

Mapping Global Inequalities Conference

13-14 December 2007

University of California, Santa Cruz

A B S T R A C T S A N D P R E S E N T A T I O N S

PLENARY PRESENTATION	PLENARY
	THURSDAY 1:00PM-2:00PM

GORAN THERBORN

Meanings, Minds and Mechanisms of Inequality

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS	HEALTH
	THURSDAY 9:30AM-10:30AM

PETER TUGWELL

Mapping global health inequalities: challenges and opportunities

Health inequalities both between and within countries persist, for almost all diseases and health problems. Between countries, both average life expectancy and child mortality has improved more in the richest countries than the poorest [Marmot 2007, Vega 2005]. Within countries, progress on redressing health inequalities is uneven, and data is not always available over time. Analysis of 22 countries with available data found that only five of 22 countries reduced health inequalities in childhood mortality across income from 1995 to 2000 (Moser). Health inequalities are defined as differences in health across population groups defined by socioeconomic, demographic or geographic factors. These factors can be summarized using the acronym PROGRESS: Place of residence (urban/rural), Race/ethnicity, Occupation, Gender, Religion, Education, Socioeconomic status, and Social capital/resources [Evans and Brown]. Examples of health inequalities across these factors are shown in Table 1. Inequality in quality, accessibility and affordability of health care are only one determinant of health inequalities. Health inequalities are due to a complex interaction of determinants of health including the social and physical environment, individual behaviors, genetics and the health care system. The World Health Organization Commission on Social Determinants of Health

has developed a model which brings together previous models of population health and health equity [field model, Evans and Stoddart 1994; Diderichsen 2001, CSDH model]. Individual behaviours are estimated to account for only 25% of health inequalities [Frank 1995, Marmot 2005]. Determinants of health inequalities are different from determinants of health [Graham], leading to interest in the “causes of the causes” [Marmot 2007].

GIOVANNI ANDREA CORNIA

Globalization and health: impact pathways and recent evidence

The last quarter century – the years of the current globalisation - enjoyed a ‘peace dividend’ produced by the end of the Cold War, a ‘democratic dividend’ due to the collapse of communism and spread of democratic institutions, a ‘market dividend’ generated by the introduction of market reforms in dirigiste economies, a ‘demographic dividend’ due to a sharp deceleration in birth rates and a parallel growth of the labour force and, finally, a ‘technological dividend’ due to the ITC and bio-medical revolution.

The last quarter century has simultaneously witnessed the spread of an economic paradigm that emphasizes macroeconomic stability, domestic liberalization, privatization of state-owned enterprises and public utilities, the removal of barriers to international trade and finance, and the search for market-based solutions in the production of public goods. Its proponents claim that these measures reduce rent-seeking, increase competition, improve export opportunities, and promote the convergence of the income per capita of poor countries towards that of the advanced ones. However, such claims have seldom been validated, and economic and health performance was disappointing in several countries that followed such policies. In this regard, the debate on the pace of improvement in health status and reduction in health differentials acquires considerable relevance. Though health status can be – and indeed has been - affected by non-policy factors, such as HIV-AIDS, unsatisfactory health trends could be seen as a negative side-effect of globalisation policies. In contrast, sustained health gains could be interpreted as a sign of their success (Dollar 2001).

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS	G E N D E R
	THURSDAY 2:00PM-3:00PM

CYNTHIA LLOYD & PAUL HEWITT

Educational Inequalities in the midst of widespread poverty; Diversity across Africa in primary school completion

Rapid globalization has drawn increased attention to the growth of inequalities both within and between countries. As the elite in the poorest countries find opportunities in the global economy, often thanks to their social and political standing and access to

superior educational opportunities, the gulf between the rich and the poor has been widening. It has not just been widening within countries but also across countries as some countries appear better positioned than others to capture and build on these opportunities, given available natural and human resources, as well as social and economic investments. Indeed, it is striking to see how much diversity exists even within and across the poorest countries in the extent and effectiveness of human capital investments and their distribution across groups. Gender gaps vary widely as do gaps between rich and poor, between rural and urban, and between the majority or the political elite (according to race, religion, ethnicity, among others) versus minority or other excluded groups.

