

# Index

- Absolute/relative poverty. *See also*  
Relative poverty  
absolute poverty line (defined), 259  
Brazil, 518, 534  
Canada, 478, 480  
China, 146, 147–50  
Cyprus, 312, 313, 314  
Czechoslovakia (former), 396  
Eastern Europe, 387, 391  
Egypt, 202, 204. *See also* Egypt:  
relative poverty  
Ghana, 219, 220  
Greece, 295–96  
growing popularity of distinction,  
47  
Israel, 430, 433, 448  
Korea, 86–87, 88, 89, 90, 98  
Latin America, 504  
lines, 259–62  
New Zealand, 164, 175–76, 181  
Nordic countries, 328, 340  
Philippines, 125, 128, 140  
Poland, 422–23  
South Asia, 68, 80  
South-East Asia, 140  
Soviet Union (former), 360  
United States, 455, 458–60, 482
- Africa, 187–247. *See also*  
Anglophone West Africa; Egypt;  
South Africa; Southern Africa  
African Development Bank, 217,  
218, 224  
concepts of poverty, 56–57  
data (need for improved), 188,  
222–23, 224  
Data Research Africa, 231  
definition of poverty, 187  
Economic Commission for Africa,  
218, 222, 224  
electricity shortage, 239–40  
failure of the state, 18  
lack of resources, 56  
malnutrition as concept of poverty,  
48–49, 56  
overview of research, 37–38, 187–  
88  
role of outside agencies, 187  
subsistence concept, 56
- Aged, the  
Australia, 28–29, 334  
Canada, 480  
compared with children, 484  
Cyprus, 313, 314, 315  
Czechoslovakia (former), 397  
Greece, 292, 294, 295, 297, 299  
Hungary, 390, 395, 404  
Israel, 448  
Poland, 411, 414  
South-East Asia (lack of study in),  
124  
Soviet Union (former), 361, 381  
Sweden, 339  
United States, 458, 460, 471, 472,  
483–84  
Western Europe, 271, 272  
Yugoslavia (former), 404
- “Agency” concept, 577
- Ahluwalia, M. S., 110–11, 112
- Altimir, Oscar, 500, 524
- Analysis  
conflict as analytical framework,  
14–16  
vs. fact-finding, 20–22  
need for macro analysis, 34
- Anglophone West Africa, 210–26  
data (poor quality of), 222–23, 224  
dearth of studies, 222–23  
evaluation of research, 222–24

- Anglophone West Africa, *cont.*  
 Ghana. *See* Ghana  
 Liberia, 210, 221  
 Nigeria. *See* Nigeria  
 policy relevance of studies, 223–24  
 pre- and post-1983 research, 210–11  
 Sierra Leone, 210, 221, 222 (Table 12.2)  
 The Gambia, 210, 221  
 theoretical framework, 27, 223
- Anglo-Saxon concept, 50, 51, 253
- Angola, 244 (Table 13.2)
- Anti-poverty programmes  
 “bandaid” measures, 584–85  
 as causative agents, 579–81  
 effectiveness of (overview), 27–30  
 Egypt, 202–3  
 European Community, 267–69  
 failure of (overview), 29–30  
 importance of monitoring, 265  
 India, 113–19  
 sensitivity required of, 578  
 social insurance vs. means-tested, 483–84  
 South Asia, 78–79  
 Soviet Union (former), 356–57  
 United States, 456, 462–63, 483–84  
 weaknesses of, 36–37, 579–81  
 for whites only (apartheid), 229
- Approach(es). *See also* Causes/  
 explanations of poverty;  
 Hypotheses; Methodologies;  
 Research; Theories/theoretical  
 frameworks  
 Consensual Poverty, 52, 263–64,  
 334, 341–42  
 culture of poverty. *See* Culture of  
 poverty approach  
 Egypt, 191–93, 194, 197  
 holistic, 59–60, 218  
 multi-dimensional. *See* Multi-  
 dimensional approach(es)  
 “net earnings capacity”, 51, 460–62  
 New Zealand, 164–82  
 overview of, 35  
 qualitative. *See* Qualitative  
 research  
 quantitative. *See* Quantitative  
 research  
 resource, 253–54  
 social engineering, 485–86  
 social structural, 485–86, 575–77  
 South Asia, 68–73
- Argentina, 497, 506. *See also* Latin  
 America
- Armenia, 368, 382
- Asia, 63–186. *See also individual  
 countries*; South Asia; South-  
 East Asia  
 Asian Development Bank, 66, 75,  
 140  
 Asian and Pacific Development  
 Centre (APDC), 75, 80  
 Asian Regional Team for  
 Employment Promotion  
 (ARTEP), 66, 69, 74–75, 80  
 concepts of poverty, 53–56  
 effectiveness/failure of anti-poverty  
 programmes, 28, 29–30  
 feminization of poverty, 123–24,  
 126–27  
 lack of resources, 54  
 malnutrition as concept of poverty,  
 48–49  
 overview of research, 38–40, 63–  
 64  
 social exclusion concept, 56  
 Atkinson, A. B., 173, 387, 388, 389,  
 391
- Australia  
 the aged (poverty mainly among),  
 28–29, 334  
 children, 271  
 compared with Sweden, 334  
 compared with United States, 473,  
 483  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty  
 programmes, 28  
 incidence of poverty, 271  
 income equality and distribution  
 study, 170  
 influence of research on New  
 Zealand, 162  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 270,  
 271
- Austria, 269
- Azerbaijan, 368, 382
- Baltic republics, 375–77, 379 (Table  
 17.7). *See also* Estonia; Latvia;  
 Lithuania; Soviet Union  
 (former)
- Bangladesh. *See also* South Asia  
 ARTEP studies on, 74–75  
 Bureau of Statistics, 66  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty  
 programmes, 27  
 Food for Works Programme, 79  
 Grameen Bank (programme), 45,  
 67, 78, 79, 80

