Selected articles on Poverty in JSTOR

(For HOPR 140 students: These articles were selected, according to my interests, from the many articles on JSTOR dealing with poverty -- they focus primarily on 'qualitative' rather than 'quantitative issues.' MY RA and I downloaded the more than 900 articles into five sets. They are not arranged in any particular order since JSTOR did not sort them in any particular order. You can, of course, find any article in JSTOR by looking up the exact title. The links to the articles are given but because the download was in txt format, many have been split over 2 lines. In some cases, as you will note, the abstracts are rather badly formatted.)

Set 1:
<2>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Measuring Poverty
FT :
AU : Townsend, Peter
SO : The British Journal of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 5
NO : 2
SE :
DA : Jun., 1954
PP : 130-137
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0007-1315%28195406%295%3C130%3AMP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W
IN : 00071315
AB :
KW :
PB : The London School of Economics and Political Science
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1954 The London School of Economics and Political Science

<4>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Urban Poverty
FT :
AU : Wilson, William Julius; Aponte, Robert
SO : Annual Review of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 11
NO :
SE :
DA : 1985
PP : 231-258
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0360-0572%281985%2911%3C231%3AMP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X
IN : 03600572
AB : This chapter is a state of the art review of the research and theoretical writing on urban poverty. We reveal that there has been an ebb and flow in the study of urban poverty in America. The social reform movement of early twentieth century, responding to the dislocation that
accompanied rapid industrialization, prompted a number of descriptive and muckraking studies of poverty in urban areas. At roughly the same time, sociologists at the University of Chicago conducted a prodigious volume of research on urban life, including a number of ethnographic studies on poverty that were far more analytical and systematic than those of the social reformers. However, by the late 1930s scholarly research on urban poverty was on the wane, only to be revived again in the 1960s following the rediscovery of poverty and the emergence of the Great Society program. We point out that the subject of urban poverty and the structure of the family has drawn considerable attention from researchers since the mid-1960s and has helped to raise the level of national interest in the problems of the inner city and the crystallization of a sizable ghetto underclass. It is emphasized, however, that with the emergence of longitudinal data sets many assumptions about the intergenerational transmission of poverty and persistent poverty in the inner city have been challenged. We furthermore maintain that research on urban poverty and migration has raised questions and generated new insights on the contribution of the urban migrant to the current problems of inner-city poverty and social dislocations; and that several recent studies, possibly representing a trend in urban poverty research, have provided significant insights on the relationship between poverty and welfare dependency. However, we point out that since the results of the public policy research are so mixed, it would be risky to draw policy recommendations from them. On the other hand, the most recent studies of the effects of the Reagan budget cuts (the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981) on the working poor are clear and consistent: they reveal the nature of the federal government's dramatic retreat from the Great Society programs of the 1960s.

KW :
PB : Annual Reviews
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1985 Annual Reviews
poverty (fill the poverty gap). Thus, if a substantial fraction of total Federal and State expenditures on poverty-related programs could be targeted more toward the poor, the poverty gap can be eliminated. The current programs, however, would have to be changed substantially to achieve the necessary retargeting.
distribution, and poverty in less developed countries. I focus on three prototypes of ownership classes: landlords, smallholders, and landless people. Agents are identical except for their ownership of assets. On the basis of optimizing behavior, they divide into urban workers in the modern sector, urban workers in the informal sector, agricultural laborers, subsistence farmers, and landlords. The impact of land reform on production and poverty depends on the amount of fertile land per capita. A more egalitarian distribution of landownership reduces poverty where land is scarce but not where land is abundant.

KW: 012
PB: American Economic Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1992 American Economic Association

<13>
IT: FLA
GR: Poverty and Well-Being in Developing Countries
TI: Poverty, Incentives, and Development
FT:
AU: Banerjee, Abhijit V.; Newman, Andrew F.
SO: The American Economic Review
S2: Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
VO: 84
NO: 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
SE:
DA: May, 1994
PP: 211-215
EI: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199405%2984%3A2%3C211%3APIAD%3E2.0.CO%3B2-2
IN: 00028282
AB:
KW:
PB: American Economic Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1994 American Economic Association

<14>
IT: FLA
GR: Poverty and Well-Being in Developing Countries
TI: Poverty and Vulnerability
FT:
AU: Morduch, Jonathan
SO: The American Economic Review
S2: Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
VO: 84
NO: 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
SE:
DA: May, 1994
PP: 221-225
EI:
Conceptual Issues in Normative Measurement
International Comparisons of Poverty

AU: Blackburn, McKinley L.
SO: The American Economic Review
S2: Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
VO: 84
NO: 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
DA: May, 1994
PP: 371-374

Studies of Individual Paintings of Bosch and Bruegel
Bosch's Image of Poverty

AU: Tuttle, Virginia G.
SO: The Art Bulletin
S2:
VO: 63
NO: 1
DA: Mar., 1981
PP: 88-95

The ragged man harried by a dog in two of Bosch's paintings, the exterior of the Haywain triptych and the Rotterdam tondo, is identified as a personification of Poverty. This identification is based on comparisons with figures of Poverty in 14th-century Italian Virtue cycles. Contemporary
Franciscan texts may be their source. The Haywain exterior relates to the
Franciscan concept of voluntary poverty, protection against the sin of
avarice illustrated inside the triptych. The Rotterdam tondo includes
details that suggest a second, contrasting, notion of poverty: deprivation,
as one of the wages of sin.

KW:
PB: College Art Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1981 College Art Association, Inc.; published by College Art
Association

<18>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: The Meaning of Poverty
FT:
AU: Townsend, Peter
SO: The British Journal of Sociology
S2:
VO: 13
NO: 3
SE:
DA: Sep., 1962
PP: 210-227
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0007-1315%28196209%2913%3A3C210%3ATMOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F
IN: 00071315
AB:
KW:
PB: The London School of Economics and Political Science
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1962 The London School of Economics and Political Science

<19>
IT: FLA
GR: Notes and Memoranda
TI: The Causes of Poverty
FT:
AU: Dendy, H.
SO: The Economic Journal
S2:
VO: 1
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Dec., 1891
PP: 808-810
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0133%28189112%291%3A4%3C808%3ATCOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3
IN: 00130133
AB:
KW:
PB: Royal Economic Society
LO:
The principal justification for minimum wage legislation has been the claim that it would improve the economic condition of low-wage workers. Most previous analyses of the distributional effects of minimum wages have been based on simulation exercises employing restrictive assumptions that guarantee the conclusion that an increase in the minimum wage reduces poverty. In contrast, the authors of this paper adopt a more flexible "reduced-form" approach that links increases in both federal and state minima to contemporaneous changes in poverty rates. For the period 1983–96, they find indications of a poverty-reducing effect of minimum wages among teenagers and older junior high school dropouts.
Groping concern with poverty has ushered in the much more controversial issue of inequalities within the affluent society. In America, relative deprivation is a more important aspect of "poverty" than poor physical conditions. Income alone is an inadequate indicator of level of living. This paper proposes six dimensions for the measurement of well-being: income, assets, basic services, social mobility and education, political position, and status and satisfaction. Questions of "who does and should get what" within each of these dimensions are issues arousing acrimonious debate. Social indicators are suggested which would create greater awareness of the extent of inequalities and make discussions of inequalities more useful. These indicators will not tell us what choices to make in inequality-reduction, but they can prevent us from complacently ignoring the fact that choices are being made.

Social Goals and Indicators for American Society, Volume 2

SE:
DA: Sep., 1967
PP: 16-52

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-7162%28196709%29373%3C16%3APIAC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V
IN: 00027162

Justice and Poverty

Usher, Abbott Payson

The American Journal of Sociology

SE:
DA: May, 1921
PP: 689-704

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-9602%28192105%2926%3A6%3C689%3AJAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T
IN : 00029602
AB :
KW :
Pb : The University of Chicago Press
Lo :
La :
Cr : Copyright 1921 The University of Chicago Press

<40>
It : FLA
Gr : Research Note
Ti : Military Spending and Poverty
Ft :
Au : Henderson, Errol Anthony
So : The Journal of Politics
S2 :
Vo : 60
No : 2
Se :
Da : May, 1998
Pp : 503-520
Ei :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-3816%28199805%2960%3C503%3AMSAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X
In : 00223816
Ab : This article examines the extent to which military spending is associated with poverty in the United States for the period 1959-92. The relationship is complicated by macroeconomic factors such as economic growth and unemployment. Increased military spending is associated with increasing poverty; however, there is an inverse relationship between wartime military spending and poverty and a direct relationship between peacetime military spending and poverty. Also, military personnel spending is inversely correlated with poverty while Operations and Maintenance (O&M), procurement, and Research and Development (R&D) spending are directly correlated with poverty. These findings suggest the antipoverty policy alternatives of increased social welfare spending, defense conversion that is poverty sensitive, or increased spending on military personnel, which is usually only accompanied by war mobilization. The last option is untenable as social policy and the first option is unlikely in the present political climate; therefore, the poor must rely on more "efficiently targeted" conversion initiatives.
Kw :
Pb : Southern Political Science Association
Lo :
La :
Cr : Copyright 1998 Southern Political Science Association

<61>
It : FLA
Gr : Symposium: Measuring Poverty
Ti : Has Poverty Gotten Worse?
Ft :
Au : Triest, Robert K.
So : The Journal of Economic Perspectives
S2 :
Vo : 12
No : 1
What Is Poverty and Who Are the Poor? Redefinition for the United
States in the 1990's

Alternative Historical Trends in Poverty

Betson, David M.; Warlick, Jennifer L.
The American Economic Review
Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Tenth Annual Meeting of the
American Economic Association
88
2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Tenth Annual Meeting of
the American Economic Association
May, 1998
348-351
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-
8282%28199805%2988%3A2%3C348%3AAHTIP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B
00028282

Hegel on Property and Poverty

Teichgraeber, Richard
Journal of the History of Ideas
38
1
Jan. - Mar., 1977
47-64
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-
5037%28197701%2F03%2938%3A1%3C47%3AHOPAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z
00225037

University of Pennsylvania Press

Copyright 1998 American Economic Association

Copyright 1977 University of Pennsylvania Press
The deteriorating economic well-being of children portends less well-adjusted adults and a diminished economic future for America. A disproportionate share of today's poor children will become tomorrow's poor adults. This chapter discusses the concept, definition, and measurement of children's economic well-being and poverty. Children's current economic well-being is evaluated in comparative perspective—international, historical, and demographic. The chapter also evaluates the etiology of changes in children's absolute and relative economic well-being, focusing especially on the role of the changing family, parental employment, and levels of social provision for poor families. These "causes" are then evaluated in the context of recent public policy debates, including the devolution of federal welfare programs to the states.

Functional alternatives which would substitute for these functions and make poverty unnecessary are suggested, but the most important alternatives are themselves dysfunctional for the affluent, since they...
require some redistribution of income and power. A functional analysis of poverty thus comes to many of the same conclusions as radical sociological analysis, demonstrating anew Merton's assertion that functionalism need not be conservative in ideological outlook or implication.

