

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 27 A changing city

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

- i) This indicates that there are different forms of deprivation which are weighted with different strengths and compiled into a single score of deprivation.
- ii) The more educated and qualified a person is, the greater the chance of a higher salary or wage. Owning your own home is strongly linked to income because houses are expensive and a mortgage, dependent on your income, is needed. Those on lower incomes or living in expensive areas are more likely to rent properties. Health is linked to both education and housing. Poorer housing, such as those that are cold, damp or cramped will be less healthy. Health education includes an awareness of the risks of a poor diet, high alcohol consumption, smoking and lack of exercise.
- iii) The Index includes a wide range of social and economic factors rather than just income (i.e. economic) alone. Social and economic factors such as education and employment or income and crime are often linked and so only measuring income in isolation may be misleading. The factors are also weighted to reflect the relative importance of each. Poverty is a major factor of deprivation and employment, and so income is weighted more, as it is the most important. The index also includes consideration of both the natural and human environment in which people live. If natural environment is unattractive or polluted, it can impact on peoples' health. The built environment with unsuitable types of housing can be linked to crime.

b)

- i) The poverty trap describes a circle of poverty. It suggests that when in poverty, it is difficult to escape. This is because the linked aspects of poverty over time must be overcome first to break out of poverty.
- ii) New migrants tend to rent cheaper housing in cities, leading to clusters of migrants living in poor neighbourhoods. These areas are often deprived, with less funding and poorer quality of education. It can therefore be difficult for the children of migrants to break out of this poverty cycle, if they grow up with fewer qualifications and lower income potential.

2.

- a) Deindustrialisation because of a decline in the traditional industries of coal mining, shipbuilding, and textiles.  
An increase in the service-based economy often employing a greater proportion of women.
- b) Since 2001, the IT sector has grown hugely. Developments in IT have led to new jobs in research, manufacturing, and servicing. Highly skilled jobs in the knowledge economy have been created, such as in

universities and government bodies like the NHS. Digital developments, along with the Covid-19 pandemic, have increased the level of remote working in many industries.