is about people and places impacted by disasters. As geographers we emphasize the spatial, using maps to more fully understand the social processes at work. Topics covered include, Social GIS and disasters, spatial comparisons between disasters, spatial patterns in social and health vulnerability, post-disaster health, and neighborhood scale recovery. The book draws heavily from our ongoing experiences with Hurricane Katrina. However, we have written this book in such a way that instructors need not have personal experience with these events; nor is it vital that an instructor has experience with different geospatial technologies. The exercises included in this book can be used by students with GIS skills, but anyone with access to Google Earth and Google Street View can also benefit. We believe it is important to stress the human and the spatial, not just data and techniques. From the student's perspective, this is not a text full of dates or numbers to memorize. We want you to understand the social processes at work linked by their geography.



# A Report from the Field: The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples—Implementation and Implications

García-Alix, Lola; Robert K. Hitchcock

2009

Journal Name: Genocide Studies and Prevention

Volume: 4

Issue: 1

Pages: 99-109

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://utpjournals.metapress.com/content/06rj236338176364/>

## Abstract

Over nearly two-and-a-half decades, indigenous peoples and their supporters expended enormous energy on developing a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples that both protects and promotes their individual and collective rights. The debates surrounding the declaration focused on issues ranging from self-determination to the rights of indigenous peoples to practice their cultures and to participate in decision making. The declaration establishes the requirement for fair and adequate compensation for violations of rights and directly addresses the issues of ethnocide and genocide. The United Nations General Assembly passed the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 13 September 2007, with 143 votes in favor, four votes against, and eleven abstentions. Notably, the votes against were cast by Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States. Implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples will be a complex process, especially given that many indigenous communities today are located in places where states, private companies, and individuals are competing for resources, sometimes with deadly results.

# Oil Prices, Scarcity, and Geographies of War

Le Billona, Philippe; Alejandro Cervantes

2009

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 99

**Issue:** 5

**Pages:** 836-844

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916770097>

## Abstract

Many commentators warn that oil scarcity increases the likelihood of war; we question this simplistic concept of scarcity-driven wars. Questioning the relationship between violence, scarcity, and oil begins from reconsidering the causal relationship between high prices and war: Wars can arise in the context of low prices, and the oil-related dimensions of conflicts that occur in the context of high oil prices cannot be solely reduced to struggles over dwindling resources. Based on a succinct review of recent studies, a discussion of major hypotheses, and a brief case study of Sudan, we suggest that scarcity is in part a narrative constructed for and through prices. Power relations resulting in massive financial windfalls mediate this narrative and its selective geographies of war and peace. We outline several hypotheses, and—drawing on critical geopolitics and political ecology—explore avenues for further studies incorporating spatially disaggregated analyses.

# Genocide and GIScience: Integrating Personal Narratives and Geographic Information Science to Study Human Rights

Maddena, Marguerite; Amy Rossa

2009

Journal Name: Professional Geographer

Volume: 61

Issue: 4

Pages: 508-526

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a914292778>

## Abstract

This project combines qualitative data of personal narratives with geographic information science (GIScience) technologies to explore the potential for critical cartography in the study of mass atrocity. The case study used is northern Uganda, where millions have been affected by physical violence and hardship, displacement, and fear. Web-based virtual globes as a ready source of imagery for remote areas and derived spatial data imported to geographic information systems (GIS) provide quantified data that complement testimonials and other qualitative data from the field. Cartographic functions, geovisualization, and spatial analyses available in GIS are used to extract information from high-resolution remote sensing images documenting internally displaced persons (IDP) camps and quantifying evidence of crimes against humanity. These techniques explore spatial relationships and communicate results on the extent and impact of the atrocities in northern Uganda.

# Halfway to Nowhere: Liberian Former Child Soldiers in a Ghanaian Refugee Camp

Woodwarda, Lucinda; Peter Galvinb

2009

**Journal Name:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers

**Volume:** 99

**Issue:** 5

**Pages:** 1003-1011

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916769204>

## Abstract

This study utilizes Kunz's kinetic model of refugee displacement to interpret the placelessness experienced by Liberian former child soldiers in the Buduburam refugee camp in Ghana. From August to December 2007, a clinical psychologist and a geographer interviewed ten Liberian former child soldiers to determine spatial and social barriers to successful resettlement and the prospects for overcoming these obstacles. Based on the interviews, five areas of intervention were suggested: (1) geographic desegregation and relocation, (2) education and employment, (3) psychological counseling, (4) societal acceptance and reintegration, and (5) security and protection.

# War and Postwar Transformation of Urban Areas: The 1948 War and the Incorporation of Jaffa into Tel Aviv

Golan, Arnon

2009

Journal Name: Journal of Urban History

Volume: 35

Issue: 7

Pages: 1020-1036

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://juh.sagepub.com/content/35/7/1020.short>

## Abstract

War is a distinctive form of human-made catastrophe whose impact in many cases reaches far beyond the actual places of its occurrence. While regarded a catastrophe in areas exposed to acts of belligerency, in the rear war might generate a process of major development, resulting in a conclusive spatial transformation process. In both front and rear areas, the outcomes of wartime drastic processes are mostly short lived, gradually eradicated through the dynamics of postwar restoration and development. Drastic wartime events may turn cities into areas of devastation, depopulation, and misery but may also generate rapid development and change. In war-stricken areas of the stormy twentieth century, such as Europe, East Asia, and the Middle East, the formation of urban spaces and the shaping of urban landscapes were consequent to interplay between drastic and dynamic processes. Wartime emergencies frequently resulted in a rapid and wide-ranging though ephemeral process of spatial change. Postwar years were times of opportunity for restoration and reshaping. The impact of drastic and dynamic wartime and postwar processes on urban areas is depicted in the case of Tel Aviv—Jaffa during and following the 1948 war.

**Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Sixteenth edition**

**Lewis, M. Paul (ed.)**

**2009**

Journal Name: SIL International

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website <http://www.ethnologue.com/>

Abstract

Not Available

## Refugees in Poland: Selected Issues in Research

Gałka, Jadwiga

2009

**Journal Name:** Bulletin of Geography. Socio-economic Series

**Volume:** 11

**Issue:** 11

**Pages:** 61-73

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://versita.metapress.com/content/5p30427x26033g63/>

### Abstract

Since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been a steadily growing influx of foreign refugees in Poland. Poland's ratification of the Geneva Convention in 1991 and the New York Protocol in 1991 made it necessary to create a properly functioning refugee protection system in the country. The purpose of this work is to describe the dynamics of refugee influx in Poland from 1992 to 2007 as well as to analyze whether existing forms of legal stay are functioning properly in Poland. Furthermore, the work attempts to delve into key issues associated with the social integration of refugees in Poland.

# Sexual trafficking in Nepal: constructing citizenship and livelihoods

Richardson, Diane; Meena Poudel; Nina Laurie

2009

**Journal Name:** Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

**Volume:** 16

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 259-278

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a911781527>

## Abstract

Sexual trafficking is a priority issue for many governments and has increasingly become a focus for debate within the academy. Despite this, many aspects of sexual trafficking remain poorly understood. In this article we focus on an area that has received scant attention in the literature: the situation of trafficked women when they return home and, specifically, the livelihood opportunities available to them as they experience differing notions of citizenship. In addition to the fact that there has been very little attempt to document poverty alleviation strategies post-trafficking, within the mainstream development literature little attention has also been given to questions of sexuality and how they relate to development and poverty reduction strategies. The aim of this article, therefore, is to seek to highlight a new research agenda and to develop an interdisciplinary framework to understand what we have termed 'the sexual politics of poverty'. Bringing together distinct literatures on sexual citizenship and sustainable livelihoods we develop our analysis of these themes through a focus on the livelihood opportunities and strategies of returnee trafficked women in South Asia, drawing on policy analysis at national and regional levels and qualitative research carried out in Nepal. In particular, the Nepal case study highlights problems with skills training for returnee women and examines the relationship between marriage and sustainable livelihood opportunities.



# Slum wars of the 21st century: gangs, mano dura and the new urban geography of conflict in Central America

Rodgers, Dennis

2009

Journal Name: Development and change

Volume: 40

Issue: 5

Pages: 949-976

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/28433/>

## Abstract

The political economy of violence in Central America is widely perceived as having undergone a critical shift during the past two decades, often pithily summarized as a movement from 'political' to 'social' violence. Although such an analysis is plausible, it also offers a depoliticized vision of the contemporary Central American panorama of violence. Basing itself principally on the example of Nicaragua, the country in the region that is historically perhaps most paradigmatically associated with violence, this article offers an alternative interpretation of the changes that the regional landscape of violence has undergone. It suggests that these are better understood as a movement from 'peasant wars of the twentieth century' (Wolf, 1969) to 'urban wars of the twenty-first century' (Beall, 2006), thereby highlighting how present-day urban violence can in many ways be seen as representing a structural continuation of past political conflicts, albeit in new spatial contexts. At the same time, however, there are certain key differences between past and present violence, as a result of which contemporary conflict has intensified. This is most visible in relation to the changing forms of urban spatial organization in Central American cities, the heavy-handed *mano dura* response to gangs by governments, and the dystopian evolutionary trajectory of gangs. Taken together, these processes point to a critical shift in the balance of power between rich and poor in the region, as the new 'urban wars of the twenty-first century' are increasingly giving way to more circumscribed 'slum wars' that effectively signal the defeat of the poor.

## Gender, Geography & Rural Justice

Pruitt, Lisa R.

2009

Journal Name: Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law & Justice

Volume: 23

Issue: 2

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://works.bepress.com/lisa\\_pruitt/1/](http://works.bepress.com/lisa_pruitt/1/)

### Abstract

Like other legal scholars, feminists often think about social change over time, using history as a lens to reveal disadvantage and injustice. They have demonstrated, for example, that the public/private divide and related separate spheres ideology are socially contingent developments based on evolving perceptions of women and gender roles. Shifts in such perceptions have thus informed legal changes, and vice versa.

I argue in this Article that a more grounded and more nuanced understanding of women's lived realities requires legal scholars to engage not only history, but also geography. Because spatial aspects of women's lives implicate inequality and moral agency, they have direct relevance to an array of legal issues. I thus deploy the tools of critical geographers—space, place, and scale—to inform law and policy-making about an overlooked population for whom spatiality can be a profoundly influential force: rural women.

Part II addresses the meaning of “rural” and discusses the term's contested character, which reflects the burgeoning variation among the places to which the label attaches. It also provides a brief economic and socio-cultural overview of rural America, with emphasis on changes in recent decades and on what we know about the everyday lives of rural women. This information provides a foundation for demonstrating how critical geography can reveal the ways in which spatial and other features of rural locales constrain and shape social relations and economic activity there.

Part III is a primer on critical geography, focusing on the key concepts of space, place, and scale. I discuss and illustrate how these concepts can reveal often obscured differences between rural women's lives and the implicit urban norm. Part III.A on “Space” theorizes the intersection of rural spatiality with gendered spatiality. I call attention to the associations of women not only with the private sphere, but also with nature and the country, all spaces where the law plays a lesser role. Women are thus doubly disempowered, by the literal, physical spaces that isolate them as well as by socio-spatial constructions of rurality and gender.

Part III.B on “Place” explores rurality as both literal and metaphorical locale. It moves beyond the broad rural/urban axis to discuss the gendered consequences of economic restructuring in two rural places, noting the resulting legal issues. The illustrations reveal how attention to the characteristics of a given rural place, as well as changes within them, can provide critical insights into law's role and appropriate application in that place.

Finally, in Part III.C, I use “scale,” the degree of resolution at which a phenomenon is studied, to theorize law's roles in relation to rural women. While rural places are often viewed as quintessentially local, I show how rural communities are embedded in and increasingly economically and socially influenced by higher scales (e.g., national and global), even as they also influence behavior and outcomes in the nested scales of body and household. Because actors at various scales—including law and legal institutions—shape the rural milieu, they are also called upon to respond to problems there.

# Introduction Spaces of Environmental Justice: Frameworks for Critical Engagement

Holifield, Ryan; Michael Porter; Gordon Walker

2009

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 41

Issue: 4

Pages: 591-612

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2009.00690.x/full>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Female Sex Trafficking in Asia: The Resilience of Patriarchy in a Changing World

Samarasinghe, Vidyamali

2009

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website:

[http://books.google.com/books?id=acd6PwAACAAJ&dq=Vidyamali+Samarasinghe:+Female+Sex+Trafficking+in+Asia:+The+Resilience+of+Patriarchy+in+a+Changing+World&hl=en&ei=i2RBTuSbAuTx0gHvu62uCQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAA](http://books.google.com/books?id=acd6PwAACAAJ&dq=Vidyamali+Samarasinghe:+Female+Sex+Trafficking+in+Asia:+The+Resilience+of+Patriarchy+in+a+Changing+World&hl=en&ei=i2RBTuSbAuTx0gHvu62uCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAA)

## Abstract

Trafficking of women and girls for purposes of sexual exploitation across the globe is widely acknowledged as a leading criminal activity. Women of poor countries are particularly vulnerable to sex trafficking. This book identifies the patterns, causes and consequences of female sex trafficking in Nepal, Cambodia and the Philippines. Using empirical evidence this book illustrates the commonalities and the differences among the different countries and recommends that serious attention should be paid to location-specific dimensions of sex trafficking in designing anti-sex trafficking strategies.

## Social justice and the city

Harvey, David

2009

Journal Name: University of Georgia Press

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=VCwLi2nVmooC&dq=geography+and+justice&lr=&source=gb\\_s\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=VCwLi2nVmooC&dq=geography+and+justice&lr=&source=gb_s_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

Throughout his distinguished and influential career, David Harvey has defined and redefined the relationship between politics, capitalism, and the social aspects of geographical theory. Laying out Harvey's position that geography could not remain objective in the face of urban poverty and associated ills, *Social Justice and the City* is perhaps the most widely cited work in the field. Harvey analyzes core issues in city planning and policy—employment and housing location, zoning, transport costs, concentrations of poverty—asking in each case about the relationship between social justice and space. How, for example, do built-in assumptions about planning reinforce existing distributions of income? Rather than leading him to liberal, technocratic solutions, Harvey's line of inquiry pushes him in the direction of a "revolutionary geography," one that transcends the structural limitations of existing approaches to space. Harvey's emphasis on rigorous thought and theoretical innovation gives the volume an enduring appeal. This is a book that raises big questions, and for that reason geographers and other social scientists regularly return to it.

# The urban in fragile, uncertain, neoliberal times: towards new geographies of social justice?

**Walks, R. Alan**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Canadian Geographer

**Volume:** 53

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 345-356

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1541-0064.2009.00268.x/full>

## **Abstract**

Canadian cities are at a crossroads. The neoliberalization of governance at multiple scales, inadequate re-investment in urban infrastructure, increasing reliance on continental and international trade, and the restructuring of the space economy have combined to weaken Canada's cities just as the global economic system is undergoing transformation. Canadian urban geographic scholarship has much to offer under current conditions, and is already making significant contributions in key areas. In particular, research on what might be called the contours and impacts of urban restructuring and the neoliberal city, immigration and cities of difference, and urban environmental justice show much promise and are likely to define the core of Canadian urban geography into the future.

# Beyond Distribution and Proximity: Exploring the Multiple Spatialities of Environmental Justice

Walker, Gordon

2009

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 41

Issue: 4

Pages: 614-636

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2009.00691.x/full>

## Abstract

Over the last decade the scope of the socio-environmental concerns included within an environmental justice framing has broadened and theoretical understandings of what defines and constitutes environmental injustice have diversified. This paper argues that this substantive and theoretical pluralism has implications for geographical inquiry and analysis, meaning that multiple forms of spatiality are entering our understanding of what it is that substantiates claims of environmental injustice in different contexts. In this light the simple geographies and spatial forms evident in much “first-generation” environmental justice research are proving insufficient. Instead a richer, multidimensional understanding of the different ways in which environmental justice and space are co-constituted is needed. This argument is developed by analysing a diversity of examples of socio-environmental concerns within a framework of three different notions of justice—as distribution, recognition and procedure. Implications for the strategies of environmental justice activism for the globalisation of the environmental justice frame and for future geographical research are considered.

# GIScience, environmental justice, & estimating populations at risk: The case of landfills in Wales

Higgs, Gary; Mitch Langford

2009

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 29

Issue: 1

Pages: 63-76

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V7K-4TKXD97-](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V7K-4TKXD97-)

## Abstract

There has been a notable increase in the use of geographic information systems (GIS) in studies of environmental (in)justice in the last two decades. Whilst the potential of such techniques is increasingly being recognised, there remain some key research challenges facing researchers interested in wider notions of environmental justice (EJ). One avenue of research concerns the estimation of population denominator and the influence of the estimation model on the conclusions emanating from such studies. Whilst the potential of so-called dasymetric mapping techniques have been explored in other substantive areas such as crime and health geography, their use in EJ applications remains under-explored. This paper represents a preliminary attempt to redress this gap in the literature through a comparison of the deprivation profiles of residents living in the vicinity of landfill sites in Wales using both 'traditional' and innovative methods of population estimation that provide a more realistic representation of actual population distribution. The results as we demonstrate suggest that more emphasis needs to be placed on the methods by which population is estimated if the results of GIS-based environmental justice studies are to be more widely applied.



# Mapping urban risk: Flood hazards, race, & environmental justice in New York

Maantay, Juliana; Andrew Maroko

2009

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 29

Issue: 1

Pages: 111-124

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6V7K-4TMYJYW-](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V7K-4TMYJYW-)

## Abstract

This paper demonstrates the importance of disaggregating population data aggregated by census tracts or other units, for more realistic population distribution/location. A newly developed mapping method, the Cadastral-based Expert Dasymeric System (CEDS), calculates population in hyper-heterogeneous urban areas better than traditional mapping techniques. A case study estimating population potentially impacted by flood hazard in New York City compares the impacted population determined by CEDS with that derived by centroid-containment method and filtered areal-weighting interpolation. Compared to CEDS, 37% and 72% fewer people are estimated to be at risk from floods city-wide, using conventional areal weighting of census data, and centroid-containment selection, respectively. Undercounting of impacted population could have serious implications for emergency management and disaster planning. Ethnic/racial populations are also spatially disaggregated to determine any environmental justice impacts with flood risk. Minorities are disproportionately undercounted using traditional methods. Underestimating more vulnerable sub-populations impairs preparedness and relief efforts.

## Justice, Nature and the City

**Bickerstaff, Karen; Harriet Bulkeley; Joe Painter**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** International Journal of Urban and Regional Research

**Volume:** 33

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 591-600

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2009.00858.x/full>

**Abstract**

Unavailable

# Home Spaces and Rights to the City: Thinking Social Justice for Chronically Homeless Women

**Klodawsky, Fran**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Urban Geography

**Volume:** 30

**Issue:** 6

**Pages:** 591-610

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/tr12783750224253/>

## **Abstract**

The central argument of this paper is that current Canadian discussions about the relative merits of Housing First and Continuum of Care raise both theoretical and substantive questions about neoliberalization as an orientation that, following Graefe (2006), promotes certain types of social rule at the expense of other considerations. The possibility is raised that a wholesale shift to Housing First might well become a vehicle for further excluding marginalized people, not only in terms of their rights to public space but also their visible presence in any spaces in the city, including the specialized congregate spaces of emergency, transition, and supportive housing associated with Continuum of Care. Through a focus on the particular situations and challenges faced by chronically homeless women, using a gendered and race-sensitive analysis, an alternative policy framework is offered that is informed by the social justice perspectives of Fraser (2003) and Purcell (2008).