KW : 
Pb : The University of Chicago Press
Lo :
La :
Cr : Copyright 1972 The University of Chicago Press

<111>
It : FLA
Gr :
Ti : Aristophanes and the Demon Poverty
Ft :
Au : Sommerstein, A. H.
So : The Classical Quarterly
S2 :
Vo : 34
No : 2
Se : 2
Da : 1984
Pp : 314-333
Ei :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0009-8388%281984%292%3A34%3A3A2%3C314%3AAATDP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3
In : 00098388
Ab :
Kw :
Pb : The Classical Association
Lo :
La :
Cr : Copyright 1984 The Classical Association

<112>
It : FLA
Gr :
Ti : On the Measurement of Poverty
Ft :
Au : Atkinson, A. B.
So : Econometrica
S2 :
Vo : 55
No : 4
Se :
Da : Jul., 1987
Pp : 749-764
Ei :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0012-9682%28198707%2955%3A4%3C749%3AAOIMOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N
In : 00129682
Ab : Official statistics in the United States and the United Kingdom show a rise in poverty between the 1970's and the 1980's but scepticism has been expressed with regard to these findings. In particular, the methods employed in the measurement of poverty have been the subject of criticism. This paper re-examines three basic issues in measuring poverty: the choice of the poverty line, the index of poverty, and the relation between poverty and
inequality. One general theme running through the paper is that there is a diversity of judgments which enter the measurement of poverty and that it is necessary to recognize these explicitly in the procedures adopted. There is likely to be disagreement about the choice of poverty line, affecting both its level and its structure. In this situation, we may only be able to make comparisons and not to measure differences, and the comparisons may lead only to a partial rather than a complete ordering. The first section of the paper discusses the stochastic dominance conditions which allow such comparisons, illustrating their application by reference to data for the United States. The choice of poverty measure has been the subject of an extensive literature and a variety of measures have been proposed. In the second section of the paper a different approach is suggested, considering a class of measures satisfying certain general properties and seeking conditions under which all members of the class (which includes many of those proposed) give the same ranking. Those sceptical about measures of poverty often assert that poverty and inequality are being confounded. The third section of the paper distinguishes four different viewpoints and relates them to theories of justice and views of social welfare.

KW: Poverty, inequality, standard of living
PB: The Econometric Society
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1987 The Econometric Society

<118>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Poverty, Democracy and Constitutional Law
FT:
AU: Loffredo, Stephen
SO: University of Pennsylvania Law Review
SZ:
VO: 141
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Apr., 1993
PP: 1277-1389
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0041-9907%28199304%29141%3A4%3C1277%3APDACL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0
IN: 00419907
AB:
KW:
PB: The University of Pennsylvania Law Review
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1993 The University of Pennsylvania Law Review

<120>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Child Poverty Can Be Reduced
FT:
AU: Plotnick, Robert D.
SO: The Future of Children
SZ: Children and Poverty
VO: 7
Child poverty can be reduced by policies that help families earn more and supplement earned income with other sources of cash. A comprehensive antipoverty strategy could use a combination of these approaches. This article reviews recent U.S. experience with these broad approaches to reducing child poverty and discusses lessons from abroad for U.S. policymakers. The evidence reviewed suggests that, although policies to increase earned incomes among low-wage workers can help, these earnings gains will not be sufficient to reduce child poverty substantially. Government income support programs, tax policy, and child support payments from absent parents can be used to supplement earned incomes of poor families with children. Until recently, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was the main government assistance program for low-income families with children. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) has recently replaced AFDC. This article explains why TANF benefits are likely to be less than AFDC benefits. The article also examines the effects of Social Security and Supplemental Security Income on child poverty. The most encouraging recent development in antipoverty policy has been the decline in the federal tax burden on poor families, primarily as a result of the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), now the largest cash assistance program for families with children. In 1995, government transfer programs (including the value of cash, food, housing, medical care, and taxes) decreased child poverty by 38% (from 24.2% to 14.2% of children under 18). Child poverty may also be reduced by policies that increase contributions from absent single parents to support their children. Overall, evidence from the United States and other developed countries suggests that a variety of approaches to reducing child poverty are feasible. Implementation of effective programs will depend, however, on the nation's political willingness to devote more resources to this end.
Ethically Flexible Measures of Poverty

Chakravarty, Satya Ranjan

The Canadian Journal of Economics

February 1983

This paper introduces new measures of both relative and absolute poverty, using the notion of representative income of a community corresponding to the censored income distribution. These new measures satisfy the monotonicity and transfer axioms proposed by Sen (1976) in all cases.

Flannery O'Connor and Fundamental Poverty

Martin, Carter

The English Journal

April 1971

This paper discusses Flannery O'Connor's approach to fundamental poverty in her work.
IN: 00138274
AB:
KW:
Pb: National Council of Teachers of English
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1971 National Council of Teachers of English

<157>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Inequality and Poverty: A Marxist-Geographic Theory
FT:
AU: Peet, Richard
SO: Annals of the Association of American Geographers
S2:
VO: 65
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Dec., 1975
PP: 564-571
EI: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0004-5608%28197512%2965%3A4%3C564%3AIAPAMT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z
IN: 00045608
AB: Marxists theorize that inequality and poverty are functional components of the capitalist mode of production: capitalism necessarily produces inegalitarian social structures. Inequality is transferred from one generation to another through the environment of services and opportunities which surrounds each individual. The social geography of the city is made up of a hierarchy of community environments reproducing the hierarchical class structure. Change in the system results from change in the demand for labor. Continuing poverty in American cities results from a continued system need to produce and reproduce an industrial reserve army. Inequality and poverty cannot be eradicated without fundamental changes in the mode of production.
KW: Anarchism, Class, Industrial Reserve Army, Inequality, Marx, Poverty, Social Environment, Wage-System
PB: Association of American Geographers
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1975 Association of American Geographers

<158>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: What Causes Poverty?: A Postmodern View
FT:
AU: Yapa, Lakshman
SO: Annals of the Association of American Geographers
S2:
VO: 86
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Dec., 1996
PP: 707-728
EI:
The dominant discourse on development presents poverty as an economic problem. It posits the existence of a poverty sector in the economy whose problems can be alleviated through economic growth, increased investment, creation of jobs, and higher income. We can call this the axiom of economic development. There are three major paradigms in the discourse on development: neoclassical economics, Marxism, and sustainable development. Despite profound differences in philosophy, they all regard development as the solution to the poverty problem. Contrary to that position, I have argued that conditions of deprivation experienced by poor people in the Third World are a form of socially constructed scarcity induced by the process of economic development. Scarcity experienced by the poor in the so-called poverty sector is manufactured outside this sector, within a nexus of relations-technical, social, ecological, cultural, political, and academic-diffused throughout the larger society. Each relation of the nexus constitutes a site at which scarcity is constructed through an interplay of discursive and nondiscursive practices. The dominant discourse on development poses an obstacle to the eradication of poverty because it contributes to the creation of scarcity and conceals how those mechanisms function, thereby disempowering the poor and misleading people of goodwill. Several themes from the writings of postmodern discourse theorists such as Lyotard and Foucault have helped in formulating these arguments. The following are some of the themes: development as a grand narrative, the subject/object binary in the conceptualization of a poverty sector, development and underdevelopment as a dividing practice, reductionism and the nexus of production relations, and a substantive view of poverty and power.

Women in Poverty: A New Global Underclass

Women in developing countries around the world are increasingly bearing the brunt of brutal living conditions. Find out why helping them just might be the key to alleviating global poverty.
Despite serious methodological problems, quantitative studies of poverty by U.S. sociologists predominantly rely on the official U.S. measure. After reviewing the shortcomings of the U.S. measure, this article examines several theoretical and methodological advances in poverty measurement. After synthesizing literature on poverty measurement, I argue that ideal measures of poverty should: (1) measure comparative historical variation effectively; (2) be relative rather than absolute; (3) conceptualize poverty as social exclusion; (4) assess the impact of taxes, transfers, and state benefits; and (5) integrate the depth of poverty and the inequality among the poor. Next, this article evaluates sociological studies published since 1990 for their consideration of these criteria. Due to sociology's neglect of these criteria, this article advocates for three alternative poverty indices: the interval measure, the ordinal measure, and
the sum of ordinals measure. Finally, using the Luxembourg Income Study, I examine the empirical patterns with these three measures, across advanced capitalist democracies from 1967 to 1997. Estimates of these poverty indices are made available for future research.

KW : Poverty -- United States -- Statistical methods, Economics -- United States -- Sociological aspects
PB : University of North Carolina Press
LO :
LA :

<187>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Origin of the Poverty Line
FT :
AU : Gillie, Alan
SO : The Economic History Review
S2 :
VO : 49
NO : 4
SE : 2
DA : Nov., 1996
PP : 715-730
EI : http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0117%28199611%292%3A49%3A4%3C715%3ATOOTPL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B
IN : 00130117
AB : Histories of the poverty line begin with the 'line of poverty' Charles Booth said he used, in the late 1880s, to divide the people of London into those 'in poverty' and those 'in comfort'. The poverty lines adopted by school boards, to determine criteria of eligibility for the remission of school fees under the provisions of the 1870 Elementary Education Act, have been forgotten. Yet there are good reasons to suppose that the London School Board's confidential and now rediscovered criteria were used by Booth to define his own 'line of poverty'. This revision of the history of the poverty line throws new light on the development of a fundamental concept in the social sciences, and on the measurement of poverty in the nineteenth century.
KW : 
PB : Economic History Society
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1996 Economic History Society

<188>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Seebohm Rowntree and the Postwar Poverty Puzzle
FT :
AU : Hatton, Timothy J.; Bailey, Roy E.
SO : The Economic History Review
S2 :
VO : 53
NO : 3
SE : 2
In his third social survey of York carried out in 1950, Seebohm Rowntree reported a steep decline since 1936 of the percentage of households in poverty. He attributed the bulk of this decline to government welfare reforms enacted during and after the war. This article re-examines the surviving records from the 1950 survey, using a revised poverty line and looking more closely at the measurement of income. It also re-assesses the impact of welfare reforms on working-class poverty, and finds that poverty in York was significantly higher, and the contribution of welfare reform substantially less, than was originally reported.
Albert Camus approached the understanding of poverty from the viewpoint of both an internal and an external witness. He had experienced poverty in his youth, as he describes in his autobiographical novel, Le premier homme, but acknowledged that education, financial security and fame had distanced him from the poor, and did not consider that his own experience gave him the authority to speak for other poor people. Unlike some on the French left, he saw freedom as equally essential to a fully human life as material well-being: the poor and working-class could not be denied basic liberties in the name of social justice, just as they could not be treated as an abstraction to be fitted into revolutionary theory. While Camus regarded himself as an outside witness to the devastating effects of poverty, he maintained that those who suffered silently must be given a context in which they could speak out with their own authentic voices.

There is great diversity among studies of the poor in the way poverty is measured. The present study reviews the alternative meanings of the term "poverty" implicit in the measurement procedures suggested. Drawing upon a five year panel study based on a national sample, a comparison is made among sixteen alternative measures of poverty. On the basis of this analysis we conclude that caution is required when making comparisons between studies using different measures of poverty. Of particular note is the evidence that measures which draw the poverty line high differ from those which draw it low, that measures based on low income differ from those based on SES, and that measures based on welfare status differ from those not so based.
This paper measures the extent to which recent increases in the aggregate poverty rate are attributable to the changing distribution of employment across industries. We decompose the total poverty rate change over the 1976-1983 period into components attributable to changes in employment shares and changes in the incidence of poverty within industries. Our results show that the poverty rate increase resulted primarily from the decline in employment rates in general and from increases in the incidence of poverty within all industries, rather than from the shift of employment opportunities between sectors. The growth of service sector employment in particular has not contributed to the increased incidence of poverty in the United States.

Although derived from the USDA economy food plan, the Federal poverty thresholds have no real basis in a criterion of nutritional adequacy, but are a relative measure of poverty, suggesting that biological minima cannot
be used to define poverty in a developed country.

KW:
PB: The University of Chicago Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1981 Journal of Consumer Research Inc.; published by The University of Chicago Press

AB: Since the 1970s, big cities of the developing world have experienced three unprecedented demographic changes: Most "megacities" (cities with 5 million residents or more) have absorbed huge population increments; other large cities have experienced, on average, a doubling of population size; and national populations have become increasingly concentrated in cities with one million or more residents. As a result of these and related changes, the long-standing presumption that living conditions are better for big-city residents has come into question. This study uses indicators of children's status and level of infant mortality to compare wellbeing across cities of one million or more residents and smaller settlements within developing regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the pronounced early survival advantage of big-city residents has declined steadily since the late 1970s and was no longer apparent by the early 1990s. In sub-Saharan Africa "mega-villages" of several hundred thousand people have emerged places in which such basic human needs as adequate nutrition, schooling, and child health care are less fulfilled than they are even in small towns. In sum, findings suggest that sustainable development of large cities is dependent not only on efficient management, good governance, and sufficient resources, but is also related to cities' size and their rate of population growth.

