

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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0007-1315%28195406%295%3A2%3C130%3AMP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W)

[1315%28195406%295%3A2%3C130%3AMP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0007-1315%28195406%295%3A2%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%3AUP%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

<9>

IT : FLA
GR : The Poverty Gap Revisited
TI : Poverty Spending and the Poverty Gap
FT :
AU : Weinberg, Daniel H.
SO : Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
S2 :
VO : 6
NO : 2
SE :
DA : Winter, 1987
PP : 230-241
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28198724%296%3A2%3C230%3APSATPG%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23>
IN : 02768739

AB : This paper examines two questions basic to welfare policy: (1) whether the amount of poverty-related transfers is sufficient to fill the poverty gap, and (2) which families actually get benefits and how much of their income deficit is filled by those benefits. Transfers are sufficient: the post-Social Security poverty gap is \$74 billion while poverty-related programs total \$198 billion. Further, 86% of current income-conditioned benefits go to the pretransfer poor and 89% of those are used to alleviate

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.

KW :
PB : John Wiley & Sons
LO :
LA : latex
CR : Copyright 1987 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management;
published by John Wiley & Sons

<11>

IT : FLA
GR : What Is Poverty and Who Are the Poor? Redefinition for the United States in the 1990's
TI : Absolute versus Relative Poverty
FT :
AU : Foster, James E.
SO : The American Economic Review
S2 : Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
VO : 88
NO : 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
SE :
DA : May, 1998
PP : 335-341
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199805%2988%3A2%3C335%3AAVRP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-9>
IN : 00028282
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1998 American Economic Association

<12>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty and Landownership
FT :
AU : Moene, Karl Ove
SO : The American Economic Review
S2 :
VO : 82
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Mar., 1992
PP : 52-64
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199203%2982%3A1%3C52%3APAL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R>
IN : 00028282
AB : I study how landownership affects labor allocation, income

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 : O12
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 :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199405%2984%3A2%3C221%3APAV%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S>
IN : 00028282
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1994 American Economic Association

<16>

IT : FLA
GR : Conceptual Issues in Normative Measurement
TI : International Comparisons of Poverty
FT :
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
SE :
DA : May, 1994
PP : 371-374
EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199405%2984%3A2%3C371%3AICOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W>
IN : 00028282
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1994 American Economic Association

<17>

IT : FLA
GR : Studies of Individual Paintings of Bosch and Bruegel
TI : Bosch's Image of Poverty
FT :
AU : Tuttle, Virginia G.
SO : The Art Bulletin
S2 :
VO : 63
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Mar., 1981
PP : 88-95
EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0004-3079%28198103%2963%3A1%3C88%3ABIOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S>
IN : 00043079
AB : 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%3A3%3C210%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 :

LA :
CR : Copyright 1891 Royal Economic Society

<21>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty, Inequality and Welfare
FT :
AU : Lewis, G. W.; Ulph, D. T.
SO : The Economic Journal
S2 : Supplement: Conference Papers
VO : 98
NO : 390, Supplement: Conference Papers
SE :
DA : 1988
PP : 117-131
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0133%281988%2998%3A390%3C117%3APIAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I>
IN : 00130133
AB :
KW :
PB : Royal Economic Society
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1988 Royal Economic Society

<25>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Minimum Wages and Poverty
FT :
AU : Addison, John T.; Blackburn, McKinley L.
SO : Industrial and Labor Relations Review
S2 :
VO : 52
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Apr., 1999
PP : 393-409
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0019-7939%28199904%2952%3A3%3C393%3AMWAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S>
IN : 00197939
AB : 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.
KW :
PB : Cornell University, School of Industrial & Labor Relations
LO :

LA :
CR : Copyright 1999 Cornell University, School of Industrial & Labor
Relations

<31>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty, Inequality, and Conflict
FT :
AU : Miller, S. M.; Rein, Martin; Roby, Pamela; Gross, Bertram M.
SO : Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
S2 : Social Goals and Indicators for American Society, Volume 2
VO : 373
NO : Social Goals and Indicators for American Society, Volume 2
SE :
DA : Sep., 1967
PP : 16-52
EI :

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

IN : 00027162

AB : 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.

KW :
PB : Sage Publications, Inc.
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1967 American Academy of Political and Social Science;
published by Sage Publications, Inc.

<34>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Justice and Poverty
FT :
AU : Usher, Abbott Payson
SO : The American Journal of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 26
NO : 6
SE :
DA : May, 1921
PP : 689-704
EI :
<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%3A2%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

SE :
DA : Winter, 1998
PP : 97-114
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0895-3309%28199824%2912%3A1%3C97%3AHPGW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-D>
IN : 08953309
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1998 American Economic Association

<62>

IT : FLA
GR : Symposium: Global Poverty Reduction
TI : Halving Global Poverty
FT :
AU : Besley, Timothy; Burgess, Robin
SO : The Journal of Economic Perspectives

S2 :
VO : 17
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Summer, 2003
PP : 3-22
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0895-3309%28200322%2917%3A3%3C3%3AHGP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-6>
IN : 08953309
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2003 American Economic Association

<70>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Beyond Poverty of Income
FT :
AU : Henderson, George
SO : The Journal of Negro Education
S2 :
VO : 36
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Winter, 1967
PP : 42-50
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2984%28196724%2936%3A1%3C42%3ABPOI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H>
IN : 00222984
AB :
KW :

PB : Journal of Negro Education
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1967 Journal of Negro Education

<79>

IT : FLA
GR : What Is Poverty and Who Are the Poor? Redefinition for the United States in the 1990's
TI : Alternative Historical Trends in Poverty
FT :
AU : Betson, David M.; Warlick, Jennifer L.
SO : The American Economic Review
S2 : Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
VO : 88
NO : 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
SE :
DA : May, 1998
PP : 348-351
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199805%2988%3A2%3C348%3AAHTIP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B>
IN : 00028282
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1998 American Economic Association

<87>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Hegel on Property and Poverty
FT :
AU : Teichgraeber, Richard
SO : Journal of the History of Ideas
S2 :
VO : 38
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Jan. - Mar., 1977
PP : 47-64
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-5037%28197701%2F03%2938%3A1%3C47%3AHOPAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z>
IN : 00225037
AB :
KW :
PB : University of Pennsylvania Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1977 University of Pennsylvania Press