- Infrastructure Development Projects, 79
- poverty level in, 76
- rural poverty, 70–71
- SAARC report, 73–74
- Basic (human) needs concept. *See also* Lack of resources
- China, 148–49
- compared with poverty line, 506–7
- as concept of poverty, 48, 50, 53, 500
- Cyprus, 312
- Egypt, 189, 191–92
- food-energy intake, 103–4
- lack of consensus regarding, 97
- Latin America, 499, 500, 505–6, 507
- Mexico, 542, 545, 546
- Poland, 417–19
- problems of, 506–7
- Russia, 363
- Slovenia, 400–1
- South Africa, 239–41
- Turkey, 320n.15
- United States, 455, 462
- Yugoslavia (former), 401
- Belarus, 369 (Table 17.3), 370, 382
- Belgium, 269, 273, 274
- Bhutan, 73–74. *See also* South Asia
- Blank, R., 470–71
- Botswana, 244
- Brazil, 517–38. *See also* Latin America
- absolute vs. relative poverty, 518, 534
- Afro-Latin Americans (poverty among), 509
- children, 519, 529 (Table 23.6)
- comparative research, 524
- data sources, 532–34
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 531
- education level and poverty, 519
- Engel's coefficients, 524, 525, 526, 528
- female-headed households, 519
- implications of results, 534–35
- indigence line (defined), 524
- malnutrition, 536n.2
- minimum wage (as poverty line), 518, 519–24
- poverty lines, 518, 519–32, 535
- poverty rates (1979–90), 531 (Table 23.7)
- recent economic history, 517–18
- Rio de Janeiro, 519, 522, 525, 535, 536nn., 1, 3
- rural/urban poverty, 519–33
- passim, 535, 536nn., 6, 8
- São Paulo, 519, 522, 526, 527, 529 (Table 23.6), 530, 535, 536n.3
- World Bank reports/studies, 525, 526, 527, 531, 532
- Burton, L., 460, 461
- Canada, 477–82. *See also* North America
- absolute vs. relative poverty, 478, 480
- the aged, 480
- basic needs approach, 481
- Canadian Council on Social Development, 478–79, 480, 481
- children, 271
- compared with United States, 477, 479–80, 481
- concepts of poverty, 478–82
- data sources, 490n.1
- incidence of poverty, 271
- “low income cut off”, 478, 480, 481
- Luxembourg Income Study, 170, 270, 271, 479–80
- overview of research, 44
- as pioneer of income-tested programmes, 484
- poverty lines, 478–81
- rediscovery of poverty, 18
- re-evaluation of social policies, 249–50, 481
- research trends, 480–81
- “Social Assistance Dynamics” study, 275
- Toronto (Social Planning Council), 479
- Categorizing poverty (methods of), 19–20.
- Causes/explanations of poverty, 569–86. *See also* Concept(s) of poverty; Hypotheses; Theories/theoretical frameworks
- anti-poverty policies as, 579–81
- characteristics of the poor as, 570
- cultural vs. structural, 569, 571
- culture and individual behaviour, 14, 577–79
- “cumulative causation”, 570
- difficulty of testing, 583–84
- economic structures and policies, 18, 573–77, 581–83
- human capital approach, 575

- Causes/explanations of poverty, *cont.*  
 implications of, 583–86  
 international organizations:  
   harmful effects of, 573, 579–80  
 international organizations: views  
   of, 510  
 international variation, 585  
 large household size, 572  
 in Latin America, 509–10  
 locality and demography, 571–72  
 mental deficiency and illness, 572  
 methodology and problems of,  
   569–71  
 migration and minorities, 576  
 multi-faceted, 34. *See also* Multi-  
   dimensional approach(es)  
 in Nigeria, 214  
 vs. outcomes, 50, 54, 57, 58  
 overview of recent research, 265,  
   266  
 poverty-bashing (political),  
   583  
 in Russia/Soviet Union, 360, 377–  
   80  
 social exclusion, 26, 575–77, 579  
 social/political apathy, 14, 583  
 in South Africa, 236  
 underclass hypothesis (USA), 473–  
   77, 572  
 unemployment, 574, 575
- Central Europe, 57–58
- Children  
 Brazil, 519, 529 (Table 23.6)  
 Canada, 271  
 compared with the aged, 484  
 Cyprus, 313  
 Egypt, 200, 205n.17  
 Greece, 294, 295, 296  
 Hungary, 393, 395, 396, 404  
 Israel, 438–40, 444, 445, 448 (Table  
   20.2)  
 large household size as cause of  
   poverty, 572  
 Latin America, 505  
 Luxembourg Income Study  
   findings, 271–72  
 Mexico, 554, 555, 557  
 Nordic countries, 347  
 Poland, 411, 412–13, 414, 419  
 Russia and former Soviet Union,  
   361, 377, 381  
 South Africa, 243  
 United States, 460, 472, 484  
 Yugoslavia (former), 402, 404
- China, 145–59
- absolute and relative poverty, 146,  
 147–50  
 alternative poverty standards, 148–  
   50  
 concepts of poverty, 55, 146–50  
 Engel's coefficient, 148, 150  
 goals for growth, 152  
 history of research, 145–46  
 hypotheses, 150–52  
 mountain regions and rural  
   poverty, 18, 31, 145, 146, 148,  
   150, 151–52, 153, 154  
 peripheral areas, 151, 154, 155  
 policy miscarriage, 152  
 poverty lines (official), 150  
 proposed economic reforms, 154–  
   56  
 suggested research initiatives, 156–  
   57  
 theoretical systems, 152–54  
 urban poverty, 146
- Comparative research  
 absolute poverty line, 259–60  
 Eastern Europe, 387–90, 406  
 equivalence scales, 262–63  
*ex ante* vs. *ex post* studies, 252–53  
 Latin America, 505, 511, 524  
 Luxembourg Income Study. *See*  
   Luxembourg Income Study  
 major Western projects, 264–77  
 measures and indicators needed  
   for, 278–79  
 need for increased, 30–31  
 Nordic countries, 334, 335, 338  
 poverty definition recommended  
   for, 277–78  
 problems of, 5–7, 257–58, 338  
 recommendations for future, 156–  
   57, 277–79  
 relative poverty line, 260–61,  
   278  
 to overcome dominance of  
   Western thought, 16  
 United States, 472–73  
 Western Europe, 251–81
- Comparative Research Programme  
 on Poverty (CROP), 3, 23, 157,  
 569
- “Composition of the poor”  
 (indicator), 279
- Concept(s) of poverty, 47–60. *See*  
*also* Approach(es); Causes/  
 explanations of poverty;  
 Definition(s) of poverty;  
 Measure(s) of poverty