NAILA KABEER

Marriage, Motherhood and Masculinity in the Global Economy: Reconfigurations of Personal and Economic Life

The different processes associated with globalization have led to rising rates of paid work by women often in contexts where male employment is stagnant or declining. This paper explores how women and men are dealing with this feminization of labour markets in the face of the widespread prevalence of male breadwinner ideologies and the apparent threat to male authority represented by women's earnings. Responses have varied across the world but there appears to be a remarkable resistance to changes in the domestic division of unpaid work within the household and a continuing failure on the part of policymakers to provide support for women's care responsibilities, despite the growing importance of their breadwinning roles. Many of the services previously provided on an unpaid basis are being transferred to the paid economy but most working women continue to bear a disproportionate burden of domestic responsibility. There is evidence that women may be using their newly acquired earning power to challenge the injustice of the double work burden in ways that pose a challenge to long-term processes of social reproduction.

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS	M I G R A T I O N
	FRIDAY 9:30AM-10:30AM

ADAM MCKEOWN

Global Migration and Regionalization

The mass migrations of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a global phenomenon. From the North Atlantic to the South Pacific, hardly any corner of the earth was untouched by migration. These migrations similar in quantity and organization, and all linked through the processes of globalization: the peopling of frontiers, new transportation technologies, the production and processing of material for modern industry, the shipment and marketing of finished goods, and the production of food,

shelter and clothing for people who worked in those industrial and distribution networks. It was a truly global process. Yet, the processes and cycles of migration grew increasingly integrated across the globe, the actual patterns and directions of migration grew more regionally segregated. These segregated regions experienced different patterns of development and growth associated with migration. Moreover, this segregation helped to erase many of the non-Atlantic migrations from the historical memory, thus helping to obscure inequalities that were created as part of historical globalization by depicting certain parts of the world as having been outside of globalization.

Most histories have recounted the age of mass migration as a transatlantic age. When migrations beyond the Atlantic are remembered at all, it is usually as a limited number of indentured laborers pressed into the service of Europeans. This historical memory is not random. It is the foundation of the broadest of global identities: East and West, North and South, First and Third Worlds, and the liberal and illiberal regions of the modern international system. It corresponds with depictions of European migrants as pioneering settlers who opened frontiers and constructed new nations, bearing individual initiative and progress to the cutting edge of world history. Asians, in contrast, are remembered as backwards and earth-bound peasants unable to participate in the sweep of modern history except as impoverished sojourners compelled by external dynamism and coercive intervention.

JOHN MCHALE

What Is Wrong with Plan B? International Migration as an Alternative to Development Assistance

The enormous differences in living standards across the world have, over the past half century, prompted, on the one hand, a large analytical effort to understand the key underlying causes of these differences and, on the other, efforts to address them. In recent years analytical efforts have increasingly focused on differences in institutional quality as the most important determinant of these disparities in living standards. However, these efforts have been more insightful with regard to how institutions matter than they have concerning the practical implications, that is, how to put institutions into place.

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS	M A T E R I A L
	FRIDAY 2:00PM-3:00PM

JAMES DAVIES

The World Distribution of Household Wealth

Much attention has recently been focused on estimates of the world distribution of income (Bourguignon and Morrison, 2002; Milanovic, 2002 and 2005). The research

shows that the global distribution of income is very unequal and the inequality has not been falling over time. In some regions poverty and income inequality have become much worse. Interest naturally turns to the question of global inequality in other dimensions of economic status, resources or wellbeing. One of the most important of these measures is household wealth. In everyday conversation the term ‘wealth’ often signifies little more than ‘money income’. On other occasions economists interpret the term broadly and define wealth to be the value of all household resources, both human and non-human, over which people have command. Here, the term is used in its long-established sense of net worth: the value of physical and financial assets less liabilities. Wealth in this sense represents the ownership of capital. While only one part of personal resources, capital is widely believed to have a disproportionate impact on household wellbeing and economic success, and more broadly on economic development and growth.