<92>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty and Inequality Among Children
FT :
AU : Lichter, Daniel T.
SO : Annual Review of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 23
NO :
SE :
DA : 1997
PP : 121-145
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0360-0572%281997%2923%3C121%3APAIAC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L>
IN : 03600572
AB : 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.
KW : poverty, well-being, children, inequality, welfare
PB : Annual Reviews
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1997 Annual Reviews

<97>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Positive Functions of Poverty
FT :
AU : Gans, Herbert J.
SO : The American Journal of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 78
NO : 2
SE :
DA : Sep., 1972
PP : 275-289
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-9602%28197209%2978%3A2%3C275%3ATPFOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W>
IN : 00029602
AB : Mertonian functional analysis is applied to explain the persistence of poverty, and fifteen functions which poverty and the poor perform for the rest of American society, particularly the affluent, are identified and described. 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%3A2%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%3AOTMOP%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

S2 :

VO : 141

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Apr., 1993

PP : 1277-1389

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0041->

9907%28199304%29141%3A4%3C1277%3APDA%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

S2 : Children and Poverty

VO : 7

NO : 2, Children and Poverty

SE :

DA : Summer - Autumn, 1997

PP : 72-87

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C72%3ACPCBR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0)

[8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C72%3ACPCBR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C72%3ACPCBR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0)

IN : 10548289

AB : 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.

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

<121>

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

<122>

<127>

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%3A1%3C74%3AEFMOP%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

<128>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Flannery O'Connor and Fundamental Poverty
FT :
AU : Martin, Carter
SO : The English Journal
S2 :
VO : 60
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Apr., 1971
PP : 458-461
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-8274%28197104%2960%3A4%3C458%3AFOAFP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>

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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0004-5608%28197512%2965%3A4%3C564%3AIAPAMT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z)

[5608%28197512%2965%3A4%3C564%3AIAPAMT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z](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 :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0004-5608%28199612%2986%3A4%3C707%3AWCPAPV%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7>
IN : 00045608

AB : 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

<163>

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

<169>

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%3AEVBPAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V>
IN : 01464949
AB :
KW :
PB : University of Wisconsin Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1962 University of Wisconsin Press

<176>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Rethinking the Sociological Measurement of Poverty
FT :
AU : Brady, David
SO : Social Forces
S2 :
VO : 81
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Mar., 2003
PP : 715-751
EI :
IN : 15347605
AB : 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 :

CR : Copyright 2003 Social Forces, University of North Carolina Press; published by University of North Carolina Press

<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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0117%28199611%292%3A49%3A4%3C715%3ATOOTPL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B)

[0117%28199611%292%3A49%3A4%3C715%3ATOOTPL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B](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

DA : Aug., 2000

PP : 517-543

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0117%28200008%292%3A53%3A3%3C517%3ASRATPP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5)

[0117%28200008%292%3A53%3A3%3C517%3ASRATPP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0117%28200008%292%3A53%3A3%3C517%3ASRATPP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5)

IN : 00130117

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Economic History Society

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2000 Economic History Society

<192>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Alfred Marshall's Lectures on Progress and Poverty

FT :

AU : Stigler, George J.

SO : Journal of Law and Economics

S2 :

VO : 12

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Apr., 1969

PP : 181-183

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2186%28196904%2912%3A1%3C181%3AAMLOPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P)

[2186%28196904%2912%3A1%3C181%3AAMLOPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2186%28196904%2912%3A1%3C181%3AAMLOPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P)

IN : 00222186

AB :

KW :

PB : The University of Chicago Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1969 The University of Chicago; published by The University of Chicago Press

<197>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Poverty in the Writings of Albert Camus

FT :

AU : Letemendia, V. C.

SO : Polity

S2 :

VO : 29

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Spring, 1997

PP : 441-460

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032-3497%28199721%2929%3A3%3C441%3APITWOA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>

IN : 00323497

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Palgrave Macmillan Journals

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1997 Northeastern Political Science Association; published by Palgrave Macmillan Journals

Set 2:

<1>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Measurement and Meaning of Poverty

FT :

AU : Williamson, John B.; Hyer, Kathryn M.

SO : Social Problems

S2 :

VO : 22

NO : 5

SE :

DA : Jun., 1975

PP : 652-663

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28197506%2922%3A5%3C652%3ATMAMOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-J>

IN : 00377791

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of California Press

LO :

LA :
CR : Copyright 1975 University of California Press

<5>

IT : FLA
GR : Inequality
TI : Structural Change and the Aggregate Poverty Rate
FT :
AU : Williams, Donald R.
SO : Demography
S2 :
VO : 28
NO : 2
SE :
DA : May, 1991
PP : 323-332
EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0070-3370%28199105%2928%3A2%3C323%3ASCATAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U>
IN : 00703370

AB : 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.

KW :
PB : Population Association of America
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1991 Population Association of America

<6>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Federal Poverty Thresholds: Appearance and Reality
FT :
AU : Hauver, James H.; Goodman, John A.; Grainer, Marc A.
SO : The Journal of Consumer Research
S2 :
VO : 8
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Jun., 1981
PP : 1-10
EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0093-5301%28198106%298%3A1%3C1%3ATFPTAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1>
IN : 00935301

AB : 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

<8>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Poverty of Cities in Developing Regions

FT :

AU : Brockerhoff, Martin; Brennan, Ellen

SO : Population and Development Review

S2 :

VO : 24

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Mar., 1998

PP : 75-114

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0098->

[7921%28199803%2924%3A1%3C75%3ATPOCID%3E2.0.CO%3B2-9](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0098-7921%28199803%2924%3A1%3C75%3ATPOCID%3E2.0.CO%3B2-9)

IN : 00987921

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 subSaharan 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

<10>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Gender Differentials in Poverty-Mortality Well-Being

FT :

AU : Sakamoto, Arthur

SO : Sociological Perspectives

S2 :

VO : 33

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Winter, 1990

PP : 429-445

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-1214%28199024%2933%3A4%3C429%3AGDIPW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8)

[1214%28199024%2933%3A4%3C429%3AGDIPW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-1214%28199024%2933%3A4%3C429%3AGDIPW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8)

IN : 07311214

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of California Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1990 Pacific Sociological Association; published by University of California Press

<11>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Culture of Poverty: An Ideological Analysis

FT :

AU : Harvey, David L.; Reed, Michael H.