# Digging Deep for Justice: A Radical Re-imagination of the Artisanal Gold Mining Sector in Ghana

Tschakert, Petra

2009

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 41

Issue: 4

Pages: 706-740

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2009.00695.x/full>

## Abstract

This article explores the concept of “contact zones” to counteract misrecognition and exclusion in the artisanal gold mining sector of Ghana. The large majority of the 300,000–500,000 Ghanaian artisanal miners work without an official license, illegally. Due to their encroachment on corporate concession lands, the use of toxic mercury in the gold extraction process, and the social disruption caused by their migratory activities, these miners are often marginalized and criminalized. Yet, devaluation and misrecognition hamper environmental stewardship and participation in political decision-making. Through parity-fostering participatory research, I propose a radical re-imagination of the sector that encourages agency and flourishing among these ostracized men and women diggers.

## Instead of Radical Geography, How About Caring Geography?

Lawson, Victoria

2009

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 41

Issue: 1

Pages: 210-213

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2008.00665.x/full>

Abstract

Unavailable

## Just space or spatial justice? Difference, discourse, and environmental justice

Stanley, Anna

2009

**Journal Name:** Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability

**Volume:** 14      **Issue:** 10      **Pages:** 999-1014      **Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a915856235>

### Abstract

Amidst recent moves to rethink environmental justice, this article cautions against retention of distributive conceptions of injustice. Instead, analysis of production and normalisation of difference is explored as a way to shift the lens of environmental justice scholarship away from distributional explanations of injustice and towards critical engagement with the politics of meaning that structure environmental practice. I argue that such a shift would offer an alternative to the liberal spatial frameworks that articulate understandings of environmental justice and environment society relations, facilitating instead relational conceptions of space and engagement with space as a representational media and medium of power. I also propose that methodologically such a shift would require discursive analysis of practices of difference making. Examples from research into the management of nuclear fuel waste in Canada are used to illustrate the arguments.

# Globalizing Environmental Justice: The Geography and Politics of Frame Contextualization and Evolution

**Walker, Gordon**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Global Social Policy

**Volume:** 9

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 355-382

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://gsp.sagepub.com/content/9/3/355.short>

## Abstract

The use of the language of environmental justice as a frame for collective action on socio-environmental concerns has now evolved and extended far beyond its original formulation in the USA. This article examines two ways in which the use of the environmental justice frame has globalized. The first involves the international emergence of ideas, meanings and framing processes in new settings around the world. The 'horizontal' diffusion of an environmental justice frame is traced, examining processes of transfer, reproduction and contextualization that are taking place within the political and institutional cultures of different countries. The cases of the UK and South Africa are examined in detail. The second involves the 'vertical' extension of the environmental justice frame to encompass concerns that do not end at national borders but that involve relations between countries and global scale issues such as trade agreements, transfers of wastes and climate change. The implications of these two shifts, the tensions that have emerged around them and their relevance to the pursuit of progressive global social policy objectives are considered.

# Planning for environmental justice in an urban national park

Byrne, Jason; Jennifer Wolch; Jin Zhang

2009

**Journal Name:** Journal of Environmental Planning and Management

**Volume:** 52

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 365-392

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a909815732>

## Abstract

Urban national parks were designed in the 1970s to bring nature and recreational opportunities to socio-economically disadvantaged communities in the USA. Using the theoretical frame of environmental justice, this paper discusses findings of a recent survey of visitors to Los Angeles' Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area - the United States' largest urban national park. Findings show park visitors were predominantly white, affluent, and lived nearby. People of colour travelled further, were significantly less likely to be return visitors, and were less inclined to use the park for active recreation. Seemingly, this park fails to meet the needs of the disadvantaged urban communities for whom it was created, a problem that may also affect other parks in the United States and potentially parks in other countries. Park planners and managers can take practical steps to increase accessibility to this park for people of colour and low-income earners, and should monitor other parks for patterns of ethno-racially differentiated access and utilisation.



# Assembling Justice Spaces: The Scalar Politics of Environmental Justice in North-east England

Bickerstaff, Karen; Julian Agyeman

2009

Journal Name: Antipode

Volume: 41

Issue: 4

Pages: 781-806

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2009.00697.x/full>

## Abstract

In contrast to the US environmental justice movement, which has been successful in building a networked environmentalism that recognises—and has impacted upon—national patterns of distributional (in)equalities, campaigns in the UK have rarely developed beyond the local or articulated a coherent programme of action that links to wider socio-spatial justice issues or effects real changes in the regulatory or political environment. Our purpose in this paper is to extend research which explores the spatial politics of mobilisation, by attending to the multi-scalar dynamics embedded in the enactment of environmental justice (EJ) in north-east England. It is an approach that is indebted to recent work on the scalar politics of EJ, and also to the network ideas associated with actor-network theory (ANT)-inspired research on human–nature relations. Our account provides preliminary reflections on the potential for an “assemblage” perspective which draws together people, texts, machines, animals, devices and discourses in relations that collectively constitute—and scale—EJ. To conclude, and building upon this approach, we suggest future research avenues that we believe present a promising agenda for critical engagement with the production, scaling and politics of environmental (in)justice.

# Justice and the geographies of moral protest: reflections from Mexico

**Wright, Melissa W**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Environment and Planning D: Society and Space

**Volume:** 27

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 216-233

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=d6708>

## Abstract

Protest movements offer a rich vernacular for investigating how the connections between social justice and creating political subjects always involve spatial transformations. In this paper, I put Jacques Derrida's contemplations regarding justice as incalculable in conversation with critiques of public witnessing and the role of empathy for catalyzing political action, and I do so to present some speculations over why a social justice movement in northern Mexico has weakened domestically as it has gained steam internationally. The movement has grown since 1993 in response to the violence against women and girls and the surrounding impunity that has made northern Mexico famous as a place of 'femicide'. By examining these events in relation to the debates on calculating justice and on the politics of witnessing, I hope to add to the growing literature within and beyond geography on the interplay of emotion and social justice politics while illustrating what is at stake in these dynamics for Mexico's democracy and for women's participation in it.

# **An urban geography of dignity**

**Jacobson, Nora; Vanessa Oliver; Andrew Koch**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Health & Place

**Volume:** 15

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 725-731

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S135382920800138X>

## **Abstract**

This paper uses the phenomenon of dignity as a lens through which to explore the relationship between cities and the health of people living in them. We describe a “taxonomy of dignity,” developed using grounded theory, that explicates the social processes and contexts of dignity violation and dignity promotion. We then explore two intersections at which the urban setting and the dignity experience meet: the quest for resources and places and spaces. Finally, we posit that social and spatial processes of dignity violation and promotion constitute mechanisms through which the city affects mental and physical health.

# Conceptualizing ConflictSpace: Toward a Geography of Relational Power and Embeddedness in the Analysis of Interstate Conflict

Flint, Colin; Paul Diehl; Juergen Scheffran; John Vasquez; Sang-hyun Chi

2009

Journal Name: Annals of the Association of American Geographers

Volume: 99

Issue: 5

Pages: 827-835

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916769327>

## Abstract

The concept of ConflictSpace facilitates the systematic analysis of interstate conflict data. Building on relational theories of power, we identify the spatiality of conflict as a combination of territorial and network embeddedness. The former is modeled through spatial analysis and the latter by social network analysis. A brief empirical example of the spread of World War I illustrates how the position of states within physical and network spaces explains their roles within a broader geography of territorial settings and network relations.

# The geography of human conflict: approaches to survival

**Brown, Neville**

**2009**

Journal Name: Sussex Academic Press

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=TJrQ1kq9TjEC&dq=geography+and+human+rights&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=TJrQ1kq9TjEC&dq=geography+and+human+rights&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

Abstract

Unavailable

## Geopolitics of gender and violence 'from below'

Fluri, Jennifer L.

2009

Journal Name: Political Geography

Volume: 28

Issue: 4

Pages: 259-265

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0962629809000651>

### Abstract

This article examines geopolitical violence, gender and political constructions of scale from the site of the body to international discourse and politics. The political constructions of scale and body-politics analyzed in this study draw on feminist and political geographic analysis and an empirical study of the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA). This study includes an examination of state, military and paramilitary violence from below as articulated through the lens of RAWA's documentation and political framing. RAWA clandestinely used photographic and video technologies to document the corporeal results of state/military violence and politically constructed scale by way of linking this violence to international discourses and political action. A number of opportunities, challenges, and pitfalls are identified as part of RAWA's geopolitics of violence from below. The post 9-11-01 U.S.-led military invasion of Afghanistan demonstrates a significant shift in the management and manipulation of RAWA's documentation. Both the U.S. and RAWA politically constructed scale and drew upon western-led "universal" moralities and human/women's rights discourses for alternative purposes. This paper also discusses the use of gender politics and its various manipulations to resist, criminalize, or legitimize the use of violence in the name of human/women's rights.

## Moral economies of food and geographies of responsibility

Jackson, Peter; Neil Ward; Polly Russell

2009

**Journal Name:** Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

**Volume:** 34

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 12-24

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-5661.2008.00330.x/full>

### Abstract

This paper uses the concept of 'moral economy' to challenge the conventional view that defines morality and the market as oppositional terms. Drawing on evidence from life history interviews with key actors in the British food industry, the paper outlines how moral and ethical questions are articulated through notions of space and time. Using case study material from the chicken and sugar industries, the paper examines the way that ethical and moral issues are expressed through the dimensions of time (via notions of remembering and forgetting) and space (via notions of connecting and disconnecting) and via notions of visibility and invisibility. The paper concludes by examining how our understanding of the moral economies of food can be advanced through the adoption of a relational view of geographical scale and temporal connection, contrasting the attribution of individual blame with a politics of collective responsibility.

# Racial Disproportionality in Juvenile Justice: The Interaction of Race and Geography in Pretrial Detention for Violent and Serious Offenses

Shook, Jeffrey J.; Sara A. Goodkind

2009

Journal Name: Race and Social Problems

Volume: 1

Issue: 4

Pages: 257-266

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/vq21gj4437276045/>

## Abstract

Youth of color, particularly black youth, are overrepresented at every stage of processing in the juvenile justice system. This paper presents an analysis of racial differentials at an early stage—pretrial detention among youth charged with violent and serious offenses. It contributes to work in this area by exploring police decision making, which has been understudied in comparison with decision making by court actors. Contrary to prior studies suggesting that race differences in police treatment are found primarily in the handling of youth suspected of minor offenses, we find that black youth are three times as likely as white youth to be detained, controlling for other demographic and legal factors, including offense type and severity. This paper also contributes to efforts to understand how racial disproportionality occurs, by including an analysis of how geography affects detention decisions differentially by race. Using data from an urban county in Michigan, we find that geography and race interact, such that white youth from the suburbs are much less likely to be detained than white youth from the city and black youth from the city or suburbs.



## Fitting in: the embodied politics of race in Seattle's desegregated schools

Veninga, Catherine

2009

Journal Name: Social & Cultural Geography

Volume: 10

Issue: 2

Pages: 107-129

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a908173438>

### Abstract

By considering the performative dimensions of racial identity construction, this paper joins recent calls to more fully incorporate the materiality of the body into geographical treatments of race (McKittrick 2000; Nash 2003; Saldanha 2006). Through an analysis of school desegregation in Seattle, Washington, this analysis investigates the ways in which students of different racial backgrounds negotiated the multiracial environments at their schools. Specifically, I examine how students' racial identities are worked through embodied practices as both conscious and unconscious attempts to fit into particular social realms. Drawing on performativity theory, I show how students actively mobilized their bodies to negotiate belongings that were ostensibly foreclosed by the primacy of phenotype. This paper suggests that by focusing on the active work that the body does in the social construction of race we can better theorize the ways in which racial categories are both reproduced and destabilized through everyday life.

## No winners here tonight: race, politics, and geography in one of the country's busiest death penalty states

Welsh-Huggins, Andrew

2009

Journal Name: Ohio University Press

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=9DcKmNBXOfIC&dq=race+geography&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=9DcKmNBXOfIC&dq=race+geography&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

Few subjects are as intensely debated in the United States as the death penalty. Some form of capital punishment has existed in America for hundreds of years, yet the justification for carrying out the ultimate sentence is a continuing source of controversy. *No Winners Here Tonight* explores the history of the death penalty and the question of its fairness through the experience of a single state, Ohio, which, despite its moderate midwestern values, has long had one of the country's most active death chambers.

# Introduction: Racialized Poverty in U.S. Cities: Toward a Refined Racial Economy Perspective

**Wilson, David**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** The Professional Geographer

**Volume:** 61

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 139-149

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a909717459>

## Abstract

This discussion hones and refines one conceptual orientation in geography and urban studies increasingly used to understand racialized poverty and marginalization in U.S. cities: racial economy. The article illuminates two aspects of this perspective, as an ongoing ontological project with six dominant features and as a base of epistemological understandings about contemporary racialized realities in current U.S. cities and society. This discussion shows racial economy to be still developing and in need of deeper theorizing.

# The Geography of Disability and Economic Disadvantage in Australian Capital Cities

**O'Rance, Louise**

**2009**

Journal Name: Australian Institute of Health & Welfare

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website <http://books.google.com/books?id=le->

Abstract

Unavailable

# Community and the geography of people with intellectual disability

Wiesel, Ilan

2009

Journal Name: Social & Cultural Geography

Volume: 10

Issue: 5

Pages: 599-613

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a912420053>

## Abstract

In their localized forms it is often hard to tell exclusion from inclusion, due to the complex multidimensional nature of these processes. In this paper I argue that an analytical distinction between various types and elements of community is necessary in order to make sense of exclusion, and in order to develop appropriate strategies to facilitate inclusion for marginalized populations. This issue is discussed in the context of people with intellectual disabilities and the community-care movement in the State of Victoria, Australia. Community-care relies on a range of interpretations of the notion of community, and is implemented within a variety of actual communities, giving rise to different forms of exclusion and different strategies of inclusion.

# Spatial Divisions of Welfare: The Geography of Welfare Benefit Expenditure and of Housing Benefit in Britain

Hamnett, Chris

2009

Journal Name: Regional Studies

Volume: 43

Issue: 8

Pages: 1015-1033

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a903335514>

## Abstract

Spatial divisions of welfare: the geography of welfare benefit expenditure and of housing benefit in Britain, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the structure of state welfare expenditure in Britain. It argues that the geography of state welfare expenditure and its impacts have been relatively neglected given their importance in terms of state expenditure, regional distribution and spatial equality. It shows that welfare spending is a key component of government expenditure and that it has a distinct regional and local geography. The paper shows that there are distinct differences in the geographical incidence of different welfare benefits, some of which function to redistribute income from the South to the North of Britain and it focuses on the geography of housing benefit as an example of what has been termed 'spatial divisions of welfare'.

# Infant Mortality in the Lower Mississippi Delta: Geography, Poverty and Race

Eudy, Ruth L.

2009

Journal Name: Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume: 13

Issue: 6

Pages: 806-813

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/u465316h76352577/>

## Abstract

### Objective

The objectives of this study were to explore regional, economic and racial disparities in infant mortality rates between geographic sub-regions within the eight states containing the Delta and to test hypotheses that regional disparities would decrease over time while county poverty level and racial composition would remain significant predictors of infant mortality rates.

### Study Design

The study used secondary data analysis of county level rates, including descriptive statistics, hierarchical multiple regression with interaction effects and linear multiple regression. Models testing the impact of sub-regional geographic differences, percent of poverty, percent of black population and interaction effects were conducted at three time periods, the late 1970s, late 1980s and late 1990s.

### Results

In the first time period, regional differences, percent of poverty, percent of black population and the interaction of region and poverty were all predictive of infant mortality ( $R^2 = 0.31$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). In the subsequent time periods, only percent of poverty and percent of black population were significant predictors ( $R^2 = 0.20$ ,  $P < 0.0001$  and  $R^2 = 0.26$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

### Conclusions

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, region, poverty and racial composition of counties all played an important part in predicting life chances for infants born in these eight states. Furthermore, Central Delta infants in counties with poverty levels of 30% or greater were significantly more likely to die than infants in other areas with the same rates of poverty, even after controlling for racial composition. The impact of regional differences was no longer significant at the ends of the subsequent two decades. Both medical and policy changes during these decades may have contributed to the decreased impact of region. However, both poverty and racial composition continue as important factors, accounting for more variance in the late 1990s than a decade before.

# Examining social isolation by gender and geography: conceptual and operational challenges using population health data in Canada

Cloutier-Fisher, Denise; Karen M. Kobayashi

2009

Journal Name: Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

Volume: 16

Issue: 2

Pages: 181-199

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a910022024>

## Abstract

In 2003, the Canadian Federal/Provincial/Territorial Task Force on Seniors identified social isolation as an important issue for further study and policy development given that socially isolated persons are considered to be more vulnerable to both inappropriate use of the health care system and poorer health outcomes. In order to provide adequate support to this vulnerable population, it is critical to untangle the complex web of relationships that influence the need for care, and the health status and service utilization patterns of socially isolated older adults. Using data from the 2000-01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), this article explores social isolation as a multidimensional social construct examining in particular the axes of gender and geography to try to tease out some of this complexity and its relationship to health status and service utilization. When individual characteristics like gender are considered together with broader contextual variables like place of residence, a more comprehensive and layered portrait of vulnerability among socially isolated persons begins to emerge with insights into their unique patterns of health and service use. For example, home care may be an extremely critical resource for keeping older women in their homes and out of hospital. On the other hand, among socially isolated older men, those living in rural communities may be particularly 'invisible', neither benefiting from home care nor having strong social supports. It seems plausible then that both men and women may be in need of special interventions or targeted programmes to help them to remain, or to become, more socially integrated in their communities as they age in place. In addition, this article addresses some of the limitations of using both a quantitative analytic approach and the CCHS dataset itself in grappling with such complexity.



# Life Expectancy, Death Rates, Geography, and Black People: A Statistical World Overview

**Kaba, Amadu Jacky**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Journal of Black Studies

**Volume:** 39

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 337-347

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://jbs.sagepub.com/content/39/3/337.short>

## Abstract

Just as Black Americans have the lowest life expectancy and highest death rates among the many racial and ethnic groups in the United States, so also are Black Africans in Africa the racial group with the lowest life expectancy and highest death rates among all the nations of the world. This article presents a statistical world overview of the life expectancy and death rates of people of Black African descent.

# Racial and Socioeconomic Disparities in Residential Proximity to Polluting Industrial Facilities: Evidence From the Americans' Changing Lives Study

Mohai, Paul; Paula M. Lantz; Jeffrey Morenoff; James S. House; Richard P. Mero

2009

Journal Name: American Journal of Public Health

Volume: 99

Issue: S3

Pages: 649-656

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/99/S3/S649>

## Abstract

**Objectives.** We sought to demonstrate the advantages of using individual-level survey data in quantitative environmental justice analyses and to provide new evidence regarding racial and socioeconomic disparities in the distribution of polluting industrial facilities.

**Methods.** Addresses of respondents in the baseline sample of the Americans' Changing Lives Study and polluting industrial facilities in the Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory were geocoded, allowing assessments of distances between respondents' homes and polluting facilities. The associations between race and other sociodemographic characteristics and living within 1 mile (1.6 km) of a polluting facility were estimated via logistic regression.

**Results.** Blacks and respondents at lower educational levels and, to a lesser degree, lower income levels were significantly more likely to live within a mile of a polluting facility. Racial disparities were especially pronounced in metropolitan areas of the Midwest and West and in suburban areas of the South.

**Conclusions.** Our results add to the historical record demonstrating significant disparities in exposures to environmental hazards in the US population and provide a paradigm for studying changes over time in links to health.

# Racial Segregation in the (Post) Colonial City: The Case of Indonesia

Colombijn, Freek; Martine Barwegen

2009

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 30

Issue: 8

Pages: 838-856

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/021854n84u545157/>

## Abstract

Urban society in colonial and early postcolonial Indonesia was stratified along ethnic and class lines. This stratification was given concrete shape in the urban residential landscape. Our article starts from the working hypothesis that under the impact of decolonization the changing social status system was reflected in a changing residential pattern. We offer empirical evidence to weigh the relative validity of the from-race-to-class-segregation thesis during colonization against the class-segregation-throughout-decolonization thesis. On the basis of our findings, we argue that the second thesis presents the more accurate depiction of urban society. Looking at spatial segregation, decolonization was characterized by continuity. Decolonization by itself was therefore insufficient to alter sociospatial inequality in postcolonial Indonesian cities.

