

Poverty Research Papers

This is likewise one of the factors by obtaining the soft documents of this **Poverty Research Papers** by online. You might not require more epoch to spend to go to the books inauguration as capably as search for them. In some cases, you likewise do not discover the pronouncement Poverty Research Papers that you are looking for. It will enormously squander the time.

However below, subsequent to you visit this web page, it will be thus completely simple to get as skillfully as download guide Poverty Research Papers

It will not agree to many mature as we explain before. You can reach it though do its stuff something else at home and even in your workplace. for that reason easy! So, are you question? Just exercise just what we find the money for under as competently as review **Poverty Research Papers** what you afterward to read!



Rural Poverty Research Paper Series Policy Press

This paper explores the impact of remittances on poverty, education, and health in 11 Latin American countries using nationally representative household surveys and making an explicit attempt to account for one of the inherent costs associated with migration -- the potential income that the migrant may have made at home. The main findings of the study are the following: (1) regardless of the counterfactual used remittances appear to lower poverty levels in most recipient countries; (2) yet despite this general tendency, the estimated impacts tend to be modes; and (3) there is significant country heterogeneity in the poverty reduction impact of remittances' flows. Among the aspects that have been identified in the paper that may lead to varying outcomes across countries are the percentage of households reporting remittances income, the share of remittances of recipient households belonging to the lowest quintiles of the income distribution, and the relative importance of remittances flows with respect to GDP. While remittances tend to have positive effects on education and health, this impact is often restricted to specific groups of the population.

Education and Its Poverty-reducing Effects World Bank Publications

This timely book makes accessible to a broad audience the ideas, principles and practicalities of establishing effective social protection in Africa. It focuses on the major shift in strategy for tackling hunger and vulnerability, from emergency responses mainly in the form of food transfers to predictable cash transfers to the chronically poorest social groups. The first part of the book comprises nine theme chapters, covering vulnerability, targeting, delivery, coordination, cost-effectiveness, market impacts, and asset effects, while the second part consists of fifteen social protection case studies. The continuous interplay between these two parts makes for a unique contribution to the contemporary

literature on social protection. The book takes a positive and forward looking view regarding the feasibility of achieving successful social transfers to the poorest in Africa; nevertheless, a critical stance is taken where appropriate, and unresolved strategic issues regarding the targeting, coverage and scale of social transfers are highlighted. Social Protection in Africa is an essential read for personnel, advisors and consultants working for aid donors, United Nations agencies, NGOs and governments on social transfer programmes in sub-Saharan African countries. In addition, the book represents a valuable resource for training courses on social protection, and will be vital reading for Masters level students and researchers studying emergency relief, social protection, vulnerability and poverty reduction in low-income countries.

A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty Peter Lang Pub Incorporated

The Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Research Council (NRC) convened a workshop on June 15-16, 2004, to review federal research on alternative methods for measuring poverty. The workshop had been requested by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to evaluate progress in moving toward a new measure of poverty, as recommended by the 1995 report, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. *Experimental Poverty Measures* is the summary of that workshop. This report discusses which components of alternative measures are methodologically sound and which might need further refinement, toward the goal of narrowing the number of alternative measures that should be considered.

The Case of Paraíba, Brazil National Academies Press

This book explores the complex relationship between international trade and poverty reduction through a combination of research papers and contemporary case studies. Written mainly by developing-country authors in consultation with local businesses and communities, the case studies contribute to our understanding of the ways in which low-income communities are dealing with trade as a practical challenge, especially in the Asia-Pacific region where approximately two-thirds of the world's poor live. While making it clear

that there is no 'one size fits all' formula, the research and stories highlight a number of necessary preconditions, such as political commitment and cooperation at all levels, if trade is to successfully reduce poverty. Openness to trade, serious commitment to domestic reform, trade-related capacity building, a robust and responsible private sector and access to the markets of developed countries are all identified as powerful tools for building trade-related sustainable development.

The Past 25 Years University of Chicago Press

3.5 Empirical Findings 853.5.1 Data 85; 3.5.2 Descriptive Statistics 90; 3.5.3 Method 95; 3.5.4 Regression Results 98; 3.6 Conclusion 111.

A Decomposition of Poverty Trends Across Regions Edward Elgar Publishing

This paper discusses the contribution made by American social scientists to the study of poverty in the past twenty five years. It has three parts. The first concentrates on the measurement of poverty and the fact that the US poverty line remained unchanged in that period despite its increasingly important deficiencies. Proposals to produce a revised poverty line and an Annual Poverty Report are advanced. The second part traces the change of emphasis in US writing about poverty both in terms of academic emphasis and prescription. The final part considers the policy impact of American work on poverty policy beyond America.

With Case Studies from Developing Countries Routledge

The book provides an introduction for students and development professionals to mainstreaming children in international development and policy, focusing on children's 'voices' and childhood poverty, policy and practice.