KW:
PB: Population Council
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1998 Population Council
This paper explores the application of a life table approach to the analysis of poverty. After reviewing trends in gender differentials in poverty and mortality, we investigate an indicator of poverty-mortality well-being. The rationale for this approach is that to some extent poverty and mortality are causally interrelated phenomena which are both fundamental to well-being. The empirical results indicate that females are expected to live more years in poverty than are males, but females are expected to live more years in nonpoverty as well. Although the gender differential in poverty rates has increased to the disadvantage of females, and although most of the greater poverty of females cannot be attributed to their greater longevity, the gender differential in poverty-mortality well-being has nonetheless not deteriorated to the disadvantage of women in recent decades.

This essay corrects this misunderstanding. Using a sociology of knowledge approach, it explores the historical origins of this misreading and shows how current poverty scholarship replicates this erroneous interpretation of Lewis's work. An attempt is made to remedy this situation by arguing that Lewis's subculture of poverty idea, far from being a poor-bashing, ideological ploy, is firmly grounded in a Marxist critique of capital and its productive contradictions. As such, Lewis's work is a celebration of the resilience and resourcefulness of the poor, not a
denigration of the lower class and the cultural defenses they erect against poverty's everyday uncertainty.

KW:
PB: University of California Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1996 Pacific Sociological Association; published by University of California Press

Ethical Indices for the Measurement of Poverty

AU: Blackorby, Charles; Donaldson, David
SO: Econometrica
S2:
VO: 48
NO: 4
SE:
DA: May, 1980
PP: 1053-1060
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0012-9682%28198005%2948%3A4%3C1053%3AEIFTMO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M
IN: 00129682
AB: This paper generalizes the poverty index introduced by Sen and demonstrates that (i) for every homothetic social evaluation function there is one relative poverty index, (ii) Sen's index is a relative poverty index and corresponds to a Gini social evaluation function, (iii) for every translatable social evaluation function there is one absolute poverty index, and (iv) ethical content in these poverty indices requires that the social evaluation function be structured so that any group of poor people is strictly separable from anyone richer.

KW:
PB: The Econometric Society
LO:
LA: EN
CR: Copyright 1980 The Econometric Society

Progress against Poverty: The Governmental Approach

AU: Halloran, Daniel F.
SO: Public Administration Review
S2:
VO: 28
NO: 3
SE:
DA: May - Jun., 1968
PP: 205-213
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0033-3352%28196805%2F06%2928%3A3%3C205%3APAPPTGA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W
IN: 00333352
AB: The author argues that the concept of poverty is a quite relative one. The standard of living which is considered impoverished varies from place to place and from time to time. He then traces the concept of poverty in the United States. In early American society widespread poverty did not exist, and the poverty which did exist did not put a serious strain on local governmental resources. In the latter part of the nineteenth century poverty in the United States became a serious problem and local governments could no longer handle it alone. In the first three decades of the twentieth century poverty existed on a scale which increasingly required the assistance of state governments. The poverty ushered in by the Great Depression in the 1930's was unique, and the impact upon governments and politics in the United States was significant. The present situation is that of a persistent core of poverty surrounded by affluence. The war on poverty is an attempt to uncover and strike at the roots of poverty, and destroy its causes instead of treating its symptoms. The antipoverty program of 1964 and the reasons for the limited success of the war on poverty are discussed. The author contends that despite disagreements among American economists over the means to achieve a new economic structure and over the exact nature of that structure, their current thinking constitutes the final stage in the evolution of Keynesian economics. Open and free discussion of the contemporary problem of poverty, rather than fruitless ideological controversy, is called for.

KW:

PB: American Society for Public Administration

LO:

LA:

CR: Copyright 1968 American Society for Public Administration

<48>

IT: FLA

GR:

TI: Female Headship, Feminization of Poverty and Welfare

FT:

AU: Kimenyi, Mwangi S.; Mbaku, John Mukum

SO: Southern Economic Journal

S2:

VO: 62

NO: 1

SE:

DA: Jul., 1995

PP: 44-52

EI: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-4038%28199507%2962%3A1%3C44%3AFHFOPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M

IN: 00384038

AB:

KW:

PB: Southern Economic Association

LO:

LA:

CR: Copyright 1995 Southern Economic Association

<53>

IT: FLA

GR: Symposium: Measuring Poverty

TI: Did We Lose the War on Poverty?

FT:
Whether or not a household is counted among the poor depends upon its annual money income. As a measure of economic status, however, annual money income has serious limitations. In this paper an alternative indicator of economic status, called earnings capacity, is developed. Earnings capacity is designed to measure the ability of a living unit to generate an income stream if it were to use its physical and human capital at capacity. Using this measure, the composition of the poverty population is estimated and compared to the composition of the poverty population according to the official definition. In addition, the socioeconomic and demographic determinants of poverty as measured by earnings capacity and by annual money income are compared and contrasted.
Public concern with poverty derives in large part from the assumption that low income families cannot afford necessities. Yet official poverty statistics focus on measuring income, not on measuring material hardship. Two surveys of Chicago residents measure whether families could afford food, housing and medical care. A family's official income-to-needs ratio explained 24 percent of the variance in the amount of material hardship it reported. Adjustments for family size, age, health, noncash benefits, home ownership, and access to credit explain another 15 percent. Variations in permanent income explain almost none of the remaining variance in hardship. Among families with the same official income-to-needs ratio, material hardship varies by age, family size and composition.

This paper proposes a method of measuring chronic and transitory poverty using an axiomatically sound, additively decomposable index of aggregate poverty. Our approach is contrasted with alternative methods of measuring poverty persistence. We use our method to measure chronic and transitory poverty in the United States during the 1980s and late 1970s and find that chronic poverty is a more serious problem than previously thought.
Between the late 1970s and mid 1980s poverty not only increased, it became more chronic and less transitory in nature. This is true for the population as a whole and for some, but not all, of the subpopulations we considered. The latter were defined according to race, type of social unit, and educational qualifications of the head of the social unit. All empirical analyses are based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

Living wage ordinances typically mandate that businesses under contract with a city or, in some cases, receiving assistance from a city, must pay their workers a wage sufficient to support a family financially. We estimate the effects of these ordinances on wages, hours, and employment in cities that have adopted such legislation. We then examine the effects of these laws on poverty. Our findings indicate that living wage ordinances boost wages of low-wage workers. Moreover, we find a moderate negative employment effect. Finally, some of the evidence suggests that living wages achieve modest reductions in urban poverty.
This study investigates the impact of left political institutions on a nation's amount of poverty. Specifically, the analysis tests three possible causal relationships: whether left political institutions affect poverty separately from the welfare state, channeled through the welfare state, or combined with the welfare state. These relationships are tested with an unbalanced panel analysis of 16 rich Western democracies from 1967 to 1997 (N = 73, 74), two measures of poverty, and eight measures of left political institutions. The results demonstrate that the strength of left political institutions has a significant, powerful negative impact on poverty. Specifically, left political institutions partially combine with and partially channel through the welfare state. Voter turnout and the cumulative historical power of left parties entirely channel through the welfare state to reduce poverty. The percent of votes for left parties, the percent of seats for left parties, wage coordination, neocorporatism, gross union density and employed union density partially combine with and partially channel through the welfare state to reduce poverty. While the welfare state remains a crucial determinant of poverty, left political institutions are essential to explanations of the comparative historical variation in poverty.

KW: Welfare state -- Developed countries, Poverty -- Developed countries, Right and left (Political science)
PB: University of North Carolina Press
LO:
LA:

<118>
IT: FLA
GR: Commentary
TI: On "What Causes Poverty? A Postmodern View" A Postmodern View or Denial of Historical Integrity? The Poverty of Yapa's View of Poverty
FT:
AU: Shrestha, Nanda R.
SO: Annals of the Association of American Geographers
S2:
VO: 87
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Dec., 1997
PP: 709-716
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?siC=0004-5608%28199712%2987%3A4%3C709%3AO%22CPAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-C
IN: 00045608
AB:
KW:
PB: Association of American Geographers
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1997 Association of American Geographers
The ability of in-kind transfers to alleviate poverty depends on accurate targeting as well as recipients' valuations of the benefits. Using data from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys, the efficiency of in-kind transfers is examined in a microsimulation framework in which recipients are identified as those who have the lowest consumption. In this framework, in-kind transfers of food, capital services (which includes housing) and consumer services, are an effective means of providing support to the poor even at high levels of subsidisation. The multiple good transfers that are considered are essentially equivalent to cash grants.

KW:
PB: Royal Economic Society
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1996 Royal Economic Society

<153>
IT : FLA
GR : Summaries of Doctoral Dissertations
TI : Poverty and Policy: The English Poor Law, 1860-1910
FT :
AU : MacKinnon, Mary
SO : The Journal of Economic History
S2 : The Tasks of Economic History
VO : 46
NO : 2, The Tasks of Economic History
SE :
DA : Jun., 1986
PP : 500-502
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28198606%2946%3A2%5C3%5C0%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q
IN : 00220507
AB :
KW :
PB : Economic History Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1986 Economic History Association

<155>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Dichotomy of Prosperity and Poverty in Mexican Agriculture
FT :
AU : Freebairn, Donald K.
SO : Land Economics
S2 :
Rice cultivation in "post-traditional" Java is characterised by very small and relatively equal holdings farmed by their owners; by a high percentage of extra-household labour recruited through exchange agreements; and by highly labour-intensive cultivation techniques. This pattern, which Geertz termed 'shared poverty', is usually interpreted as the product of work-sharing and income-redistributing institutions whose function was to provide each member of a rapidly expanding population with a niche in the rural economy. Although this view closely accords with Javanese ideology, an examination of the historical record suggests that the degree of economic equality in the Javanese village has been overstated; while an analysis of those rural labour relationships which apparently epitomise shared poverty-sharecropping and labour exchanges, the recruiting and payment of harvest labour and the retention of the ani ani—indicates that far from distributing work and income, they maximise landowners' incomes by conserving employment opportunities for their households. The rapid abandonment of these practices during the past two decades is not due to changes in Javenese values but to the structural transformation of the rice economy.
Ireland

<166>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Redoubling Denial: Industrial Welfare Policy Meets Postindustrial Poverty
FT :
AU : Neisser, Philip T.; Schram, Sanford F.
SO : Social Text
S2 :
VO :
NO : 41
SE :
DA : Winter, 1994
PP : 41-60
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0164-2472%28199424%290%3C41%3C41%3ARDIWPM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5
IN : 01642472
AB :
KW :
PB : Duke University Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1994 Duke University Press

<174>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Rags to Rags: Poverty and Mobility in the United States
FT :
AU : Corcoran, M.
SO : Annual Review of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 21
NO :
SE :
DA : 1995
PP : 237-267
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0360-0572%281995%2921%3C237%3ARTRPAM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L
IN : 03600572
AB : Early arguments over the "culture of poverty" assumed considerable intergenerational transmission of poverty but differed over whether this was due to cultural inadequacies of the poor or to structural barriers and discrimination faced by the poor. These arguments subsided by the 1970s when quantitative social stratification studies such as Blau & Duncan (1967) found that intergenerational socioeconomic mobility was considerable and that there was little evidence for a "vicious cycle of poverty." In the 1980s the issue of intergenerational poverty reemerged when research on new longitudinal datasets suggested that both intragenerational and intergenerational poverty were more persistent than analyses based on cross-sectional data had suggested. Four new theoretical perspectives were developed to explain intergenerational poverty: the resources model, the correlated disadvantages model, the welfare culture model, and Wilson's
This review summarizes and evaluates recent empirical research on the extent to which being raised in poor families, in non-intact families, in welfare-dependent families, and/or in underclass neighborhoods facilitates or hinders children's adult attainments. The review assesses how well each of the four new models are supported by this research.