SO : Sociological Perspectives

S2 :

VO : 39

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Winter, 1996

PP : 465-495

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-1214%28199624%2939%3A4%3C465%3ATCOPAI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E)

[1214%28199624%2939%3A4%3C465%3ATCOPAI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0731-1214%28199624%2939%3A4%3C465%3ATCOPAI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E)

IN : 07311214

AB : For three decades Oscar Lewis's subculture of poverty concept has been misinterpreted as a theory bent on blaming the victims of poverty for their poverty. 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

<23>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Ethical Indices for the Measurement of Poverty

FT :

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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0012-9682%28198005%2948%3A4%3C1053%3AEIFTMO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M)

[9682%28198005%2948%3A4%3C1053%3AEIFTMO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M](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

<40>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Progress against Poverty: The Governmental Approach

FT :

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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0033-3352%28196805%2F06%2928%3A3%3C205%3APAPTGA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W)

[3352%28196805%2F06%2928%3A3%3C205%3APAPTGA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0033-3352%28196805%2F06%2928%3A3%3C205%3APAPTGA%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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-4038%28199507%2962%3A1%3C44%3AFHFOPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M)

[4038%28199507%2962%3A1%3C44%3AFHFOPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M](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 :

AU : Jorgenson, Dale W.
SO : The Journal of Economic Perspectives
S2 :
VO : 12
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Winter, 1998
PP : 79-96
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0895-3309%28199824%2912%3A1%3C79%3ADWLTWO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-B>
IN : 08953309
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1998 American Economic Association

<79>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Earnings Capacity, Economic Status, and Poverty
FT :
AU : Garfinkel, Irwin; Haveman, Robert
SO : The Journal of Human Resources
S2 :
VO : 12
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Winter, 1977
PP : 49-70
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-166X%28197724%2912%3A1%3C49%3AECESAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P>
IN : 0022166x
AB : 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.
KW :
PB : University of Wisconsin Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1977 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; published by University of Wisconsin Press

<

<85>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty and the Distribution of Material Hardship
FT :
AU : Mayer, Susan E.; Jencks, Christopher
SO : The Journal of Human Resources
S2 :
VO : 24
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Winter, 1989
PP : 88-114
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-166X%28198924%2924%3A1%3C88%3APATDOM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M>
IN : 0022166x
AB : 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.
KW :
PB : University of Wisconsin Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1989 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; published by University of Wisconsin Press

<86>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Chronic Poverty in the United States
FT :
AU : Rodgers, Joan R.; Rodgers, John L.
SO : The Journal of Human Resources
S2 :
VO : 28
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Winter, 1993
PP : 25-54
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-166X%28199324%2928%3A1%3C25%3ACPITUS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-F>
IN : 0022166x
AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of Wisconsin Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1993 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; published by University of Wisconsin Press

<88>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Do Living Wage Ordinances Reduce Urban Poverty?

FT :

AU : Neumark, David; Adams, Scott

SO : The Journal of Human Resources

S2 :

VO : 38

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Summer, 2003

PP : 490-521

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-166X%28200322%2938%3A3%3C490%3ADLWURU%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1>

IN : 0022166x

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of Wisconsin Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2003 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; published by University of Wisconsin Press

<108>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Politics of Poverty: Left Political Institutions, the Welfare State, and Poverty

FT :

AU : Brady, David

SO : Social Forces

S2 :

VO : 82

NO : 2

SE :
DA : Dec., 2003
PP : 557-588
EI :
IN : 15347605
AB : 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 :
CR : Copyright 2003 Social Forces, University of North Carolina Press; published by University of North Carolina Press

<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?sici=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

<119>

IT : FLA
GR : Discussion and Debate
TI : Culture and Poverty again: Comments on Danielson's Review of Banfield
FT :
AU : Lieber, Michael
SO : American Anthropologist
S2 :
VO : 74
NO : 6
SE : 2
DA : Dec., 1972
PP : 1595-1596
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-7294%28197212%292%3A74%3A6%3C1595%3ACAPACO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R>
IN : 00027294
AB :
KW :
PB : American Anthropological Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1972 American Anthropological Association

<133>

IT : FLA
GR : Conceptual Issues in Normative Measurement
TI : Measuring Social Welfare With and Without Poverty Lines
FT :
AU : Ravallion, Martin
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 : 359-364
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28199405%2984%3A2%3C359%3AMSWWAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S>
IN : 00028282
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1994 American Economic Association

<147>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Consumption and Poverty: How Effective are In-Kind Transfers?
FT :
AU : Slesnick, Daniel T.
SO : The Economic Journal

S2 :
VO : 106
NO : 439
SE :
DA : Nov., 1996
PP : 1527-1545
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0133%28199611%29106%3A439%3C1527%3ACAPHEA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U>
IN : 00130133
AB : 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%3C500%3APAPTEP%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 :

VO : 45
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Feb., 1969
PP : 31-42
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0023-7639%28196902%2945%3A1%3C31%3ATDOPAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8>
IN : 00237639
AB :
KW :
PB : University of Wisconsin Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1969 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; published by University of Wisconsin Press

<158>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Shared Poverty as Ideology: Agrarian Relationships in Colonial Java
FT :
AU : Alexander, Jennifer; Alexander, Paul
SO : Man
S2 :
VO : 17
NO : 4
SE : 2
DA : Dec., 1982
PP : 597-619
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0025-1496%28198212%292%3A17%3A4%3C597%3ASPAIAR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E>
IN : 00251496
AB : 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 Javanese values but to the structural transformation of the rice economy.
KW :
PB : Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1982 Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and

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%3A41%3C41%3ARDIWPM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0164-2472%28199424%290%3A41%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](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

(1987) underclass model. 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

<193>

IT : FLA

GR : Comment

TI : The Measurement of Urban Poverty: A Missing Dimension

FT :

AU : Davidson, Roger

SO : The Economic History Review

S2 :

VO : 41

NO : 2

SE : 2

DA : May, 1988

PP : 299-301

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0117%28198805%292%3A41%3A2%3C299%3ATMOUPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I)

[0117%28198805%292%3A41%3A2%3C299%3ATMOUPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0117%28198805%292%3A41%3A2%3C299%3ATMOUPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I)

IN : 00130117

AB :

KW :

PB : Economic History Society

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1988 Economic History Society

Set 3:

1.