# Global Childhoods: Globalization, Development and Young People

Aitken, Stuart

2009

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages: 192 Source Type: Book

Website <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415494885/>

## Abstract

This astute book initiates a broad discussion from a variety of different disciplines about how we place children nationally, globally and within development discourses. Unlike other books of its kind, it does not seek to dwell solely on the abiding complexities of local comparisons. Rather, it elaborates larger concerns about the changing nature of childhood, young people's experiences, their citizenship and the embodiment of their political identities as they are embedded in the processes of national development and globalization. In particular, this book concentrates on three main issues: nation building and developing children, child participation and activism in the context of development, and globalization and children's live in the context of what has been called "the end of development." These are relatively broad research perspectives that find focus in what the authors term "reproducing and developing children" as a key issue of national and global concern. They further argue that understanding children and reproduction is key to understanding globalization.

## AIDS Treatment and Human Rights in Context

Jones, P. S.

2009

Journal Name: Palgrave

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ACXo2y4MWPoC&dq=AIDS+Treatment+and+Human+Rights+in+Context&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=ACXo2y4MWPoC&dq=AIDS+Treatment+and+Human+Rights+in+Context&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

Abstract

The global AIDS epidemic has challenged states and societies in profound ways. The era of treatment now represents the hopes of millions of people living with HIV/AIDS. But it also poses significant challenges. How treatment programs interact with the underlying context of the epidemic and human rights approaches that define global responses is a critical area for enquiry. In this important book, Jones looks at the difficulties in delivering treatment in a political, cultural and socio-economic context. Why, for example, might people not necessarily want to take antiretroviral treatment? AIDS Treatment and Human Rights in Context explores some of these paradoxes in a case study from a local community setting in South Africa.

## Race and space in the 1990s: Changes in the geographic scale of racial residential segregation, 1990–2000

Reardon, Sean F.; Chad R. Farrell; Stephen A. Matthews; David O'Sullivan; Kendra Bischoff; Glenn Firebaugh

2009

Journal Name: Social Science Research

Volume: 38

Issue: 1

Pages: 55-70

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0049089X08001075>

### Abstract

We use newly developed methods of measuring spatial segregation across a range of spatial scales to assess changes in racial residential segregation patterns in the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan areas from 1990 to 2000. Our results point to three notable trends in segregation from 1990 to 2000: (1) Hispanic-white and Asian-white segregation levels increased at both micro- and macro-scales; (2) black-white segregation declined at a micro-scale, but was unchanged at a macro-scale; and (3) for all three racial groups and for almost all metropolitan areas, macro-scale segregation accounted for more of the total metropolitan area segregation in 2000 than in 1990. Our examination of the variation in these trends among the metropolitan areas suggests that Hispanic-white and Asian-white segregation changes have been driven largely by increases in macro-scale segregation resulting from the rapid growth of the Hispanic and Asian populations in central cities. The changes in black-white segregation, in contrast, appear to be driven by the continuation of a 30-year trend in declining micro-segregation, coupled with persistent and largely stable patterns of macro-segregation.

# Mapping the Multiple Contexts of Racial Isolation: The Case of Long Street, Cape Town

Tredoux, Colin Getty; John Andrew Dixon

2009

Journal Name: Urban Studies

Volume: 46

Issue: 4

Pages: 761-777

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://usj.sagepub.com/content/46/4/761.short>

## Abstract

This article explores the idea that racial segregation is a process operating across a range of scales of social life. The focus is upon the way segregation unfolds and is (re)produced at what can be termed the 'micro-ecological' scale—that is, in the everyday, interpersonal interactions between people in informal settings. To illustrate this argument, a case study is presented of relations in the night-time economy of Long Street, Cape Town. It is shown how such relations comprise micro-ecological practices of contact and isolation that occur at levels of resolution seldom captured by segregation research.

## Research Note—Measuring Ethnic Residential Segregation: Putting Some More Geography In

Johnston, Ron; Michael Poulsen; James Forrest

2009

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 30

Issue: 1

Pages: 91-109

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/e671w8w7620lk7j2/>

### Abstract

Most studies of urban ethnic residential patterns rely on various single-number indices to demonstrate the degree of spatial segregation. These have been criticized on a variety of grounds, and various other approaches have been proposed, including the use of measures of statistical autocorrelation and typologies of areas based on their population composition. These alternatives provide a greater geographical appreciation of segregation than the indices. It is argued here—using Auckland, New Zealand as a case study—that their integration could substantially increase our evaluation of segregation levels.



# Temporal Trends in Spatial Access to Pharmacies that Sell Over-the-Counter Syringes in New York City Health Districts: Relationship to Local Racial/Ethnic Composition and Need

Cooper, Hannah L. F.; Brian H. Bossak; Barbara Tempalski; Samuel R. Friedman; Don C. Des Jarlais

2009

Journal Name: Journal of Urban Health

Volume: 86

Issue: 6

Pages: 929-945

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/q14wu0557k855654/>

## Abstract

Pharmacies that sell over-the-counter (OTC) syringes are a major source of sterile syringes for injection drug users in cities and states where such sales are legal. In these cities and states, however, black injectors are markedly less likely to acquire syringes from pharmacies than white injectors. The present analysis documents spatial and temporal trends in OTC pharmacy access in New York City health districts over time (2001–2006) and investigates whether these trends are related to district racial/ethnic composition and to local need for OTC pharmacies. For each year of the study period, we used kernel density estimation methods to characterize spatial access to OTC pharmacies within each health district. Higher values on this measure indicate better access to these pharmacies. “Need” was operationalized using two different measures: the number of newly diagnosed injection-related AIDS cases per 10,000 residents (averaged across 1999–2001), and the number of drug-related hospital discharges per 10,000 residents (averaged across 1999–2001). District sociodemographic characteristics were assessed using 2000 US decennial census data. We used hierarchical linear models (HLM) for descriptive and inferential analyses and investigated whether the relationship between need and temporal trajectories in the Expanded Syringe Access Demonstration Program access varied by district racial/ethnic composition, controlling for district poverty rates. HLM analyses indicate that the mean spatial access to OTC pharmacies across New York City health districts was 12.71 in 2001 and increased linearly by 1.32 units annually thereafter. Temporal trajectories in spatial access to OTC pharmacies depended on both need and racial/ethnic composition. Within high-need districts, OTC pharmacy access was twice as high in 2001 and increased three times faster annually, in districts with higher proportions of non-Hispanic white residents than in districts with low proportions of these residents. In low-need districts, “whiter” districts had substantially greater baseline access to OTC pharmacies than districts with low proportions of non-Hispanic white residents. Access remained stable thereafter in low-need districts, regardless of racial/ethnic composition. Conclusions were consistent across both measures of “need” and persisted after controlling for local poverty rates. In both high- and low-need districts, spatial access to OTC pharmacies was greater in “Whiter” districts in 2001; in high-need districts, access also increased more rapidly over time in “whiter” districts. Ensuring equitable spatial access to OTC pharmacies may reduce injection-related HIV transmission overall and reduce racial/ethnic disparities in HIV incidence among injectors.

## Impact of geography on mammography use in California

Jackson, Monica C.; William W. Davis; William Waldron; Timothy S. McNeel; Ruth Pfeiffer; Nancy Breen

2009

Journal Name: Cancer Causes and Control

Volume: 20

Issue: 8

Pages: 1339-1353

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/u434462206433k32/>

### Abstract

#### Objective

Despite its benefit, about 30% of women report that they did not have a recent mammogram. We examine impact of distance, rural–urban residence, and other characteristics on mammography screening rates.

#### Methods

We linked data on 33,938 women aged 40–84 years from the 2003 and 2005 California Health Interview Survey with FDA data on the location of mammography facilities in California, and with socioeconomic and geographic variables from the 2000 Census. We use logistic regression models to estimate the impact of selected variables on a woman’s probability of having had a recent mammogram and developed a new mapping scheme to help visualize differences in mammography use across California.

#### Results

Though distance to a facility did not impact a woman’s probability of having had a recent mammogram, women who resided in urban areas had somewhat higher screening rates than those living in more rural areas, as displayed on our map.

#### Conclusions

Our findings suggest that more research is needed on possible disparities in access to mammography between rural and non-rural areas in California. Therefore, data adequately powered to examine rural populations and to compare them with urban populations are needed.

## Racial disparities in lung cancer mortality in U.S. congressional districts, 1990–2001

Gallagher, Carolyn M.; Pierre Goovaerts; Geoffrey M. Jacquez; Yongping Hao; Ahmedin Jemal; Jaymie R. Meliker

2009

Journal Name: Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology

Volume: 1

Issue: 1

Pages: 41-47

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877584509000070>

### Abstract

The objective of this study was to detect statistically significant racial disparities in lung cancer mortality at the U.S. congressional district level. We applied absolute disparity statistics to mortality data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for 1990–2001, mapped significant lung cancer mortality disparities by race and gender within U.S. congressional districts, and uncovered previously unreported disparities. The disparity statistics comparing black and white females revealed higher mortality rates for black females in the Midwestern U.S., and higher mortality rates for white females in the Southeastern U.S. Our methodology provides a spatial tool for guiding public health cancer control practices to monitor, target and reduce disparities.

# Race, place and AIDS: The role of socioeconomic context on racial disparities in treatment and survival in San Francisco

Arnold, Michael; Ling Hsu; Sharon Pipkin; Willi McFarland; George W. Rutherford

2009

Journal Name: Social Science & Medicine

Volume: 69

Issue: 1

Pages: 121-128

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953609002457>

## Abstract

Prior evidence suggests that the health and longevity benefits of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for persons living with AIDS (PLWAs) have not been equally distributed across racial/ethnic groups in the United States. Notably, black PLWAs tend to fare worse than their counterparts. We examine the role of neighborhood socioeconomic context on racial/ethnic differences in AIDS treatment and survival in San Francisco. The study population encompassed 4211 San Francisco residents diagnosed with AIDS between 1996 and 2001. Vital status was reported through 2006. Census data were used to define neighborhood-level indicators of income, housing, demographics, employment and education. Cox proportional hazards models were employed in multivariate analyses of survival times. Compared to whites, blacks had a significant 1.4 greater mortality hazard ratio (HR), which decreased after accounting for ART initiation. PLWAs in the lowest socioeconomic neighborhoods had a significant HR of 1.4 relative to those in higher socioeconomic neighborhoods, independent of race/ethnicity. The neighborhood association decreased after accounting for ART initiation. Path analysis was used to explore causal pathways to ART initiation. Racial/ethnic differences in neighborhood residence accounted for 19–22% of the 1.6–1.8 black–white relative odds ratio (ROR) and 14–15% of the 1.3–1.4 Latino–white ROR for delayed or no treatment. Our findings illuminate the independent and synergistic contributions of race and place on treatment disparities and highlight the need for future studies and interventions to address treatment initiation as well as neighborhood effects on treatment differences.

# The Effect of Density Zoning on Racial Segregation in U.S. Urban Areas

Rothwell, Jonathan; Douglas S. Massey

2009

Journal Name: Urban Affairs Review

Volume: 44

Issue: 6

Pages: 779-806

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://uar.sagepub.com/content/44/6/779.short>

## Abstract

The authors argue that anti-density zoning increases Black residential segregation in U.S. metropolitan areas by reducing the quantity of affordable housing in White jurisdictions. Drawing on census data and local regulatory indicators compiled by Pendall, the authors estimate a series of regression models to measure the effect of maximum density zoning on Black segregation. Results estimated using ordinary least squares indicate a strong and significant cross-sectional relationship between low-density zoning and racial segregation, even after controlling for other zoning policies and a variety of metropolitan characteristics, a relationship that persists under two-stage least squares estimation. Both estimation strategies also suggest that anti-density zoning inhibits desegregation over time.

# A Geographic Approach to Racial Profiling

Roh, Sunghoon; Matthew Robinson

2009

Journal Name: Police Quarterly

Volume: 12

Issue: 2

Pages: 137-169

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://pqx.sagepub.com/content/12/2/137.short>

## Abstract

Despite numerous studies explaining racial disparity in traffic stops, the effects of spatial characteristics in patrolling areas have not been widely examined. In this article, the authors analyzed traffic stop data at both micro- and macrolevels. The microlevel analysis of individual stops confirmed racial disparity in the frequency of traffic stops as well as in subsequent police treatments. Blacks were overrepresented and other racial and ethnic groups were underrepresented in traffic stops, with a greater disparity in investigatory stops. The macrolevel analysis found that the likelihood of being stopped and being subjected to unfavorable police treatment (e.g. arrest, search, and felony charge) was greater in beats where more Blacks or Hispanics resided and/or more police force was deployed, consistent with the racial threat or minority threat hypothesis. These findings imply that racial disparity at the level of individual stops may be substantially explained by differential policing strategies adopted for different areas based on who resides in those areas. Policy implications for problem-oriented policing and hot spot policing are discussed.

# Jobs deficits, neighbourhood effects, and ethnic penalties: the geography of ethnic-labour-market inequality

Simpson, Ludi; Kingsley Purdam; Abdelouahid Tajar; John Pritchard; Danny Dorling

2009

Journal Name: Environment and Planning A

Volume: 41

Issue: 4

Pages: 946-963

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a40229>

## Abstract

The reduction of inequalities in the labour market both between ethnic groups and between local areas indicates improved access to jobs because a diverse workforce is socially and economically desirable. We construct and analyse a unique evidence base of the labour-market circumstances at the neighbourhood level. We use the 2001 Census data for England and Wales to examine the impact of age, sex, birthplace, and educational qualifications on the employment of ethnic minorities nationally. We compute locally expected employment on the basis of these relationships and local characteristics, and compare it with locally observed employment. Our analysis demonstrates that 1.1 million new jobs are required to bring every ethnic group in every locality up to the average England and Wales employment rate. National ethnic-group differences account for most of this local job deficit; local variation in demographic composition and human capital account for a smaller proportion of the jobs deficit. Residual neighbourhood effects have both a geography common to each ethnic group (for example, a gradient of higher jobs deficits in the Midlands, the North of England, and Wales), and some group-specific characteristics (for example, more favourable outcomes for Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups in the North than might have been expected). The findings and approach allow targeting employment policies geographically and thematically. In addition, the on-line evidence base (<http://asp.ccsr.ac.uk/dwp>) is a public resource which can be used to investigate local outcomes and to prioritise remedial action.

# After Deindustrialization: Uneven Growth and Economic Inequality in “Postindustrial” Chicago

Doussard, Marc; Jamie Peck; Nik Theodore

2009

Journal Name: Economic Geography

Volume: 85

Issue: 2

Pages: 183-207

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1944-8287.2009.01022.x/full>

## Abstract

This article presents a critical commentary on the development, through restructuring, of the Chicago economy in the period since the onset of deindustrialization in the early 1980s. Adapting an innovative methodology for the measurement of labor-market inequalities over time at the metropolitan scale, the article provides an empirical analysis of the city's new mode of growth. A notable feature is an entrenched and deepening pattern of wage inequality in Chicago, which is distinctive from that evident at the national level. Closer attention should be paid to what have proved to be extended processes of economic transformation at the urban scale, the social and geographic contours of which have yet to be adequately mapped.



## Mobilities and inequality

**Ohnmacht, Timo; Hanja Maksim; Manfred Max Bergman; eds.**

**2009**

Journal Name: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

Volume:            Issue:            Pages:            Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=iByaNpTiCR4C&dq=inequality+geography&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=iByaNpTiCR4C&dq=inequality+geography&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

This book opens up the debate on the interrelations between space and mobilities with regard to different dimensions of social inequality. Based on the premise that the dynamics caused by modernization, globalization, migration and social change affect the structuring of the social fabric, the focus of the book is to illuminate these processes of social and spatial re-structurings. A leading team of contributors from the Cosmobilities network highlight different aspects of inequality in relation to mobilities, such as gender, supplying transport infrastructure, job-related relocations, multi-locality, social network geography, and socio-spatial development.

## Spatial disparities and development policy

**Köchendorfer-Lucius, Gudrun; Boris Pleskovič; eds.**

**2009**

Journal Name: World Bank Publications

Volume:            Issue:            Pages:            Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=CbacJG0t2lcc&dq=inequality+geography&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=CbacJG0t2lcc&dq=inequality+geography&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

The Berlin Workshop Series 2009 presents selected papers from meetings held from September 30 - October 2, 2007, at the tenth annual forum co-hosted by InWEnt and the World Bank in preparation for the Bank's World Development Report. At the 2007 meetings, key researchers and policy makers from Europe, the United States, and developing countries met to identify and brainstorm on spatial disparities and development policy, which are later examined in depth in the 'World Development Report 2009'. This volume presents papers from the Berlin Workshop sessions on issues relating to understanding spatial trends: perspectives and models; new economic geography and the dynamics of technological change: implications for developing countries; perspectives on rural-urban transformation: leading, lagging and interlinking places; spatial disparity and labor mobility; country realities and policy options; learning from Europe's efforts at integration and convergence; and spatial policy for growth and equity.

# Beyond Convergence: Space, Scale, and Regional Inequality in China

Wei, Y. H. Dennis; Xinyue Ye

2009

**Journal Name:** Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie

**Volume:** 100

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 59-80

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-9663.2009.00507.x/full>

## Abstract

Since the late 1980s there has been a renewed interest in regional inequality, fuelled by the concern over the effects of globalisation and liberalisation, and facilitated by theoretical and methodological developments in geography and economics. In essence, the new convergence theory, like the old convergence theory, is another theory devoid of space and time. Research on China has unfolded a complex landscape of regional development, the existence of distinct models of regional development, and the significant role of institutions. This paper examines regional inequality in China, especially Zhejiang Province, and attempts to uncover the trend and driving forces of regional inequality. It adopts a top-down and bottom-up strategy and employs recent developments in exploratory spatial data analysis (ESDA) and geographically weighted regression (GWR). We have found that regional inequality is sensitive to geographic scales and spatial organisation, and that conventional approaches mask spatial agglomeration and the significance of regions in shaping trends of regional inequality. Overall, regional inequality in Zhejiang rose during the reform period and a division between coastal and interior Zhejiang formed, additionally sustained by weak linkages between the two regions and the significance of location and nonstate enterprises in development. This paper further reveals the emergence of Wenzhou, and discusses its effect on regional inequality.

# Income inequality and self-rated health status: Evidence from the European Community Household Panel

Hildebrand, Vincent; Philippe Van Kerm

2009

Journal Name: Demography

Volume: 46

Issue: 4

Pages: 805-825

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/kjr0tq110w741q23/>

## Abstract

We examine the effect of income inequality on individual's self-rated health status in a pooled sample of 11 countries, using longitudinal data from the European Community Household Panel survey. Taking advantage of the longitudinal and cross-national nature of our data, and carefully modeling the self-reported health information, we avoid several of the pitfalls suffered by earlier studies on this topic. We calculate income inequality indices measured at two standard levels of geography (NUTS-0 and NUTS-1) and find consistent evidence that income inequality is negatively related to self-rated health status in the European Union for both men and women, particularly when measured at national level. However, despite its statistical significance, the magnitude of the impact of inequality on health is very small.

## **Inequality in obesigenic environments: Fast food density in New York City**

**Kwate, Naa Oyo A.; Chun-Yip Yau; Ji-Meng Loh; Donya Williams**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Health & Place

**Volume:** 15

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 364-373

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829208000865>

### **Abstract**

The high prevalence of obesity in African American populations may be due to the food environment in residential communities, and the density of fast food restaurants is an important aspect of the restaurant landscape in US cities. This study investigated racial and socioeconomic correlates of fast food density in New York City. We found that predominantly Black areas had higher densities of fast food than predominantly White areas; high-income Black areas had similar exposure as low-income Black areas; and national chains were most dense in commercial areas. The results highlight the importance of policy level interventions to address disparities in food environments as a key goal in obesity prevention efforts.