KW: underclass, social stratification, intergenerational inequality, welfare culture

PB: Annual Reviews

LO:

LA:

CR: Copyright 1995 Annual Reviews

Set 3:

1. Title: Three Lectures on Progress and Poverty by Alfred Marshall
   Author(s): Alfred Marshall
   Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2186%28196904%2912%3A1%3C184%3ATLOPAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7

20. Title: The Sociology of Poverty: To the Memory of Georg Simmel
    Author(s): Lewis A. Coser
    Stable URL:
26.  
Title: Illusion and Reality in the Measurement of Poverty  
Author(s): Leonard Beeghley  
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28198402%2931%3A3%3C322%3AIARITM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H  
Abstract: This paper analyzes the argument that in-kind public assistance benefits reduce the level of poverty. I show that the poverty line in the United States is a subjective and nonscientific attempt to count the number of poor people. Then I demonstrate that the poverty line is an absolute and realistic measure of impoverishment. Against this backdrop, I evaluate the poverty reduction literature and show that it (1) misunderstands the nature of public assistance; (2) counts income twice; (3) produces unrealistic and illogical results; and (4) uses two different definitions of income.

27.  
Title: Latinos and Lethal Violence: The Impact of Poverty and Inequality  
Author(s): Ramiro Martinez, Jr.  
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28199605%2943%3A2%3C131%3ALALVTI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A  
Abstract: Research on homicide proliferated during the 1980s. Despite this growth of knowledge, sociologists lack an understanding of both the patterns and causes of Latino homicide. The present study addresses this shortcoming by examining socioeconomic and sociodemographic predictors of Latino murders in 111 U.S. cities during 1980. Regression analysis supports an economic inequality interpretation of violence. Latinos' socioeconomic conditions were consistently linked to homicide, but sociodemographics also influenced murder. The conclusions stress the need for addressing the link between socioeconomic conditions and urban Latino homicide, paying special attention to educational attainment and economic inequality within the Latino population.
32. Title: Urban Labor Markets and Individual Transitions Out of Poverty
   Author(s): John Iceland
   Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0070-3370%28199708%2934%3A3%3C429%3AULMAIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T
   Abstract: Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the U.S. census, I examine the effect of four structural characteristics on individual poverty exits: (1) economic restructuring, (2) skills mismatches, (3) racial residential segregation, and (4) welfare benefit levels. Results show that these factors play a role in explaining African Americans' economic disadvantages, but they have a weaker and often contrary impact on whites' poverty exits. Overall, the differing impact of the contextual characteristics on African Americans and whites exacerbates social stratification and illustrates racial divisions that continue to pervade the labor market.

34. Title: The Construction of Poverty and Homelessness in US Cities
   Author(s): I. Susser
   Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0084-6570%281996%292%3A25%3C411%3ATCOPAH%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S
   Abstract: The review focuses on analyses of the creation of culture among poor populations in the United States whose lives have been structured by residing at the center of the global economy. Literature is examined concerning the changing construction of labor, space, time, and identity in the new poverty. Throughout, the review examines the generation of poverty and questions of gender, race, political mobilization, and resistance. This outline of current research provides a framework for an analysis of the violence and conflict generated by the lowering of wages and the reduction of leisure time.

35. Title: Urban Indian Personality and the 'Culture of Poverty'
   Author(s): Theodore D. Graves
"Culture of poverty" theorists contend that the marginal socio-economic position occupied by many minority groups within our society is the result of a self-perpetuating poverty "way of life," which includes certain characteristic personality attributes such as a tendency to live for the moment rather than to plan ahead, fatalism, and a lack of ambition. This study brings empirical evidence to bear on this thesis as it applies to one minority group of urban poor: Navajo Indians living in Denver, Colorado. The data are drawn from interviews with 259 male Navajo migrants, supplemented by records from the Bureau of Indian Affairs which sponsors their relocation, police files, employer interviews, participant observation, and case studies. Psychometric procedures were constructed specifically for this study to measure three relevant features of Navajo personality which contrast with the dominant white middle class: time perspective, locus of control, and achievement motivation. The reliability and validity of these procedures are discussed in detail. Within this Indian group, no association was found between a middle-class orientation on these measures and six indices of economic achievement in the city. Rather than contributing to economic success, these psychological traits appear to serve migrants as a basis for evaluating their economic failures. This is seen in the strong relationship between these personality attributes and arrest rates, primarily for drunkenness, among those with the poorest wages and most unemployment. In conclusion, the acquisition of middle-class personality without access to middle-class goals appears to create additional problems for lower-class groups. Some applied implications are discussed.
Abstract: It is frequently asserted, without supporting evidence, that 70 percent of the world's poor are female. This study notes the implausibility of that percentage, which would imply some 500 million female poor in excess of male numbers, almost entirely among adults. It examines whether there are likely assumptions that could warrant the claim. The study shows that poor female-headed households account for an excess of less than 100 million females living in poverty, and that no other factor can account for the remainder of the supposed gap between wide male and female numbers in poverty. It presents data showing that the global proportion of females among members of poor households is on the order of 55 percent. Finally, it proposes directions developing more policy-relevant knowledge on the feminization of poverty.

42.
Title: Communism, Poverty, and Demographic Change in North Vietnam
Author(s): John Bryant
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0098-7921%28199806%2924%3A2%3C235%3ACPADCI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K
Abstract: North Vietnam has for several decades had moderate mortality and moderate fertility at a very low level of income. This pattern emerged during the communist period of the 1950s to 1970s. The communist-era institutions were the fundamental cause of the economic stagnation, but they were well suited to delivering primary health care, and they encouraged better-off families to limit their childbearing. During the 1980s and 1990s the communist economic institutions disintegrated, and Vietnam's political and economic systems came increasingly to resemble those of its authoritarian capitalist neighbors. Incomes have risen quickly, from a low base, and mortality and fertility have continued to decline. The new institutions have delivered rapid economic growth but are not so well suited to providing primary health care; declining efficiency in the health sector appears, however, to have been offset by increases in available resources. The new institutions, like the old,
encourage limited childbearing, and the government has developed an extensive birth control program.

43. Title: Domestic Violence and Poverty: The Narratives of Homeless Women
Author(s): Jean Calterone Williams
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0160-9009%281998%2919%3A2%3C143%3ADVAPTN%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B

46. Title: Poverty and Culture: Empirical Evidence and Implications for Public Policy
Author(s): Naomi Carmon
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-1214%28198510%2928%3A4%3C403%3APACEEA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-J
Abstract: Oscar Lewis's theory of the "culture of poverty" was investigated by interviewing a population of poor young Israelis and their parents. Both the model--that is, the claim that poverty traits and norms in the four spheres of life (individual, familial, communal, and societal) appear simultaneously--and the cultural explanation of the continuity of poverty were rejected. Instead, the situational explanation is supported, according to which the poor are part of the general culture, but adaptation to their situation makes them adopt some other norms that they tend to relinquish when their situation improves. Some implications for social policy are discussed, especially the rejection of the argument that governmental assistance to the poor is dangerous because it leads to dependence, or--because of rising expectations--leads them to rebel.

47. Title: Branch Plants and Poverty in the American South
Author(s): Frank W. Young; Thomas A. Lyson
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0884-8971%28199309%298%3A3%3C433%3ABPAPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3
Abstract: An alternative to the widely accepted hypothesis that
"big business" has a negative impact on community welfare is tested with data from 445 nonmetropolitan counties in the American South. We argue that the appropriate counterhypothesis is not that branch plants have a positive impact on community welfare, because that and similar formulations simply perpetuate the nonsociological approach of the early hypotheses. An interaction formulation that sees community structure mediating the impact of branch plants better explains differentials in our three criteria of welfare--per capita income, percent below the poverty line, and infant mortality. This explanation predicts positive welfare when pluralism and urbanization are high and branch plants are frequent, and lower welfare when one or both of these is low. Tests using discriminant analysis support the interaction hypothesis while providing little evidence for either the direct positive or negative impact hypotheses.

Title: Mysticism, Poverty and Reason in the Thought of Meister Eckhart
Author(s): David E. Linge
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-7189%28197812%2946%3A4%3C465%3AMPARIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4
Abstract: This paper interprets Meister Eckhart's mysticism as an integral part of a carefully worked out metaphysical scheme and as a theological response to the popular religious piety and the socio-economic expansion that transformed European society in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Both lines of interpretation bring Eckhart's concept of poverty into focus as they key to his thought. After tracing the transformation of the older monastic ideals of the visio dei and cenobite poverty into popular mysticism and evangelical poverty in the new urban setting, the paper argues that Eckhart was the first major Christian thinker upon whom these ideals had a central
be decisive impact. Thus Eckhart's concept of poverty must
response be understood on one level as a dissenting religious
to the effects of material prosperity on medieval
society. On a deeper, but closely related level, Eckhart's
concept of poverty must be seen in its theological significance
as providing the mystical movements of the Rhineland with
a reflective foundation. The paper argues that Eckhart
developed a "metaphysics of intellection" that
in theology, and that correspondingly his mystical
teaching breaks sharply with the love- or will-centered mystical
tradition represented by Augustine, Bernard and the
Franciscans. In his theology Eckhart affirms God to be
the One, beyond being, and therefore to be unknowable
through any kind of mediation. His mystical teaching posits a
direct awareness of God when ordinary, mediated
awareness of the world is stilled. Poverty is his term for this
direct awareness of God. The paper suggests that this
mystical experience of God is also an experience of the
world and thus a self-identity in the world. In
concluding, the relevance of Eckhart's notion of
poverty to contemporary theology is briefly suggested.

53. Title: The Politics of Welfare and of Poverty Research
Author(s): Sandra Morgen
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-5491%28200223%2975%3A4%3C745%3ATPOWAO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1

Title: Means Testing versus Universal Provision in Poverty Alleviation Programmes
Author(s): Timothy Besley
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0427%28199002%292%3A57%3A225%3C119%3ATMVUPI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4
Abstract: This paper contrasts the use of means-tested and universal schemes in the alleviation of poverty. Using a class of
poverty measures, we illustrate the trade-off from that the fact that means testing is costly to both the government and the claimant, while universal provision entails a leakage to the non-poor. The paper provides numerical as well as analytical results.

63. Title: Poverty in The U. S.: Why Is It so Persistent?  
   Author(s): Isabel V. Sawhill  
   Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0515%28198809%2926%3A3%3C1073%3APITUSW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1

65. Title: Poverty in Latin America: Back to the Abyss?  
   Author(s): Ann Helwege  
   Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1937%28199523%2937%3A3%3C99%3APILABT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O

67. Title: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America: A Neostructural Perspective  
   Author(s): Joseph R. Ramos  
   Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1937%28199622%2F23%2938%3A2%3C141%3APAILA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U

70. Title: The War on Poverty and the Poor and Nonpoor  
   Author(s): Robert H. Haveman  
   Source: Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 102, No. 1. (Spring, 1987), pp. 65-78.  
   Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032-3195%28198721%29102%3A%3C1%3C65%3ATWOPAT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0

71. Title: Poverty as We Know It: Media Portrayals of the Poor  
   Author(s): Rosalee A. Clawson; Rakuya Trice  
   Source: The Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 64, No. 1. (Spring, 2000), pp. 53-64.  
   Stable URL: 
Title: Some Neglected Aspects of the Problem of Poverty
Author(s): Merton K. Cameron
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0033-362X%28200021%2964%3A1%3C53%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H

Title: Public Transfers: Safety Net or Inducement into Poverty?
Author(s): Jimy M. Sanders
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7732%28199003%2968%3A3%3C813%3AAPSNOI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Y

Abstract: A number of scholars contend that recent increases in economic dependency and poverty have been stimulated by "overly generous" public assistance. Cash and noncash transfers and the eligibility guidelines that govern their distribution purportedly discourage employment and encourage the rise of female-headed families. These "culture-of-poverty" arguments and alternative hypotheses are examined through time series analyses. The results are mixed. On the one hand, the combined package of cash and noncash transfers is modestly related to the rise of female headship and economic dependency and more strongly related to declines in the labor force participation of young nonwhite males. On the other hand, cash transfers reduce poverty. Though the current welfare system is fraught with a number of shortcomings, we find that culture-of-poverty explanations of post-1970 increases in economic dependency and poverty are not very powerful. A more comprehensive theory is called for. Such a theory needs to explain how structural changes in our economy are affecting economic opportunity.