Title: Three Lectures on Progress and Poverty by Alfred Marshall

Author(s): Alfred Marshall

Source: Journal of Law and Economics, Vol. 12, No. 1. (Apr., 1969), pp. 184-226.

Stable URL:

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2186%28196904%2912%3A1%3C184%3ATLOPAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7)

[2186%28196904%2912%3A1%3C184%3ATLOPAP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7](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

Source: Social Problems, Vol. 13, No. 2. (Autumn, 1965), pp. 140-148.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28196523%2913%3A2%3C140%3ATSOPPT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L>

26.

Title: Illusion and Reality in the Measurement of Poverty
Author(s): Leonard Beeghley
Source: Social Problems, Vol. 31, No. 3, Thematic Issue on the Family. (Feb., 1984), pp. 322-333.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28198402%2931%3A3%3C322%3A1ARITM%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.
Source: Social Problems, Vol. 43, No. 2. (May, 1996), pp. 131-146.

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

Source: Demography, Vol. 34, No. 3. (Aug., 1997), pp. 429-441.

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 racial characteristics on African Americans and whites exacerbates social stratification and illustrates divisions that continue to pervade the labor market.

34.

Title: The Construction of Poverty and Homelessness in US Cities

Author(s): I. Susser

Source: Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 25. (1996), pp. 411-435.

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

Source: American Ethnologist, Vol. 1, No. 1. (Feb., 1974), pp. 65-86.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0094-0496%28197402%291%3A1%3C65%3AUIPAT%27%3E2.0.CO%3B2-G>

Abstract:

minority

to

study

Affairs

for

middle

achievement

economic

between

primarily

"Culture of poverty" theorists contend that the marginal socio-economic position occupied by many

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

plan ahead, fatalism, and a lack of ambition. This

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

which sponsors their relocation, police files, employer interviews, participant observation, and case studies. Psychometric procedures were constructed specifically

this study to measure three relevant features of Navajo personality which contrast with the dominant white

class: time perspective, locus of control, and

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

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

these personality attributes and arrest rates,

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.

41.

Title:

The Feminization of Poverty: Claims, Facts, and Data Needs

Author(s):

Alain Marcoux

Source:

Population and Development Review, Vol. 24, No. 1.

(Mar.,

1998), pp. 131-139.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0098-7921%28199803%2924%3A1%3C131%3ATFOPCF%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7>

Abstract: It is frequently asserted, without supporting evidence, that 70 percent of the world's poor are female. This study would notes the implausibility of that percentage, which 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. account The study shows that poor female-headed households in for an excess of less than 100 million females living female poverty, and that no other factor can account for the remainder of the supposed gap between wide male and 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
Source: Population and Development Review, Vol. 24, No. 2. (Jun., 1998), pp. 235-269.

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. mortality Incomes have risen quickly, from a low base, and are and fertility have continued to decline. The new institutions have delivered rapid economic growth but 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
an
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
Source: Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies, Vol. 19, No. 2,
Varieties of Women's Oral History. (1998), pp.
143-165.

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
Source: Sociological Perspectives, Vol. 28, No. 4. (Oct.,
1985),
pp. 403-417.

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
Source: Sociological Forum, Vol. 8, No. 3. (Sep., 1993), pp.
433-450.

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 as 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

51.
 Title: Mysticism, Poverty and Reason in the Thought of Meister Eckhart
 Author(s): David E. Linge
 Source: Journal of the American Academy of Religion, Vol. 46, No. 4. (Dec., 1978), pp. 465-488.

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 and

decisive impact. Thus Eckhart's concept of poverty must be understood on one level as a dissenting religious response 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 breaks with both Augustinian and Thomistic traditions 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 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
Source: Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 75, No. 4. (Autumn, 2002), pp. 745-757.

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
Source: Economica, New Series, Vol. 57, No. 225. (Feb., 1990), pp. 119-129.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0427%28199002%292%3A57%3A225%3C119%3AMTVUPI%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
Source: Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. 26, No. 3. (Sep., 1988), pp. 1073-1119.

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
Source: Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs, Vol. 37, No. 3, Special Issue: Report on Neoliberal Restructuring. (Autumn, 1995), pp. 99-123.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1937%28199523%2937%3A3%3C99%3APILABT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0>

67.

Title: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America: A Neostructural Perspective
Author(s): Joseph R. Ramos
Source: Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs, Vol. 38, No. 2/3, Special Double Issue: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America. (Summer - Autumn, 1996), pp. 141-157.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1937%28199622%2F23%2938%3A2%2F3%3C141%3APAIILA%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%3A1%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:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0033-362X%28200021%2964%3A1%3C53%3APAWKIM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H>

72.

Title: Some Neglected Aspects of the Problem of Poverty
Author(s): Merton K. Cameron
Source: Social Forces, Vol. 7, No. 1. (Sep., 1928), pp. 73-83.
Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7732%28192809%297%3A1%3C73%3ASNAOTP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V>

76.

Title: Public Transfers: Safety Net or Inducement into Poverty?
Author(s): Jimmy M. Sanders
Source: Social Forces, Vol. 68, No. 3. (Mar., 1990), pp. 813-834.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7732%28199003%2968%3A3%3C813%3APTSNOI%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.

80.

Title: Do Social-Welfare Policies Reduce Poverty? A Cross-National Assessment
Author(s): Lane Kenworthy
Source: Social Forces, Vol. 77, No. 3. (Mar., 1999), pp. 1119-1139.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7732%28199903%2977%3A3%3C1119%3ADSPRPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-J>

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.

policy

This study assesses the effects of social-welfare

both

extensiveness on poverty rates across fifteen affluent industrialized nations over the period 1960-91, using

social-welfare

absolute and relative measures of poverty. The results strongly support the conventional view that

programs reduce poverty.

92.

Title: Separate and Unequal: America's Children, Race, and Poverty

Author(s): Marian Wright Edelman; James M. Jones

Source: The Future of Children, Vol. 14, No. 2, Children of Immigrant Families. (Summer, 2004), pp. 134-137.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28200422%2914%3A2%3C134%3ASAUACR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T>

118.