- absolute poverty. *See* Absolute/relative poverty
- Africa, 56–57
- “agency”, 577
- Anglo-Saxon, 50, 51, 253
- Asia, 53–56
- basic needs. *See* Basic (human) needs concept
- Canada, 478–82
- “causes” vs. “outcomes”, 50
- China, 55, 146–50
- classic: regional variations of, 53–58
- classic (Western), 49–53
- “consensual poverty approach”, 52, 263–64, 334, 341–42
- Continental, 50, 51, 253
- cultural preferences in, 47
- “cumulative long term”, 55
- direct, 50, 51, 253–56, 281n.15
- disposable income, 278
- Egypt, 189–91
- “emulation hypothesis”, 52
- feminization of poverty, 123–24, 126–27
- Ghana, 56, 219–21
- inadequacy of current, 59
- indirect, 50, 51, 253–56, 281n.15
- Latin America, 58, 499–501
- malnutrition, 48–49, 54, 56, 58
- material poverty, 54
- Mexico, 540–48
- “net earnings capacity”, 51, 460–62
- Nigeria, 56, 213–15
- in non-producing West, 57–58
- Nordic contributions, 48, 51–52, 53, 58
- outcome-based. *See* Outcomes of poverty
- pauperization, 463, 473
- persistence of poverty. *See* Persistence of poverty
- Philippines, 124–25
- Poland, 416–24
- poverty line. *See* Poverty line(s)
- “regionalization”, 55
- relative deprivation, 50, 51, 255, 256, 257, 259
- relative poverty. *See* Absolute/relative poverty; Relative poverty
- Russia, 361–65
- social exclusion. *See* Social exclusion/marginalization
- social minimum. *See* Social minima
- South Africa, 56–57, 232–33
- South Asia, 54, 67–68
- Soviet Union (former), 359–61, 364–65
- “standard of living” (Ringen), 254
- subsistence minimum. *See* Subsistence (minimum) concept
- “time-adjusted”, 51
- underclass (USA), 473–77, 572
- United States, 454–77
- welfare state concept, 57–58
- Western Europe, 251–64
- Conflict (as analytical framework), 14–16
- Consensual (Subjective) Poverty Line/approach, 52, 263–64, 274, 334, 341–42, 360
- Consequences of poverty, 265–67
- Consumer price index/indices
- India, 102–3, 108
- Israel, 447
- Korea, 91, 93
- Continental concept of poverty, 50, 51, 253
- Croatia, 401, 402. *See also* Yugoslavia (former)
- CROP (Comparative Research Programme on Poverty), 3, 23, 157, 569
- Culture of poverty approach, 71–72, 577–79
- Israel, 436
- Mexico, 540
- South Asia, 71–72
- United States, 473, 569
- “Cumulative long term” concept of poverty, 55
- Cut-off points, 9–10. *See also* Poverty line(s)
- Cyprus, 312–15
- absolute deprivation/poverty, 312, 313, 314
- the aged, 313, 314, 315
- children, 313
- compared with Greece and Turkey, 287–88, 316
- concepts of poverty, 57
- data availability, 316
- degree of poverty, 315
- economic characteristics and development, 287–88
- education level and poverty, 314
- equivalence scales, 313, 320n.18
- feminization of poverty, 314

Cyprus, *cont.*

- household income and expenditure survey, 312
- possible elimination of poverty, 319
- poverty line(s), 312, 313, 314, 315
- rural and urban poverty, 313, 314, 315, 320n.18

Czechoslovakia (former), 396–99. *See also* Eastern Europe

- comparative research, 387–90, 406
- concepts of poverty, 57
- economic status, 386
- historical perspective approach, 398–99, 405
- major findings, 399
- pensioners, 397
- poverty estimates, 397
- poverty lines, 388, 389, 391, 396–98
- theoretical frameworks, 396–99
- passim*

## Czech Republic, 270

## Data

- Africa (need for improved data), 188, 222–23, 224
- on living standards (growth of), 22
- need for primary, 46, 52, 87
- poor quality of, 34–35, 87, 90–91
- vulnerability to misuse, 22

## Data Research Africa, 231

## Data sources

- Brazil, 532–34
- Canada, 490n.1
- Cyprus, 316
- Ghana, 218–19
- Greece, 315–16
- Hungary, 396
- India, 101–3
- Indonesia, 140
- Israel, 431
- Korea, 95–97
- Latin America, 505
- Malaysia, 140
- Mexico, 551–54
- Nigeria, 211–13
- Nordic countries, 346
- Philippines, 128–29
- Poland, 415–16
- Singapore, 139–40
- South Africa, 236–37
- South Asia, 73–76, 80
- Soviet Union (former), 365–66
- Turkey, 303–4, 315–16
- United States, 490n.1

Definition(s) of poverty. *See also*

- Concept(s) of poverty
  - Africa, 187
  - in comparative research (recommended), 277–78
  - consensual poverty, 341
  - Denmark, 344–45
  - Egypt, 189–91, 193, 204n.1
  - European Community, 255
  - generality of, 86
  - Ghana, 219
  - individual lack of resources, 15
  - lack of universal, 34
  - Mack and Lansley's, 52
  - Malaysia, 139
  - minimum level of well-being, 103
  - New Zealand (official), 161, 162
  - Nigeria, 213
  - OECD, 296
  - poverty line. *See* Poverty line(s)
  - "registered poverty" (Norway), 337
  - relative deprivation (Israel), 433
  - Ringen's, 254
  - social assistance, 335, 336
  - South Africa, 232–33
  - Townsend's, 255
  - United Nations Development Programme, 500
  - weaknesses of, 21, 86
  - World Bank, 500
- Denmark. *See also* Nordic countries;
- Welfare state/system
  - contrasted with Nordic neighbours, 346, 348
  - Copenhagen, 345
  - definition of poverty, 344–45
  - economic poverty, 330–31
  - EU membership (significance of), 328, 330–31, 346, 348
  - Luxembourg Income Study, 269
  - marginalization, 345
  - Ministry of Social Affairs, 328
  - persistence of poverty, 331
  - poverty line (use of EU's), 331
  - recent history, 325–27
  - rediscovery of poverty, 327, 328, 346
  - social assistance research, 337
  - unemployment, 326, 328, 344, 345, 348
- Development
- approach (proposed), 60
  - relation to poverty, 24–25
  - vs. underdevelopment, 37