# Measuring inequality in rural England: the effects of changing spatial resolution

Huby, Meg; Steve Cinderby; Piran White; Annemarieke de Bruin

2009

Journal Name: Environment and Planning A

Volume: 41

Issue: 12

Pages: 3023-3037

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://econpapers.repec.org/article/pioenvira/v\\_3a41\\_3ay\\_3a2009\\_3ai\\_3a12\\_3ap\\_3a3023-3037.htm](http://econpapers.repec.org/article/pioenvira/v_3a41_3ay_3a2009_3ai_3a12_3ap_3a3023-3037.htm)

## Abstract

The sustainability of rural development depends on the distribution of the social and environmental resources needed to maintain and improve the vitality of rural areas. Here we examine the complexity of measuring patterns of distribution using examples of socioeconomic data on rural poverty and affluence as well as data on environmental quality and species richness. We demonstrate how changes in the base spatial units used for analysis have different effects on different measures of inequality. The effects of such changes in spatial resolution also depend on the underlying processes that generate the data. The results of our investigations into the effects of scale on the assessment of inequality suggest that, where data come from both the social and natural science sources, the most appropriate level for analysis is that of the finest common resolution. This may result in redundancy of effort for some types of data but any such disadvantage is offset by the benefits of identifying inequalities that are masked at coarser resolutions.

# Quantifying Separate and Unequal: Racial-Ethnic Distributions of Neighborhood Poverty in Metropolitan America

Osypuk, Theresa L.; Sandro Galea; Nancy McArdle; Dolores Acevedo-Garcia

2009

Journal Name: Urban Affairs Review

Volume: 45

Issue: 1

Pages: 25-65

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://uar.sagepub.com/content/45/1/25.short>

## Abstract

Researchers measuring racial inequality of neighborhood environment across metropolitan areas have traditionally used segregation measures; yet such measures are limited for incorporating a third axis of information, including neighborhood opportunity. Using Census 2000 tract-level data for the largest U.S. metropolitan areas, the authors introduce the interquartile-range overlap statistic to summarize the substantial separation of entire distributions of neighborhood environments between racial groups. They find that neighborhood poverty distributions for minorities overlap only 27%, compared to the distributions for Whites. Furthermore, the separation of racial groups into neighborhoods of differing poverty rates is strongly correlated with racial residential segregation. The overlap statistic provides a straightforward, policy-relevant metric for monitoring progress toward achieving more equal environments of neighborhood opportunity space.

# Financial liberalization and the geography of poverty

Arestis, Philip; Asena Caner

2009

Journal Name: Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society

Volume: 2

Issue: 2

Pages: 229-244

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://cjres.oxfordjournals.org/content/2/2/229.short>

## Abstract

We investigate the possibility of further channels through which financial liberalization policies might affect poverty and discuss how various factors have produced varying outcomes in different countries. The growth channel is the only one widely accepted in the literature. We suggest that three further channels should be added to the list: the financial crises channel, the access to credit and financial services channel and the income share of labour channel. We discuss how these channels operate differently in different countries. As far as we know, no attempt has been made previously in the literature to go beyond the growth channel.



# Putting health inequities on the map: social epidemiology meets medical/health geography—an ecosocial perspective

Krieger, Nancy

2009

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume: 74

Issue: 2

Pages: 87-97

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/n16313h2672pr715/>

## Abstract

To put on the map: according to the Oxford English Dictionary, whatever is so placed occupies “an important or prominent position” and is “of some account or importance.” In this brief commentary, I take the opportunity to reflect on several articles by medical/health geographers and others regarding our Public Health Disparities Geocoding Project and my research, as a social epidemiologist, on the myriad ways racism can harm health. In both cases, my work on these topics has been motivated by my desire, starting a quarter of a century ago, to put health inequities on the map: as a topic of public concern, research, and action. The insightful and informative points and questions raised by the geography-oriented articles underscore the importance of bringing the best of our respective disciplinary insights and expertise to illuminate the profound connections between social justice and public health, between our bodily truths and the body politic, so as to further the goal of embodying equity—in an ecologically sustainable world.

# Land Development, Inequality and Urban Villages in China

Wu, Fulong

2009

**Journal Name:** International Journal of Urban and Regional Research

**Volume:** 33

**Issue:** 4

**Pages:** 885-889

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2009.00935.x/full>

**Abstract**

Unavailable

# City-Regions: New Geographies of Uneven Development and Inequality

Etherington, David; Martin Jones

2009

Journal Name: Regional Studies

Volume: 43

Issue: 2

Pages: 247-265

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a795161968>

## Abstract

City-regions: new geographies of uneven development and inequality, *Regional Studies*. Recent years have witnessed a burgeoning literature on the 'new regionalism'. Protagonists have made persuasive arguments about regions as successful models of economic and social development. This paper argues that the championing of 'city-regions' provides an opportunity for taking these debates further. It draws on research taking place on the Sheffield City-Region, UK, and particularly discusses the interrelationships between competitiveness, work-welfare regimes - those policies and strategies dealing with labour market governance and welfare state restructuring - labour market inequalities and low pay. The paper suggests that city-regions reinforce, and have the potential to increase, rather than resolve, uneven development and socio-spatial inequalities.

# Globalization and Inequality

**Mills, Melinda**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** European Sociological Review

**Volume:** 25

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 1-8

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://esr.oxfordjournals.org/content/25/1/1.short>

## Abstract

Globalization is increasingly linked to inequality, but with often divergent and polarized findings. Some researchers show that globalization accentuates inequality both within and between countries. Others maintain that these claims are patently incorrect, arguing that globalization has disintegrated national borders and prompted economic integration, lifting millions out of poverty, and closing the inequality gap. This article presents a review of current research that links globalization to inequality. Core problems behind contradictory findings appear to rest in the operationalization of inequality and globalization, availability and quality of data, population-weighted versus unweighted estimates; and, the method of income calibration to a common currency in the study of income inequality. A theoretical model charts the mechanisms linking globalization to inequality, illustrating how it generates increased inequality within industrialized nations and decreased inequality within developing economies. The article concludes with a description of the papers in this special issue and situates them within the broader literature.

# The Spatial Determinants Of Wage Inequality: Evidence From Recent Latina Immigrants In Southern California

Joassart-Marcelli, Pascale

2009

Journal Name: Feminist Economics

Volume: 15

Issue: 2

Pages: 33-72

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a910843527>

## Abstract

Recent Latina immigrants to the United States earn lower hourly wages than any other broad demographic group. This paper investigates the role space and scale play in shaping the employment opportunities and wages this group receives in Southern California relative to others there. Results suggest that, although individual factors such as education, experience, and ability to speak English are important, spatial forces also influence wages. Access to jobs, particularly low-skilled jobs and those held by Latinos, as well as ethnic neighborhood networks, explain a large share of the variation in hourly wages. The paper provides evidence that labor-market scales differ across groups within US metropolitan areas, with recent Latina immigrants being more geographically constrained and hence more dependent on local opportunities and resources than other workers, with the exception of black women.

# Housing Inequality in Transitional Beijing

Huang, Youqin; Leiwen Jiang

2009

**Journal Name:** International Journal of Urban and Regional Research

**Volume:** 33

**Issue:** 4

**Pages:** 936-956

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2009.00890.x/full>

## Abstract

The market transition in China has resulted in significant social inequality, including housing inequality, in a formerly egalitarian society. This article provides both a conceptual framework and an empirical analysis of housing inequality in transitional urban China. Using the 1995 1% Population Survey and the 2000 Census data for Beijing, it shows that there was significant housing inequality between different socio-economic and institutional groups, and that the reforms in the late 1990s aggravated it. While emerging market mechanisms began to contribute to housing inequality, socialist institutions such as the household registration (hukou) system continued to be significant in the late 1990s, although there is evidence of the declining importance of other institutional factors such as political status. This study contributes to the market transition debate by arguing that different elements of the socialist institutions follow different paths in the reform and thus have different impacts on social inequality.

# Mapping global inequalities: Beyond income inequality to multi-dimensional inequalities

Crow, Ben; Nichole Zlatunich; Brian Fulfrost

2009

**Journal Name:** Journal of International Development

**Volume:** 21

**Issue:** 8

**Pages:** 1051-1065

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.1646/abstract>

## Abstract

Current discussions of global inequality are trapped by their core reliance on measures of income. While our field has become ever-knowledgeable on poverty's multi-faceted nature (e.g. the Human Development Index, based on Sen and other's work on the capabilities approach), discussions and debates over global inequalities give short shrift to measurements and understandings of inequality beyond income. The papers in this issue all lend insight to how we may start the long-term process of moving beyond income inequality to re-think common understandings of inequality and to present new questions and opportunities in order to work towards a fuller understanding of the shape and pathways of global inequalities.

# Global inequality and injustice

**Moellendorf, Darrel**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Journal of International Development

**Volume:** 21

**Issue:** 8

**Pages:** 1125-1136

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.1651/abstract>

## Abstract

In this paper I shall argue that much of the existing global inequality is unjust, and that this injustice is not only because reducing inequality could serve the important goal of poverty reduction. I reject arguments of John Rawls and Thomas Nagel that limit the importance of distributive egalitarianism to states. I argue in contrast that a commitment to respect for human dignity has egalitarian distributive implications for the global economy. Injustice in the existing institutional order provides reasons for reforming the global institutional structure to reduce inequality.



# Integrating Space and Mobilities into the Analysis of Social Inequality

**Manderscheid, Katharina**

**2009**

**Journal Name:** Distinktion: Scandinavian Journal of Social Theory

**Volume:** 10

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 7-27

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a934396331>

## Abstract

Although there is an observable increase in socio-economic polarizations within most (Western) countries, the debate on social inequalities has lost its former central position within sociology. Against the background of current political and economic changes as well as technological developments, which appear to re-structure social relations, traditional approaches to social class, social mobility and social inequality show less and less analytical and interpretative power. This paper seeks to contribute to an improved understanding of the mechanisms through which social inequalities are being continuously reproduced. I suggest a synthetic approach which understands social inequality as multidimensional and relationally constituted within different social spaces. For this purpose, Bourdieu's approach to relational social inequalities represents a fruitful point of departure but also contains several shortcomings. Therefore, I propose an extension by Shepphard's concept of positionalities as the relationally defined places of actors within these spaces. Furthermore, I elaborate on the relational character of the socio-spatial world by drawing on the mobilities paradigm. The establishment and sustaining of social relations, which constitute spaces through material practice, rest to a large extent on mobilities allowing or denying access to the spatialities of resources, activities and goods. Understood in a broader sense encompassing potential, virtual and physical movement of goods, symbols and people, mobilities thus constitute a significant stratifying force through which unequal life chances are being continuously reproduced. The suggested integration of so far largely unconnected strands in social theory is seen as a fruitful frame for further research of the reproduction of social inequalities and their impacts on people's lives. A corresponding research agenda is at the end of the paper.

# The Spatial Structure of Income Inequality in the Enlarged EU

Hoffmeister, Onno

2009

Journal Name: Review of Income and Wealth

Volume: 55

Issue: 1

Pages: 101-127

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-4991.2008.00308.x/full>

## Abstract

This study examines how personal disposable income is distributed across regions, countries and larger geographical areas in the EU25 and how this distribution changed during the second half of the 1990s. Moreover, it assesses the “statistical” effect resulting from the enlargement of the European Union, and therefore the community of people for which inequality is measured. A three-level spatial decomposition of the overall personal inequality in the EU reveals that a fifth of its amount is attributed to the east–west income gap and that intra-regional inequality accounts for three quarters. The study detects a convergence of both average national income levels and within-country personal income inequality. Inequality is rising primarily in the Scandinavian social-democratic welfare states and decreasing in the Mediterranean countries of the EU15. In Eastern Central Europe, the rapid growth of inequality which had been observable during the first years of transition has come to an end.

# The Geography of Survival and the Right to the City: Speculations on Surveillance, Legal Innovation, and the Criminalization of Intervention

Mitchell, Don; Nik Heynen

2009

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 30

Issue: 6

Pages: 611-632

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/k60111131056w577/>

## Abstract

The "geography of survival" describes the spaces and spatial relations that structure not only how people may live, but especially whether they may live. For very poor people, such as the homeless, the geography of survival is knitted together into a network of public and private spaces and social services. In this article we focus on three trends that are simultaneously restructuring this geography of survival—the rise of automated surveillance (CCTV), innovations in trespass law, and the criminalization of sharing food in public—to assess their impact on homeless people's geography of survival in particular, and their right to the city more generally.

# The Spatial Pattern of Poverty and Deprivation in Transitional Chinese City: Analysis of Area-based Indicators and Individual Data

YUAN, Yuan; Fulong WU; Xueqiang XU

2009

Journal Name: Acta Geographica Sinica

Volume:            Issue: 06            Pages:            Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTOTAL-DLXB200906014.htm](http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-DLXB200906014.htm)

## Abstract

In transitional China, part of urban population has experienced poverty along with the adoption of a market-based economy and the deepening reform of social welfare system since the 1990s. However, the current literature, which is mainly concentrated on economic dimension and absolute poverty, neglects multiple dimensions of new urban poverty and the comparison of absolute and relative poverty. Based on a brief review of western literature on poverty and deprivation, this paper provides a hypothesis that there exists a combination of urban poverty and deprivation in inner city and a separation in outer city in transitional socialist countries. This paper takes Guangzhou as a case study for spatial analysis. Firstly, the MLSP (Minimum Living Standard Programme) recipients data and fifth census data are used to calculate comprehensive scores of multiple deprivations on the sub-district scale by factor analysis, and to deduce new pattern by overlapping the spatial distribution of poverty and deprivation. One of the new patterns is poverty-concentrated and multiple-deprived area mainly located in inner city, and the others are poverty-based area without deprivation and deprived area without poverty which are mainly located in outer city. Secondly, in order to avoid ecological fallacy and prove the hypothesis entirely, this paper analyzes individual data from a survey on six cities and eighteen neighbourhoods. This paper sets a threshold of deprivation at individual level by factor analysis and index judgement. Poor families in deprived condition are mainly from neighbourhoods located in inner city, and the location quotient of poor families without deprivation is higher than the average level in workers' village in outer city, and the location quotient of deprived families without poverty is higher in rural migrants' enclave in outer city. Thirdly, this paper argues that the mechanism of this new spatial pattern of urban poverty and deprivation is rooted in the uneven outcome of spatial policies both in socialist and transitional China. The uneven policies, consisting of housing policy, construction policy and regeneration policy, resulted in different living conditions of registered urban poor and rural migrants, which led to spatial pattern different from that of Western countries under market economy.

## A global poverty map derived from satellite data

**Elvidge, Christopher D.; Paul C. Sutton; Tilottama Ghosh; Benjamin T. Tuttle; Kimberly E. Baugh; Budhendra Bhaduri; Edward Bright**

**2009**

Journal Name: Computers & Geosciences

Volume: 35

Issue: 8

Pages: 1652-1660

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0098300409001253>

### Abstract

A global poverty map has been produced at 30 arcsec resolution using a poverty index calculated by dividing population count (LandScan 2004) by the brightness of satellite observed lighting (DMSP nighttime lights). Inputs to the LandScan product include satellite-derived land cover and topography, plus human settlement outlines derived from high-resolution imagery. The poverty estimates have been calibrated using national level poverty data from the World Development Indicators (WDI) 2006 edition. The total estimate of the numbers of individuals living in poverty is 2.2 billion, slightly under the WDI estimate of 2.6 billion. We have demonstrated a new class of poverty map that should improve over time through the inclusion of new reference data for calibration of poverty estimates and as improvements are made in the satellite observation of human activities related to economic activity and technology access.

## Out of reach: place, poverty, and the new American welfare state

Allard, Scott W.

2009

Journal Name: Yale University Press

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=CP8Cfxh\\_K6gC&dq=poverty+geography&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=CP8Cfxh_K6gC&dq=poverty+geography&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

Sweeping changes in welfare programs since 1996 have transformed the way America cares for its poor. Today, for every dollar spent on cash welfare payments, some twenty dollars are spent on service programs targeted at the working poor—job training, adult education, child care, emergency assistance, mental health care, and other social services. This important book examines our current system and the crucial role that geography plays in the system's ability to offer help.

# The impact of economic geography on wages: Disentangling the channels of influence

Hering, Laura; Sandra Poncet

2009

Journal Name: China Economic Review

Volume: 20

Issue: 1

Pages: 1-14

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1043951X08000643>

## Abstract

This paper evaluates the role of economic geography in explaining regional wages in China. It investigates the extent to which market proximity can explain the evolution of wages, and through which channels. We construct a complete indicator of market access at the provincial level from data on domestic and international trade flows; this is introduced in a simultaneous-equations system to identify the direct and indirect effect of market access on wages. The estimation results for 29 Chinese provinces over 1995–2002 suggest that access to sources of demand is indeed an important factor shaping regional wage dynamics in China. We investigate three channels through which market access might influence wages beside direct transport-cost savings: export performance, and human and physical capital accumulation. A fair share of benefits seems to come from enhanced export performance and greater accumulation of physical capital. The main source of influence of market access remains direct transport costs.

# Rethinking responsibility and care for a postcolonial world

Raghurama, Parvati; Clare Madgeb; Pat Noxolo

2009

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume: 40

Issue: 1

Pages: 5-13

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718508001036>

## Abstract

Both responsibility and care have much to offer in thinking through the relationalities that make up a postcolonial world. Although contemporary political systems often posit responsibility and care within the context of individuated and autonomous selves, geographers have done much to relocate responsibility and care within narratives of interdependency – spatially and temporally. They have argued that both terms offer a route for thinking about ethical geographical relations between myriad places. In this article we take this project further, by looking at how the nature and shape of these relationships might be construed in a postcolonial world. We suggest that, through a more critical engagement with postcolonial thinking, any exploration of existing practices of responsibility and care will not only reveal the enormous potential of imagining these geographies as forms of existing and evolving relationalities, but will also lead us to interrogate the deployments of these terms in the context of past and present inequalities. We show that routing care and responsibility through postcolonial geographies moves us towards a more pragmatic responsiveness, one that involves a ‘care-full’ recognition of postcolonial interaction.



# Exploring the Geography of Corporate Philanthropic Disaster Response: A Study of Fortune Global 500 Firms

Muller, Alan; Gail Whiteman

2009

Journal Name: Journal of Business Ethics

Volume: 84

Issue: 4

Pages: 589-603

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/u17x5r8m0788547m/>

## Abstract

In recent years, major disasters have figured prominently in the media. While corporate response to disasters may have raised corporate philanthropy to a new level, it remains an understudied phenomenon. This article draws on comparative research on corporate social responsibility (CSR) and corporate philanthropy to explore the geography of corporate philanthropic disaster response. The study analyzes donation announcements made by Fortune Global 500 firms from North America, Europe and Asia to look for regional patterns across three recent disasters: the South Asian Tsunami, Hurricane Katrina, and the Kashmiri earthquake. The results reveal inter-regional differences in the overall likelihood of donations and in their cash value, in addition to the identification of home-region- and local presence effects. Implications for researchers and practitioners are discussed.

# Camp Delta, Google Earth and the Ethics of Remote Sensing in Archaeology

**Myers, Adrian**

**2010**

Journal Name: World Archaeology

Volume: 4

Issue: 3

Pages: 455-467

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://works.bepress.com/adrianmyers/3/>

## Abstract

With easy access to satellite imagery through free applications such as Google Earth, it is now financially feasible for archaeologists to undertake remote survey in areas that are difficult or impossible to access in person. But there are ethical concerns inherent in the use of remotely sensed images, as Google Earth might be seen as a panoptic viewing technology that leaves no voice to those being viewed. Through a virtual investigation of the Camp Delta prison camp at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, I discuss methodological and theoretical aspects of the use of Google Earth in archaeology.