Title: The Poverty Discourse and the Poor in Sri Lanka

Author(s): Lakshman Yapa

Source: Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New

Series, Vol. 23, No. 1. (1998), pp. 95-115.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0020-2754%281998%292%3A23%3A1%3C95%3ATPDATP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8>

Abstract: Sri Lanka is cited as an exemplary case of direct poverty

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

poverty'

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
Source: The Journal of Human Resources, Vol. 12, No. 1.
(Winter, 1977), pp. 27-48.

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

poverty

money and household production, then the official 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
Source: The Journal of Human Resources, Vol. 23, No. 2.
(Spring, 1988), pp. 222-242.

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
Source: Population Studies, Vol. 25, No. 1. (Mar., 1971), pp. 25-37.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032-4728%28197103%2925%3A1%3C25%3AAMVOPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>

Abstract: 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.

142.

Title: Measuring Poverty Using Qualitative Perceptions of Consumption Adequacy
Author(s): Menno Pradhan; Martin Ravallion
Source: The Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 82, No. 3. (Aug., 2000), pp. 462-471.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0034-6535%28200008%2982%3A3%3C462%3AMPUQPO%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.

172.

Title: Do Rising Tides Lift All Boats? The Impact of Secular and Cyclical Changes on Poverty
Author(s): Sheldon Danziger; Peter Gottschalk
Source: The American Economic Review, Vol. 76, No. 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Ninety-Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association. (May, 1986), pp. 405-410.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28198605%2976%3A2%3C405%3ADRTLAB%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5>

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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28198303%2943%3A1%3C43%3AIIOPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4)

[0507%28198303%2943%3A1%3C43%3AIIOPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4](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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28198303%2943%3A1%3C56%3AIIOPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z)

[0507%28198303%2943%3A1%3C56%3AIIOPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-0507%28198303%2943%3A1%3C56%3AIIOPIT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z)

IN : 00220507
AB :
KW :
PB : Economic History Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1983 Economic History Association

<5>

IT : FLA
GR :
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 1984 Economic History Association

<6>

IT : FLA
GR :
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>

IN : 00220507

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Economic History Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1996 Economic History Association

<7>

IT : FLA

GR :

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

FT :

AU : Maxwell, David

SO : Journal of Religion in Africa

S2 :

VO : 28

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Aug., 1998

PP : 350-373

EI :

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

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

IN : 00224200

AB :

KW :

PB : Brill Academic Publishers

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1998 Brill Academic Publishers

<8>

IT : FLA

GR :

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

FT :

AU : Parsons, Kenneth H.

SO : Land Economics

S2 :

VO : 45

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Feb., 1969

PP : 52-65

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0023-7639%28196902%2945%3A1%3C52%3APAIIID%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3>
IN : 00237639

AB :

KW :

PB : University of Wisconsin Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1969 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; published by University of Wisconsin Press

<15>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : 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

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0092-055X%28199301%2921%3A1%3C42%3AACFFPA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N>
IN : 0092055x

AB : Poverty has long been of interest to social scientists. Through research and teaching, social scientists disseminate information about the definitions and explanations of poverty, the conditions that produce it, and solutions. One way in which social scientists disseminate information is through textbooks; this study explores the presentation of poverty in social problems textbooks. Because of the socially constructed nature of knowledge, this essay provides a brief review of the literature on the sociology of knowledge. The methodology of the project, the selection and limitations of the sample, and the coding schemes are discussed. The results and implications of this project also are presented.

KW :

PB : American Sociological Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1993 American Sociological Association

<16>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : 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 :

DA : Oct., 2000

PP : 299-315

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0092-055X%28200010%2928%3A4%3C299%3APPAAIO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5>

IN : 0092055x

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : American Sociological Association

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<17>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Bringing Social Class Home: The Social Class Genealogy and Poverty Lunch Projects

FT :

AU : Tynes, Sheryl R.

SO : Teaching Sociology

S2 :

VO : 29

NO : 3

SE :

DA : Jul., 2001

PP : 286-298

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0092-055X%28200107%2929%3A3%3C286%3ABSCHTS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L>

IN : 0092055x

AB : 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 :
PB : 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 :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0092-055X%28200201%2930%3A1%3C39%3AFHAPAT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5>
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

S2 :
VO : 16
NO : 2
SE :
DA : Spring, 1997
PP : 279-297
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28199721%2916%3A2%3C279%3ARWPBSS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V>
IN : 02768739
AB : 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.
KW :
PB : John Wiley & Sons
LO :
LA : latex
CR : Copyright 1997 Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management; published by John Wiley & Sons

<24>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Robust Methods for the Analysis of Income Distribution, Inequality and Poverty
FT :
AU : Victoria-Feser, Maria-Pia
SO : International Statistical Review / Revue Internationale de Statistique
S2 :
VO : 68
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Dec., 2000
PP : 277-293
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0306-7734%28200012%2968%3A3%3C277%3ARMFTAO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N>
IN : 03067734
AB : 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 quantite de domaines de recherche en economie. Il est important de pouvoir etudier comment les revenus sont repartis au sein des membres d'une population pour pouvoir par exemple definir une politique de taxation et de redistribution afin de diminuer l'inegalite, ou implementer des actions sociales pour diminuer la pauvrete. Les donnees a disposition proviennent essentiellement d'enquetes (et non pas de recensement comme on pourrait le croire) et leur fiabilite souleve de grands debats car les sources d'erreur sont nombreuses. En plus, les donnees peuvent ne pas se presenter sous la forme habituelle de donnees continues et completes, mais sous forme groupee (revenus par classe) et/ou sous forme censuree a savoir qu'une partie des revenus a ete enlevee de l'echantillon ou simplement non enregistree. A cause de la particularite des donnees, il est important de completer les analyses statistiques classiques au moyen d'analyses robustes. Dans cet articles de telles methodes sont presentees, specialement pour la selection de modele, l'estimation de modele avec differents types de donnees, l'analyse de l'inegalite et de la pauvrete, et pour les outils de comparaison de distributions. L'approche est basee sur la fonction d'influence (IF) developpee par Hampel (1974) et ensuite par Hampel, Ronchetti, Rousseeuw & Stahel (1986). On montre aussi a travers l'analyse de donnees reelles Britanniques et Tunisiennes que les procedures robustes peuvent donner une autre representation de la distribution des revenus, de l'inegalite et de la pauvrete lorsqu'elles sont comparees a des procedures 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](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0891-2432%28198712%291%3A4%3C447%3AFPDRVL%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P)

IN : 08912432

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Sage Publications, Inc.