KATE VYBORNY

Reflections on the Macro Foundations of the Middle Class in the Developing World

In this working paper I define inclusive growth as growth conducive to increasing the size and economic command of the middle class. I suggest a definition of the middle class based on absolute and relative measures of country-based income distributions, and present evidence of change in the size of the “middle class” for selected developing countries. I then review how macroeconomic policies shape the environment and incentives for inclusive growth, focusing on three areas: fiscal discipline, the more rule-based the better; a fair tax and redistribution system; and a business friendly exchange rate.

The adoption of macro policies that favor the middle class lays the foundation for more economically and politically sustainable development. While on the whole sound macro policy that is good for the middle class is also likely to be pro-poor, tradeoffs may exist with respect to tax, expenditure and transfer programs and responses to economic shocks. Governments should consider the weighted welfare outcomes of alternative approaches to macro policy, rather than un-weighted growth or overly weighted poverty outcomes.

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS	G L O B A L I Z A T I O N A N D S O C I A L F O R U M S
	FRIDAY 1:00PM-2:00PM

JILL TIMMS

Alternative data for studying global civil society activity: Correspondent networks, maps and chronologies

The growth of global civil society activity is a central feature of globalisation processes. The aim of this paper is to present several key aspects of our research into developments in global civil society and the data sources we are attempting to generate to do this. In addition to an extensive programme of statistical data, we have developed a network of global civil society correspondents. From this, we generate qualitative data for a chronology of global civil society events, published annually. An explanation of the process, profiles of correspondents and examples of the data will be presented. In addition, we have been working on ways to analyze the results of this alternative data and will present an example of how this has been done to map and understand the growth of social forums at local, regional and global levels. The contributions as well as the limitations of both the chronology and social forums research will be presented. Our paper will go on to put the discussion of data sources and analysis within a broader agenda of alternative data forms, both conceptually and in terms of how our practical future plans for the research are developing.

SEAN GILLON & AVERY COHN

How do World Social Forum participants confront the inequalities caused by globalization and differences in imaginaries for alternative development?

Our presentation examines how members of social movements discuss and confront global inequality and the differences in their imaginaries for alternative development. We draw on four vignettes that help to represent our experiences as participant observers at the Sixth World Social Forum in Caracas, Venezuela, January 2006. We compare and contrast the activities and visions of World Social Forum participants with that of the forum's highest profile, unofficial participant—the Venezuelan state, a “rogue” nation with respect to the project of economic globalization. Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez exhorted forum participants to “just do something”; perhaps suggesting that they should support the “South American Consensus”, his alternative version of economic globalization. We explain tensions as Chavez's ideals entered the forum and consider challenges and opportunities that result for the movement against global inequality.

H E A L T H	PAPER
THURSDAY 11:00AM-12:30PM	ABSTRACTS

SAWSAN ABDULRAHIM

The Cost of Being Palestinian in Lebanon

The World Bank argues that the Middle East is a low income inequality region exhibiting one of the lowest Gini coefficients (0.357) globally. The accuracy of this argument has been challenged on both empirical and ideological grounds as the manner in which the data is collected masks unequal access to power and resources within countries by gender

and by ethnic/social groups. Other data show that Lebanon, for example, has been experiencing an increasing income inequality and a shrinking middle class. The income distribution in this middle income country is further made complex by its sectarian makeup and by the presence of a largely disenfranchised Palestinian refugee community who, as some have argued, form a sect of their own.

In this paper, we examined differences in income between Palestinian and Lebanese residents in three poor neighborhoods on the outskirts of Beirut, Lebanon. We used survey data from the Urban Health Study, which was collected by the Center for Research on Population and Health at the American University of Beirut. This data allowed us to compare Palestinians with their Lebanese counterparts whereas previous studies were either carried out among Lebanese citizens and excluded Palestinians or were focused on Palestinian refugees alone.