Causes, Constraints, and Opportunities Peter Lang

One of the major tools of attaining proper development all around the world is creating wealth and economic

inclusion, such that all classes of people can secure their lifestyles through access to financial services from formal sectors. Expanding access to resources and increasing self-employment opportunities help reduce poverty and improve social development. *Wealth Creation and Poverty Reduction: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice* examines trends, challenges, issues, and strategies related to the creation of livelihood options through the redistribution of resources, foreign aid, private sector activities, and other methods. Highlighting a range of topics such as microfinance, poverty alleviation, and socio-economic development, this publication is an ideal reference source for government officials, policymakers, executives, economists, analysts, researchers, academicians, professionals, and students interested in wealth creation in areas of extreme poverty.

The Impact of Remittances on Poverty and Human Capital IGI Global

A collection of the Proceedings of a Society for Research in Child Development Round Table, held in 1993 by the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD). The intent of the round tables was "to help chart the course for child development research, health care, and public policy for the next ten years". The contributors believe the papers presented and the round table discussions, along with their broader distribution in this volume, do indeed offer useful insights and powerful guidance to researchers, policy makers, and practitioners and interventionists with a vast range of professional training.

The Role of Variation in the Income and Inequality Elasticities of Poverty Asian Development Bank

This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. Detailed analyses of poverty and wellbeing in developing countries, based on household surveys, have been ongoing for more than three decades. The large majority of developing countries now regularly conduct a variety of household surveys, and the information base

in developing countries with respect to poverty and wellbeing has improved dramatically.

Nevertheless, appropriate measurement of poverty remains complex and controversial. This is particularly true in developing countries where (i) the stakes with respect to poverty reduction are high; (ii) the determinants of living standards are often volatile; and (iii) related information bases, while much improved, are often characterized by significant non-sample error. It also remains, to a surprisingly high degree, an activity undertaken by technical assistance personnel and consultants based in developed countries. This book seeks to enhance the transparency, replicability, and comparability of existing practice. In so doing, it also aims to significantly lower the barriers to entry to the conduct of rigorous poverty measurement and increase the participation of analysts from developing countries in their own poverty assessments.

The book focuses on two domains: the measurement of absolute consumption poverty and a first order dominance approach to multidimensional welfare analysis.

In each domain, it provides a series of flexible computer codes designed to facilitate analysis by allowing the analyst to start from a flexible and known base. The book volume covers the theoretical grounding for the code streams provided, a chapter on 'estimation in practice', a series of 11 case studies where the code streams are operationalized, as well as a synthesis, an extension to inequality, and a look forward.

Empirical Poverty Research in a Comparative Perspective World Bank Publications

The strengths and abilities children develop from infancy through adolescence are crucial for their physical, emotional, and cognitive growth, which in turn help them to achieve success in school and to become responsible, economically self-sufficient, and healthy adults. Capable, responsible, and healthy adults are clearly the foundation of a well-functioning and prosperous society, yet America's future is not as secure as it could be because millions of American children live in

families with incomes below the poverty line. A wealth of evidence suggests that a lack of adequate economic resources for families with children compromises these children's ability to grow and achieve adult success, hurting them and the broader society. *A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty* reviews the research on linkages between child poverty and child well-being, and analyzes the poverty-reducing effects of major assistance programs directed at children and families. This report also provides policy and program recommendations for reducing the number of children living in poverty in the United States by half within 10 years.

Trade and Poverty Reduction in the Asia-Pacific Region World Bank Publications

Identifying, locating and profiling the poor and deprived individuals in a society are the most basic imperatives for good social policy design.

Understanding why people are - and remain - poor is the next analytical step. Multidimensional poverty and deprivation estimates are important new tools in this undertaking. This paper reviews the insights of various contributions from research into multidimensional poverty and deprivation and combines them into an internally consistent framework. The framework adds an important element by emphasizing that people may experience various types and forms of poverty and deprivation simultaneously. The experience of poverty is often multifaceted and deprivations are interrelated in many cases. This highlights the necessity to clearly separate the different concepts of poverty and to study their overlap. The proposed framework aims at creating more conceptual clarity and overcoming the challenges that have arisen from some earlier efforts; the main challenge is to avoid "getting lost in (a multitude of) dimensions" when carrying out a series of single-dimensional analyses, and avoiding the "loss of dimensions" when reducing multiple dimensions into a multidimensional poverty index. The paper also makes a distinction between household poverty and child poverty, recognising that children may experience poverty differently to adults and that people's needs differ depending on their age. By articulating key decisions which are made

throughout the multidimensional poverty analysis this paper intends to create a more informed understanding of multidimensional poverty analysis for children.

An Illustration Using Ukrainian Data
World Bank Publications

"While substantial research finds that financial development boosts overall economic growth, we study whether financial development disproportionately raises the incomes of the poor and alleviates poverty. Using a broad cross-country sample, we distinguish among competing theoretical predictions about the impact of financial development on changes in income distribution and poverty alleviation. We find that financial development reduces income inequality by disproportionately boosting the incomes of the poor. Countries with better-developed financial intermediaries experience faster declines in measures of both poverty and income inequality.