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1987 Sage Publications, Inc.

<32>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Welfare State and Relative Poverty in Rich Western Democracies, 1967-1997

FT :

AU : Brady, David

SO : Social Forces

S2 :

VO : 83

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Jun., 2005

PP : 1329-1364

EI :

IN : 15347605

AB : 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.

KW : Welfare state -- Developed countries -- History -- 20th century, Poverty -- Developed countries -- History -- 20th century

PB : University of North Carolina Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2005 Social Forces, University of North Carolina Press; published by University of North Carolina Press

<

<39>

IT : FLA

GR :
TI : The Ecology of Inequality: Minorities and the Concentration of Poverty,
1970-1980
FT :
AU : Massey, Douglas S.; Eggers, Mitchell L.
SO : The American Journal of Sociology
S2 :
VO : 95
NO : 5
SE :
DA : Mar., 1990
PP : 1153-1188
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-9602%28199003%2995%3A5%3C1153%3A%3E2.0.CO%3B2-L>
IN : 00029602
AB : 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.
KW :
PB : The University of Chicago Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1990 The University of Chicago Press

<40>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The "Dreary Landscape" as a Background for Scenes of Rural Poverty in Victorian Paintings
FT :
AU : Rodee, Howard D.
SO : Art Journal
S2 :
VO : 36
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Summer, 1977
PP : 307-313
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0004-3249%28197722%2936%3A4%3C307%3A%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V>
IN : 00043249
AB :
KW :
PB : College Art Association
LO :

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.

KW :

PB : Southern Political Science Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1985 Southern Political Science Association

<68>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : A Sociological Approach to the Measurement of Poverty-A Rejoinder to Professor Amartya Sen

FT :

AU : Townsend, Peter

SO : Oxford Economic Papers

S2 :

VO : 37

NO : 4

SE : 2

DA : Dec., 1985

PP : 659-668

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0030-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0030-7653%28198512%292%3A37%3A4%3C659%3AASATTM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q)

[7653%28198512%292%3A37%3A4%3C659%3AASATTM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0030-7653%28198512%292%3A37%3A4%3C659%3AASATTM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Q)

IN : 00307653

AB :

KW :

PB : Oxford University Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1985 Oxford University Press

<69>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : A Sociological Approach to the Measurement of Poverty: A Reply to Professor Peter Townsend

FT :

AU : Sen, Amartya

SO : Oxford Economic Papers

S2 :

VO : 37

NO : 4

SE : 2

DA : Dec., 1985

PP : 669-676

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0030-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0030-7653%28198512%292%3A37%3A4%3C669%3AASATTM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N)

[7653%28198512%292%3A37%3A4%3C669%3AASATTM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0030-7653%28198512%292%3A37%3A4%3C669%3AASATTM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N)

IN : 00307653

AB :

KW :

PB : Oxford University Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1985 Oxford University Press

<74>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : The Poverty of the Sociology of Deviance: Nuts, Sluts, and Preverts

FT :

AU : Liazos, Alexander

SO : Social Problems

S2 :

VO : 20

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Summer, 1972

PP : 103-120

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037->

7791%28197222%2920%3A1%3C103%3ATPOTSO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-I

IN : 00377791

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : University of California Press

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1972 University of California Press

<75>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Beliefs about the Motivation of the Poor and Attitudes toward Poverty Policy

FT :

AU : Williamson, John B.

SO : Social Problems

S2 :

VO : 21

NO : 5

SE :

DA : Jun., 1974

PP : 634-648

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037->

7791%28197406%2921%3A5%3C634%3ABATMOT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-D

IN : 00377791

AB : The thesis that ideological beliefs about the poor and about poverty policy are in large measure a function of economic self-interest is examined. Socioeconomic status is best described as a consistent, but weak predictor of beliefs about the motivation of the poor and of support for greater efforts to aid the poor. What have generally been referred to as middle-class misconceptions about the motivation of the poor are often held by the poor themselves. Evidence is presented indicating that a marked

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

<76>

IT : FLA

GR : Six Papers on Theory

TI : Studying Social Class: The Case of Embourgeoisement and the Culture of Poverty

FT :

AU : Massey, Garth

SO : Social Problems

S2 :

VO : 22

NO : 5

SE :

DA : Jun., 1975

PP : 595-608

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037->

[7791%28197506%2922%3A5%3C595%3ASSCTCO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28197506%2922%3A5%3C595%3ASSCTCO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-H)

IN : 00377791

AB : 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

<79>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Franciscan Poverty and Civic Wealth as Factors in the Rise of Humanistic Thought

FT :

AU : Baron, Hans

SO : Speculum

S2 :

VO : 13

NO : 1

SE :

DA : Jan., 1938

PP : 1-37

EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-7134%28193801%2913%3A1%3C1%3AFPACWA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23>
IN : 00387134
AB :
KW :
PB : Medieval Academy of America
LO :
LA : EN
CR : Copyright 1938 Medieval Academy of America

<80>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The American Policy Process and the Problems of Poverty and the Ghetto
FT :
AU : Straayer, John Adrian
SO : The Western Political Quarterly
S2 :
VO : 24
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Mar., 1971
PP : 45-51

EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0043-4078%28197103%2924%3A1%3C45%3ATAPPAT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K>
IN : 00434078
AB :
KW :
PB : University of Utah
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1971 University of Utah

<81>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Group Theory and Individuals: The Origin of Poverty as a Political Issue in 1964
FT :
AU : Lander, Byron G.
SO : The Western Political Quarterly
S2 :
VO : 24
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Sep., 1971
PP : 514-526

EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0043-4078%28197109%2924%3A3%3C514%3AGTAITO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>
IN : 00434078
AB :
KW :
PB : University of Utah
LO :

LA :
CR : Copyright 1971 University of Utah

<83>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Second Thoughts on the Public-Good Justification for Government Poverty Programs
FT :
AU : Lee, Dwight R.; McKenzie, Richard B.
SO : The Journal of Legal Studies
S2 :
VO : 19
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Jan., 1990
PP : 189-202
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0047-2530%28199001%2919%3A1%3C189%3ASTOTPJ%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>
IN : 00472530
AB :
KW :
PB : The University of Chicago Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1990 The University of Chicago; published by The University of Chicago Press