Title: Do Social-Welfare Policies Reduce Poverty? A Cross-National Assessment
Author(s): Lane Kenworthy
Stable URL:
Abstract: Most social scientists, policymakers, and citizens who support the welfare state do so in part because they believe social-welfare programs help to reduce the incidence of poverty. Yet a growing number of critics assert that such programs in fact fail to decrease poverty, because too small a share of transfers actually reaches the poor, or because such programs create a welfare/poverty trap, or because they weaken the economy.

This study assesses the effects of social-welfare policy extensiveness on poverty rates across fifteen affluent industrialized nations over the period 1960-91, using both absolute and relative measures of poverty. The results strongly support the conventional view that social-welfare programs reduce poverty.

Title: Separate and Unequal: America's Children, Race, and Poverty
Author(s): Marian Wright Edelman; James M. Jones
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7732%28199903%2977%3A3C1119%3ADSPRPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-J

Title: The Poverty Discourse and the Poor in Sri Lanka
Author(s): Lakshman Yapa
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28200422%2914%3A2%3C134%3ASAUACR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T

Abstract: Sri Lanka is cited as an exemplary case of direct alleviation because of a long history of social welfare and high values in quality of life indices. Notwithstanding, anti-poverty measures in Sri Lanka founded on the international discourse of poverty and development do not serve the interests of poor people. This discourse begins by locating poor people in a distinct poverty sector and proceeds to examine its characteristics. Several attributes of that discourse make it intellectually incapable of seeing how poverty is socially constructed in a diffused nexus of production relations that extends far beyond the so-called 'poverty sector'. An alternative 'substantive approach to
is presented. The arguments are illustrated using the theme of food production in Sri Lanka.

120.
Title: The Time-Poor: A New Look at Poverty
Author(s): Clair Vickery
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-166X%28197724%2912%3A1%3C27%3ATTANLA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K
Abstract: If the minimal nonpoor level of consumption requires both money and household production, then the official poverty standards do not correctly measure household needs. Any income-support program that corrects for money differences but not for time differences across households will discriminate against households with only one adult. Furthermore, such programs will provide financial incentives for households to form in certain ways. This paper sets up a two-dimensional poverty definition and then shows how this standard can be used to define voluntary versus involuntary poverty.

124.
Title: Some Methodological Issues in the Implementation of Subjective Poverty Definitions
Author(s): Arie Kapteyn; Peter Kooreman; Rob Willemse
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-166X%28198821%2923%3A2%3C222%3ASMIITI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X
Abstract: This paper discusses an investigation of the effects of systematic underreporting of income and of sample selectivity on the estimated levels of two subjective definitions of poverty: the so-called subjective poverty line and the Leyden poverty line. Both turn out to have substantially biasing effects. We present methods to remedy the biases. The resulting adjusted poverty lines prove to be quite accurate. Furthermore, we make suggestions for the design of questionnaires that are used in the surveys on which these poverty definitions are based.

141.
Title: A Marxian-Malthusian View of Poverty and Development
Author(s): Herman E. Daly
Two theories of poverty are implicit in the two definitions of the word 'proletariat'. The ancient Roman sense, 'those with many children; producers of offspring for the Republic', is explicitly developed in the Malthusian tradition of explaining poverty as largely the result of lack of control over fertility. The Marxian re-definition of 'proletariat' as 'non-owners of the means of production who must sell their labour-power to the capitalist in order to live' is explicitly developed in the Marxian theory of poverty as the result of lack of ownership of the means of production. Logically the two views do not conflict, although there has been a strong ideological conflict at the level of policy implications.

The division of society into rich and poor classes is the result of differential control over the two fundamental life processes of production and reproduction. Marx's view of exploitation is re-interpreted and extended to cover reproduction as well as production. A fourfold typology of social classes follows from the above considerations and is applied to disaggregating income per head in a way which forces attention on distribution and on the underlying social forces which generate inequality in the distribution of income. It is argued that the disaggregation permits better definitions of 'development' and 'overpopulation', and that it offers the possibility of improving the informational base of economic and demographic policy, and could perhaps be a step toward uniting Left and Right in the development effort.

Title: Measuring Poverty Using Qualitative Perceptions of Consumption Adequacy
Author(s): Menno Pradhan; Martin Ravallion
Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0034-65535%28200008%2982%3A3%3C462%3AMPQFQ%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3
Abstract: We show that subjective poverty lines can be derived using simple qualitative assessments of perceived consumption adequacy based on a household survey. We implement the
method using survey data for Jamaica and Nepal. Respondents were asked whether their consumptions of food, housing, and clothing were adequate for their family's needs. The implied poverty lines are robust to alternative methods of dealing with other components of expenditure. The aggregate poverty rates accord quite closely with those based on independent "objective" poverty lines. However, there are notable differences in the geographic and demographic poverty profiles.


183. Title: How Much Does Childhood Poverty Affect the Life Chances of Children? Author(s): Greg J. Duncan; W. Jean Yeung; Jeanne Brooks-Gunn; Judith R. Smith Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 63, No. 3. (Jun., 1998), pp. 406-423. Stable URL: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-1224%28199806%2963%3A3%3C406%3AHMDCPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1 Abstract: Why parental socioeconomic status correlates strongly with various measures of child and adult achievement is an important and controversial research question. After summarizing findings from recent contributions to this literature, we conduct two sets of analyses using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Completed schooling and nonmarital childbearing are related to parental income during early and middle childhood, as well as during adolescence. These analyses suggest that family economic conditions in early childhood have the greatest impact on achievement, especially among children in families with low incomes. Estimates from sibling models support the hypothesis that economic conditions in
early childhood are important determinants of completed schooling.

Set 4:

<2>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Institutional Influences on Poverty in the Nineteenth Century: A Quantitative Comparative Study
FT :
AU : Morris, Cynthia Taft; Adelman, Irma
SO : The Journal of Economic History
S2 : The Tasks of Economic History
VO : 43
NO : 1, The Tasks of Economic History
SE :
DA : Mar., 1983
PP : 43-55
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28198303%2943%3A1%3C43%3AIIOPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4
IN : 00220507
AB : We apply disjoint principal components analysis to study institutional influences on the course of poverty in the nineteenth century. Classificatory data summarize varied facets of economic and noneconomic institutional structure and change. Four sets of countries are distinguished by characteristics of the course of poverty. The components models show that the impact of economic and demographic changes (export expansion, marketization, industrial expansion, immigration) have consequences for poverty that vary greatly between and within country sets, depending on the character of institutions: above all, land systems, dependence relationships, and political institutions.
KW :
PB : Economic History Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1983 Economic History Association

<3>
IT : FLA
GR : Discussion
TI : Institutional Influences on Poverty in the Nineteenth Century: A Quantitative Comparative Study: Discussion
FT :
AU : Williamson, Jeffrey G.
SO : The Journal of Economic History
S2 : The Tasks of Economic History
VO : 43
NO : 1, The Tasks of Economic History
SE :
DA : Mar., 1983
PP : 56-60
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28198303%2943%3A1%3C56%3AIIOPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z
TI: Poverty in the Antebellum Northeast: The View from New York State's Poor Relief Rolls
FT:
AU: Hannon, Joan Underhill
SO: The Journal of Economic History
S2:
VO: 44
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Dec., 1984
PP: 1007-1032
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28198412%2944%3A4%3C1007%3APITANT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M
IN: 00220507
AB: This paper documents a secular increase during the antebellum period in the fraction of New York's population that received public poor relief. The increase was concentrated among able-bodied adults who required only short-term assistance during periods of sickness or unemployment. Cross-sectional patterns suggest that the rise of market production and the spread of wage labor in both urban-industrial and rural-agricultural sectors, rather than urbanization or industrialization, may have been responsible for the upward trend in short-term, able-bodied pauperism.
KW:
PB: Economic History Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1983 Economic History Association

TI: The Poverty of Impoverishment Theory: The Economic Well-Being of the Elderly, 1890-1950
FT:
AU: Gratton, Brian
SO: The Journal of Economic History
S2:
VO: 56
NO: 1
SE:
DA: Mar., 1996
PP: 39-61
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28199603%2956%3A1%3C39%3ATPOITT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0
Progressive Era and New Deal reformers claimed that industrialization impoverished the elderly by degrading older workers. This has become the standard interpretation in popular and scholarly accounts. Data from 1890 through 1950 show that real wages of older workers rose sharply during this period and that family economic strategies promised the elderly considerable security. Birth cohort analysis indicates positive age-earnings profiles across the life cycle. Although the elderly benefited from economic growth, security in old age often demanded intrafamilial exchanges. Tensions arising from these transfers may explain the broad popular support Social Security received.

"Delivered from the Spirit of Poverty?": Pentecostalism, Prosperity and Modernity in Zimbabwe

Maxwell, David

Journal of Religion in Africa

28(3): 350-373

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-4200%28199808%2928%3A3%3C350%3A%27FTSOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1

Poverty as an Issue in Development Policy: A Comparison of United States and Underdeveloped Countries

Parsons, Kenneth H.

Land Economics

45(1): 52-65

Copyright 1998 Brill Academic Publishers
A Common Format for Poverty: A Content Analysis of Social Problems Textbooks

FT:
AU: Pritchard, Alice M.
SO: Teaching Sociology
S2:
VO: 21
NO: 1
SE:
DA: Jan., 1993
PP: 42-49

Packaging Poverty as an Intersection of Class, Race, and Gender in Introductory Textbooks, 1982 to 1994

FT:
AU: Hall, Elaine J.
SO: Teaching Sociology
S2:
VO: 28
NO: 4
SE:
Using a sample of 45 introductory sociology textbooks, this research addresses how poverty information is packaged as the intersection of class, race, and gender, and how this depiction has changed from the 1980s to the early 1990s. I conducted a quantitative content analysis of the number of index citations and the location of poverty information they reference; the number and composition of poverty tables; and the number, type, and race/gender composition of illustrations of poverty. Newer textbooks reveal a racialized and genderized depiction of poverty which differentiates the topic of poverty from inequality topics. Instead of promoting the development of a multicultural perspective, the selective location of poverty information via ghettoization and topic context appears to counteract the impact of the inclusive content of that information. Implications of and possible strategies for overcoming the conventional topic-chapter format of textbooks are discussed.

Although sociologists frequently utilize the concept of social class, discussions about the issue can lead to perfunctory references to the role of education, occupational prestige, and income as the variables used to measure social class. This paper provides an overview of social class, poverty, and welfare issues, as well as two in-class projects designed to inject realism and creativity into the study of these subjects. The first project involves a genealogical exploration into students' own social class backgrounds, as well as their childhood perceptions of social class and racial hierarchies. The second project is a "Poverty Lunch," and involves a class-selected meal that uses the poverty line to budget for food costs (i.e., currently about 96 cents per person per meal). These projects accomplish several different goals: first, they broaden students' understanding of their own families' social class histories, which
highlights the relevance of the sociological imagination, that is, understanding the intersections of biography and the particular historical moments we are born into; second, they help students understand the politics, history, realities, and challenges of the "poverty line"; and third, the projects build a sense of community and collaborative learning in the classroom.

