- Carbon Taxes e.g. Britain’s Vehicle Exercise duty (425pounds/annum) for most polluting car & rising fuel duty; Finland’s CO2 tax (1990) ; Australia’s Carbon tax that threatens local dying car industry by its clean energy plans
- Restricting car ownership e.g. Singapore’s Car Ownership Entitlement, encouraging car sharing and introducing cheaper off- peak cars
- Improving Public transport network (security & safety enhancement, cater to minority e.g. disabled, congestion/traffic mitigation, system continuity) Curitiba
- Increasing Pedestrianization – Copenhagen

**Socioeconomic Polarisation in LDCs & DCs**

- The social & economic gap or inequality or unevenness that exists within a group (within the city)
- Due to income inequality, economic restructuring, preferential govt investment/development
- Process of growth of low-skilled jobs in tandem with expansion of elite of higher professionals
- Unequal access to facilities (e.g. transport healthcare, utilities, sanitation & education)

**Measuring Inequality** in a country by Lorenz Curve (deeper > less equal) & Gini Coefficient (% area under the Lorenz curve & line of absolute equality from 1 – 0)

**Socioeconomic Trends:**

- Over past 20 years, Asia’s widening income gap > riches 1% account for 6 – 8% of expenditure > Gini coefficient rose from 39% to 46% > worrying gap in opportunities & social facilities
- Japan, once posterboy of fairly equalitarian city > today more unequal than average industrial city.
- Poverty > 10x higher infant mortality > 5x less likely to attend secondary school> 20x less likely to attend university> cut chances of career growth & economic security
- Mumbai – high fertility in slums, rampant spousal violence, lack of private toilets & water access

**Reasons Behind Socioeconomic Polarization**

**Migration – Decline of inner city areas > delve into a cycle of deprivation & poverty**

- Moving out of capitalistic footloose functions seeking cheaper & less congested space > deindustrialization > dead heart inner city > 13.32% population decline in inner city London within a decade > simultaneous increase in population in Greater London

**Social Problems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Problems</th>
<th>Economic Problems</th>
<th>Environment Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deterioration of property</td>
<td>- Loss of business &amp; industries</td>
<td>- Decay of factories &gt; crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding in houses</td>
<td>- Expensive housing &gt; inaffordability</td>
<td>- Lack of open spaces (leisure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High DR &amp; IMR</td>
<td>- Low taxes &gt; Lack of revenue to rejuvenate inner city area</td>
<td>- Dereliction of the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower life expectancy</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Air &amp; water pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent unemployment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Inner city left with poverty-stricken elderly/single parent families/poorer families/ethnic minorities
- Resultant migration (suburbanization of the richer) due to increasing affluence & mobility

**Education – a great leveler to overcome poverty**

- Education > more job opportunities > higher productivity > earn more as economy moves towards tertiarisation
- Quality adjusted education important for economic growth e.g. reskilling of deskilled labour due to technological redundancy
- Increasing social awareness > social benefits to alleviate poverty > lower fertility, improved healthcare for children, increasing feminization of workforce
- Lack of education perpetuates poverty cycle: poor education>unemployment>poverty>child labor
- However, increasing cost of education > difficult for poor to access such social facilities e.g. Malawi > girls have lower opportunities than boys in third world countries > governments & supranational organizations like WB to mitigate this problem