# 'Environmental Refugees': Key Debates and the Contributions of Geographers

Gill, Nick

2010

Journal Name: Geography Compass

Volume: 4

Issue: 7

Pages: 861-871

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2010.00336.x/full>

## Abstract

This article reviews the key current debates around the concept of environmental refugees, focusing on geography's actual and potential contributions. First, although the most widely quoted estimate is between 200 and 250 million environmental refugees by 2050 (with some estimates greatly exceeding this), there is continuing disagreement about the scale of the challenge with numerous authors questioning available evidence. Geographical discussions about the reification of scale and the increasingly questioned division between nature and society might usefully inform these debates. Second, although the term 'environmental refugees' has achieved widespread usage, the degree to which 'the environment' can be singled out as a decisive cause of refugee movement has been questioned. Geographers have also provided some quantitative evidence that casts the relationship between environmental processes and refugees into doubt. Third, an important debate is taking place regarding the suitability of existing political refugee law for extension into the environmental domain. Many social scientists have expressed concern about the feasibility and desirability of extending the remit of existing international refugee protection. The article concludes by offering a series of future research directions that will allow geographers to continue to engage innovatively with this field.

## Environment, Forced Migration and Social Vulnerability

Afifi, Tamer; Jill Jäger, eds.

2010

Journal Name: Springer

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website

[http://books.google.com/books?id=m1vjtrmLpu4C&dq=Environment,+Forced+Migration+and+Social+Vulnerability&source=gbs\\_navlink\\_s\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=m1vjtrmLpu4C&dq=Environment,+Forced+Migration+and+Social+Vulnerability&source=gbs_navlink_s_s)

Abstract

This book examines the linkages between environmental change and forced migration. This has been a headline topic during the past few years with predictions of 'millions of refugees'. It presents case studies from across the world of responses to climate change as well as other environmental changes and examines the role that environmental change plays among the other factors that lead to a decision to migrate.

## Palestinian Refugees. Identity, Space and Place in the Levant

Knudsen, Are; Sari Hanafi, eds.

2010

Journal Name: Taylor & Francis

Volume: Issue: Pages: Source Type: Book

Website

[http://books.google.com/books?id=6BDNReOSO9QC&dq=Palestinian+Refugees.+Identity,+Space+and+Place+in+the+Levant&source=gb\\_s\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=6BDNReOSO9QC&dq=Palestinian+Refugees.+Identity,+Space+and+Place+in+the+Levant&source=gb_s_navlinks_s)

Abstract

More than four million Palestinian refugees live in protracted exile across the Middle East. Taking a regional approach to Palestinian refugee exile and alienation across the Levant, this book proposes a new understanding of the spatial and political dimensions of refugee camps across the Middle East. Combining critical scholarship with ethnographic insight, the essays uncover host states' marginalisation of stateless refugees and shed light on new terminology on refugees, migration and diaspora studies. The impact on the refugee community is detailed in novel studies of refugee identity, memory and practice and new legal approaches to compensation and "right of return". The book opens a critical debate on key concepts and proposes a new understanding of the spatial and political dimensions of refugee camps, better understood as laboratories of Palestinian society and "state-in-making". This strong collection of original essays is an essential resource for scholars and students in refugee studies, forced migration, disaster studies, legal anthropology, urban studies, international law and Middle East history.

## Wishful sinking: Disappearing islands, climate refugees and cosmopolitan experimentation

Farbotko, Carol

2010

Journal Name: Asia Pacific Viewpoint

Volume: 51

Issue: 1

Pages: 47-60

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8373.2010.001413.x/full>

### Abstract

Disappearing islands and climate refugees have become signifiers of the scale and urgency of uneven impacts of climate change. This paper offers a critical account of how sea level rise debates reverberate around Western mythologies of island laboratories. I argue that representations of low-lying Oceania islands as experimental spaces burden these sites with providing proof of a global climate change crisis. The emergence of Tuvalu as a climate change 'canary' has inscribed its islands as a location where developed world anxieties about global climate change are articulated. As Tuvalu islands and Tuvaluan bodies become sites to concretize climate science's statistical abstractions, they can enforce an eco-colonial gaze on Tuvalu and its inhabitants. Expressions of 'wishful sinking' create a problematic moral geography in some prominent environmentalist narratives: only after they disappear are the islands useful as an absolute truth of the urgency of climate change, and thus a prompt to save the rest of the planet.

# International Migration Movements and an Evaluation on the Social and Economic Condition of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Ağrı

KAYA, Faruk; Sinan KOCAMAN

2010

Journal Name: Ozean Journal of Social Sciences

Volume: 3

Issue: 1

Pages: 15-29

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://www.ozelacademy.com/OJSS\\_v3n1\\_2.pdf](http://www.ozelacademy.com/OJSS_v3n1_2.pdf)

## Abstract

The phenomenon of being a refugee and an asylum seeker has been one of the most significant matters in today's world. Mostly stemming from socio-economical bases, refugee movements have become more and more intensive recently, by combining with some deficiencies on the way to democratization and to provide an atmosphere of peace. Today, Turkey is a country where the ways of many of foreign refugees and asylum seekers have intersected, coming from many different countries for various reasons and having different religions, languages and races. In this sense Turkey is not just a country which is emigrated into, but it is also a transition country which foreigners have used, intending to travel to other countries.

The Province of Ağrı, situated on the border between Turkey and Iran, is also an important route of migration, especially for refugees coming from Asian and Middle-Eastern countries. As Gurbulak Border Crossing, the biggest border crossing on Turkish-Persian border, is both situated within the borders of the province of Ağrı and the other parts of the border have a suitable land structure for illegal entries, Ağrı has become an important field of transition for refugees coming from the East.

One of the principal objectives of this research, dealing with a total of 508 refugees living in the province of Ağrı, 89 % of whom had entry into Turkey by illegal means while 11 % of them entered the country legally, is to exhibit demographic features of refugees and underlying reasons of emigration while the other objective is to attract the attention of people of Ağrı specifically and the attention of Turkish people in general to the issue of refugee movements.

## Sex Trafficking, Human Rights, and Social Justice

Zheng, Tiantian, ed.

2010

Journal Name: Taylor & Francis

Volume:            Issue:            Pages:            Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=CbuwoCZLkqAC&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=CbuwoCZLkqAC&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

The recognition of women's human rights to migrate and work as sex workers is disregarded and dismissed by anti-trafficking discourses of rescue in the latest United Nation's definition of trafficking. This volume explores the life experiences, agency, and human rights of trafficked women in order to shed light on the complicated processes in which anti-trafficking, human rights and social justice are intersected. In these articles, the authors critically analyze not only the conflation of trafficking with sex work in international and national discourses and its effects on migrant women, but also the global anti-trafficking policy and the root causes for the undocumented migration and employment. Featuring case studies on eleven countries including the US, Iran, Denmark, Paris, Hong Kong, and south east Asia and offering perspectives from transnational migrant population, the contributors rearticulate the trafficking discourses away from the state control of immigration and the global policing of borders, and reassert the social justice and the needs, agency, and human rights of migrant and working communities. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of politics, gender studies, human rights, migration, sociology and anthropology.



## Geography and gender: Feminism and a feeling of justice

**Wright, Melissa W.**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** Progress in Human Geography

**Volume:** 34

**Issue:** 6

**Pages:** 818-827

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/34/6/818.short>

### Abstract

The recent emphasis on emotional geographies has turned critical attention to the connections linking affect and social justice. It is hard to imagine this 'emotional turn' in the field without much of the ground having been laid by feminist challenges to epistemology, objectivity, rationality, to the gendering of knowledge and the conceptualization of human embodiment, psychic life, subjectivity, and political agency, all in relation to power so often substantiated around a belief that the public and the private are discrete and oppositional domains necessary for organizing social, economic, and political life. In this report, I address the following questions. How can feminist and emotional geography tighten their connections, fuel their shared passions and generate a synergy of scholarship oriented toward activism and progressive change? How can geographies of feeling broaden the path for justice that feminism endeavors to plow? In doing so, I continue my emphasis on research that grounds theoretical discussion with research conducted in activist projects conducted in the name of social justice. I do so as a matter of my own emotional investments — I firmly believe that scholarship must engage with the ways in which people beyond the academy wrestle with the concepts in their daily lives that scholars contemplate, sharpen, and circulate through academic production. So the debates that we scholars so often have with ourselves over the finer points of theory reveal, in my view, their greater significance when they provide tools useful for people who seek to create kinder and more compassionate worlds. Thus, I highlight the scholarship that creates toolkits out of feminist scholarship, emotional geographies, and research on social justice.

# Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective

**Shelley, Louise**

**2010**

Journal Name: Cambridge University Press

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books?id=XY8uJoYkNBsC&dq=geography+and+trafficking&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=XY8uJoYkNBsC&dq=geography+and+trafficking&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

## Abstract

This book examines all forms of human trafficking globally, revealing the operations of the trafficking business and the nature of the traffickers themselves. Using a historical and comparative perspective, it demonstrates that there is more than one business model of human trafficking and that there are enormous variations in human trafficking in different regions of the world. Drawing on a wide body of academic research - actual prosecuted cases, diverse reports, and field work and interviews conducted by the author over the last sixteen years in Asia, Latin America, Africa, Europe, and the former socialist countries - Louise Shelley concludes that human trafficking will grow in the twenty-first century as a result of economic and demographic inequalities in the world, the rise of conflicts, and possibly global climate change. Coordinated efforts of government, civil society, the business community, multilateral organizations, and the media are needed to stem its growth.

# Workers' strategies to secure jobs, their uses of scale, and competing economic moralities: Rethinking the 'geography of justice'

Gough, Jamie

2010

Journal Name: Political Geography

Volume: 29

Issue: 3

Pages: 130-139

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VG2-5003BTR-](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VG2-5003BTR-)

## Abstract

This paper considers workers' strategies to secure jobs, the justice of these strategies, and the spatial scales which they involve. It is argued that the justice of such strategies is strongly bound up with the scales at which they are enacted: the morality of social relations is intrinsically geographical. The paper discusses strategies within which workers compete individually or collectively for a given geographically-structured supply of jobs, including the use of social oppressions and territorial chauvinism in such competition. It contrasts these strategies with actions which challenge social oppression within employment, and which seek to know, contest and control flows of capital at large spatial scales. These latter strategies present a radical alternative to mutual competition, and embody different notions of economic justice. All of these strategies are analysed for the relations among workers and between workers and capital which they construct, the scales at which these relations are played out, the political ideologies they involve, and the moral notions generated and deployed. It is argued that to understand these different moralities, justice needs to be conceptualised not as rights understood as quasi-property of individuals but rather as a moral aspect of social relations. Accordingly, the 'geography of justice' is conceived as the geography of these social relations rather than geographical patterns of (dis)advantage. It is argued that the 'interests' of individuals and of collectives are not given objectively by social structure but are constructed through and between different feasible strategies of action; this has implications for the problem which selfishness poses to socialist economic strategies.

## Seeking Spatial Justice

**Soja, Edward W.**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** University of Minnesota Press

**Volume:**

**Issue:**

**Pages:**

**Source Type:** Book

**Website** [http://books.google.com/books?id=NkfEeomy-IUC&dq=geography+and+justice&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=NkfEeomy-IUC&dq=geography+and+justice&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

### Abstract

In 1996, the Los Angeles Bus Riders Union, a grassroots advocacy organization, won a historic legal victory against the city's Metropolitan Transit Authority. The resulting consent decree forced the MTA for a period of ten years to essentially reorient the mass transit system to better serve the city's poorest residents. A stunning reversal of conventional governance and planning in urban America, which almost always favors wealthier residents, this decision is also, for renowned urban theorist Edward W. Soja, a concrete example of spatial justice in action. In *Seeking Spatial Justice*, Soja argues that justice has a geography and that the equitable distribution of resources, services, and access is a basic human right. Building on current concerns in critical geography and the new spatial consciousness, Soja interweaves theory and practice, offering new ways of understanding and changing the unjust geographies in which we live. After tracing the evolution of spatial justice and the closely related notion of the right to the city in the influential work of Henri Lefebvre, David Harvey, and others, he demonstrates how these ideas are now being applied through a series of case studies in Los Angeles, the city at the forefront of this movement. Soja focuses on such innovative labor–community coalitions as Justice for Janitors, the Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy, and the Right to the City Alliance; on struggles for rent control and environmental justice; and on the role that faculty and students in the UCLA Department of Urban Planning have played in both developing the theory of spatial justice and putting it into practice. Effectively locating spatial justice as a theoretical concept, a mode of empirical analysis, and a strategy for social and political action, this book makes a significant contribution to the contemporary debates about justice, space, and the city.

## Spaces of Environmental Justice

Holifield, Ryan; Michael Porter; Gordon Walker, eds.

2010

Journal Name: John Wiley and Sons

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Book

Website

[http://books.google.com/books?id=5fP1f91HflwC&dq=Spaces+of+Environmental+Justice%E2%80%94Frameworks+for+Critical+Engagement&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=5fP1f91HflwC&dq=Spaces+of+Environmental+Justice%E2%80%94Frameworks+for+Critical+Engagement&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

Abstract

In this cutting-edge volume leading scholars examine a diverse range of environmental inequalities from around the world and introduce a pluralistic agenda for critical environmental justice research. *Spaces of Environmental Justice* explores novel theoretical approaches and neglected spaces of inequality and shows how far the field has moved beyond its original focus on uneven distributions of pollution in the USA.

## Environmental justice in the therapeutic inner city

Masuda, Jeffrey R.; Alexis Crabtree

2010

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 16

Issue: 4

Pages: 656-665

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?\\_ob=ArticleURL&\\_udi=B6VH5-4YF5RCG-](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VH5-4YF5RCG-)

### Abstract

Vancouver's Downtown Eastside (DTES) has long been characterized as Canada's skid row within public narratives that raise concerns about communicable diseases, open drug use, survival sex work, and homelessness. This stigmatizing gaze has bolstered a deficit-oriented philosophy that emphasizes measures to mitigate these threats, ostensibly by erasing the moral and environmental depravity from the landscape. However, such measures threaten to further marginalize DTES residents by perpetuating public sentiments of fear and disgust toward the inner city. In this paper, we challenge this orientation by reporting the results of a research process in which DTES residents chronicled their impressions of the neighbourhood. Our findings reveal a paradoxical therapeutic response to environmental injustice in the inner city, one that enables society's most marginalized people to find support, solidarity, and acceptance in their everyday struggles to survive, even thrive, amidst the structural and physical violence of the urban margins.

# Urban sustainability and environmental justice: evaluating the linkages in public planning/policy discourse

Pearsall, Hamil; Joseph Pierce

2010

**Journal Name:** Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability

**Volume:** 15

**Issue:** 6

**Pages:** 569-580

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a923768021>

## Abstract

Many cities' municipal governments have made some version of "sustainability" an explicit policy goal over the past two decades. Previous research has documented how the operationalisation and conceptualisation of sustainability in urban sustainability plans vary greatly among cities, particularly with respect to environmental justice. This article reports on whether and how large American cities incorporate environmental justice into their urban sustainability indicator projects. Our findings suggest that while there has been an increase in the number of cities incorporating environmental justice elements into sustainability plans since the early 2000s, their conceptualizations and implementations of sustainability remain highly constrained. The paucity of evaluative tools suggests that environmental justice efforts are potentially losing traction in public debate over macro-scale sustainability concerns (e.g. climate change) or the need for regionally competitive environmental amenities (e.g. parks). This paper concludes with suggestions for revising existing sustainability plans to better reflect environmental justice concerns.

## Normative approaches to critical health geography

Connolly Carmalt, Jean; Todd Faubion

2010

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 34

Issue: 3

Pages: 292-308

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/34/3/292.short>

### Abstract

This article builds on geography's engagement with ethics by asking what normative geographies focused on human health might look like. We use the ethics of care and human rights law to frame a normative approach to health geography. The article explores the content of these frameworks before grounding them in a particular instance of inequality found in South Africa. Our goal is to demonstrate how care ethics and human rights can powerfully complement one another and inspire a new type of praxis relevant to geographers engaged with ethics and ethical philosophy.



## Introduction—Rights, Space, and Homelessness: Part II

**Klodawsky, Fran; Nicholas Blomley**

**2010**

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 31

Issue: 6

Pages: 800-802

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/076235714h780344/>

Abstract

Unavailable

# Environmental justice and health: the implications of the socio-spatial distribution of multiple environmental deprivation for health inequalities in the United Kingdom

Pearce, Jamie R; Elizabeth A Richardson; Richard J Mitchell; Niamh K Shortt

2010

Journal Name: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

Volume: 35

Issue: 4

Pages: 522-539

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-5661.2010.00399.x/full>

## Abstract

Understanding persistent and increasing spatial inequalities in health is an important field of academic enquiry for geographers, epidemiologists and public health researchers. Delivering robust explanations for the growing spatial divide in health offers potential for improving health outcomes across the social spectrum, but particularly among disadvantaged groups. One potential driver for the increasing geographical differences in health is the disparity in exposure to key characteristics of the physical environment that are either health promoting or health damaging. While the framework of 'environmental justice' has long been used to consider whether disadvantaged groups bear a disproportionate burden of environmental disamenities, perhaps surprisingly, the research fields of environmental justice and health inequalities have remained largely separate realms. In this paper we examine the confluence of environmental characteristics that potentially function as key mechanisms to account for the socio-economic gradient in health outcomes in the UK. We developed the Multiple Environmental Deprivation Index (MEDix), an area-based measure that represented the multiple dimensions of health-related environmental disamenities for census wards across the UK. By comparing the index to an area measure of income deprivation, we found that, at the national level, multiple environmental deprivation increased as the degree of income deprivation rose. Using mortality records we also found that MEDix had an effect on health that remained after taking into account the age, sex and socio-economic profile of each area. Area-level health progressively worsened as the multiple environmental deprivation increased. However, this effect was most pronounced in least income-deprived areas. Our findings emphasise the importance of the physical environment in shaping health, and the need to consider the social and political processes that lead to income-deprived populations bearing a disproportionate burden of multiple environmental deprivation. Future research should simultaneously consider the 'triple jeopardy' of social, health and environmental inequalities.

# Fighting for recognition: feminist geography in East-Central Europe

Timar, Judit; Eva G. Fekete

2010

**Journal Name:** Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography

**Volume:** 17

**Issue:** 6

**Pages:** 775-790

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a929159980>

## Abstract

In East-Central Europe (ECE), the evolution of feminist geographies began after the end of state socialism. Aiming to identify individual and shared characteristics, this study outlines the development of gender/feminist geography in East-Central European countries. Providing a brief historical overview, the first part of the article substantiates the arguments that i) the evolution of feminist geography in ECE is linked to the post-socialist transition; although the fall of state socialism has removed the political, social and ideological obstacles that prevented its gaining ground, this approach is still considered to be relatively new; and ii) today, development is hindered mainly by conservative mainstream geography, which seems slower in transforming itself than in some related disciplines which have 'embraced' gender studies. The topics, methods and theories of feminist geography that have developed in ECE is significantly influenced by the resistance that advocates of feminist geography have to contend with from representatives of mainstream post-socialist geographies. The second part of the article presents the major characteristics of gender/feminist geography in Europe's post-socialist region, while providing an outline of the various methods used in an attempt to earn positive recognition for gender studies. The concluding section maps some lessons to be learnt on the relationship between the production of feminist geographical knowledge and post-socialism.