These results are robust to controlling for other country characteristics and potential reverse causality"--National Bureau of Economic Research web site. Global poverty and Inequality: A Review of the Evidence World Bank Publications What circumstances or behaviors turn poverty into a cycle that perpetuates across generations? The answer to this question carries especially important implications for the design and evaluation of policies and projects intended to reduce poverty. Yet a major challenge analysts and policymakers face in understanding poverty traps is the sheer number of mechanisms—not just financial, but also environmental, physical, and psychological—that may contribute to the persistence of poverty all over the world. The research in this volume explores the hypothesis that poverty is self-reinforcing because the equilibrium behaviors of the poor perpetuate low standards of living. Contributions explore the dynamic, complex processes by which households accumulate assets and increase their productivity and earnings potential, as well as the conditions under which some individuals, groups, and economies struggle to escape poverty. Investigating the full range of phenomena that combine to generate poverty traps—gleaned from behavioral, health, and resource economics as well as the sociology, psychology, and environmental literatures—chapters in this volume also present new evidence that highlights both the insights and the limits of a poverty trap lens. The framework introduced in this volume provides a robust platform for studying well-being dynamics in developing economies.

Policies to Address Poverty in America
World Bank Publications

This paper aims at developing an explicit 'vertical' dimension to chronic poverty research that focuses on 'adverse incorporation and social exclusion'

(AISE). So far, AISE research has been quite successful in unpacking the local, regional and national contexts within which some of the structural and causal elements of chronic poverty play out. Yet, it has been much less concerned with the dimensions of context that go beyond the nation state, with the exception of generic links to the dynamics of contemporary capitalism(s). At the same time, an effort is made here to sensitise literatures that are almost exclusively concerned with 'vertical' elements of marginalisation (such as global value chain analysis) to the need for more systematic attention to the impact of chain functioning and/or restructuring on marginal groups and/or communities along the various stages of commodity trade. The four case studies presented in this paper (on wine, cut flowers, sustainable coffee and fish) teach us that integration of people or areas into global value chains and trading relationships will exacerbate chronic poverty if the 'normal functioning' of these chains is left unchecked. This is especially the case for value chains that are driven by retailers and branded manufacturers. Where value chains are less clearly driven from Northern-based actors, integration in even 'normal' strands of value chains can have substantial and positive impacts on poverty, and where appropriate, chronic poverty. In other words, the conditions of inclusion in and/or exclusion from value chains and trade more generally are more important than inclusion and exclusion per se.

The Hamilton Project

Over the past two decades, the percentage of the world's population living on less than a dollar a day has been cut in half. How much of that improvement is because of—or in spite of—globalization? While anti-globalization activists mount loud critiques and the media report breathlessly on globalization's perils and promises, economists have largely remained silent, in part because of an entrenched institutional divide between those who study poverty and those who study trade and finance.

Globalization and Poverty bridges that gap, bringing together experts on both international trade and poverty to provide a detailed view of the effects of globalization on the poor in developing nations, answering such questions as: Do lower import tariffs improve the lives of the poor? Has increased financial integration led to more or less poverty? How have the poor

fared during various currency crises? Does food aid hurt or help the poor? Poverty, the contributors show here, has been used as a popular and convenient catchphrase by parties on both sides of the globalization debate to further their respective arguments. Globalization and Poverty provides the more nuanced understanding necessary to move that debate beyond the slogans.

National Academies Press

In terms of its impact on poverty, the recent economic crisis in the Philippines was more of an El Niño phenomenon than a financial crisis.

The Economics of Poverty Traps
World Bank Publications

Rural Poverty Research Paper
Series Gender Equality, Poverty and Economic Growth
World Bank Publications
Education and Its Poverty-reducing Effects
The Case of Paraíba, Brazil
World Bank Publications
Working Papers on Survey Research in Poverty
Areas
A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty
National Academies Press
World Bank Publications

One-in-seven adults and one-in-five children in the United States live in poverty. Individuals and families living in poverty É not only lack basic, material necessities, but they are also disproportionately afflicted by many social and economic challenges. Some of these challenges include the increased possibility of an unstable home situation, inadequate education opportunities at all levels, and a high chance of crime and victimization. Given this growing social, economic, and political concern, The Hamilton Project at Brookings asked academic experts to develop policy proposals confronting the various challenges of America's poorest citizens, and to introduce innovative approaches to addressing poverty. É When combined, the scope and impact of these proposals has the potential to vastly improve the lives of the poor. The resulting 14 policy memos are included in The Hamilton Project's Policies to Address Poverty in America. The main areas of focus include promoting early childhood development, supporting disadvantaged youth, building worker skills, and improving safety net and work support.

Lost (in) Dimensions
University of Chicago Press

This work represents IFPRI's first comprehensive analysis of the longitudinal data on 800 households collected between 1986 and 1989 in Pakistan. This unique data set enables researchers to examine the temporal

dimensions of food security, income and labor dynamics, consumption and savings dynamics, nutrition and health processes, and many other issues that cannot be adequately addressed using cross-sectional data.