KW: American Sociological Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 2001 American Sociological Association

<18>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Food, Hunger, and Poverty: A Thematic Approach to Integrating Service Learning
FT:
AU: Sullivan-Catlin, Heather
SO: Teaching Sociology
S2:
VO: 30
NO: 1
SE:
DA: Jan., 2002
PP: 39-52
EI:
IN: 0092055x
AB: Service learning, the integration of community service and curricular content, is being embraced by sociologists in a variety of teaching settings. One of the primary challenges of service-learning pedagogy is incorporating the community-based experience into the curriculum. This article will center on my strategy for meeting this challenge. My Introduction to Sociology course employs a thematic approach in order to create a fully integrated experiential learning experience. I have used this highly adaptable approach successfully in two types of institutional settings. This article will describe the institutional contexts, course content and objectives, service-learning component, use of themes for integrating service and curriculum, and student outcomes. In addition, I will explore the potential pitfalls of this approach and suggest strategies for avoiding them.
KW:
PB: American Sociological Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 2002 American Sociological Association

<21>
IT: FLA
GR: Poverty and Social Security
TI: Reducing Women's Poverty by Shifting Social Security Benefits from Retired Couples to Widows
FT:
AU: Sandell, Steven H.; Iams, Howard M.
SO: Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
This article examines proposals to transfer Social Security benefits from married couples to surviving widows in terms of effects on poverty rates, trust fund expenditures, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) expenditures. Because widows are much more likely to be living in poverty than older married women, it makes sense to consider Social Security benefits in a lifetime framework and transfer some benefits from the time both the husband and wife are alive to the time when there is only one survivor, usually the wife. Because of expected life span and age differences of marital partners, a $1 reduction of the couple's benefit can finance a $1.45 increase in the widow's benefit. The 1990 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) matched to the Social Security Administration's benefit records are the basis for the estimates.

Income distribution embeds a large field of research subjects in economics. It is important to study how incomes are distributed among the members of a population in order for example to determine tax policies for redistribution to decrease inequality, or to implement social policies to reduce poverty. The available data come mostly from surveys (and not censuses as it is often believed) and are often subject to long debates about their reliability because the sources of errors are numerous. Moreover, the forms in which the data are available is not always as one would expect, i.e. complete and continuous (micro data) but one also can only have data in a grouped form (in income classes) and/or truncated data where a portion of
the original data has been omitted from the sample or simply not recorded. Because of these data features, it is important to complement classical statistical procedures with robust ones. In this paper such methods are presented, especially for model selection, model fitting with several types of data, inequality and poverty analysis and ordering tools. The approach is based on the Influence Function (IF) developed by Hampel (1974) and further developed by Hampel, Ronchetti, Rousseeuw & Stahel (1986). It is also shown through the analysis of real UK and Tunisian data, that robust techniques can give another picture of income distribution, inequality or poverty when compared to classical ones.

La distribution des revenus comporte une importante quantité de domaines de recherche en économie. Il est important de pouvoir étudier comment les revenus sont repartis au sein des membres d'une population pour pouvoir par exemple définir une politique de taxation et de redistribution afin de diminuer l'inégalité, ou implementer des actions sociales pour diminuer la pauvreté. Les données à disposition proviennent essentiellement d'enquêtes (et non pas de recensement comme on pourrait le croire) et leur fiabilité soulève de grands débats car les sources d'erreur sont nombreuses. En plus, les données peuvent ne pas se présenter sous la forme habituelle de données continues et complètes, mais sous forme groupée (revenus par classe) et/ou sous forme censurée à savoir qu'une partie des revenus a été enlevée de l'échantillon ou simplement non enregistrée. A cause de la particularité des données, il est important de compléter les analyses statistiques classiques au moyen d'analyses robustes. Dans cet article de telles méthodes sont présentées, spécialement pour la sélection de modèle, l'estimation de modèle avec différents types de données, l'analyse de l'inégalité et de la pauvreté, et pour les outils de comparaison de distributions. L'approche est basée sur la fonction d'influence (IF) développée par Hampel (1974) et ensuite par Hampel, Ronchetti, Rousseeuw & Stahel (1986). On montre aussi à travers l'analyse de données réelles Britanniques et Tunisiennes que les procédures robustes peuvent donner une autre représentation de la distribution des revenus, de l'inégalité et de la pauvreté lorsqu'elles sont comparées à des procédures classiques.

KW : Income distribution, Inequality, Poverty, Robust statistics, Influence function, Model choice, Grouped data, Censored data, Stochastic dominance
PB : International Statistical Institute (ISI)
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2000 International Statistical Institute (ISI)

<29>
IT : FLA
GR : Perspectives
TI : Feminist Political Discourses: Radical versus Liberal Approaches to the Feminization of Poverty and Comparable Worth
FT :
AU : Brenner, Johanna
SO : Gender and Society
S2 :
VO : 1
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Dec., 1987
PP : 447-465
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891-2432%28198712%291%3A4%3C447%3AFPDRVL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P
Feminist campaigns concerning feminization of poverty and comparable worth are analyzed in terms of their major policy goals and the arguments typically used to justify those goals. The differences between liberal and radical discourses on each issue are outlined and the implications for feminist practice discussed. It is concluded that situating the issues of women's poverty and pay equity in a liberal political discourse may strengthen important ideological and social underpinnings of women's subordination.

This study investigates the relationship between the welfare state and poverty with multiple measures of the welfare state and poverty in an unbalanced panel of 18 Western nations from 1967 to 1997. While addressing the limitations of past research, the analysis shows that social security transfers and public health spending significantly reduce poverty. Less robust evidence exists that social wages reduce poverty, while public employment and military spending do not significantly affect poverty. The welfare state's effects are far larger than economic and demographic sources of poverty. The significant features of the welfare state entirely account for any differences in poverty between welfare state regimes, and these features have similar effects across welfare state regimes. The welfare state's effects on poverty did not change in the 1990s. Sensitivity analyses show the results hold regardless of the U.S. cases. The welfare state emerges as the primary causal influence on national levels of poverty.
The Ecology of Inequality: Minorities and the Concentration of Poverty, 1970-1980

Massey, Douglas S.; Eggers, Mitchell L.
The American Journal of Sociology

Vo: 95
No: 5
Da: Mar., 1990
Pp: 1153-1188

This article examines trends in the geographic concentration of poverty among whites, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians in 60 U.S. metropolitan areas from 1970 to 1980. It describes changes in the distributional structure of income, the extent of income inequality, and the degree of spatial segregation by income. These factors are then related to levels and trends in poverty concentration. Concentrated urban poverty is confined principally to blacks outside the West and to Hispanics in the Northeast. Poverty concentration among these groups does not reflect a tendency for upper-status minority members to live apart from the poor but an interaction between changes in the distributional structure of income and patterns of racial/ethnic segregation. The occurrence of rising poverty under conditions of high racial/ethnic segregation explains the growing spatial isolation of poor blacks and hispanic in U.S. urban society.

Dreary Landscape as a Background for Scenes of Rural Poverty in Victorian Paintings

Rodee, Howard D.
Art Journal
Vo: 36
No: 4
Da: Summer, 1977
Pp: 307-313

This article examines the use of the "Dreary Landscape" as a background for scenes of rural poverty in Victorian paintings.
LA:
CR: Copyright 1977 College Art Association, Inc.; published by College Art Association

<62>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Poverty, Unemployment, and Economic Development: The Search for a National Antipoverty Policy
FT:
AU: Anderson, James E.
SO: The Journal of Politics
S2:
VO: 29
NO: 1
SE:
DA: Feb., 1967
PP: 70-93
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-3816%28196702%2929%3A1%3C70%3APUAEDT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L
IN: 00223816
AB:
KW:
PB: Southern Political Science Association
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1967 Southern Political Science Association

<63>
IT: FLA
GR: Articles
TI: Black Power, White Resistance, and Public Policy: Political Power and Poverty Program Grants in Mississippi
FT:
AU: Colby, David C.
SO: The Journal of Politics
S2:
VO: 47
NO: 2
SE:
DA: Jun., 1985
PP: 579-595
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-3816%28198506%2947%3A2%3C579%3ABPWRAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U
IN: 00223816
AB: Scholars have demonstrated that three types of black power tactics—electoral, protest, and violent— Influence public policy. However, they have ignored both the relative efficacy of various black power tactics and the influence of the countermovement. This study examines the distribution of poverty program grants to Mississippi counties in 1968 and 1972 in order to shed light on three alternative explanations: (1) various black power tactics influence the distribution; (2) various white countermovement tactics influence the distribution; and (3) economic need influences the distribution. The regression equations indicate that electoral tactics are successful in influencing programs that are
controllable by the elite. It, moreover, is apparent that a movement using electoral tactics needs a programmatic elite that is favorable to its cause.
There are three theoretical and ideological biases in the field of the sociology of deviance. (1) Despite the attempt to show that the "deviant" is not different from the rest of us, the very emphasis on his identity and subculture may defeat that aim. (2) Certain forms of "deviance," especially by the economic and political elite, are neglected. (3) The substantive analyses of sociologists of deviance contain no exploration of the role of power in the designation of "deviance," despite their many statements to the contrary.
decrease in extent of commitment to the work ethic could have a substantial impact on beliefs about the poor and the extent of support for efforts to reduce the degree of economic inequality.

KW:
PB: University of California Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1974 University of California Press

The question of changing social classes, and in particular of classes in close proximity, has been explored since the early 1960s through various perspectives. This paper examines two of these perspectives, the cultural and the situational, in the context of the culture of poverty debate and the thesis of "embourgeoisement." Both cases exemplify serious weaknesses in social class research, weaknesses that are traced to the failure of each to deal adequately with the relationship of culture to class structure. A third perspective, the adaptational, is proposed to provide a more viable framework for the analysis of changing social classes by seriously considering the features and processes of class-culture.

KW:
PB: University of California Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1975 University of California Press

The question of changing social classes, and in particular of classes in close proximity, has been explored since the early 1960s through various perspectives. This paper examines two of these perspectives, the cultural and the situational, in the context of the culture of poverty debate and the thesis of "embourgeoisement." Both cases exemplify serious weaknesses in social class research, weaknesses that are traced to the failure of each to deal adequately with the relationship of culture to class structure. A third perspective, the adaptational, is proposed to provide a more viable framework for the analysis of changing social classes by seriously considering the features and processes of class-culture.
TI : A Comparative Perspective on the Underclass: Questions of Urban Poverty, Race, and Citizenship
FT :
AU : Heisler, Barbara Schmitter
SO : Theory and Society
S2 :
VO : 20
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Aug., 1991
PP : 455-483
EI : http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0304-2421%28199108%2920%3A4%3C455%3AACPOTU%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1
IN : 03042421
AB :
KW :
PB : Springer
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1991 Springer

<105>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Duality of Culture and Practice: Poverty Relief in New York City, 1888-1917
FT :
AU : Mohr, John W.; Duquenne, Vincent
SO : Theory and Society
S2 : Special Double Issue on New Directions in Formalization and Historical Analysis
VO : 26
NO : 2/3, Special Double Issue on New Directions in Formalization and Historical Analysis
SE :
DA : Apr. - Jun., 1997
PP : 305-356
EI : http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0304-2421%28199704%2F06%2926%3A2%3C305%3ATDOCAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23
IN : 03042421
AB :
KW :
PB : Springer
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1997 Springer

<106>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty, Ideology and Legality: Supplementary Benefit Appeal Tribunals and Their Predecessors
FT :
AU : Prosser, Tony
SO : British Journal of Law and Society
The Nature of Concentrated Urban Poverty in Canada and the United States

A detailed examination of concentrated urban poverty in Canada's cities in 1986 reveals that Canada has proportionally more people in concentrated urban poverty than the United States. Concentrated urban poverty in Canada means not only poverty, but also high levels of a host of social dislocations. In the second half of this essay the causes of concentrated urban poverty are addressed. Using comparative data, I test the applicability of two theories which cite either racial segregation or a specific structural history as the root of concentrated urban poverty. My analysis indicates that race and ethnicity greatly influence one's chances of living in concentrated urban poverty. However, it is clear that for the majority of Canada's concentrated urban poor who are white, a historical pattern of rapid immigration, manufacturing decline, and central city depopulation is at the heart of their impoverished status. 