<103>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : "Neither Poverty nor Riches;" or the Teachings of Proverbs regarding Property
FT :
AU : Root, Edward Tallmadge
SO : The Old and New Testament Student
S2 :
VO : 11
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Oct., 1890
PP : 223-230
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0190-5937%28189010%2911%3A4%3C223%3A%22PNROT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4>
IN : 01905937
AB :
KW :
PB : The University of Chicago Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1890 The University of Chicago Press

<104>

IT : FLA
GR :

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%2F3%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

S2 :
VO : 4
NO : 1
SE :
DA : Summer, 1977
PP : 39-60
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0306-3704%28197722%294%3A1%3C39%3APIALS%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1>
IN : 03063704
AB :
KW :
PB : Cardiff University
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1977 Cardiff University

<107>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Nature of Concentrated Urban Poverty in Canada and the United States
FT :
AU : Hajnal, Zoltan L.
SO : Canadian Journal of Sociology / Cahiers canadiens de sociologie
S2 :
VO : 20
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Autumn, 1995
PP : 497-528
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0318-6431%28199523%2920%3A4%3C497%3ATNOCUP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>
IN : 03186431
AB : 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. /// L'examen detaille de la pauvrete urbaine concentree aux villes canadiennes en 1986 revele que, en proportion des Etats-Unis, on trouve plus de gens dans un etat de pauvrete urbaine concentree au Canada. La "pauvrete urbaine concentree" signifie beaucoup plus que "la pauvrete"; ce terme signifie aussi des hauts niveaux d'une multitude d'autres bouleversements sociaux. Dans la deuxieme partie de cet article on adresse les causes de la pauvrete urbaine concentree. En utilisant les donnees comparatives, je fais une recherche de l'applicabilite de deux theories: l'un qui trouve la racine de la pauvrete urbaine concentree 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 déclin de l'industrie, et du dépeuplement des centres-villes nous fournit une meilleure explication.

KW :
PB : 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%3A2%3C85%3APAMAAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V>
IN : 03802361
AB :
KW :
PB : 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

PB : The Johns Hopkins University Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2001 The Johns Hopkins University Press

<119>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Kitab al-kasb Attributed to al-Shaybani: Poverty, Surplus, and the Circulation of Wealth
FT :
AU : Bonner, Michael
SO : Journal of the American Oriental Society
S2 :
VO : 121
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Jul. - Sep., 2001
PP : 410-427
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0003-0279%28200107%2F09%29121%3A3%3C410%3ATKAATA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-9>
IN : 00030279

AB : 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" (tahrir al-makasib).

KW :
PB : American Oriental Society
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2001 American Oriental Society

<131>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty, Income Inequality, and Their Measures: Professor Sen's Axiomatic Approach Reconsidered
FT :
AU : Takayama, Noriyuki
SO : Econometrica
S2 :
VO : 47
NO : 3
SE :
DA : May, 1979
PP : 747-760
EI :

<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: Meso-economic 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

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1996 School of International Studies, University of Miami

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NUMBER OF CITATIONS : 100

<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-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-2445%28198811%2950%3A4%3C1007%3ALAOCP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P)

[2445%28198811%2950%3A4%3C1007%3ALAOCP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P](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 :

LA :
CR : Copyright 1988 National Council on Family Relations

<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%3A3%3C289%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%293%3A1%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.

SO : Latin American Perspectives
S2 : Mexico in the 1990s: Economic Crisis, Social Polarization, and Class Struggle, Part 1
VO : 28
NO : 3, Mexico in the 1990s: Economic Crisis, Social Polarization, and Class Struggle, Part 1
SE :
DA : May, 2001
PP : 84-103
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0094-582X%28200105%2928%3A3%3C84%3ANRARP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T>
IN : 0094582x
AB :
KW :
PB : Sage Publications, Inc.
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 2001 Sage Publications, Inc.

University Press

<10>

IT : FLA
GR : Income Distribution and Resource Allocation; Rural Poverty: Evaluation of Canadian and U.S. Approaches
TI : Canadian Approaches to Rural Poverty
FT :
AU : Vliet, Hadley Van
SO : Journal of Farm Economics
S2 : Proceedings Number
VO : 49
NO : 5, Proceedings Number
SE :
DA : Dec., 1967
PP : 1209-1224
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1071-1031%28196712%2949%3A5%3C1209%3ACATRP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-G>
IN : 10711031
AB :
KW :
PB : American Agricultural Economics Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1967 American Agricultural Economics Association

<11>

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%3A2%3C314%3AAATDP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3>
IN : 00098388
AB :
KW :
PB : The Classical Association
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1984 The Classical Association

<12>

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%3AOTMOP%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

<16>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : A Class of Poverty Indices
FT :
AU : Hagenars, Aldi
SO : International Economic Review
S2 :
VO : 28
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Oct., 1987
PP : 583-607
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0020-6598%28198710%2928%3A3%3C583%3AACOPI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-T>
IN : 00206598
AB :
KW :
PB : Economics Department of the University of Pennsylvania
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1987 Economics Department of the University of Pennsylvania

<18>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty, Democracy and Constitutional Law
FT :
AU : Loffredo, Stephen
SO : University of Pennsylvania Law Review
S2 :
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

<19>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The Dynamics of Childhood Poverty
FT :

AU : Corcoran, Mary E.; Chaudry, Ajay

SO : The Future of Children

S2 : Children and Poverty

VO : 7

NO : 2, Children and Poverty

SE :

DA : Summer - Autumn, 1997

PP : 40-54

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C40%3ATDOCP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-D)

[8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C40%3ATDOCP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-D](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C40%3ATDOCP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-D)

IN : 10548289

AB : 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.

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

<20>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Child Poverty Can Be Reduced

FT :

AU : Plotnick, Robert D.

SO : The Future of Children

S2 : Children and Poverty

VO : 7

NO : 2, Children and Poverty

SE :

DA : Summer - Autumn, 1997

PP : 72-87

EI :

[http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C72%3ACPCBR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0)

[8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C72%3ACPCBR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=1054-8289%28199722%2F23%297%3A2%3C72%3ACPCBR%3E2.0.CO%3B2-0)

IN : 10548289

AB : 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.