- Direct concept of poverty, 50, 51, 253–56, 281n.15
- Direct measures of poverty, 21, 254 (Figure 14.1), 256
- Disease, poverty related  
 Egypt, 200  
 Mexico, 557  
 Philippines, 126, 127  
 South Africa, 233, 240
- Douthitt, R. A., 51, 52
- Eastern Europe, 385–408  
 absolute vs. relative poverty, 387, 391  
 comparative research, 387–90, 406  
 concepts of poverty, 57–58  
 economic status, 249, 386  
 equivalence scales, 389  
 failure of the state, 18  
 incidence of poverty, 386  
 limitations of research, 249  
 poverty lines, 388–89  
 research weaknesses, 405  
 social policy, 385–86, 390–92, 404–5  
 subsistence concept, 387, 389  
 theoretical frameworks, 387–88, 389–90, 391–92  
 welfare state (relation to poverty trends), 57–58
- Easton, Brian, 174–75
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 498–503 passim, 510, 531, 544, 555
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), 66, 75, 80
- Education/(il)literacy  
 Brazil, 519  
 Cyprus, 314  
 Egypt, 197, 198, 200, 202  
 Greece, 292–93, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300  
 Israel, 439, 440, 442, 443, 445, 450  
 low spending on, 575  
 Turkey, 310, 312
- Egypt, 189–209  
 adaptation to poverty, 198–200  
 anti-poverty measures, 202–3  
 basic needs approach, 189, 191–92  
 Cairo, 197  
 children, 200, 205n.17  
 concepts of poverty, 189–91  
 data (non-availability), 203  
 definitions of poverty, 189–91, 193, 204n.1  
 disease and health risks, 200  
 education levels and illiteracy, 197, 198, 200, 202  
 effects of poverty, 200  
 extreme poverty, 193–95  
 food and (mal)nutrition, 189, 190, 191, 192, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204n.1, 205n.8  
 gaps in research, 203–4  
 Institute of National Planning, 190, 192, 194, 205nn., 6, 11  
 main features of poverty and the poor, 196–200  
 Ministry of Social Affairs, 190, 192–93, 198, 201, 205n.10  
 non-governmental organizations, 198  
 poverty estimates compared, 193–95  
 poverty gap, 195, 205n.14  
 poverty line, 189–91, 204nn. 1, 2, 4, 5, 205nn., 8, 9, 12, 15  
 relative income approach, 190, 192, 194  
 relative poverty (head-count index), 193, 195, 204, 205n.9  
 rural poverty, 191–201 passim, 204nn. 3, 4, 205nn., 8, 9, 12, 13  
 sociological definition/approach, 190, 192–93, 197  
 structural adjustment and stabilization, 201–3  
 subjective definition/approach, 190–91  
 urban poverty, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 199, 204n.4, 205nn., 8, 9, 12, 13  
 women's status, 196, 197, 198, 199
- Elderly people. *See* Aged, the
- Electricity. *See also* Housing shortages in Africa, 239–40
- “Emulation hypothesis” concept of poverty, 52
- Engel's coefficient  
 Brazil, 524, 525, 526, 528  
 China, 148, 150  
 defined, 148  
 Korea, 91, 92, 93  
 “Engel's law”, 260, 403
- England. *See* United Kingdom
- Equivalence scales, 262–63  
 consensual, 263–64  
 Cyprus, 313, 320n.18

- Equivalence scales, *cont.*  
 Eastern Europe, 389  
 EUROPASS project, 274  
 Finland, 332  
 Greece, 291, 293, 294, 298, 299, 319n.3  
 Jensen (New Zealand), 177  
 OECD, 263, 264, 274, 374, 403, 410, 418  
 Poland, 410, 418–19  
 Russia and former Soviet Union, 360, 363, 374  
 Western Europe, 263  
 Yugoslavia (former), 403  
 Estonia, 369 (Table 17.3), 375–76, 382  
 Ethnographic research (South Asia), 67  
 Europe. *See also* Eastern Europe; Western Europe  
 children and poverty, 271–72  
 overview of research, 40–41  
 theoretical framework overview, 25–26  
 European Community/Union, 251–86. *See also* Western Europe  
 Community Action Programmes to Combat Poverty, 267–69, 281n.18  
 conceptual and methodological issues, 251–64  
 definition of poverty, 255  
 European Community Household Panel, 268  
 Eurostat, 40, 177, 178, 268  
 former Soviet Union (research funding in), 359  
 Greece (initiatives in), 290, 293, 298, 300, 317  
 impact of integration, 318, 348  
 measures of poverty, 249  
 overview of research, 40–41  
 research sponsored by, 267–69  
 social exclusion, 267, 269  
 Working Group on Indicators of Poverty, 268  
 European Research on Poverty and Social Inequality (EUROPASS), 41, 268, 273–75  
 Explanations of poverty. *See* Causes/ explanations of poverty  
 Fact-finding vs. analysis, 20–22  
 Feminization of poverty, 123–24, 126–27. *See also* Women's status  
 Cyprus, 314  
 Nordic countries, 342  
 Finland. *See also* Nordic countries; Welfare state/system  
 economic poverty, 331–32  
 equivalence scales, 332  
 Helsinki, 337  
 housing, 348n.3  
 hunger, 344  
 Jyväskylä, 343  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 270, 332, 334  
 marginalization, 336, 343  
 persistent poverty, 336  
 poverty gap, 332  
 poverty lines, 332  
 poverty reduction, 332  
 recent history, 325–27  
 rediscovery of poverty, 327, 329, 347  
 social assistance research, 335, 336  
 unemployment, 326, 329, 336, 347  
 women's status, 336  
 Food  
 baskets. *See* Basic (human) needs concept; Poverty line(s)  
 expenditures: "Engel's law" (defined), 260  
 food-energy intake, 103–4  
 Food, lack of  
 in Africa, 56  
 as concept of poverty, 48–49  
 in India, 54  
 Food, lack of. *See also* Basic (human) needs concept; Malnutrition/hunger  
 Foster-Greer-Thorbecke indexes, 195, 319n.8, 528, 540  
 France, 270, 273, 275, 281n.20  
 Gambia. *See* The Gambia  
 Gans, Herbert, 52  
 Gender. *See* Feminization of poverty; Women's status  
 Georgia (Asia), 368, 382  
 Germany, 170, 270, 271, 272, 275–76  
 Ghana, 215–21. *See also* Anglophone West Africa  
 absolute poverty, 219, 220  
 Ayirebi, 217–18  
 concepts of poverty, 56, 219–21  
 data situation, 218–19  
 definition of poverty, 219  
 major findings, 219–21  
 marginalization, 216, 220