ANNA DA SILVA

Mapping Structural Inequality: Geopolitical trends in Global Vaccine Trade

Immunization stands as one of the most important public health accomplishments to date, having curbed many global epidemics of infectious diseases. And yet mortality figures from vaccine preventable diseases reach 3 million people yearly, most deaths occurring in the global South, and availability of affordable medicines remains as one of largest impediments to reducing this toll. Vaccines are commodities that require technological capacity located within the nation-states and thus the international trade in vaccines closely reflects the historical inequalities in industrialization. Neo-liberal policies in general and the WTO's Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement in particular contextualize the recent trends of global vaccine production and trade. In this paper I examine the structure and changes of global vaccine trade from 1996 to 2004 by carrying out the network analysis of international trade in vaccines. I focus particularly on the emerging geo-political patterns of trade and discuss the historical antecedents of such a structural arrangement, as well as its consequences. This paper offers a systematic examination of structural inequality in vaccine production and trade and contributes to the discussion of the political economy of global public health.

BONNIE LEFKOWITZ

Children Left Behind: How Metropolitan Areas Are Failing America's Children

Across metropolitan America, black and Hispanic children face particularly severe challenges, especially compared to white and Asian children. Not only do black and Hispanic children live in families that experience many disadvantages, but disparities among individuals and families are exacerbated by vast inequalities in neighborhood and school environments. These inequalities go far beyond what can be explained by income differences, as poor black and Hispanic children tend to encounter environments considerably worse than poor white and Asian children. Yet the very conditions that contribute to these inequalities suggest some possible policy solutions. These conclusions are derived from *diversitydata.org*, a new website profiling U.S. metropolitan areas, which are home to over 80% of the nation's children. Under development for over three

years at the Harvard School of Public Health in conjunction with the Center for the Advancement of Health, and with support from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the interactive online resource *diversity data* brings together a wide range of indicators on many dimensions of well-being including housing, neighborhood conditions, residential integration, education and health. The website uses data from multiple sources and allows users to create metropolitan area profiles, rank metropolitan areas according to their performance on a given indicator, and create maps. Most of the data are broken down by racial/ethnic group to highlight both the demographic diversity that characterizes U.S. metropolitan areas, as well as racial/ethnic disparities in opportunity.

TED SCHRECKER

Intrametropolitan health disparities in Canada: Why globalization matters and what to do about it

We describe the background and conceptual framework for an innovative transdisciplinary research initiative, funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), that will identify and anticipate globalization's effects on social determinants of health in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. The research program is distinctive in several respects: (a) perhaps most importantly, its focus on social determinants of health (SDH), which are receiving increasing attention in the health research community; (b) its focus on globalization as the contextual element of interest and of low-income households with children as the population of primary concern; (c) its anticipatory orientation, emphasizing policy relevance, which will involve constructing alternative scenarios for Canadian intra-metropolitan health disparities in the year 2025; and (d) its special attention to the spatial dimension of globalization's effects on SDH and to spatially specific description of alternative futures as a vehicle for knowledge translation and advocacy.

G E N D E R	PAPER
THURSDAY 3:30PM-5:00PM	ABSTRACTS

SHAWN DORIUS AND GLENN FIREBAUGH

The Global Gender Regime: Persistence or Decline

This research measures global trends in gender inequality—disparity between the world's women and men—from 1970 to 2000 using population-weighted indicators of gender inequality in economic, political, educational and health domains. For the world as a whole, women *are* catching up with men in key life domains. Using the Gender Gini, this research shows that the global narrowing of gender disparities continues despite the countervailing effect of more rapid population growth in regions of the world where gender inequality is greatest. But the narrowing is decidedly uneven across life domains. In some domains, such as higher education, the gender gap has disappeared. In other

domains, such as representation in national legislatures, large differences remain. Because of this unevenness, composite indexes that attempt to summarize gender inequality across life domains may mask as much as they reveal.

CHAD EMMETT

Mapping the Cross-National Status of Women

The purpose of this paper will be to examine the spatial patterns of the status of women world wide. In some countries and regions that status is reaching parity with men while elsewhere that status continues to languish in subservience and vulnerability. Improving the lives of women is import not just for the sake of women who suffer but for the sake of society in general. Using the newly available (as of July 23, 2007) WomanStats data base (www.womanstats.org) I will examine how the status of women differs from country to country (with an emphasis on Muslim majority countries) in regard to a physical security scale, a trafficking of women scale, a son preference/sex ratio scale and a family law scale. The WomanStats data base in comprised of 243 indicators of women's status in 172 countries with over 50,000 data points having been entered so far. The scales and resulting maps (see samples on the above mentioned web site) are based on a composite of several key indicators and tell a much more nuanced and accurate story than most previous maps and indices related to women.