# Fitness vs. Obesity in Cuban Children: Battling the Biases of Gender and Geography

Hernández-Triana, Manuel, MD, PhD

2010

Journal Name: MEDICC Review

Volume: 12

Issue: 2

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://www.medicc.org/mediccreview/articles/mr\\_146.pdf](http://www.medicc.org/mediccreview/articles/mr_146.pdf)

Abstract

Unavailable

# The geographies of cultural geography I: identities, bodies and race

**Tolia-Kelly, Divya P.**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** Progress in Human Geography

**Volume:** 34

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 358-367

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/34/3/358.short>

## **Abstract**

This report proposes that if cultural geography seeks to continue to be 'world-class' and 'international' in its outlook and in praxis it then needs to shift the interface between the academy and the 'other' both within it and without. There is, in particular, a need to make academic aspirations more international and to make practice within the academy more inclusive and politically orientated towards valuing scholarship and scholars at the edges and margins of, and 'other' to, the usual moral geographies of the discipline.

# Place Geography and the Ethics of Care: Introductory Remarks on the Geographies of Ethics, Responsibility and Care

McEwan, Cheryl; Michael K. Goodman

2010

Journal Name: Ethics, Policy & Environment

Volume: 13

Issue: 2

Pages: 103-112

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a928343257>

## Abstract

In a recent review article, Jeff Popke (2006, p. 510) calls for a 'more direct engagement with theories of ethics and responsibility' on the part of human geographers, and for a reinscription of the social as a site of ethics and responsibility. This requires that we also continue to develop ways of thinking through our responsibilities toward unseen others—both unseen neighbours and distant others—and to cultivate a renewed sense of social interconnectedness. Popke suggests that a feminist-inspired ethic of care might be instrumental in developing this expanded, relational and collective vision of the social, which is particularly prescient given the contemporary economic downturn throughout the globe. Thus, as the 'moral turn' in geography continues to evolve, this special issue seeks to bring together geographers working within feminist or feminist-inspired frameworks, and with a shared interest in the changing geographies of ethics, responsibility and care. The collection of papers has its origins in conference sessions on Care-full Geographies, organised by the Guest Editors at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers in 2007. In this editorial we seek to position the papers within broader debates about care, responsibility and ethics that have emerged in geography and the wider social sciences in recent years, and to highlight the key issues that have framed these debates.

## At the crossroads: critical race theory and critical geographies of race

Price, Patricia L.

2010

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 34

Issue: 2

Pages: 147-174

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/34/2/147.short>

### Abstract

Critical geographers of race and critical race theory share common theoretical, conceptual, and political goals, yet we have not engaged with each other in a substantive fashion. I discuss critical race theory's development within critical legal studies. I then discuss three points of mutually informative intersection: the all-pervasiveness of race, a difficult relationship with the black/white binary, and strategic deployment of narrative. Elián González is used to briefly illustrate these insights. In conclusion, I note that criticality, activism, and anti-racism are particularly vexed issues for critical geographers of race, and suggest further avenues of inquiry to address them.

# The Importance of Geographic Data Aggregation in Assessing Disparities in American Indian Prenatal Care

Johnson, Pamela Jo, MPH, PhD; Kathleen Thiede Call, PhD; Lynn A. Blewett, PhD

2010

Journal Name: American Journal of Public Health

Volume: 100

Issue: 1

Pages: 122-128

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/100/1/122>

## Abstract

**Objectives.** We sought to determine whether aggregate national data for American Indians/Alaska Natives (AIANs) mask geographic variation and substantial subnational disparities in prenatal care utilization.

**Methods.** We used data for US births from 1995 to 1997 and from 2000 to 2002 to examine prenatal care utilization among AIAN and non-Hispanic White mothers. The indicators we studied were late entry into prenatal care and inadequate utilization of prenatal care. We calculated rates and disparities for each indicator at the national, regional, and state levels, and we examined whether estimates for regions and states differed significantly from national estimates. We then estimated state-specific changes in prevalence rates and disparity rates over time.

**Results.** Prenatal care utilization varied by region and state for AIANs and non-Hispanic Whites. In the 12 states with the largest AIAN birth populations, disparities varied dramatically. In addition, some states demonstrated substantial reductions in disparities over time, and other states showed significant increases in disparities.

**Conclusions.** Substantive conclusions about AIAN health care disparities should be geographically specific, and conclusions drawn at the national level may be unsuitable for policymaking and intervention at state and local levels. Efforts to accommodate the geographically specific data needs of AIAN health researchers and others interested in state-level comparisons are warranted.



# Beyond individual neighborhoods: A geography of opportunity perspective for understanding racial/ethnic health disparities

Osypuk, Theresa L.; Dolores Acevedo-Garcia

2010

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 16

Issue: 6

Pages: 1113-1123

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829210000936>

## Abstract

There has been insufficient attention to how and why place and neighborhood context contribute to racial/ethnic health disparities, as well as to policies that can eliminate racial/ethnic health disparities. This article uses a geography of opportunity framework to highlight methodological issues specific for quantitative research examining neighborhoods and racial/ethnic health disparities, including study design, measurement, causation, interpretation, and implications for policy. We argue that failure to consider regional, racialized housing market processes given high US racial residential segregation may introduce bias, restrict generalizability, and/or limit the policy relevance of study findings. We conclude that policies must address the larger geography of opportunity within the region in addition to improving deprived neighborhoods.

# The racial geography of street vice

O'Flaherty, Brendan; Rajiv Sethi

2010

Journal Name: Journal of Urban Economics

Volume: 67

Issue: 3

Pages: 270-286

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0094119009000795>

## Abstract

Street vice (anonymous prostitution, gambling, and the sale of illicit drugs) is spatially concentrated and confined largely to Black neighborhoods in central cities, even though demand is quite evenly distributed throughout the general population. We show how this pattern can arise through the interacting location decisions of sellers, buyers, and non-user households. Areas with high demand density (cities) have lower prices and more tightly packed sellers in equilibrium relative to areas with lower demand density (suburbs) under autarky. When trade between city and suburb is possible, competitive pressure from the city lowers suburban prices and seller density. Higher income households distance themselves from street vice, causing the exposed population to become poorer and disproportionately Black. Even mild preferences over neighborhood racial composition can then induce lower income Whites to exit, resulting in racial segregation. The relationship between segregation and exposure to vice can be non-monotonic and discontinuous: decreased segregation implies greater sorting by income, and hence larger wage disparities between city and suburb. If such disparities get too large, all sales can shift discontinuously to the city and result in higher overall Black exposure even though more Blacks now reside in the suburbs.

# Institutionalization of Racial Inequality in Local Political Geographies

**Marsh, Ben; Allan M. Parnell; Ann Moss Joyner**

**2010**

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 31

Issue: 5

Pages: 691-709

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/mg2m624w180k2513/>

## Abstract

Municipalities create a local political geography that can institutionalize subordinate positions for minority groups. Most importantly, local governments determine which areas are incorporated into a municipality through annexation and which are excluded. Through these powers, local governments can diminish or deny minority political standing in local affairs, limit access to public services, and reduce the value of minority property. The boundaries are a component of racial residential segregation. Racially disparate application of local governments' power to shape local political geography creates barriers to equality that are difficult to discern on the ground, but which can be made visible by the mapping of spatial data. This study presents four cases where governmental decisions concerning a municipal boundary have institutionalized racial inequality, which is documented with maps created from public GIS data and other public records (e.g., City Council meeting minutes) as well as legal documents. This pattern of systematic exclusion of minority neighborhoods is receiving attention in the legal community, but studies in the social sciences have been limited.

# The geography of adult homelessness in the US: Validation of state and county estimates

Hudson, Christopher G.; Yvonne M. Vissing

2010

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 16

Issue: 5

Pages: 828-837

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829210000444>

## Abstract

This study models geographic variations in the US in lifetime occurrence of homelessness, length of homeless experience, and point-in-time estimates based on socioeconomic, demographic, and disability indicators, among 13,931 respondents in the National Comorbidity Replication and the National Latino Asian American surveys. It uses a small area estimation methodology to estimate county and state levels of homelessness. This study demonstrates high validity for the state estimates, but not for counties. Overall, the model generates a point-in-time estimate of adult homeless persons at 377,000, and an adult lifetime rate of 4.7% of the household adult population.

# Do measures matter? Comparing surface-density-derived and census-tract-derived measures of racial residential segregation

Kramer, Michael R; Hannah L Cooper; Carolyn D Drews-Botsch; Lance A Waller; Carol R Hogue

2010

Journal Name: International Journal of Health Geographics

Volume: 9

Issue: 29

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/content/9/1/29/abstract>

## Abstract

### Background

Racial residential segregation is hypothesized to affect population health by systematically patterning health-relevant exposures and opportunities according to individuals' race or income. Growing interest into the association between residential segregation and health disparities demands more rigorous appraisal of commonly used measures of segregation. Most current studies rely on census tracts as approximations of the local residential environment when calculating segregation indices of either neighborhoods or metropolitan areas. Because census tracts are arbitrary in size and shape, reliance on this geographic scale limits understanding of place-health associations. More flexible, explicitly spatial derivations of traditional segregation indices have been proposed but have not been compared with tract-derived measures in the context of health disparities studies common to social epidemiology, health demography, or medical geography. We compared segregation measured with tract-derived as well as GIS surface-density-derived indices. Measures were compared by region and population size, and segregation measures were linked to birth record to estimate the difference in association between segregation and very preterm birth. Separate analyses focus on metropolitan segregation and on neighborhood segregation.

### Results

Across 231 metropolitan areas, tract-derived and surface-density-derived segregation measures are highly correlated. However overall correlation obscures important differences by region and metropolitan size. In general the discrepancy between measure types is greatest for small metropolitan areas, declining with increasing population size. Discrepancies in measures are greatest in the South, and smallest in Western metropolitan areas. Choice of segregation index changed the magnitude of the measured association between segregation and very preterm birth. For example among black women, the risk ratio for very preterm birth in metropolitan areas changed from 2.12 to 1.68 for the effect of high versus low segregation when using surface-density-derived versus tract-derived segregation indices. Variation in effect size was smaller but still present in analyses of neighborhood racial composition and very preterm birth in Atlanta neighborhoods.

### Conclusion

Census tract-derived measures of segregation are highly correlated with recently introduced spatial segregation measures, but the residual differences among measures are not uniform for all areas. Use of surface-density-derived measures provides researchers with tools to further explore the spatial relationships between segregation and health disparities.

# Is There Such a Thing as a Post-apartheid City?

**Freund, Bill**

**2010**

Journal Name: Urban Forum

Volume: 21

Issue: 3

Pages: 283-298

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/h40242768w338453/>

## Abstract

In an introductory section, this paper considers briefly the achievements and problems of urban governance in post-apartheid South Africa through an assessment of three categories: administrative reform, developmental issues and conflicts over service delivery issues. It then goes on to assess continuity and change in South African cities. Continuity is the norm in understanding urban history with change understood as a series of accretions and as a layering of features, unless major economic shifts or revolutionary political shifts are in place. Using the example of Durban, a series of changes is highlighted, which fit into what the deracialized growth path allows and encourages. The paper argues that thus far, the ANC government has shown little capacity or desire to discipline capital along the lines suggested, for instance, by the Reconstruction and Development Programme's section on public transport. Larger changes are thus limited by the predilections and established discourses of the business world and the absence of more dynamic and structured public intervention.

# The modern model family at home in Singapore: a queer geography

Oswin, Natalie

2010

**Journal Name:** Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

**Volume:** 35

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 256-268

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-5661.2009.00379.x/full>

## Abstract

The two meanings of 'domestic', as both residential dwelling and national territory, collide unusually forcefully in Singapore since its Housing Development Board (HDB) provides most housing in this city-state. While many scholars have interrogated the boundaries between homely/unhomely and foreign/domestic in Singapore by examining gender, ethnic/racial and class politics of HDB, in this paper I argue for the analytical usefulness of considering Singapore housing and citizenship as heteronormative; and, more broadly, for the value of a queer theoretical approach in advancing critical geographies of home. Combining archival research with contemporary observation, I examine discourses of respectable domesticity and proper family across Singapore's colonial and postcolonial periods in order to understand not just the exclusion of gays and lesbians, but also the 'queering' of a range of figures such as the single mother, the migrant worker, the unfilial child, and many others. Since the production of this range of non-heteronormative others is produced by a much more complex set of cultural logics than a focus on the deployment of a sexual binary can capture, the queer theoretical approach I argue for understands heteronormativity not as a universal policing of a heterosexual–homosexual binary, but as the geographically and historically specific coincidence of race, class, gender, nationality and sexual norms.

# The Shifting Geography of Urban Education

Freeman, Eric

2010

Journal Name: Education and Urban Society

Volume: 42

Issue: 6

Pages: 674-704

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://eus.sagepub.com/content/42/6/674.short>

## Abstract

Poverty in the United States is migrating far beyond the urban core and transforming the suburbs into places increasingly stratified by income, wealth, opportunity, and education. Census data from the 2005 American Community Survey reveal new patterns of income inequality, residential mobility, and spatial segregation that make the suburbs less of a place apart and more like the rest of the United States. For the first time, a larger number of America's poor are living in the suburbs than in the cities. This article describes the shifting geography of poverty in the metropolitan Atlanta area and how this trend relates to schools. Atlanta is a good location in which to observe the changing residential patterns of poor and working-poor families because the challenges facing suburban school systems in this Sunbelt city of more than 5 million can be read as a bellwether of major political, economic, and educational policy choices to come and the social context within which these choices will be decided.



# Female breast cancer mortality clusters within racial groups in the United States

Tian, Nancy; J. Gaines Wilson; F. Benjamin Zhan

2010

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 16

Issue: 2

Pages: 209-218

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829209001026>

## Abstract

Although breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States, to date there have been no nationwide studies systematically analyzing geographic variation and clustering. An assessment of spatial-temporal clusters of cancer mortality by age and race at the county level in the lower 48 United States indicated a primary cluster in the Northeast US for both younger (RR=1.349; all RR are  $p \leq 0.001$ ) and older (RR=1.283) women in the all-race category. Similar cluster patterns in the North were detected for younger (RR=1.390) and older (RR=1.292) white women. The cluster for both younger (RR=1.337) and older (RR=1.251) black women was found in the Midwest. The clusters for all other racial groups combined were in the West for both younger (RR=1.682) and older (RR=1.542) groups. Regression model results suggest that lower socioeconomic status (SES) was more protective than higher status at every quartile step (Medium-high SES, OR=0.374; Medium-low, OR=0.137; Low, OR=0.061). This study may provide insight to aid in identifying geographic areas and subpopulations at increased risk for breast cancer.

# Geographic, Racial, Ethnic, and Socioeconomic Disparities in the Availability of Grocery Stores and Supermarkets Among Low-Income Women Across the Urban-Rural Continuum

Ford, P. B.; D. A. Dzewaltowski

2010

Journal Name: Journal of Hunger & Environmental Nutrition

Volume: 5

Issue: 2

Pages: 216-233

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a923090204>

## Abstract

Disparities in the prevalence of obesity have been linked to differential access to grocery stores and supermarkets. The availability of convenience, grocery stores, and supermarkets within the census tract and a 1-, 3-, and 5-mile radius of residence was measured for women enrolled in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (n = 21 203) in Kansas. Disparities in the availability of supermarkets were faced by women living in rural counties; however, within more urbanized areas, the presence of racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities differed based on whether store availability was measured within tract or within a 1-mile radius of residence. These results highlight the need for greater specificity when examining the relationship between food environments and dietary outcomes.

# Income Per Capita Inequality in China: The Role of Economic Geography and Spatial Interactions

Hering, Laura; Sandra Poncet

2010

Journal Name: The World Economy

Volume: 33

Issue: 5

Pages: 655-679

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-9701.2010.01241.x/full>

## Abstract

This paper contributes to the analysis of growing income inequality in China. We apply a structural model of economic geography to data on per capita income over 190 Chinese cities between 1995 and 2002, and evaluate the extent to which market proximity and spatial dependence can explain the growing income inequality between Chinese cities. The econometric specification explicitly incorporates spatial dependence in the form of spatially-lagged per capita income. We show that the geography of market access and spatial dependence are significantly correlated with per capita income in China. Market access is particularly important in cities with smaller migration inflows, which is consistent with NEG theory, whereas spatially-lagged per capita income matters more in cities with greater immigration. We conclude that the positive impact of spatially-lagged income partly results from labour mobility between neighbours, so that spatial dependence reflects the influence of migration, knowledge transfers and increasing competition between cities.

# The Geography of Poverty, Inequality and Wealth in the UK and Abroad: Because Enough is Never Enough

**Dorling, Danny; John Pritchard**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy

**Volume:** 3

**Issue:** 2-3

**Pages:** 81-106

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.springerlink.com/content/002w437n77586558/>

## **Abstract**

This paper considers the temporal changes in levels of recorded poverty in Britain distinguishing between times of anecdotal reporting (1845–1901); the first national counts and geographical distribution descriptions (1895–1965); to the current era of an industry dedicated to poverty counting and cartography (1968–2008). The persistence to the geography of poverty over time is remarked upon and speculated over. In conclusion it is argued that it is important to understand the distribution of wealth to better understand poverty.

# The spatial-temporal hierarchy of regional inequality of China

Li, Yingru; Y.H. Dennis Wei

2010

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 30

Issue: 3

Pages: 303-316

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622809000745>

## Abstract

This paper advances the multi-scale and multi-mechanism framework of regional inequality in China by using the most recent statistical data. We analyze the multi-scalar patterns of China's regional inequality with GIS and statistical techniques, and demonstrate the significance of the municipality effect. The authors also apply multilevel modeling to identify the spatial structure and time dimension of the underlying forces driving regional development. This study illustrates that China's regional inequality is sensitive to the spatial-temporal hierarchy of multi-mechanisms, and reveals the relative influence of globalization, marketization, and decentralization.

# Spatial Filtering in a Regression Framework: Examples Using Data on Urban Crime, Regional Inequality, and Government Expenditures

Getis, Arthur

2010

Journal Name: *From Perspectives on Spatial Data Analysis*, Luc Anselin, Sergio Joseph Rey (eds.), Springer

Volume: Part 4 Issue: Pages: 191-202 Source Type: Book Chapter

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/u262233524766p82/>

## Abstract

In a recent paper Getis (1990), I develop a rationale for filtering spatially dependent variables into spatially independent variables and demonstrate a technique for changing one to the other. In that paper, the transformation is a multi-step procedure based on Ripley's second order statistic (1981). In this chapter, I will briefly review the argument for the filtering procedure and propose a simplified method based on a spatial statistic developed by Getis and Ord (1992). The chapter is divided into four parts: (1) a short discussion of the rationale for filtering spatially dependent variables into spatially independent variables, (2) a review of a Getis–Ord statistic, (3) an outline of the filtering procedure, and (4) three examples taken from the literature on urban crime, regional inequality, and government expenditures.

# Interregional Inequality Dynamics in Mexico

Rey, Sergio J.; Myrna L. Sastre-Gutierrez

2010

Journal Name: Spatial Economic Analysis

Volume: 5

Issue: 3

Pages: 277-298

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a925131359>

## Abstract

This paper examines 60 years of regional income inequality dynamics across the states of Mexico. Drawing on recent developments in exploratory spatial data analysis (ESDA) we examine the role of spatial clustering and heterogeneity in the evolution of regional inequality. We pay particular attention to the choice of the regionalization scheme that has been applied in previous work and we suggest a number of new approaches to evaluate the sensitivity of inferential conclusions to this choice. We also investigate if temporal shifts in equality are reflected in the NAFTA era.

# Beyond the male-migrant: South Africa's long history of health geography and the contemporary AIDS pandemic

Hunter, Mark

2010

Journal Name: Health & Place

Volume: 16

Issue: 1

Pages: 25-33

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829209000793>

## Abstract

This article begins by noting the contribution that past South African writings on health can make to the field of health geography—especially writings on male migration and syphilis from the 1940s that conceptualized space as relational. However, the second part of the article notes that the rapid rise of AIDS in the post-apartheid period influenced the problematic projecting forward of the male-migrancy model. Ethnographic and secondary data show how AIDS is embedded in under-researched social and spatial structures after apartheid. In tracing these processes the article combines anthropology, geography, and political economy to chart an interdisciplinary analysis of the uneven geographies of health.