- poverty line, 216, 219–20  
 programmes and surveys, 216–17, 218–19  
 regional differences, 216  
 rural poverty, 220–21  
 theoretical orientations, 219–21
- Gini coefficient, 20  
 Greece, 290, 292, 298  
 Israel, 437, 438  
 Kyrgyzstan, 374, 383 (Table 17A.3)  
 Mexico, 540, 544, 558  
 New Zealand (use in), 172, 173  
 Russia, 378, 383 (Table 17A.2)  
 South Africa, 238  
 Turkey, 311
- GNP/GDP  
 effect of growth on jobs, 28  
 per capita (categorization issues), 19–20  
 role in poverty causation, 28, 573
- Great Britain. *See* United Kingdom
- Greece, 289–303  
 absolute poverty, 295  
 the aged, 292, 294, 295, 297, 299  
 Athens (Greater Athens Area), 291, 292, 298–301 *passim*  
 border regions, 293, 295  
 characteristics of the poor, 293–94  
 children, 294, 295, 296  
 concepts of poverty, 57  
 data sources, 315–16  
 EC initiatives, 290, 293, 298, 300, 317  
 economic characteristics and development, 287, 288–89, 302–3  
 education, 292–93, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300  
 equivalence scales, 291, 293, 294, 298, 299, 319n.3  
 EUROPASS project, 273  
 findings (summary), 317–19  
 Gini coefficients, 290, 292, 298  
 household expenditure surveys, 291–97 *passim*, 302  
 housing conditions, 296  
 impact of European restructuring on, 318–19  
 income inequality studies, 290–91  
 lack of social benefits, 29  
 multidimensional approach, 300  
 paternalistic structures, 289  
 poverty gap, 293–99 *passim*  
 poverty line, 290–96 *passim*, 298, 299, 300, 319n.7  
 redistribution programme, 298  
 relative poverty, 295–96  
 research deficiencies, 289–90, 315–17  
 rural poverty, 289–97 *passim*  
 Sen indices, 292, 299  
 social exclusion, 289, 318–19, 319n.2  
 social policy, 289, 301–3, 318  
 Theil coefficient, 298  
 unemployment, 290, 294, 300, 319n.11  
 urban poverty, 290–96 *passim*, 298–301, 319n.11  
 women's status, 294
- Haveman, R., 460, 461, 462
- Head-count ratio  
 defined, 141  
 Egypt, 193, 195, 204, 205n.9  
 India, 105  
 Soviet Union (former), 368–76 *passim*, 380, 382
- Health. *See also* Disease, poverty-related  
 Israel, 439, 441, 443, 444–45
- Hirschmanite tunnel effect, 86
- Holistic approach, 59–60, 218
- Housing  
 Argentina (indicator of poverty), 506  
 Finland, 348n.3  
 Greece, 296  
 Israel, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443–44, 450  
 Mexico, 552  
 Poland, 417  
 Turkey, 310
- Human capital approach, 575
- Human Development Index, 9, 63, 221
- Hungary, 392–96. *See also* Eastern Europe  
 the aged, 390, 395, 404  
 changing structure of prosperity, 392–93  
 childhood poverty, 393, 395, 396, 404  
 comparative research, 387–90, 406  
 concepts of poverty, 57, 389, 393, 394  
 data sources, 396  
 economic status, 386  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 270  
 major findings, 396

- Hungary, *cont.*  
 persistence of poverty, 395  
 poverty line, 388, 389, 391, 393-95  
 poverty rates, 390, 395  
 research characteristics, 395-96  
 rural poverty, 390, 404  
 theoretical frameworks, 392-96  
   *passim*  
 urban poverty, 395, 404
- Hunger. *See* Malnutrition/hunger
- Hypotheses. *See also* Approach(es);  
 Causes/explanations of poverty;  
 Theories/theoretical frameworks
- China, 150-52  
 difficulty of testing, 583-84  
 "emulation hypothesis", 52  
 Mexico, 548-51  
 Philippines, 126-28  
 South Africa, 234-35  
 underclass (USA), 473-77, 572  
 United States, 462-65  
 weaknesses of current, 36
- Illiteracy. *See* Education/(il)literacy
- Income  
 disposable (as measure of poverty),  
   278  
 as indirect evidence of poverty, 52  
 Israeli study of inequality, 436-38  
 lack of (as indirect  
   conceptualization of poverty), 51  
 Latin America (insufficiency), 58  
 limitations as measure of poverty,  
   34, 48  
 as measure of poverty, 258-59  
 South Africa, 238  
 study of (contribution to poverty  
   analysis), 168
- India, 100-22. *See also* South Asia  
 anti-poverty programmes, 27, 67,  
   72, 78, 79, 109, 110, 113-19  
 ARTEP studies on, 74-75  
 concepts of poverty, 55  
 consumer price indices, 102-3, 108  
 database for research, 101-3  
 decomposition, 109-10  
 estimation procedures, 105-6  
 green revolution in Panjab, 69  
 head-count ratio (use of), 105  
 malnutrition and lack of resources,  
   54  
 measurement issues, 103-5  
 National Planning Commission, 67  
 National Sample Survey  
   Organization, 67, 101  
   1956/57 to 1988/89: trends, 105-6  
   1956/57 to 1973/74: incidence, 106-  
   7  
   1970/71 and 1987/88: experience  
     between, 108-10  
 per capita total consumption  
   expenditure (PCTE), 104  
 poverty levels, 76, 110-13  
 poverty line, 103-9, 114, 116, 117  
 rural poverty, 18, 26-27, 102-19  
   *passim*  
 SAARC report, 73-74  
 trickle-down mechanism, 100-1,  
   110-12  
 urban poverty, 102-10 *passim*
- Indicators of poverty. *See also*  
 Measure(s) of poverty  
 "composition of the poor", 279  
 Gini coefficient. *See* Gini  
   coefficient  
 K ratio (Turkey), 307  
 objective and subjective, 424  
 poverty gap. *See* Poverty gap  
 poverty/relative poverty risk, 279  
 schematic overview, 266  
 social assistance as, 335-36  
 Working Group on Indicators of  
   Poverty (EC), 268
- Indirect concept of poverty, 50, 51,  
 253-56, 281n.15
- Indirect measures of poverty, 21, 254  
 (Figure 14.1), 256
- Indonesia, 130-41. *See also* South-  
 East Asia  
 absolute poverty, 140  
 ARTEP studies on, 74  
 data sources, 140  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty  
   programmes, 28  
 findings, 140-41  
 malnutrition, 141  
 measures of poverty, 139, 140-41  
 poverty line, 139
- Inequality: analysis in relation to  
 poverty, 262
- International Food Policy Research  
 Institute, 204n.3
- International Labour Organization  
 (ILO)  
 Asian Employment Programme.  
   *See* Asia: Asian Regional Team  
   for Employment Promotion  
   (ARTEP)
- Egypt (1977 survey), 191, 196, 197,  
 204n.3