MOHUA GUHA AND SUBHRA DATTA

Facets of Gender Inequality: A Focus on India

Our present day world is characterized by deeply unequal sharing of the burden of adversities between women and men. Gender inequality can take different forms, mostly as discrimination against women in the development process, on survivorship differentials between men and women under conditions of social discrimination against women, and on women's agency in the process of social development. Indeed gender inequality is not one homogeneous phenomenon, but a collection of disparate and interlinked problems. The present paper tries to examine the regional variation in India in terms of different aspects of gender inequality using data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2) 1998-99. In this regard maps using GIS software portrays clearly the spatial variation in the extent of anti-female bias in the 75 regions of the country under study. In general, the status of women is low in most parts of India, but the stronghold of patriarchy usually widens the gap in gender discrimination towards females, resulting in further lowering of their status. Among many different kinds of disparity, the most glaring are mortality and natality inequality. A preference for sons reflects women's acceptance of gender roles that ascribe a higher status to males than females which in turn has given rise to a skewed juvenile sex ratio (0-6), an important indicator of gender discrimination at the early ages of life. Gender differences in immunization and health care between boys and girls are also direct consequences of discrimination against females. Gap in school attendance further measures the favoritism shown in case of male child and the higher incidence of female child deaths strongly supports the popular belief that gender discrimination is pervasive in our society. Nevertheless, the presence of extensive gender asymmetry can also be seen in female

literacy rates, female labour force participation, female exposure to mass media and female autonomy.

PETROUCHKA ALEXIEVA

Roma Migration Inequalities in Modern Europe

The overthrowing of the socialist regime in Eastern Europe in 1989 restored political freedoms but also resulted in a severe economic crisis. The artificially maintained state-owned and -controlled economy collapsed leading to the unemployment and the pauperization of a significant part of the population. The minorities, especially the gypsies, suffered the worst and still do. Forced out of the work force, their only remaining source of income is petty theft. This enforces their criminalization and stigmatization by remainder of the population. The unemployment rates among gypsies reach as high as 90% in some areas and those who succeed in getting jobs are engaged in the lowest paid professions – janitors, manual laborers in fields or factories. Their wages are usually insufficient to feed a single person. Under such conditions, the possibility for economic migration becomes a matter of survival. The racial prejudice and criminalization make it almost impossible for the Roma to migrate within their own country and seek employment. Many are forced to migrate to the West in order to survive. The issues are global for all European countries, with an emphasis on Eastern Europe. Despite the talk about human rights, the European Union sternly protects its labor market from Eastern European competition, especially by the Roma. Highly educated individuals from Eastern Europe have much better chance in finding any type of job than the gypsies. By restricting the funds for social spending, the World Bank and the International Money Fund (IMF) make the plight of the Roma worse by eliminating financial resources to continue some of the established educational programs for minorities. The Roma children remain uneducated and less likely to be employed in the modern competitive labor market. IMF is more concerned about the gypsies' right to vote but consistently ignores their rights to work and put food on the table. Many local and international non-government organizations are trying to protect the rights of the Roma in Europe, to improve their education, qualification and probability for gainful employment. But it will take the support and participation of the global community to resolve the global problem of the gypsies.

POVERTY MAPPING	THURSDAY
	11:00AM-12:30PM

MARIA MUÑIZ AND MARC LEVY

An Overview of Poverty Mapping

Advances in data collection and technology make it possible to depict poverty with greater spatial detail than ever before, helping to better target poverty alleviation policies and programs. Working in collaboration with the World Bank, the *Global Poverty Mapping Project* (<http://sedac.ciesin.org/povmap/>) collected poverty data from around the world, integrating it spatially and making it available to the public in the form of easy-to-download tabular and spatial data sets and maps. Global Poverty Mapping Project seeks to enhance current understanding of the global distribution of poverty and the geographic and biophysical conditions of where the poor live. Additionally, the project aims to assist policy makers, development agencies, and the poor themselves in designing interventions to reduce poverty.