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%3A1%3C74%3AEFMOP%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 :

TI : Flannery O'Connor and Fundamental Poverty
FT :
AU : Martin, Carter
SO : The English Journal
S2 :
VO : 60
NO : 4
SE :
DA : Apr., 1971
PP : 458-461
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-8274%28197104%2960%3A4%3C458%3AFOAFP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-X>
IN : 00138274
AB :
KW :
PB : National Council of Teachers of English
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1971 National Council of Teachers of English

<51>

IT : FLA
GR : Economics and Noneconomics of Poverty
TI : Casualty Rates and the War on Poverty
FT :
AU : Hough, Robbin R.
SO : The American Economic Review
S2 : Papers and Proceedings of the Eightieth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
VO : 58
NO : 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Eightieth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association
SE :
DA : May, 1968
PP : 528-532
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-8282%28196805%2958%3A2%3C528%3ACRATWO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4>
IN : 00028282
AB :
KW :
PB : American Economic Association
LO :
LA : EN
CR : Copyright 1968 American Economic Association

<52>

IT : FLA
GR : The Economic Support of Child-Raising
TI : Curing Child Poverty in the United States
FT :
AU : Bergmann, Barbara R.
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 : 76-80

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002->

8282%28199405%2984%3A2%3C76%3ACCPITU%3E2.0.CO%3B2-K

IN : 00028282

AB :

KW :

PB : American Economic Association

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 1994 American Economic Association

<58>

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 :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0004->

5608%28199612%2986%3A4%3C707%3AWCPAPV%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7

IN : 00045608

AB : 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](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](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](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%3AEVBPAW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-V](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0146-4949%28196224%293%3A1%3C20%3AEVBPAW%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

VO : 81
NO : 2, Measurement in Public Choice
SE :
DA : 1979
PP : 285-307
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0347-0520%281979%2981%3A2%3C285%3AIIITMOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5>
IN : 03470520
AB : 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.
KW :
PB : The Scandinavian Journal of Economics
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1979 The Scandinavian Journal of Economics

<

<75>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Order and Disorder: The Naturalization of Poverty
FT :
AU : Smith, Ruth L.
SO : Cultural Critique
S2 : The Construction of Gender and Modes of Social Division II
VO :
NO : 14, The Construction of Gender and Modes of Social Division II
SE :
DA : Winter, 1989-1990
PP : 209-229
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0882-4371%28198924%2F199024%290%3A14%3C209%3AOADTNO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-7>
IN : 08824371
AB :
KW :
PB : University of Minnesota Press
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1989 University of Minnesota Press

<76>
IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Rethinking the Sociological Measurement of Poverty
FT :
AU : Brady, David
SO : Social Forces
S2 :

VO : 81
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Mar., 2003
PP : 715-751
EI :
IN : 15347605
AB : 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 :
CR : Copyright 2003 Social Forces, University of North Carolina Press; published by University of North Carolina Press

<77>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : The War on Poverty: Experiment in Federalism
FT :
AU : Davidson, Roger H.
SO : Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
S2 : Evaluating the War on Poverty
VO : 385
NO : Evaluating the War on Poverty
SE :
DA : Sep., 1969
PP : 1-13
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-7162%28196909%29385%3C1%3ATWOPEI%3E2.0.CO%3B2-1>
IN : 00027162
AB : The war on poverty has been fought on the battleground of American federalism. Because they are designed to reorient social institutions by encouraging political activity on the part of disadvantaged citizens, the antipoverty programs will be judged as much on their political as on their economic impact. Yet, for this reason, these programs have raised "ugly problems of the political establishment." The states, though largely ignored by the enabling legislation, have played a subordinate though significant role. Local political institutions have been challenged, because antipoverty

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?

KW :
PB : Sage Publications, Inc.
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1969 American Academy of Political and Social Science;
published by Sage Publications, Inc.

<78>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Co-Ordinating the War on Poverty
FT :
AU : Sundquist, James L.
SO : Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
S2 : Evaluating the War on Poverty
VO : 385
NO : Evaluating the War on Poverty
SE :
DA : Sep., 1969
PP : 41-49
EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-7162%28196909%29385%3C41%3ACTWOP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P>
IN : 00027162

AB : 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.

KW :
PB : Sage Publications, Inc.
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1969 American Academy of Political and Social Science;
published by Sage Publications, Inc.

<88>

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

DA : Aug., 2000

PP : 517-543

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013->

[0117%28200008%292%3A53%3A3%3C517%3ASRATPP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0013-0117%28200008%292%3A53%3A3%3C517%3ASRATPP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5)

IN : 00130117

AB : 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.

KW :

PB : Economic History Society

LO :

LA :

CR : Copyright 2000 Economic History Society

<89>

IT : FLA

GR :

TI : Three Types of Poverty in Metropolitan Indianapolis

FT :

AU : Bullamore, Henry W.

SO : Geographical Review

S2 :

VO : 64

NO : 4

SE :

DA : Oct., 1974

PP : 536-556

EI :

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0016->

[7428%28197410%2964%3A4%3C536%3ATTOPIM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0016-7428%28197410%2964%3A4%3C536%3ATTOPIM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-M)

IN : 00167428

AB : The breakdown of poor families in the Indianapolis, Indiana, SMSA by source of income (earnings, social security, and public assistance) was expected to reveal sharp differences in the spatial distribution of residence. Instead, all three types of poverty families are similarly distributed in space, with similar ecological correlates. Consideration of poverty types in relation to housing types failed to identify any differences, but it was established that poor families with income from public assistance tend to live in areas with a high proportion of very poor families. Policy implications of the study were identified in terms of welfare-office location, community centers, and welfare reform.

KW :

PB : American Geographical Society
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1974 American Geographical Society

<97>

IT : FLA
GR :
TI : Poverty in the Writings of Albert Camus
FT :
AU : Letemendia, V. C.
SO : Polity
S2 :
VO : 29
NO : 3
SE :
DA : Spring, 1997
PP : 441-460
EI :
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032-3497%28199721%2929%3A3%3C441%3APITWOA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>
IN : 00323497

AB : 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.

KW :
PB : Palgrave Macmillan Journals
LO :
LA :
CR : Copyright 1997 Northeastern Political Science Association; published by Palgrave Macmillan Journals

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