- Latin America (PREALC), 499, 501, 502, 504, 510  
 necessary biases of, 22-23  
 Philippines, 128  
 publications of, 66  
 Sierra Leone study, 221  
 South Asian initiatives, 69, 80  
 studies compared with those in Western countries, 230  
 view of causes of poverty, 510
- International Monetary Fund  
 as cause of poverty, 579-80  
 Egypt, 202, 203  
 Soviet Union (former), 359, 361, 362, 364
- International organizations. *See also* Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)  
 as causes of poverty, 573, 579-80  
 importance in Latin America, 22-23, 499  
 necessary biases of, 22-23  
 role in Africa, 187  
 views on causes of poverty, 510
- International studies. *See* Comparative research
- Ireland, 270, 273, 275
- Israel, 429-52  
 absolute vs. relative poverty, 430, 433, 448  
 the aged, 448  
 children, 438-40, 444, 445, 448 (Table 20.2)  
 concepts of poverty, 57, 58, 429-36  
 consumer price index, 447  
 data sources, 431  
 education, 439, 440, 442, 443, 445, 450  
 equality/inequality issues, 431-32, 436-38  
 Gini coefficients, 437, 438  
 growth of research, 431  
 health issues, 439, 441, 443, 444-45  
 historical context, 429-31  
 housing, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443-44, 450
- Income Distribution Committee, 436-38  
 income issues (other than distribution), 443  
 integration (immigration) issues, 434-36, 443-44, 445  
 Jerusalem, 442  
 longitudinal studies, 440-43
- National Insurance Institute, 429, 431, 440, 446, 447, 448, 450  
 persistence of poverty, 443, 449  
 poverty culture theory, 436  
 poverty issues, 432-34  
 poverty line, 433, 439, 448, 449, 450  
 poverty rates/gap, 448-49  
 Prime Minister's Committee on Distressed Children and Youth, 438-40  
 recommendations, 450  
 relative deprivation (as definition of poverty), 433  
 rural poverty, 434  
 selected studies, 436-49  
 social policy, 29, 446-49  
 state denial of poverty, 432  
 subsidies, 446-47  
 transfer payments, 447-49  
 unemployment, 450  
 women's status, 438, 441, 445
- Italy, 270
- Jencks, C., 52, 462, 476-77
- Katzman, Ruben, 500
- Kazakhstan, 368, 369 (Table 17.3), 382
- Korea, 86-99  
 absolute/relative poverty, 86-87, 88, 89, 90, 98  
 concepts of poverty, 54, 55  
 consumer price index (CPI), 91, 93  
 data (inadequacy of), 90-91, 95-97  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes, 28  
 estimation methods, 91-95  
 Hirschmanite tunnel effect, 86  
 historical background, 86-87  
 inconclusiveness of studies, 98  
 Korea Development Institute, 88  
 Livelihood Protection Law, 93, 94  
 major findings, 87-91  
 methodological problems, 90-91  
 poverty line, 87, 88, 91, 93, 95, 97  
 recommendations for further study, 97  
 rural poverty, 88-90, 93, 96, 97  
 sample surveys (independent), 96-97  
 urban poverty, 87, 88-90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97
- K ratio (Turkey), 307

- Kyrgyzstan. *See also* Soviet Union (former)  
 data sources, 366  
 determinants of poverty, 379–80  
 incidence of poverty, 369 (Table 17.3), 373–75, 382  
 Kyrgyz Multipurpose Poverty Survey, 380  
 measures and indicators, 374–75, 380, 383 (Table 17A.3)  
 rural/urban poverty, 380
- Lack of resources. *See also* Basic (human) needs concept;  
 Subsistence (minimum) concept  
 Africa, 56  
 Anglo-Saxon concept, 50, 51, 253  
 Asia, 54  
 as definition/concept of poverty, 15, 50, 51, 59, 255, 328  
 Egypt, 196–97  
 India, 54  
 in non-producing West, 57  
 Philippines, 124, 127  
 Lansley, S., 52, 53, 280n.8, 341, 342  
 Latin America, 495–566  
 absolute and relative poverty, 504  
 adjustment policies, 501–2  
 basic (human) needs concept, 499, 500, 505–6, 507  
 causes of poverty, 18, 509–10  
 child poverty, 505  
 comparative research, 505, 511, 524  
 compared with Soviet Union, 370  
 concepts of poverty, 58, 499–501  
 data sources (comparative research), 505  
 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 498–503 *passim*, 510, 531  
 ethnic factors, 509  
 future trends and prospects, 510–11  
 international organizations: leading role of, 22–23, 499  
 lack of poverty reduction in, 28, 495  
 Latin American Social Science Council, 42  
 measurement of poverty, 504–7  
 non-governmental organizations (role of), 504  
 pauperization, 511  
 poverty debate in, 498–99  
 poverty line, 500–1, 505, 506–7  
 quantitative vs. qualitative approaches, 511  
 recent economic history, 495, 497–98  
 Regional Employment Programmes for Latin America and the Caribbean, 501, 502, 504, 510  
 research overview, 41–42, 495–96  
 rural poverty, 495, 497  
 social policies, 503–4  
 structural poverty, 507  
 theories/theoretical frameworks, 498, 507–10  
 (un)employment, 498, 502–3, 510  
 urban poverty, 495, 498, 502, 505  
 Latvia, 369 (Table 17.3), 370, 376, 382  
 Lesotho, 31, 243, 244 (Table 13.2)  
 Lewis, Oscar, 52, 71  
 Leyden Poverty Line, 91 (Table 6.4), 92, 397, 398, 421  
 Liberia, 210, 221. *See also* Anglophone West Africa  
 Life expectancy  
 Israel, 444  
 Turkey, 312  
 Literacy. *See* Education/(il)literacy  
 Literary descriptions of poverty, 16  
 Lithuania, 369 (Table 17.3), 376–77, 382  
 Lorenz indices, 437  
 Luxembourg, 273  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 269–73  
 Canada and USA compared, 479–80  
 findings, 271–72  
 Finland, 270, 332, 334  
 income measure (use of), 177  
 limitations of, 41, 272–73  
 LIS scale, 280n.14  
 New Zealand (compared with), 170, 178, 179  
 Norway and Sweden, 170, 270, 271, 272, 334  
 usefulness of, 40–41, 488–89  
 working papers, 270–71
- Mack, J., 52, 53, 280n.8, 341, 342  
 Macmillan, W. M., 229  
 Macro level perspective  
 advantages of, 48, 55, 56  
 vs. micro in South Africa, 235  
 in proposed holistic approach, 60  
 Malawi, 244 (Table 13.2)