POVERTY MAPPING	THURSDAY
	3:30PM-5:30PM

MARIA MUÑIZ AND MARC LEVY

Introduction to Poverty Mapping Techniques (hands-on workshop)

Participants will learn hands-on techniques to produce poverty maps. An introduction to raster based spatial analysis using the poverty mapping datasets (both tabular and spatial) available at the *Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)*. The CIESIN data will be overlain within a GIS to explore the relationship between poverty and exposure to hazards.

M I G R A T I O N	PAPER ABSTRACTS
FRIDAY 11:00AM-12:30PM	

ALEKSANDR GEVORKYAN

Tackling Global Inequality in labor migration

Globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon, of which temporary labor migration is the most socially profound and economically evident aspect. One of the immediate concerns related to increasing numbers of labor migrants is a correspondingly increasing inequality in their labor efforts vis-à-vis domestic workers; migrants' social and legal status. Derived from such premise this paper offers practical solutions tackling inequality, achieving social balance and migrants' welfare. Our original propositions include Diaspora-led temporary labor migration mechanism and Migration Development Bank. Both policy instruments are prompted by analysis of modern labor markets and labor migration patterns. A state-managed temporary labor migration regime is recommended at the initial stages. Multilateral governmental agreements are prerequisite for legitimacy of the mechanism and formal protection of migrants' and domestic workers' rights. Fiscal policy is crucial in the final implementation of the proposed Diaspora mechanism. Collective welfare of *the army of migrants* is at stake with strong spillover effects in infrastructure, human capital and entrepreneurial projects in the home and host economies. Timely resolution of inequality issues shapes nation's development path.

ALEX JULCA

International labour migration and reproduction of inequalities: The Latinoamerican Case

The paper sheds light on how labour migration is in the center of the reproduction of three processes of inequality. It reveals why labour migration as it is set up today is an outcome or component of various dimensions of inequality rather than a mechanism to bring development to countries of origin.

LAUREN MALONE

Migrants' Remittances and Investments in Children's Human Capital: The Role of Asymmetric Preferences in Mexico

This paper evaluates the ability of migrants' remittances to spur development via investments in children's human capital. Findings reveal that this depends largely on the gender of the defacto household head, as remittances sent by migrant fathers to mothers are those most likely to be invested in education. Assuming that mothers and fathers have asymmetric preferences, I present a two-stage model of migrants remittances. In stage one, migrants decide how much to remit, and in stage two this remittance is received and allocated by the de facto household head. I show that remittances sent by migrant fathers

are spent differently from other income sources and have the potential to benefit children via two effects. The first is the change in allocative power of the mother and the second is her revealed preference for investments in children's education. The model is then tested using data provided by the Mexican Migration Project. Empirical results here confirm that remittances have the potential to effect household level development, as they are received by households that are neither extremely poor nor extremely rich, and that remittance allocation decisions differ for mothers and fathers. Mothers are in fact more likely to report that migrant income was spent on education. Finally, I analyze the effect of parental absences on children's education, using an innovative measure for educational attainment. Fathers' absences due to migration during all age ranges of the child's life have positive effects on educational attainment, while variables denoting the number of months the mother was absent are insignificant.

M A T E R I A L	PAPER ABSTRACTS
FRIDAY 3:30PM-5:00PM	

ALBERT MATHIAS & MARTIN DIEWALD

Mapping global inequality with world society theory and social structural analysis – can worlds meet?