## Geography, poverty and conflict in Nepal

Do, Quy-Toan; Lakshmi Iyer

2010

Journal Name: Journal of Peace Research

Volume: 47

Issue: 6

Pages: 735-748

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/6/735.short>

### Abstract

We conduct an empirical analysis of the geographic, economic, and social factors that contributed to the spread of civil war in Nepal over the period 1996—2006. This within-country analysis complements existing cross-country studies on the same subject. Using a detailed dataset to track civil war casualties across space and over time, several patterns are documented. Conflict-related deaths are significantly higher in poorer districts and in geographical locations that favor insurgents, such as mountains and forests; a 10 percentage point increase in poverty is associated with 25—27 additional conflict-related deaths. This result is similar to that documented in cross-country studies. In addition, the relationship with poverty and geography is similar for deaths caused by the insurgents and deaths caused by the state. Furthermore, poorer districts are likely to be drawn into the insurgency earlier, consistent with the theory that a lower cost of recruiting rebels is an important factor in starting conflict. On the other hand, geographic factors are not significantly associated with such onset, suggesting that they instead contribute to the intensity of violence only after conflict has started. Finally, in contrast to some cross-country analyses, ethnic and caste polarization, land inequality, and political participation are not significantly associated with violence.

## Natural resources and income inequality: The role of ethnic divisions

Fum, Ruikang Marcus; Roland Hodler

2010

Journal Name: Economic Letters

Volume: 107

Issue: 3

Pages: 360-363

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165176510000935>

### Abstract

We hypothesize that natural resources raise income inequality in ethnically polarized societies, but reduce income inequality in ethnically homogenous societies; and we present empirical evidence in support of this hypothesis.

# Post-1500 Population Flows and The Long-Run Determinants of Economic Growth and Inequality

**Putterman, Louis; David N. Weil**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** The Quarterly Journal of Economics

**Volume:** 125

**Issue:** 4

**Pages:** 1627-1682

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://qje.oxfordjournals.org/content/125/4/1627.short>

## Abstract

We construct a matrix showing the share of the year 2000 population in every country that is descended from people in different source countries in the year 1500. Using the matrix to adjust indicators of early development so that they reflect the history of a population's ancestors rather than the history of the place they live today greatly improves the ability of those indicators to predict current GDP. The variance of the early development history of a country's inhabitants is a good predictor for current inequality, with ethnic groups originating in regions having longer histories of organized states tending to be at the upper end of a country's income distribution.

# Inter-Neighborhood Migration, Race, and Environmental Hazards: Modeling Micro-Level Processes of Environmental Inequality

Crowder, Kyle; Liam Downey

2010

Journal Name: American Journal of Sociology

Volume: 115

Issue: 4

Pages: 1110-1149

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2908425/?report=abstract>

## Abstract

This study combines data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics with neighborhood-level industrial hazard data from the Environmental Protection Agency to examine the extent and sources of environmental inequality at the individual level. Results indicate that profound racial and ethnic differences in proximity to industrial pollution persist when differences in individual education, household income, and other micro-level characteristics are controlled. Examination of underlying migration patterns further reveals that black and Latino householders move into neighborhoods with significantly higher hazard levels than do comparable whites, and that racial differences in proximity to neighborhood pollution are maintained more by these disparate mobility destinations than by differential effects of pollution on the decision to move.

# Fundamental causes of inland–coastal income inequality in post-reform China

Hao, Rui; Zheng Wei

2010

Journal Name: The Annals of Regional Science

Volume: 45

Issue: 1

Pages: 181-206

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/x1p46m3w0805n30n/>

## Abstract

This paper investigates the fundamental causes of the widening inland–coastal inequality in China during the post-reform period 1978–2004 within a systematic framework of economic development theory. We highlight the roles of three policy variables, namely globalization, decentralization and marketization, in determining the income gap between the inland and coastal regions. The results derived from both time-series and panel data provide strong evidence that these policies are thus far inequality-enhancing. This finding is robust to the use of different estimation methods, alternative proxies for policy variables and regional income, as well as the inclusion of other controls. We also find significant but economically small spillover effects from the coastal to inland provinces. Our results suggest that more efforts should be made to improve the policies to reduce regional inequality in China.

# Hispanic Population Growth and Rural Income Inequality

Parrado, Emilio A.; William A. Kandel

2010

Journal Name: Social Forces

Volume: 88

Issue: 3

Pages: 1421-1450

Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/social\\_forces/v088/88.3.parrado.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/social_forces/v088/88.3.parrado.html)

## Abstract

We analyze the relationship between Hispanic population growth and changes in U.S. rural income inequality from 1990 through 2000. Applying comparative approaches used for urban areas we disentangle Hispanic population growth's contribution to inequality by comparing and statistically modeling changes in the family income Gini coefficient across four rural county types: established Hispanic, rapidly growing Hispanic, rapidly growing non-Hispanic, and slow-growth or declining counties. Results support perspectives that stress growing social heterogeneity for understanding the contribution of minority population growth to inequality, including changes in human capital and industrial restructuring. We find remarkably similar inequality growth across rapidly growing Hispanic and non-Hispanic counties. This suggests that growing rural inequality stems largely from economic expansion and population growth rather than changing Hispanic composition.

# Inequality and the Urban–rural Divide in China: Effects of Regressive Taxation

Wang, Xiaobing; Jenifer Piesse

2010

Journal Name: China & World Economy

Volume: 18

Issue: 6

Pages: 36-55

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-124X.2010.01219.x/abstract>

## Abstract

Using three comparable national representative household surveys for China in 1988, 1995 and 2002, the present paper reveals the regressivity and urban bias of China's direct tax and welfare system in this period. It shows that a regressive taxation system and skewed allocation of subsidies increases the urban–rural income gap and enhances overall inequality. Modeling these relationships indicates that the relatively poorer rural population has a net tax liability, whereas those in the richer urban areas receive net subsidies. This pattern is common in China, although the extent of the bias varies. This skewed system of tax and welfare payments is a major cause of the persisting urban–rural income gap and contributes to the overall income inequality in China. The abolishment of the agriculture tax in 2006 has had a positive impact on rural people's livelihoods.

# Income and Wealth Inequality in Nepal, 1996 and 2004: Changes and Socio-demographic, Spatial and Economic Determinants

Wagle, Udaya R.

2010

Journal Name: Journal of Contemporary Asia

Volume: 40

Issue: 1

Pages: 82-104

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a917648433>

## Abstract

Micro-data from national surveys indicate that economic inequality remained high and relatively unchanged in Nepal during the middle 1990s and early 2000s. Using household income and wealth as indicators, this study finds that many of the demographic characteristics, such as age, caste, ethnicity and widowhood, determined mostly along traditional social hierarchies, play influential roles in determining inequality in much of Nepal. In urban areas and especially in Kathmandu, however, these factors have proved increasingly less influential, replacing them with such factors as migration, education and labour market participation. These changes highlight the mechanisms through which different social groups are experiencing inequality, with important implications for the much needed economic, social and political stability of the country.



# Poverty mapping based on livelihood assets: A meso-level application in the Indo-Gangetic Plains, India

Erenstein, Olaf; Jon Hellin; Parvesh Chandna

2010

Journal Name: Applied Geography

Volume: 30

Issue: 1

Pages: 112-125

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622809000307>

## Abstract

Poverty maps are an increasingly popular mode of visualizing the spatial dimension of poverty. They help guide priority-setting and target poverty-alleviation interventions. The utility of poverty maps can be enhanced by spatially disaggregating the underlying causes of poverty. One promising approach explored in this paper is the use of livelihood assets – natural, physical, human, social and financial – the building blocks of sustainable livelihoods. We illustrate the approach by mapping and contrasting poverty and livelihood assets within the Indian Indo-Gangetic Plains drawing on district-level indicators and livelihood asset-based principal components. The relatively low poverty incidence in the north-western plains is associated with an overall favorable livelihood asset base, particularly pronounced for natural and financial capitals. There is a marked gradient with poverty increasing eastwards, reflecting a similarly marked decline in livelihood assets. The overall unfavorable livelihood asset base in the mid-Gangetic Plains of Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh provides a particularly challenging spatial poverty trap. The maps and regional contrasts of poverty and livelihood assets provide a foundation for future research and development work and reiterate the need for cross-sectoral and inter-disciplinary approaches.

# A quantitative study on the correlation between poverty and arable land resources in Shaanxi Province

SHI, Xingmin; Zhongbo CAO

2010

Journal Name: Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment

Volume: Issue: 03 Pages: Source Type: Journal Article

Website [http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTOTAL-GHZH201003000.htm](http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-GHZH201003000.htm)

## Abstract

The arable land resources indicators and poverty indicators of 108 countries (districts) in Shaanxi province were analyzed. The data about relations between arable land resources and the economic relations of human society were processed by Excel software and Super Map software. The arable land resources are not related to poverty, there are two reasons as follows. 1) On the one hand, there is no correlation between resource-rich areas of farmland and poverty countries in Shaanxi Province, on the other hand, there is no correlation between the endowment of land resources and the economic poverty in Shaanxi Province. 2) There are four characteristics about the distribution of the poverty-stricken areas. The poverty stricken areas are mainly distributed in the northern Shaanxi and the southern Shaanxi. Secondly, resource-rich areas of farmland are mainly in the northern Shaanxi and the mountainous area of Guanzhong. Thirdly, the areas which are not only rich in the arable land resources but also poverty are mainly located in the northern Shaanxi and the mountainous area of Guanzhong. Lastly, non-poor countries and non-rich land resources counties are mainly in the Guanzhong plain area.

# Geographic Disparity, Area Poverty, and Human Papillomavirus Vaccination

Pruitt, Sandi L.; Mario Schootman

2010

**Journal Name:** American Journal of Preventative Medicine

**Volume:** 38

**Issue:** 5

**Pages:** 525-533

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** [http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(10\)00095-4/abstract](http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(10)00095-4/abstract)

## Abstract

### Background

A human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine was approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use among women/girls in 2006. Since that time, limited research has examined HPV vaccine uptake among adolescent girls and no studies have examined the role of geographic disparities in HPV vaccination.

### Purpose

The purpose of this study is to examine geographic disparity in the prevalence of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination and to examine individual-, county-, and state-level correlates of vaccination.

### Methods

Three-level random intercept multilevel logistic regression models were fitted to data from girls aged 13–17 years living in six U.S. states using data from the 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the 2000 U.S. census.

### Results

Data from 1709 girls nested within 274 counties and six states were included. Girls were predominantly white (70.6%) and insured (74.5%). Overall, 34.4% of girls were vaccinated. Significant geographic disparity across states (variance=0.134, SE=0.065) and counties (variance=0.146, SE=0.063) was present, which was partially explained by state and county poverty levels. Independent of individual-level factors, poverty had differing effects at the state and county level: girls in states with higher levels of poverty were less likely whereas girls in counties with higher poverty levels were more likely to be vaccinated. Household income demonstrated a similar pattern to that of county-level poverty: Compared to girls in the highest-income families, girls in the lowest-income families were more likely to be vaccinated.

### Conclusions

The results of this study suggest geographic disparity in HPV vaccination. Although higher state-level poverty is associated with a lower likelihood of vaccination, higher county-level poverty and lower income at the family level is associated with a higher likelihood of vaccination. Research is needed to better understand these disparities and to inform interventions to increase vaccination among all eligible girls.

## Geographies of tourism: (un)ethical encounters

Gibson, Chris

2010

Journal Name: Progress in Human Geography

Volume: 34

Issue: 4

Pages: 521-527

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/34/4/521.short>

### Abstract

In this report I focus on encounter, and the manner in which tourism catalyses entanglements of people, places and identities. Antecedent were earlier theories of the tourist gaze, and critiques of tourism as neocolonialism. One response was the emergence of an ethical tourism industry — branded as such because of commitments to pay decent wages, respect local cultures and tread lightly on nature. While the ethical tourism industry has made strides on these issues, I critique its reliance on binary thinking, and failure to accommodate contradictions and variable ethical conduct in the moments of encounter. By contrast, recent work in geography has sought to explore the multisensory and affective dimensions of tourism encounters without recourse to ethical essentialism. In research on embodiment, emotions and sensory encounters, risks of diluting critique are weighed against opportunities to sharpen ethical concepts. A focus on encounter enables closer dissection of the moments and spaces in which power is exercised, and relations of care extended.

# Place Geography and the Ethics of Care: Introductory Remarks on the Geographies of Ethics, Responsibility and Care

McEwan, Cheryl; Michael K. Goodman

2010

Journal Name: Ethics, Policy & Environment

Volume: 13

Issue: 2

Pages: 103-112

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a928343257>

## Abstract

In a recent review article, Jeff Popke (2006, p. 510) calls for a 'more direct engagement with theories of ethics and responsibility' on the part of human geographers, and for a reinscription of the social as a site of ethics and responsibility. This requires that we also continue to develop ways of thinking through our responsibilities toward unseen others—both unseen neighbours and distant others—and to cultivate a renewed sense of social interconnectedness. Popke suggests that a feminist-inspired ethic of care might be instrumental in developing this expanded, relational and collective vision of the social, which is particularly prescient given the contemporary economic downturn throughout the globe. Thus, as the 'moral turn' in geography continues to evolve, this special issue seeks to bring together geographers working within feminist or feminist-inspired frameworks, and with a shared interest in the changing geographies of ethics, responsibility and care. The collection of papers has its origins in conference sessions on Care-full Geographies, organised by the Guest Editors at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers in 2007. In this editorial we seek to position the papers within broader debates about care, responsibility and ethics that have emerged in geography and the wider social sciences in recent years, and to highlight the key issues that have framed these debates.

# Fairness and ethicality in their place: the regional dynamics of fair trade and ethical sourcing agendas in the plantation districts of South India

Neilson, Jeff; Bill Pritchard

2010

Journal Name: Environment and Planning A

Volume: 42

Issue: 8

Pages: 1833-1851

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a4260>

## Abstract

In this paper we argue for a 'horizontal' approach to the analysis of fair and ethical trade, one which asks questions about the wider eddies they create within regional production contexts. This approach runs counter to much of the existing literature on the topic, which typically examines initiatives 'vertically', in terms of how they affect the lives of participating producers and communities. Applying this method to critique fair and ethical trade in the tea and coffee plantation districts of South India, we find that, at present, initiatives fail to intersect with the most pressing problems of poverty and development within this regional production system. Somewhat ironically, these schemes seem to be having their greatest positive effects within industry segments that are not the most needful of support, and tend to have very limited engagement with those industry participants in dire straits (notably, smallholders and workers on abandoned estates). Consideration of these issues highlights how the uneven penetration of fair and ethical trade is contributing to transformations in the institutional formations and systems of governance. Producers oriented to servicing affluent Western markets are increasingly enmeshed within fair and ethical trade agendas and interact with dense ensembles of suprastate and civil society regulation (involving international nongovernmental organisations and audit firms). Yet, more marginalised producers remain regulated by traditional institutional mechanisms embedded within the nation-state (government departments, trade unions, etc). These assessments point to the limitations and challenges facing fair and ethical trade as a strategic intervention for addressing the social, economic, and environmental injustices of global agriculture.

## Local and green, global and fair: the ethical foodscape and the politics of care

**Morgan, Kevin**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** Environment and Planning A

**Volume:** 42

**Issue:** 8

**Pages:** 1852-1867

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a42364>

### Abstract

The core values of the ethical foodscape—ecological integrity and social justice—can assume very different political forms unless they are fashioned into a coherent and progressive narrative of sustainability. This paper explores the politics of sustainability through the prism of three major issues. First, the carbon-labelling controversy is used to highlight the potential conflict between green campaigners (who extol the benefits of local food) and social justice campaigners (who support fairly traded food from afar). Second, school-food reform is used to demonstrate that local and global food, far from being mutually exclusive options, can both be part of the constitution of a sustainable food system if global food is framed in cosmopolitan terms. Third, the paper engages with the politics of care literature to explore a question that underlies the above issues, namely, how and why we care for others. It is argued that ethical consumerism, a key part of a progressive narrative of care, is not sufficient to counter the challenge of climate change—the greatest threat to ecological integrity and social justice.

# The politics of inequality in globalizing cities: how the middle classes matter in the governing of Buenos Aires

**Kanai, J Miguel**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** Environment and Planning A

**Volume:** 42

**Issue:** 8

**Pages:** 1887-1901

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a42452>

## Abstract

This paper contributes to the literature on the new politics of social inclusion and spatial justice in globalizing cities. My main argument is that accounts of such politics should focus on the multiple intervening social actors without neglecting or assuming the roles played by the urban middle classes. Focusing on the case of the City of Buenos Aires (CBA) after Argentina's neoliberal crisis of 2001, I show the importance of mobilized middle-class social actors in shaping institutional and territorial outcomes in a globalizing city that is highly polarized and fragmented. This study is based on participant observation, in-depth interviews, and archival research focused on (a) subscribers of state-sponsored citizen participation processes and (b) neighborhood activists with middle-class profiles—middle incomes, relative housing stability, and residency in neighborhoods with middle levels of development. Findings show that, although middle-class politics in the city evidenced a primary concern with place, neighborhood, and local territories, mobilized actors were also responding to deeper transformations brought about by processes of neoliberal globalization. Their repertoires of collective action also moved beyond the local scale and had significance for the wider governing of the city. Finally, it is shown that middle-class politics in the postcrisis CBA departed from the exclusionary attitudes evidenced in studies of other cities, which leads to the question of how such politics may be reconciled into broader coalitions seeking more egalitarian forms of urban globalization. Further inquiries for comparative analysis beyond the CBA are suggested in the paper's conclusion.



# Low-income-country import competition and the structure of earnings inequality in Canada, 1996 – 2001

**Breau, Sébastien**

**2010**

**Journal Name:** Environment and Planning A

**Volume:** 42

**Issue:** 8

**Pages:** 1964-1986

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a42288>

## Abstract

This paper uses a detailed employer – employee dataset to test the effects of low-income-country import competition on the earnings of workers in manufacturing industries in Canada. From 1996 to 2001 earnings inequality increased: the wage gap between manufacturing workers with a university degree and those without a high school diploma rose from 35% to 43%. Greater import competition is found to explain part of the growing wage gap, consistent with Stolper – Samuelson effects. Point estimates suggest that these effects increased slightly over the period of study and are strongest in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, provinces with the highest low-income-country import-penetration rates. However, the results also suggest (i) the relative wage effects of increased import competition are not as ‘clear cut’ as predicted by the Stolper – Samuelson theorem and (ii) that other individual and plant-level factors are important determinants of the structure of earnings inequality in Canada.

## International trade and wage inequality in Canada

Breau, Sébastien; David L. Rigby

2010

Journal Name: Journal of Economic Geography

Volume: 10

Issue: 1

Pages: 55-86

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org/content/10/1/55.short>

### Abstract

We investigate the impact of international trade on wages and on wage inequality across industries and regions in Canada. An employer–employee dataset is developed combining individual worker characteristics from the 20% sample of the 2001 Census of Population and synthetic establishments from the 1999 Annual Survey of Manufactures. Results from wage regression models show that import competition from low-income countries has a significant impact on wage inequality in Canada, pushing down the wages of less-educated workers relative to those of highly educated workers. The negative effect of import competition on the wages of less-skilled workers is shown to be more pronounced in Québec and in the Prairie provinces, as well as in labor-intensive and product-differentiated industries.