- Malaysia, 130–41. *See also* South-East Asia  
 absolute poverty, 140  
 data sources, 140  
 definition, measures and terms, 139  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes, 27–28  
 New Economic Policy, 45  
 pattern of growth as cause of poverty, 18  
 training of researchers in England, 123
- Maldives, 73–74
- Malnutrition/hunger. *See also* Food, lack of  
 Africa, 56  
 Brazil, 536n.2  
 as concept of poverty, 48–49, 54, 56, 58  
 Egypt, 196, 204n.1  
 Finland, 344  
 India, 54  
 Indonesia, 141  
 Israel, 444  
 Latin America, 58  
 Mexico, 542, 545, 555, 557, 562  
 Philippines, 124, 125, 126, 127  
 South Africa, 243  
 Sri Lanka, 76  
 Turkey, 312
- Marginalization. *See* Social exclusion/marginalization
- Material poverty (defined), 54
- Mayer, S. E., 52, 462
- Mead, Lawrence, 466–67, 473
- Mean Welfare Index (Ghana), 220
- Measure(s) of poverty. *See also*  
 Concept(s) of poverty;  
 Indicators of poverty  
 Canada, 478–81  
 cut-off points, 9–10. *See also*  
 Poverty line(s)  
 direct and indirect, 21, 254 (Figure 14.1), 256  
 “duration of poverty spells”, 279  
 economic vs. sociological, 255–56  
 “Engel’s law”, 260  
 equivalence scales. *See*  
 Equivalence scales  
 European Community, 249  
 Gini coefficient. *See* Gini coefficient  
 GNP per capita, 19–20  
 head-count ratio. *See* Head-count ratio
- Human Development Index, 9, 63, 221  
 income as, 258–59, 278  
 Indonesia, 139, 140–41  
 lack of agreement on, 34  
 Latin America, 504–7  
 limitations of income as, 34, 48  
 Lorenz indices (Israel), 437  
 Malaysia, 139  
 Mean Welfare Index, 220  
 methodological issues, 256–59  
 Nelson Inequality Index, 172  
 “Orchansky” index, 396  
 overall, 103  
 poverty gap. *See* Poverty gap  
 poverty line. *See* Poverty line(s)  
 shortcomings of, 8–11  
 Singapore, 138–39  
 strong influence on results (Israel), 449–50  
 Theil coefficient, 298  
 Western Europe, 249
- Mediterranean countries. *See also*  
 Cyprus; Greece; Turkey  
 concepts of poverty, 57  
 paternalistic structures of, 289
- Methodologies. *See also*  
 Approach(es); Research  
 estimation of cut-off points (Korea), 91–95  
 overview of, 35  
 Western Europe, 251–64
- Mexico, 539–66. *See also* Latin America  
 children, 554, 555, 557  
 concepts and measures, 540–48  
 COPLAMAR project, 541–43, 554, 555  
 data sources, 551–54  
 diseases, 557  
 Gini index, 540, 544, 558  
 Guadalajara, 547  
 household income and expenditure surveys (ENIGH), 543–44, 551–53, 554, 556, 557, 563  
 household restructuring, 560–63  
 housing costs, 552  
 hypotheses and theoretical frameworks, 548–51  
 Integral Measurement of Poverty (Boltvinik), 540, 543, 545–47  
 major results, 554–63  
 malnutrition, 542, 545, 555, 557, 562  
 Mexico City, 545, 547, 554

- Mexico, *cont.*  
 poverty lines, 540–48 *passim*,  
 563n.3  
 research characteristics, 539–40  
 rural poverty, 542, 545, 551, 554,  
 555, 557, 559–60  
 (un)employment issues, 540, 548–  
 50, 556, 558, 559  
 urban poverty, 547–48, 551, 554,  
 555 (Table 24.1), 557, 558, 559–  
 60, 562  
 women's status, 550–51, 560–62  
 Micklewright, J., 387, 388, 389, 391  
 Micro level perspective  
 focus on individual, 48, 54  
 vs. macro in South Africa, 235  
 in proposed holistic approach, 59  
 Milanovic, B., 387, 389  
 Miller, S. M., 22, 26, 30, 43, 53, 569,  
 583, 591  
 Minorities  
 in Israel (integration), 434–36,  
 443–44, 445  
 in New Zealand, 167  
 in Nordic countries, 342–43  
 social exclusion of, 576  
 in South Asia, 73, 81  
 in United States, 463, 464, 466,  
 467, 468, 473–77  
 Moldova, 369 (Table 17.3), 382  
 Mozambique, 31, 243, 244 (Table  
 13.2)  
 Multi-dimensional approach(es), 34  
 Greece, 300  
 Nordic countries, 340, 341, 347  
 Poland, 420–21  
 South Africa, 233  
 Western Europe, 256–59  
 Murray, Charles, 465–70 *passim*, 473,  
 580  
 Myrdal, Gunnar, 570  
 Namibia, 244 (Table 13.2)  
 Nelson Inequality Index, 172  
 Neoclassical approach (South Asia),  
 68–69  
 Nepal, 67, 73–74, 75, 76, 78. *See also*  
 South Asia  
 “Net earnings capacity” concept of  
 poverty, 51, 460–62  
 Netherlands, the, 270, 271, 273, 274,  
 275, 334, 574  
 New Zealand, 160–86  
 absolute vs. relative poverty, 164,  
 175–76, 181  
 Christchurch Child Development  
 Study, 165  
 concepts of poverty, 57  
 definitions of poverty (official),  
 161, 162  
 Department of Social Welfare,  
 166, 174, 175, 182  
 Department of Statistics, 168, 169,  
 170, 172, 174, 175, 177, 178, 182  
 descriptive and self-report  
 approaches, 164–68  
 dismantling of anti-poverty  
 programmes, 18–19  
 early studies, 164  
 economic decline, 160, 162–63  
 equivalence scales (Jensen), 177  
 Eurostat and Luxembourg Income  
 Study comparisons, 170, 178, 179  
 food costs, 176  
 household surveys, 168–77 *passim*,  
 182  
 income distribution and equality  
 approaches, 168–73  
 influential books, 167, 168  
 Maori/minorities, 167, 171, 172,  
 173, 181  
 Ministry of Finance, 175  
 national wealth and poverty  
 survey, 166–67  
 New Zealand Poverty  
 Measurement Project, 177–82  
 poverty line: lack of official, 182  
 poverty line approaches, 173–82  
 Real Disposable Income Index, 169  
 Royal Commission on Social  
 Security (1972), 162, 163, 164,  
 168, 174  
 Royal Commission on Social  
 Security (1988), 163–64  
 social policy history, 160–64  
*The Statistics of Incomes and  
 Income Taxes*, 172  
 universities (involvement of), 172,  
 173, 176  
 women's status, 167, 169, 171, 172,  
 173  
 Nigeria, 211–15. *See also*  
 Anglophone West Africa  
 concepts/causes of poverty, 56,  
 213–15  
 data situation, 211–13  
 failure of the state, 18  
 major findings, 213–15  
 poverty line (lack of emphasis on),  
 214