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L'examen detaille de la pauvreté urbaine concentrée aux villes canadiennes en 1986 revele que, en proportion des Etats-Unis, on trouve plus de gens dans un etat de pauvreté urbaine concentree au Canada. La "pauvreté urbaine concentree" signifie beaucoup plus que "la pauvreté"; ce terme signifie aussi des hauts niveaux d'une multitude d'autres bouleversements sociaux. Dans la deuxième partie de cet article on adresse les causes de la pauvreté urbaine concentrée. En utilisant les données comparatives, je fais une recherche de l'applicabilité de deux theories: l'un qui trouve la racine de la pauvreté urbaine concentrée dans la segregation raciale, l'autre qui la
trouve dans une histoire structurale spécifique. Mon analyse indique que la race et l'appartenance ethnique, elles exercent une grande influence sur la probabilité qu'on habite dans un état de pauvreté urbaine concentrée. Cependant, il est bien clair que, pour la plupart des canadiens qui habitent dans un état de pauvreté urbaine concentrée -- qui sont des blancs -- un modèle historique de l'immigration rapide, du déclin de l'industrie, et du dépeuplement des centres-villes nous fournit une meilleure explication.

KW :
PBR : Canadian Journal of Sociology
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1995 Canadian Journal of Sociology

<109>
IT : FLA
GR : Comment and Response
TI : Poverty and Misery: An Analysis and Some Implications for Social Intellectuals
FT :
AU : Anderson, C. C.
SO : Canadian Journal of Education / Revue canadienne de l'éducation
S2 :
VO : 7
NO : 2
SE :
DA : 1982
PP : 85-89
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0380-2361%281982%297%3C85%3APAMAAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V
IN : 03802361
AB :
KW :
PBR : Canadian Society for the Study of Education
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1982 Canadian Society for the Study of Education

<115>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Economics of Roman Elegy: Voluntary Poverty, the "Recusatio," and the Greedy Girl
FT :
AU : James, Sharon L.
SO : American Journal of Philology
S2 : [486]
VO : 122
NO : 2, [486]
SE :
DA : Summer, 2001
PP : 223-253
EI :
IN : 10863168
AB :
KW : Elegiac poetry, Latin -- History and criticism
Modern discussions of asceticism and accumulation of capital in the early Islamic world cite a Kitab al-kasb attributed to al-Shaybani. This book is actually something of a collective Hanafi production, with much of its content traceable to al-Sarakhsi. However, it does contain a core of sayings or doctrines that can be attributed to Shaybani himself. Unlike the later Hanafis, Shaybani in the Kasb does not express hostility to radical ascetics. In fact he seems to say more about poverty and charity than about acquisition and gain. The "economy of poverty" which emerges from Shaybani's doctrines contrasts sharply with early Islamic thinking in the tradition of ilm tadbir al-manzil or "economics"—even though both of these ("economy of poverty" and tadbir) appear in the Kasb. The article concludes with discussion of the Karramiyya, the only named adversaries in the Kasb, and their "declaring it forbidden to earn a living" (tahrim al-makasib).
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0012-9682%28197905%2947%3A3%3C747%3APIIATM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N
IN : 00129682
AB : This paper proposes the Gini coefficient of the censored income
distribution truncated from above by the poverty line as an index of
poverty. An ordinalist axiomatic approach, which was introduced by Professor
Sen, is used to justify this measure. In comparison with Sen's index, our
alternative measure is simpler and more concerned with relative deprivation;
it can be regarded as a more natural translation of the Gini coefficient
from the measurement of inequality into that of poverty.
KW :
PB : The Econometric Society
LO :
LA : EN
CR : Copyright 1979 The Econometric Society

<140>
IT : FLA
GR : Commentaries
TI : Poverty and Sacrifice in Nineteenth-Century Yorubaland: A Critique of
Iliffe's Thesis
FT :
AU : Peel, J. D. Y.
SO : The Journal of African History
S2 :
VO : 31
NO : 3
SE :
DA : 1990
PP : 465-484
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0021-8537%281990%2931%3A3%3C465%3APASINY%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A
IN : 00218537
AB : John Iliffe has argued that the Yoruba, almost uniquely among African
peoples not substantially affected by the world religions, had developed by
the nineteenth century a syndrome of institutions - a culture of begging,
the valorization of poverty, asceticism - more typical of literate,
stratified societies with intensive agriculture. It is agreed that the
Yoruba towns of the nineteenth century knew poverty on a substantial scale,
aggravated by the endemic warfare and social upheaval. However, the supposed
'indigenous tradition of begging' which Iliffe cites as evidence, is shown
to rest on a cultural misreading of social practices reported by the
missionaries, notably the offering of cowries to the devotees of gods,
especially Esu. These acts were not almsgiving to beggars but sacrifices to
deities, continuous with other forms of sacrifice. The 'beggars' were by no
means always poor. Sociologically, offerings to the devotees of deities
ranged from a 'commercial' mode, where material blessings were anticipated
in return, to a 'tributary' mode (particularly common with devotees of
Sango) where they were analogous to placatory sacrifices (etutu). So
dominant was the notion of sacrifice that a concept of Islamic origin,
saraa, originally meaning 'alms', came to take the meaning of 'sacrifice' in
Yoruba (as in many other West African languages). Other aspects of the
alleged poverty/asceticism syndrome are shown to be equally invalid. The
pronounced this-worldliness of Yoruba religious attitudes is incompatible
with idea that the poor might enjoy special religious favour. Acts of
self-mortification did not indicate an attitude of religious asceticism.
There was no ideal that religious personnel should be poor. It is argued in conclusion that the changes which we can see in Yoruba religion arise from the active engagement of Yorubas with external influences, rather than purely from endogenous developments or purely reactive responses.

KW:
PB: Cambridge University Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1990 Cambridge University Press

<141>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Poverty and Inequality in Chile: Are Democratic Politics and Neoliberal Economics Good for You?
FT:
AU: Hojman, David E.
SO: Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs
S2: Special Double Issue: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America
VO: 38
NO: 2/3, Special Double Issue: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America
SE:
DA: Summer - Autumn, 1996
PP: 73-96
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1937%28199622%2F23%2938%3A2%2F3%3C73%3APAIICA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-J
IN: 00221937
AB:
KW:
PB: School of International Studies, University of Miami
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1996 School of International Studies, University of Miami

<142>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America: Mesoeconomic Dimensions of Justice and Entitlements
FT:
AU: Mamalakis, Markos J.
SO: Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs
S2: Special Double Issue: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America
VO: 38
NO: 2/3, Special Double Issue: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America
SE:
DA: Summer - Autumn, 1996
PP: 181-199
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1937%28199622%2F23%2938%3A2%2F3%3C181%3APAIILA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I
IN: 00221937
AB: According to the present paper, absolute poverty and relative inequality have persisted in Latin America as a result of mutually reinforcing, and unfair, patterns of distribution of final private, broad, and total consumption and income. Furthermore, it is argued that the
prevailing pattern, characterized by a vicious circle of distributive injustice in both consumption and income (production), can be broken only by mesoeconomic, sectoral constitutions and, thus, by public policies that uphold the principles of justice, freedom, and equality - on both the consumption and income (production) sides.

KW:
Pb: School of International Studies, University of Miami
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NUMBER OF CITATIONS: 100

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<1>
It: FLA
Gr: Well-Being of Children
Ti: Longitudinal Aspects of Childhood Poverty
Ft:
Au: Duncan, Greg J.; Rodgers, Willard L.
So: Journal of Marriage and the Family
S2:
Vo: 50
No: 4
Se:
Da: Nov., 1988
Pp: 1007-1021
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2445%28198811%2950%3A4%3C1007%3ALAOCP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P
In: 00222445
Ab: In this study, estimates of the prevalence of childhood poverty were obtained with data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics by the method of increment-decrement tables. This method is useful for making unbiased estimates of the expected years of childhood poverty for children in various demographic subgroups and for associating transitions into and out of poverty with various events. Racial differences in childhood poverty are found to be especially pronounced and cannot be accounted for by racial differences in family structure. Surprisingly, changes in the labor supply of family members other than the head or wife are associated with transitions into and out of poverty to a greater extent than are any other events.
Kw:
Pb: National Council on Family Relations
Lo:
<2>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Poverty in the Welfare State
FT:
AU: Meade, J. E.
SO: Oxford Economic Papers
S2:
VO: 24
NO: 3
SE: 2
DA: Nov., 1972
PP: 289-326
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0030-7653%28197211%292%3A24%3A3C289%3APITWS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N
IN: 00307653
AB:
KW:
PB: Oxford University Press
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1972 Oxford University Press

<3>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Privacy, Poverty, and Old Age
FT:
AU: Beresford, John C.; Rivlin, Alice M.
SO: Demography
S2:
VO: 3
NO: 1
SE:
DA: 1966
PP: 247-258
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0070-3370%281966%293A1%3C247%3APPAOA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0
IN: 00703370
AB:
KW:
PB: Population Association of America
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1966 Population Association of America

<4>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Neoliberal Reforms and Rural Poverty
FT:
AU: Kelly, Thomas J.
Official statistics in the United States and the United Kingdom show a rise in poverty between the 1970's and the 1980's but scepticism has been expressed with regard to these findings. In particular, the methods employed in the measurement of poverty have been the subject of criticism. This paper re-examines three basic issues in measuring poverty: the choice of the poverty line, the index of poverty, and the relation between poverty and inequality. One general theme running through the paper is that there is a diversity of judgments which enter the measurement of poverty and that it is necessary to recognize these explicitly in the procedures adopted. There is likely to be disagreement about the choice of poverty line, affecting both its level and its structure. In this situation, we may only be able to make comparisons and not to measure differences, and the comparisons may lead only to a partial rather than a complete ordering. The first section of the paper discusses the stochastic dominance conditions which allow such comparisons, illustrating their application by reference to data for the United States. The choice of poverty measure has been the subject of an extensive literature and a variety of measures have been proposed. In the second section of the paper a different approach is suggested, considering a class of measures satisfying certain general properties and seeking conditions under which all members of the class (which includes many of those proposed) give the same ranking. Those sceptical about measures of poverty often assert that poverty and inequality are being confounded. The third section of the paper distinguishes four different viewpoints and relates them to theories of justice and views of social welfare.
A Class of Poverty Indices

Hagenaars, Aldi
International Economic Review

Oct., 1987

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0020-6598%28198710%2928%3A3%3C583%3AACOPI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T

Poverty, Democracy and Constitutional Law

Loffredo, Stephen
University of Pennsylvania Law Review

Apr., 1993

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0041-9907%28199304%29141%3A4%3C1277%3APDACL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0