# **An interdisciplinary approach to HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination in Belize: the roles of geography and ethnicity**

**Pope, Cynthia K.; Gerald Shoultz**

**2010**

Journal Name: GeoJournal

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article, published online 6 April 2010

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/d010m23064477g75/>

## **Abstract**

Belize experiences the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in Central America, ranging between 2.1 and 3.2% (World Health Organization 2008). To add to the limited literature on HIV/AIDS Stigma and Discrimination (HASD) in Belize, the authors conducted a study to assess whether stigma and discrimination is related to geography and ethnicity. One-hundred forty participants were interviewed using a structured survey instrument at three different parts of the country, and the results were analyzed quantitatively. These places were Cayo District on the western border with Guatemala, Belize City, and two cayes (Caye Caulker and Ambergris Caye). Respondents in Belize City generally held the lowest rates of stigmatizing and discriminatory attitudes towards individuals living with HIV/AIDS, highlighting a possible relationship between geography and ethnicity. Concurrently, self-identifying Afro-Belizeans and Creoles reported lower rates of HASD attitudes in some contexts than other ethnic groups. The results show that there may a relation between geography, ethnicity, and HASD, and that a randomized, controlled study is an important next step in determining the strength of that relation.

# Begging as a path to progress: indigenous women and children and the struggle for Ecuador's urban spaces

Swanson, Kate

2010

Journal Name: University of Georgia Press

Volume:

Issue:

Pages: 152

Source Type: Book

Website [http://books.google.com/books/about/Begging\\_as\\_a\\_path\\_to\\_progress.html?id=6A9vRHj3eMC](http://books.google.com/books/about/Begging_as_a_path_to_progress.html?id=6A9vRHj3eMC)

## Abstract

In 1992, Calhuasí, an isolated Andean town, got its first road. Newly connected to Ecuador's large cities, Calhuasí experienced rapid social-spatial change, which Kate Swanson richly describes in *Begging as a Path to Progress*.

Based on nineteen months of fieldwork, Swanson's study pays particular attention to the ideas and practices surrounding youth. While begging seems to be inconsistent with—or even an affront to—ideas about childhood in the developed world, Swanson demonstrates that the majority of income earned from begging goes toward funding Ecuadorian children's educations in hopes of securing more prosperous futures.

Examining beggars' organized migration networks, as well as the degree to which children can express agency and fulfill personal ambitions through begging, Swanson argues that Calhuasí's beggars are capable of canny engagement with the forces of change. She also shows how frequent movement between rural and urban Ecuador has altered both, masculinizing the countryside and complicating the Ecuadorian conflation of whiteness and cities. Finally, her study unpacks ongoing conflicts over programs to "clean up" Quito and other major cities, noting that revanchist efforts have had multiple effects—spurring more dangerous transnational migration, for example, while also providing some women and children with tourist-friendly local spaces in which to sell a notion of Andean authenticity.

# Geography, uneven development and distributive justice: the political economy of IT growth in India

D'Costa, Anthony P.

2011

Journal Name: Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article, published online, 17 March 2011

Website <http://cjres.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/03/17/cjres.rsr003.short>

## Abstract

The aim of the paper is to apply a political economy framework both to explain the rise of the information technology (IT) industry and to analyse the spatial and developmental consequences of this growth, especially the distributive dimension on the wider society. The purpose is also to reveal the contradictions associated with the industry, question the crude optimism surrounding the IT sector's transformative capabilities, and by extension, assess the 'model' of development implicit with its growth trajectory. As there is class bias in the workings of the sector, which excludes large swathes of the population and reproduces educational inequality, policy implications are briefly discussed.

# Globalization and gendered livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa: Introduction

Johnston-Anumonwo, Ibipo; Ann M. Oberhauser

2011

Journal Name: Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography

Volume: 32

Issue: 1

Pages: 4-7

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-9493.2011.00421.x/abstract>

Abstract

Not available

## Geography and ethics: Justice unbound

**Barnett, Clive**

**2011**

**Journal Name:** Progress in Human Geography

**Volume:** 35

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 246-255

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/35/2/246.short>

### Abstract

Debates in geography often centre on whether it is possible or preferable to develop robust normative foundations for critique. But the relationship of academic analysis to normative concepts does not need to be thought of in foundational terms, one way or the other. It is better understood in terms of elaboration, elucidation and amplification. Theorizing justice from the bottom up in this way is consistent with certain strands in recent moral and political philosophy, exemplified by Amartya Sen's recent account of comparative justice. Recent work by feminist philosophers including Seyla Benhabib, Nancy Fraser, and Iris Marion Young explicitly engages with the question of how to theorize the geographies of democratic justice in non-foundational, modest ways. The proliferation of geographical concerns in moral and political philosophy is indicative of the various ways in which concepts of justice are 'unbound' from forms of containment to which they have often been subjected. Philosophizing about justice is no longer automatically restricted to a national frame; and neither are questions of justice contained within prescriptive styles of reasoning, opening up instead to insights from empirical social sciences. Freeing concepts of justice from imaginary geographical constraints and from restrictive rationalistic conventions presents a challenge to spatial disciplines to suspend their chauvinism about the use of spatial vocabularies in other fields.

# Neighborhood Racial and Ethnic Change: The Time Dimension in Segregation

Reibel, Michael; Moira Regelson

2011

Journal Name: Urban Geography

Volume: 32

Issue: 3

Pages: 360-382

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/a46r00t4rw01387n/>

## Abstract

This nationwide study of neighborhood racial and ethnic transitions examines the varieties and dynamics of U.S. neighborhood change between 1990 and 2000. The authors use innovative and robust cluster analysis techniques to classify U.S. census tracts in the 50 largest metropolitan areas. We interpret the resulting clusters according to their central tendencies and explore inter-metropolitan and regional patterns in relative cluster frequencies. Finally, we estimate multilevel logistic regression models of the covariates of cluster membership. We conclude that within cities, trends toward greater and potentially stable diversity in some neighborhoods co-exist with continuing White flight and re-segregation in other local areas. Further, at both the metropolitan and neighborhood levels increasing diversity is associated with the significant presence of multiple minorities, while white flight and re-segregation are associated with the rapid growth of either blacks or Hispanics. This variability in transition outcomes can at least in part be attributed to demographic structure at the metropolitan scale and to the distance from established minority enclaves of the neighborhoods themselves.



# Revisiting Tobler's First Law of Geography: Spatial Regression Models for Assessing Environmental Justice and Health Risk Disparities

Chakraborty, Jayajit

2011

Journal Name: Geospatial Analysis of Environmental Health

Volume: 4

Issue: 3

Pages: 337-356

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/xnt066451073k264/>

## Abstract

Multivariate regression has been used extensively to determine if race/ethnicity or socioeconomic status is related to presence of pollution sources, quantity of pollutants emitted, toxicity of emissions, and other indicators of environmental health risk. Most previous studies assume observations and error terms to be spatially independent, thus violating one of the standard regression assumptions and ignoring spatial effects that potentially lead to incorrect inferences regarding explanatory variables. This chapter focuses on the problem of spatial autocorrelation in geospatial analysis of environmental justice and explores the application of simultaneous autoregressive (SAR) models to control for spatial dependence in the data. A case study uses both traditional and SAR models to examine the distribution of cancer risk from exposure to vehicular emissions of hazardous air pollutants in the Tampa Bay MSA, Florida. Several approaches are explored to augment the standard regression equation, identify the neighborhood structure of each tract, and specify the spatial weights matrix that accounts for variations in cancer risk not predicted by explanatory variables. Results indicate that conventional regression analysis could lead to erroneous conclusions regarding the role of race/ethnicity if spatial autocorrelation is ignored, and demonstrate the potential of SAR models to improve geospatial analysis of environmental justice and health disparities.

# Studying together, living apart: Emerging geographies of school attendance in post-apartheid Cape Town

Lemon, Anthony; Jane Battersby-Lennard

2011

Journal Name: African Affairs

Volume: 110

Issue: 438

Pages: 97-120

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/110/438/97.short>

## Abstract

Desegregation of South African schools is creating new geographies of education. Parental choice of school in the context of continuing spatial inequalities of educational provision encourages considerable movement of pupils from outside traditional catchment areas, as parents send children to distant schools formerly intended for members of other racial groups. To explore the socio-economic context of such choices, and the costs of making them, this article uses survey data from ten secondary schools with differing apartheid histories, in different socio-economic neighbourhoods, and with differing racial compositions. The findings reveal both the progress made since the end of apartheid and the limitations of change. Pupils travelling to distant schools in white areas appear to be coping well with the potential pressures, but remain a small, largely middle-class minority of black and coloured children, while friendships still appear to be made mainly within rather than across racial groups. Genuine educational choice and class mobility will depend on more fundamental reduction of educational inequality.

# The Wrong Side(s) of the Tracks: The Causal Effects of Racial Segregation on Urban Poverty and Inequality

Oltmans Ananat, Elizabeth

2011

Journal Name: American Economic Journal: Applied Economics

Volume: 3

Issue: 2

Pages: 34-66

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/aea/aejae/2011/00000003/00000002/art00002>

## Abstract

A striking negative correlation exists between an area's residential racial segregation and its population characteristics, but it is recognized that this relationship may not be causal. I present a novel test of causality from segregation to population characteristics by exploiting the arrangements of railroad tracks in the nineteenth century to isolate plausibly exogenous variation in areas' susceptibility to segregation. I show that this variation satisfies the requirements for a valid instrument. Instrumental variables estimates demonstrate that segregation increases metropolitan rates of black poverty and overall black-white income disparities, while decreasing rates of white poverty and inequality within the white population.

# Migration and Inequality in Xinjiang: A Survey of Han and Uyghur Migrants in Urumqi

Howell, Anthony; C. Cindy Fan

2011

Journal Name: Eurasian Geography and Economics

Volume: 52

Issue: 1

Pages: 119-139

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://bellwether.metapress.com/content/t60l6m724616w1w8/>

## Abstract

This paper seeks to contribute to the literature on Han-Uyghur inequality by comparing Han and Uyghur migrants in Urumqi, Xinjiang. Drawing from a survey of 30 sites of service activities and approximately 600 respondents in Urumqi, conducted in 2008, the authors argue that in addition to state-orchestrated migration that has been considered a source of Han-Uyghur inequality, it is also important to pay attention to the role of self-initiated migration. Through descriptive and statistical analyses of migrants' demographic, human-capital, employment, and migration characteristics, they find that Uyghur migrants do not seem disadvantaged compared to Han migrants. The findings underscore the heterogeneity of Urumqi's labor market, the role of economic reforms that motivate migration within and to Xinjiang, and the complexity of Han-minority inequality.

## Justice, efficiency and economic geography: should places help one another to develop?

**Storper, Michael**

**2011**

**Journal Name:** European Urban and Regional Studies

**Volume:** 18

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 3-21

**Source Type:** Journal Article

**Website** <http://eur.sagepub.com/content/18/1/3.short>

### Abstract

What is a 'just' or 'equitable' territorial distribution of resources or economic and social development? As in the other social sciences, the normative dimensions of territorial development — of what would constitute 'just' cities, regions and global patterns of development — cover the process of resource creation and allocation, as well as the geographical (place) and interpersonal (people) outcomes of such processes. A geographical approach to justice and equity must consider the interaction of place distributions and people distributions of income and opportunity. Place and people distributions may conflict with one another. Moreover, different such distributions have different impacts on economic efficiency and thus on aggregate output. This article confronts theories of justice with results in economic geography about the territorial basis of economic efficiency. It then opens up a research agenda on the normative bases of inter-territorial relations and on the possible criteria for redistribution of development resources among territories.

# How remote are Vietnam's ethnic minorities? An analysis of spatial patterns of poverty and inequality

Epprecht, Michael; Daniel Müller; Nicholas Minot

2011

Journal Name: The Annals of Regional Science

Volume: 46

Issue: 2

Pages: 349-368

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/63p1888506x5r287/>

## Abstract

This paper investigates whether physical accessibility or ethnicity is a stronger determinant of poverty in Vietnam. Spatially disaggregated welfare indexes for population subgroups show that overall inequality is shaped by an urban-rural welfare divide, closely followed in importance by sharp welfare differences between ethnic groups. Accessibility to urban areas is a weaker determinant of poverty. The findings have important implications for the targeting of rural development investments. Addressing the factors isolating ethnic minorities from the mainstream economy is likely to be a more useful strategy in reducing rural poverty and inequality than simple geographic targeting.

# Non-Spatial Government Policies and Regional Income Inequality in Brazil

Silveira Neto, Raul Da M.; Carlos R. Azzoni

2011

Journal Name: Regional Studies

Volume: 45

Issue: 4

Pages: 453-461

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919515506>

## Abstract

Non-spatial government policies and regional income inequality in Brazil, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses both macro- and micro-data to analyse the role of social programmes in the recent reduction in Brazilian regional income inequality. Convergence indicators are presented for different sources of regional income in the period 1995-2006. A decomposition of the Gini indicator allows the identification of the role of each of these income sources with respect to the reduction of regional inequality during the period. The results point out that both labour productivity and government non-spatial policies - mainly minimum wage changes and income transference programmes - do have a role in explaining regional inequality reduction during the period.

## Geography and ethics: Placing life in the space of reasons

**Barnett, Clive**

**2011**

**Journal Name:** Progress in Human Geography

**Volume:**

**Issue:**

**Pages:**

**Source Type:** Journal Article, published online 19 April 2011

**Website** <http://phg.sagepub.com/content/early/2011/04/19/0309132510397463.abstract>

### Abstract

Discussions of ethics in recent human geography have been strongly inflected by readings of so-called 'Continental Philosophy'. The ascendancy of this style of theorizing is marked by a tendency to stake ethical claims on ontological assertions, which effectively close down serious consideration of the problem of normativity in social science. Recent work on practical reason emerging from so-called 'Analytical' philosophy presents a series of challenges to how geographers approach the relationships between space, ethics, and power. This work revolves around attempts to displace long-standing dualisms between naturalism and normativity, by blurring boundaries between forms of action and knowledge which belong to a 'space of causality' and those that are placed in a 'space of reasons'. The relevance of this blurring to geography is illustrated by reference to recent debates about the relationships between rationality and habit in unreflective action. Ongoing developments in this tradition of philosophy provide resources for strengthening a nascent strand of work on the geographies of practical reason that is evident in work on ethnomethodology, behaviour change, and geographies of action.



# Situating the geographies of injustice in democratic theory

**Barnett, Clive**

**2011**

Journal Name: Geoforum

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718511000376>

## Abstract

Post-Marxist and poststructuralist ontologies of the political have been important reference points for recent discussions of democracy in critical human geography and related fields. This paper considers the conceptual placement of contestation in a strand of democratic theory often denigrated by these approaches, namely theories of deliberative democracy informed by post-Habermasian Critical Theory. It is argued that this concern with contestation derives from a focus on the relationships between different rationalities of action. It is proposed that this tradition of thought informs a distinctively phenomenological approach to understanding the situations out of which democratic energies emerge. In elaborating on this phenomenological understanding of the emergence of political space, the paper proceeds in three stages. First, it is argued that the strong affinities between ontological conceptualisations of 'the political' and the ontological register of canonical spatial theory squeezes out any serious consideration of the plural rationalities of ordinary political action. Second, debates between deliberative and agonistic theorists of democracy are relocated away from questions of ontology. These are centred instead on disputed understandings of 'normativity'. This move opens up conceptual space for the analysis of phenomenologies of injustice. Third, using the example of debates about transnational democracy in which critical theorists of deliberative democracy explicitly address the reconfigurations of the space of 'the political', it is argued that this Critical Theory tradition can contribute to a distinctively 'topological' sense of political space which follows from thinking of political action as emerging from worldly situations of injustice. In bringing into focus this phenomenological approach to political action, the paper has lessons for both geographers and political theorists. Rather than continuing to resort to a priori models of what is properly political or authentically democratic, geographers would do well to acknowledge the ordinary dynamics and disappointments which shape political action. On the other hand, political theorists might do well to acknowledge the limits of the 'methodological globalism' that characterises so much recent work on the re-scaling of democracy.

# Relocation selection for poverty alleviation: Factor analysis and GIS modeling

Li Yimin; Haihong Yin; Suhong Liu

2011

Journal Name: Journal of Mountain Science

Volume: 8

Issue: 3

Pages: 466-475

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.springerlink.com/content/1575094310206h44/>

## Abstract

Resettlement is considered a major policy measure in two major Chinese policy programs, the “Great Development of the West” and poverty alleviation in the new century, and the “New Countryside Development”. The selection of the target location of resettlement sites for poverty-stricken villages is of critical importance to the success of resettlement projects, yet the selection process is challenged by the need for analyzing a variety of contributing factors, and the need for many rounds of tedious data processing. So in this paper we present an in-depth analysis of the major factors and data processing model concerning mountainous poverty-stricken villages, which also takes a major part of China’s poor villages. Our analysis shows the following factors bear the most importance in resettlement selection: 1) topography: candidate areas should have slope less than 25 degrees and altitude less than 2400 meters. 2) accessibility: close to market conventions places and transportation facilities. 3) farming resources: with abundant land and water resources. 4) non-intrusiveness: interests of receiving villages should be considered and negative impact minimized. A simple measure could be having the candidate area 1000 m away from the receiving residents. 5) Minimal ecological and political footprint: candidate areas shall not conflict with nature conservation areas or nationally planned key land use projects. 6) Social and cultural compatibility: residents will be better off if relocated in the same county, considering language, religion, ethnic culture and other factors. Taking Makuadi, Lushui County of Nujiang Prefecture as a case study, we demonstrate how GIS analysis and modeling tools can be used in the selection process of resettlement projects in mountainous areas.

## Young People, Border Spaces and Revolutionary Imaginations

Aitken, Stuart; Fernando Bosco; Thomas Herman, Kate Swanson (eds.)

2011

Journal Name: Routledge

Volume: Issue: Pages: 114 Source Type: Book

Website <http://www.tandf.net/books/details/9780415619462/>

### Abstract

Drawing from discussions that pulled together child researchers working near the borders of Mexico, the United States and Canada, this book explores how material and metaphoric borders give way to young people's experimentations with cultural, social and political change. The contributors highlight the capacities of children to revolutionize thought and practice through creative re-imagining of the boundaries, borders, events, circumstances and familial relations that affect their everyday lives. The first section, in different ways, highlights borders and movements through them as a bricolage of images, symbols, tensions and joys. In the second section, the idea of a portable border is explored in three chapters that consider a migrants' lifecourse, citizenship and political activism respectively. The last section of the book brings together three chapters that uncover how youth resist, confront and transform the borders that envelop their lives. By weaving narratives pertaining to young people's creative stories, transnational migrations, personal identities, pen-pal programs, masculinities, inter-generational change, border crossings, political activism and addictions, the contributors in toto raise the idea of young people taking bounded and embodied events, places and institutions and moving them towards something emancipatory *sin fronteras* - without borders. This book was published as a special issue of *Children's Geographies*.

# Women and children in a neighborhood advocacy group: engaging community and refashioning citizenship at the United States-Mexico border

Bosco, Fernando J.; Stuart C. Aitken, Thomas Herman

2011

Journal Name: Gender, Place and Culture

Volume: 18

Issue: 2

Pages: 155-178

Source Type: Journal Article

Website <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0966369X.2010.551652#preview>

## Abstract

This article looks at the community participation of recent Latina immigrant mothers and their children in a neighborhood advocacy group near the US-Mexico border. It documents the work that women and children do as they struggle to become involved in their new community and improve their quality of life - despite legal, social, economic and cultural obstacles. Local context, family and ethnic networks, gendered patterns of women's experiences as immigrants and children participation in 'adult' decision-making are hugely important in understanding their community engagement. The article reflects on the advocacy work that women and children perform through a neighborhood group to argue for a difference-centered perspective on citizenship that is inspired by feminist thinking. Such a perspective makes sense in light of the ironic tensions withing new-liberal policies that, on the one hand, burden people with more responsibilities while, on the other hand, legislating against their freedom to pursue those responsibilities.