Any attempt to 'map' global social inequality has to confront basic problems along at least three different dimensions: (1) traditionally, the analysis of global inequality has overemphasized both income inequality as well as inequalities between the social spaces described as those congruent with the boundaries of the nation-state, thus neglecting both more differentiated forms of understanding social inequality and the analytical potentials in employing spatial units of reference other than the nation-state; (2) while on a theoretical level a number of convincing criticisms of 'methodological nationalism' (U. Beck) have been provided, most accounts which seek to overcome this methodological nationalism seem to be characterized by a normative bias in trying to identify ways and means to *overcome* global inequality at the expense of analytical accounts as to theorizing the driving forces behind the manifold forms and differentiated character of global inequalities. Particularly theories which seek to address the global social realm as one meaningful social whole, i.e. particularly theories of world society, seem to be particularly deficient in describing how inequalities are inherent features and produced by various forms of social differentiation on a global scale; (3) the empirical analysis of global social structures and the inequalities embodied within them traditionally suffers from the methodological nationalism of relevant data. While arguably international data-sets have been improved in this respect (e.g. the Standardized Income Distribution Database), they are still more supported by nation-related additive rather than truly global data.

BRIAN MIN

Who Gets Public Goods? Using Satellite Imagery to Measure the Distribution of State Resources.

How do governments distribute valuable public goods when resource limitations necessitate their rationing? Despite a vigorous debate about who governments target with valuable state resources, we continue to lack global data at the sub-national level on government resource distributions. I address this gap by using satellite imagery of the earth at night to estimate the provision of electrical infrastructure at high resolution for all countries of the world. Because electrical infrastructure typically requires high public investment, these images reveal how governments distribute a particularly valuable public resource across its population. After controlling for population density and level of economic activity, I explain variations in the distribution of electrification across a country's regions and link patterns of resource distribution to key political variables. In particular, I show that lights are much more highly correlated with population settlements in democracies than in dictatorships and explain additional patterns of inequality across different types of democratic systems.

SYED ALI ASJAD NAQVI

A cross-sectional look at the spatial inequality in Pakistan: A Case study of District Sargodha

With an estimated population of 161,836,500 at the time of writing this paper, Pakistan spans 796,096 square kilometers encompassing 48,066 villages according to the latest counts.² These rural areas house 67.5%³ of the population and due to the disparity between the urban and rural populace in terms of income distribution and access to resources it is not surprising that almost all development indices are underscored by the low levels of development that exists in the country.⁴ Even though aggregated numbers are reflective of the overall situation, care has to be taken while using such statistics because regional variations tend to be averaged out at the macro level. This is especially true for Pakistan, a country which has a wide range of ethnic, cultural and social setups such that region specific analysis seems more pertinent when taking into account the differences that prevail in the society.

Conducting primary research on rural regions is a daunting task even if the focus is on a specific pool of villages within a given area. Even though databases exist that can give some baseline information, two key problems exist. First, the Government of Pakistan, which has the capacity and capability of carrying out detailed rural studies does not share data easily. Second, no central repository of datasets exist and where it does, matching identifiers across the different files is almost impossible since village names are usually stripped for confidentiality reasons. So, low accessibility to information that can potentially lead to important policy work is one of the reasons that few extensive village level studies have been done on this country. Such information can be used to generate simple spatial maps which can reveal important patterns across regions at a glance and can be used as a proper planning tool as is the case in most developed countries.

DAVID RIGBY

Impacts of Globalization on Inequality in Los Angeles

Since the late 1970s, the wages of less-skilled workers in the US have fallen dramatically relative to more highly skilled workers. From 1979 to 1995, the wages of American college graduates relative to the wages of workers with a high school diploma increased by more than 25% (Acemoglu 2002). Over much the same period, merchandise imports as a proportion of US GDP have more than doubled, and imports from low-wage developing economies (with China and India leading the way) have risen even more sharply (Bernard et al. 2006). This correlation has led many to suggest that globalization is responsible for depressing the relative wages of the less-skilled as these workers face increased competition, in the form of trade, from low-wage developing economies (Collins 1998; Choi and Greenaway 2001; Wood 1995). While this claim tends to garner considerable attention in policy-debate, recall presidential candidate Ross Perot's "giant sucking sound", and while public anxiety about the outsourcing of US jobs grows (see special issue of *Time Magazine*, 1 March 2004), there is little compelling evidence that trade is the primary determinant of rising inequality (Lawrence and Slaughter 1993; Freeman 1995; Richardson 1995). Consequently, attention has moved from trade-based explanations of the shifts in relative wages toward the role of skill-biased technological change (Haskell and Slaughter 1998).