The Dynamics of Childhood Poverty

The University of Pennsylvania Law Review

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0041-9907%28199304%29141%3A4%3C1277%3APDACL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0
Child poverty rates have remained high since the middle of the 1970s. While several trends, including declines in the number of children per family and increases in parental years of schooling, worked to reduce child poverty rates, several others, including slow economic growth, widening economic inequality, and increases in the proportion of children living in mother-only families, had the opposite effect, pushing more children into poverty. Poverty is a common risk: One-third of all children will be poor for at least one year. For many, poverty lasts only a short while, but for a small percentage, poverty persists both throughout childhood and into the adult years. Poverty is not shared equally across different demographic groups. African-American children, Latino children, and children in mother-only families are disproportionately poor. Long-term poverty is even more concentrated than single-year poverty. In 1992, almost 90% of long-term poor children were African-American as compared to all poor children (single-year and long-term poor), of whom 60% were white. Both family structure and the labor market are implicated in long-term childhood poverty. Changes in employment of family members and changes in family composition are each strongly associated with transitions into and out of childhood poverty. Of these, changes in employment are the most important.
and supplement earned income with other sources of cash. A comprehensive antipoverty strategy could use a combination of these approaches. This article reviews recent U.S. experience with these broad approaches to reducing child poverty and discusses lessons from abroad for U.S. policymakers. The evidence reviewed suggests that, although policies to increase earned incomes among low-wage workers can help, these earnings gains will not be sufficient to reduce child poverty substantially. Government income support programs, tax policy, and child support payments from absent parents can be used to supplement earned incomes of poor families with children. Until recently, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was the main government assistance program for low-income families with children. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) has recently replaced AFDC. This article explains why TANF benefits are likely to be less than AFDC benefits. The article also examines the effects of Social Security and Supplemental Security Income on child poverty. The most encouraging recent development in antipoverty policy has been the decline in the federal tax burden on poor families, primarily as a result of the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), now the largest cash assistance program for families with children. In 1995, government transfer programs (including the value of cash, food, housing, medical care, and taxes) decreased child poverty by 38% (from 24.2% to 14.2% of children under 18). Child poverty may also be reduced by policies that increase contributions from absent single parents to support their children. Overall, evidence from the United States and other developed countries suggests that a variety of approaches to reducing child poverty are feasible. Implementation of effective programs will depend, however, on the nation's political willingness to devote more resources to this end.

KW:
PB: The Brookings Institution
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1997 The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and the Brookings Institution; published by The Brookings Institution

<21>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Population, Poverty, and Ethical Competence
FT:
AU: Mettrick, Edward F.
SO: International Journal of Ethics
S2:
VO: 39
NO: 4
SE:
DA: Jul., 1929
PP: 445-455
EI: http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1526-422X%28192907%2939%3A4%3C445%3APPAEC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E
IN: 1526422x
AB:
KW:
PB: The University of Chicago Press
LO:
LA:
CR : Copyright 1929 The University of Chicago Press

<22>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Microblades at Poverty Point Sites
FT :
AU : Haag, William G.; Webb, Clarence H.
SO : American Antiquity
S2 :
VO : 18
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Jan., 1953
PP : 245-248
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-7316%28195301%2918%3A3%3C245%3AMAPPS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8
IN : 00027316
AB :
KW :
PB : Society for American Archaeology
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1953 Society for American Archaeology

<27>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Ethically Flexible Measures of Poverty
FT :
AU : Chakravarty, Satya Ranjan
SO : The Canadian Journal of Economics
S2 :
VO : 16
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Feb., 1983
PP : 74-85
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0008-4085%28198302%2916%3A3%3C74%3AEFOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U
IN : 00084085
AB : This paper introduces new measures of both relative and absolute poverty, using the notion of representative income of a community corresponding to the censored income distribution. These new measures satisfy the monotonicity and transfer axioms proposed by Sen (1976) in all cases.
KW :
PB : Canadian Economics Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1983 Canadian Economics Association

<28>
IT : FLA
GR :
What Causes Poverty?: A Postmodern View

YAPA, Lakshman

Annals of the Association of American Geographers

Vol. 86, No. 4

Dec., 1996

The dominant discourse on development presents poverty as an economic problem. It posits the existence of a poverty sector in the economy whose problems can be alleviated through economic growth, increased investment, creation of jobs, and higher income. We can call this the axiom of economic development. There are three major paradigms in the discourse on development: neoclassical economics, Marxism, and sustainable development. Despite profound differences in philosophy, they all regard development as the solution to the poverty problem. Contrary to that position, I have argued that conditions of deprivation experienced by poor people in the Third World are a form of socially constructed scarcity induced by the process of economic development. Scarcity experienced by the poor in the so-called poverty sector is manufactured outside this sector, within a nexus of relations-technical, social, ecological, cultural, political, and academic-diffused throughout the larger society. Each relation of the nexus constitutes a site at which scarcity is constructed through an interplay of discursive and nondiscursive practices. The dominant discourse on development poses an obstacle to the eradication of poverty because it contributes to the creation of scarcity and conceals how those mechanisms function, thereby disempowering the poor and misleading people of goodwill. Several themes from the writings of postmodern discourse theorists such as Lyotard and Foucault have helped in formulating these arguments. The following are some of the themes: development as a grand narrative, the subject/object binary in the conceptualization of a poverty sector, development and underdevelopment as a dividing practice, reductionism and...
the nexus of production relations, and a substantive view of poverty and power.
KW: Development, Foucault, Nexus of Production Relations, Postmodern Discourse Theory, Poverty, Socially Constructed Scarcity
PB: Association of American Geographers
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1996 Association of American Geographers

<59>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: On Indices for the Measurement of Poverty
FT:
AU: Clark, Stephen; Hemming, Richard; Ulph, David
SO: The Economic Journal
S2:
VO: 91
NO: 362
SE:
DA: Jun., 1981
PP: 515-526
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0133%28198106%2991%3A362%3C515%3AOIFTMO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I
IN: 00130133
AB:
KW:
PB: Royal Economic Society
LO:
LA:
CR: Copyright 1981 Royal Economic Society

<63>
IT: FLA
GR:
TI: Women in Poverty: A New Global Underclass
FT:
AU: Buvinic, Mayra
SO: Foreign Policy
S2:
VO:
NO: 108
SE:
DA: Autumn, 1997
PP: 38-53
EI:
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0015-7228%28199723%290%3A108%3C38%3AWIPANG%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H
IN: 00157228
AB: Women in developing countries around the world are increasingly bearing the brunt of brutal living conditions. Find out why helping them just might be the key to alleviating global poverty.
KW:
PB: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
LO:
LA:
CR : Copyright 1997 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

<64>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Kennedy, Johnson, and the War on Poverty
FT :
AU : Brauer, Carl M.
SO : The Journal of American History
S2 :
VO : 69
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Jun., 1982
PP : 98-119
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0021-
8723%28198206%2969%3A1%3C98%3AKJATWO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V
IN : 00218723
AB :
KW :
PB : Organization of American Historians
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1982 Organization of American Historians

<69>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Elio Vittorini: Between Poverty and Wealth
FT :
AU : Cambon, Glauco
SO : Wisconsin Studies in Contemporary Literature
S2 :
VO : 3
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Winter, 1962
PP : 20-24
EI :
http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0146-
4949%28196224%293%3A1%3C20%3AEVBP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V
IN : 01464949
AB :
KW :
PB : University of Wisconsin Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1962 University of Wisconsin Press

IT : FLA
GR : Inequalities and Income Distribution
TI : Issues in the Measurement of Poverty
FT :
AU : Sen, Amartya
SO : The Scandinavian Journal of Economics
S2 : Measurement in Public Choice
The paper is concerned with discussing some of the basic issues in the measurement of poverty. The measurement of poverty can be split into two distinct operations, viz. identification (who are the poor?) and aggregation (how are the poverty characteristics of different people to be combined into an aggregate measure?). The nature of the exercise of poverty measurement is examined in Section I. Section II is devoted to the identification issue, including the fixation of a "poverty line". Section III goes into the aggregation problem. Some concluding remarks are made in the last section.
Despite serious methodological problems, quantitative studies of poverty by U.S. sociologists predominantly rely on the official U.S. measure. After reviewing the shortcomings of the U.S. measure, this article examines several theoretical and methodological advances in poverty measurement. After synthesizing literature on poverty measurement, I argue that ideal measures of poverty should: (1) measure comparative historical variation effectively; (2) be relative rather than absolute; (3) conceptualize poverty as social exclusion; (4) assess the impact of taxes, transfers, and state benefits; and (5) integrate the depth of poverty and the inequality among the poor. Next, this article evaluates sociological studies published since 1990 for their consideration of these criteria. Due to sociology's neglect of these criteria, this article advocates for three alternative poverty indices: the interval measure, the ordinal measure, and the sum of ordinals measure. Finally, using the Luxembourg Income Study, I examine the empirical patterns with these three measures, across advanced capitalist democracies from 1967 to 1997. Estimates of these poverty indices are made available for future research.
programs have made great use of private nonprofit agencies, and because they have worked to foster maximum feasible participation of the disadvantaged. The history of the first five years of the programs illuminates the basic dilemma of "creative federalism": How much localized control is feasible or desirable in federally financed enterprises?

As originally planned, the war on poverty was to be co-ordinated at the Washington level by the Office of Economic Opportunity and in each community by a community-action agency (CAA). But neither institution succeeded in that purpose: Sargent Shriver chose to make OEO an operating rather than a co-ordinating agency; in the communities, the CAA's lacked the power to enforce co-ordination among community institutions and, in any case, like OEO, became absorbed in operating programs—and sometimes in organizing protest. To fill the vacuum, the federal government created a new co-ordinating structure for urban programs—Model Cities—that has proved successful to a promising degree. The federal government needs to conceive a single system for co-ordination of intergovernmental programs, extending from the Executive Office of the President to the neighborhood. In the cities, it should be built upon the Model Cities mechanism; in nonurban areas, upon multicounty organizations created by the states. The entire system should be overseen by a unit of the Executive Office of the President, created or designated for that purpose. It should have regional staff that would, among other things, develop their roles in the intergovernmental system on an individualized basis with the states.

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-7162%28196909%29385%3C41%3ACTWOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P

As originally planned, the war on poverty was to be co-ordinated at the Washington level by the Office of Economic Opportunity and in each community by a community-action agency (CAA). But neither institution succeeded in that purpose: Sargent Shriver chose to make OEO an operating rather than a co-ordinating agency; in the communities, the CAA's lacked the power to enforce co-ordination among community institutions and, in any case, like OEO, became absorbed in operating programs—and sometimes in organizing protest. To fill the vacuum, the federal government created a new co-ordinating structure for urban programs—Model Cities—that has proved successful to a promising degree. The federal government needs to conceive a single system for co-ordination of intergovernmental programs, extending from the Executive Office of the President to the neighborhood. In the cities, it should be built upon the Model Cities mechanism; in nonurban areas, upon multicounty organizations created by the states. The entire system should be overseen by a unit of the Executive Office of the President, created or designated for that purpose. It should have regional staff that would, among other things, develop their roles in the intergovernmental system on an individualized basis with the states.
In his third social survey of York carried out in 1950, Seebohm Rowntree reported a steep decline since 1936 of the percentage of households in poverty. He attributed the bulk of this decline to government welfare reforms enacted during and after the war. This article re-examines the surviving records from the 1950 survey, using a revised poverty line and looking more closely at the measurement of income. It also re-assesses the impact of welfare reforms on working-class poverty, and finds that poverty in York was significantly higher, and the contribution of welfare reform substantially less, than was originally reported.
Albert Camus approached the understanding of poverty from the viewpoint of both an internal and an external witness. He had experienced poverty in his youth, as he describes in his autobiographical novel, Le premier homme, but acknowledged that education, financial security and fame had distanced him from the poor, and did not consider that his own experience gave him the authority to speak for other poor people. Unlike some on the French left, he saw freedom as equally essential to a fully human life as material well-being: the poor and working-class could not be denied basic liberties in the name of social justice, just as they could not be treated as an abstraction to be fitted into revolutionary theory. While Camus regarded himself as an outside witness to the devastating effects of poverty, he maintained that those who suffered silently must be given a context in which they could speak out with their own authentic voices.