UNDESTANDING GLOBAL INEOUALITIES	FRIDAY
	11:00AM-12:30PM

DARRYL MOELLENDORF

Philosophical approaches to global inequalities.

NAILA KABEER

Devalued identities and the Millennium Development Goals

BEN CROW

Diverse inequalities in access to water

POSTER SESSION	FRIDAY
	1:00PM-2:00PM

IAN MYERS, SURESH LODHA, BEN CROW, AND BRIAN FULFROST

"Visualizing Global Indicators on the Web"

This poster will present our efforts to visualize global indicators using a simple interface. We have included all the visualization methods currently used in UC Atlas. We have added some new features and functionality such as a simple time series animation. We plan to add a few new features.

PRABATH GUNAWARDANE, JACK FENG, SURESH LODHA, BEN CROW, AND BRIAN FULFROST

"Visualizing Relationships between Global Indicators"

This poster will present our efforts to visualize relationships between pairs of global indicators using correlations. We compute correlations, sort them in the decreasing order, and map them onto the globe. This novel visualization technique assists in uncovering newer relationships between the global indicators that have not been possible using existing visualization methods on the web.

SURESH LODHA, BEN CROW, PRABATH GUNAWARDANE, ERIN MIDDLETON, JACK FENG, AND HECTOR X AGREDANO

"Visualizing Health Determinants in a Global Context"

This poster presents our efforts to visualize relationships between health indicators and factors that impact health in a global context. Recently, Cornia et al. have suggested a number of factors that help explain about 90% of the variation in the health factors of more than 136 countries. Our visualization system visualizes the relationship between these health variables both at the global and the individual country level with an objective of providing a deeper understanding of the findings in the health study by Cornia et al.

POSTERS FROM SOCIOLOGY 171 EXPLORING GLOBAL INEQUALITIES

A range of posters will be on display providing rough summaries and initial visualizations of many the keynote papers for the conference and key chapters from Held and Aysa (eds, 2007) Global Inequality.

**MAPS EXPLORING GLOBAL INEQUALITIES
FROM INTRODUCTION TO GIS IN ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS**

Students in UCSC's GIS course (ENVS115A) were required to make maps "visualizing global inequality". A number of these maps, visualizing everything from life expectancy to primary school completion rates in Africa, will be on display.

GIS & GOOGLE EARTH	FRIDAY
	3:30PM-5:00PM

BRIAN FULFROST

An Overview of GIS and Mapping Global Inequality

A review of how Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can be utilized to visualize the geographic variation in inequality. A variety of online mapping sites, including the UC Atlas of Global Inequality, the World Bank, Gapminder and Google Earth, will be reviewed and then evaluated by the type of maps and other visualizations they can produce. These sites will be compared to other spatial analysis techniques that can be applied using desktop GIS (i.e ESRI's ArcGIS).

MEGAN GODDARD

Google Earth and Mapping Global Inequality

Google Earth is currently used worldwide as a tool for understanding global inequality. A variety of these projects will be showcased, including the Crisis in Darfur layers from the US Holocaust Museum (<http://www.ushmm.org/googleearth/>).

POSTER PRESENTERS	THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
	10:30AM-11:00AM 3:00PM-3:30PM

ASHLEY FOX

Mapping HIV in Africa: Wealth, Urbanization and HIV Infection in Tanzania

ELIZABETH KRISTJANSSON

Mapping Access to Healthy Food in Ottawa, Canada

BRICE NICHOLSON & CONSTANTINE BOUSALIS

Reactions to Economic Transition: Accommodation, Autarky or Authoritarianism

SARA BARSANTI

Socio-economic inequalities and health in Italy: level of education and access to health care

GUO CHEN

Mapping urban poverty and inequality in China: possibilities and challenges

BRANDON VISTA

Spatial determinants of poverty

YONGBOK JEON

Regional income inequality in China, 1979-2005

EMMA SAMMAN

Municipalities Matter: Patterns of Spatial Inequality in the Santiago

EMILY GARR

Socioeconomic Polarity Among the Service Sector Workforce: A Study of Mexico City in the Year 2000