- theoretical orientations, 213–15  
 urban poverty, 214
- Non-governmental organizations. *See also* International organizations  
 Africa (role in), 187  
 Egypt, 198  
 Latin America, 504
- Non-poor people: relationship to the poor, 11–16
- Nordic countries, 325–53. *See also*  
 Denmark; Finland; Norway;  
 Sweden; Welfare state/system  
 absolute vs. relative poverty, 328,  
 340  
 accumulation of deprivation, 337–  
 42  
 alcoholics/substance abusers, 343–  
 44  
 children, 347  
 comparative research, 334, 335,  
 338  
 contributions to poverty concepts,  
 48, 51–52, 53, 58  
 data sources, 346  
 differences and similarities  
 (summarized), 345–48  
 direct and indirect measures of  
 poverty, 21  
 economic poverty, 330–34  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty  
 programmes, 28  
 ethnic minorities, 342–43  
 feminization of poverty, 342  
 impact of European integration on,  
 348  
 inequality emphasized over  
 poverty, 327, 346  
 level-of-living surveys/approach,  
 327, 343, 346  
 major results, 347  
 marginalization, 336, 342, 343, 345,  
 346  
 new research trends, 348  
 Nordic Council of Ministers, 335  
 Nordic Welfare State model, 325–  
 26  
*On Social Assistance in the Nordic  
 Capitals*, 335  
 qualitative research, 330, 342–45  
 quantitative research, 330–42  
 rediscovery of poverty, 249–50,  
 327–29, 346, 347  
 resource approach, 253  
 social assistance research tradition,  
 334–37
- theoretical frameworks, 26  
 young people, 334, 344, 347
- North America, 453–93. *See also*  
 Canada; United States  
 absolute vs. relative poverty, 482  
 comments and suggestions, 482–90  
 culture of poverty approach, 71–  
 72, 473, 569  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty  
 programmes, 28  
 feminization of poverty, 123–24,  
 127  
 influence in Philippines, 123–24  
 need for comparative research,  
 484–85, 488–89  
 overview of research, 42–45  
 poverty line: emphasis on, 482  
 research roles of various  
 disciplines, 487–88  
 social insurance: relative success  
 of, 483–84
- Norway. *See also* Nordic countries;  
 Welfare state/system  
 the aged, 271  
 atypical poverty demographics, 272  
 contrasts with Nordic neighbours,  
 329, 347, 348  
 EU membership (rejection of), 348  
 incidence of poverty, 271  
 lack of research/rediscovery, 329,  
 347, 348  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 170,  
 270, 271, 272, 334  
 Oslo, 337  
 recent history, 325–27  
 “registered poverty”, 337  
 social assistance research, 337
- OECD  
 definition of poverty, 296  
 equivalence scales, 263, 264, 274,  
 374, 403, 410, 418  
 “List of Social Indicators”, 263  
 Luxembourg Income Study. *See*  
 Luxembourg Income Study  
 Social Assistance Dynamics Panel  
 Study, 41  
 Soviet Union (research in), 362
- Old people. *See* Aged, the  
 “Orchansky” index, 396
- Outcomes of poverty  
 basic human needs concept, 48, 50,  
 53  
 vs. causes, 50, 54, 57, 58  
 continental concept, 50, 51

- Outcomes of poverty, *cont.*  
 direct concept, 50, 51  
 welfare deprivation as, 338
- Øyen, E., 3, 5, 6, 11, 265, 267, 592
- Pakistan. *See also* South Asia  
 Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, 45, 72  
 ARTEP studies on, 74–75  
 green revolution in, 69  
 People's Work Programme, 79  
 poverty level in, 76  
 SAARC report, 73–74
- Panjab (green revolution), 69
- Participatory approach (South Asia), 72–73, 78
- Persistence of poverty  
 Denmark, 331  
 Finland, 336  
 Hungary, 395  
 Israel, 443, 449  
 United States, 454, 476, 486
- Philippines, 123–40. *See also* South-East Asia  
 absolute poverty, 125, 128, 140  
 American research influence in, 123–24  
 compared with Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, 130–38, 139  
 concepts and definitions, 124–25, 129  
 data sources, 128–29  
 disease and poverty, 126, 127  
 economic orientation predominant, 124, 130  
 evaluation, 129–30  
 failure of government, 125, 127, 129  
 family income and expenditure survey (FIES), 128  
 hypotheses, 126–28  
 lack of resources, 124, 127  
 “learned helplessness”, 127–28  
 malnutrition, 124, 125, 126, 127  
 “mass poverty”, 125  
 national agencies, 125, 128  
 number of poor (1975) in, 140  
 Philippines Business for Social Progress, 45–46  
 poverty level, 123  
 rural poverty, 124, 126, 127, 129, 130  
 urban poverty, 124, 129  
 Western training of researchers, 123
- Philosophy of poverty research, 8–11
- Piachaud, D., 47, 50, 53
- Poland, 409–28  
 absolute and relative deprivation, 422–23  
 the aged, 411, 414  
 Central Statistical Office, 409–20  
*passim*  
 Chief Census Bureau, 421  
 children, 411, 412–13, 414, 419  
 concepts of poverty, 57, 416–24  
 current research, 412–16  
 data (from surveys), 415–16  
 equivalence scales, 410, 418–19  
 history of research and concepts, 409–11, 416–17  
 household budget surveys, 409, 410, 413, 414–15  
 “individual income functions of welfare”, 422  
 Institute of Labour and Social Welfare, 416, 417  
 Institute of Social Economy, 409, 411, 412, 413  
 low incomes, 419–21  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 270  
 measuring of poverty, 424–25  
 multidimensional approaches, 420–21  
 poor housing, 417  
 poverty lines, 410, 416–19, 421–22  
 social dysfunctions (researchers of), 411  
 social minima, 416–19, 421–22  
 “spheres of indigence”, 410  
 state censorship, 411, 424  
 subjective measures, 421–22, 423–24  
 unemployment, 412, 413  
 women's status, 411, 412, 414
- Political economy approach, 18–20, 70–71
- Political environment, 19–20
- Poor people  
 as an economic burden, 12  
 heterogeneity of, 583  
 isolation of, 11. *See also* Social exclusion/marginalization  
 relationship to the non-poor, 11–16
- Poverty alleviation programmes. *See* Anti-poverty programmes
- Poverty gap  
 aggregate, 279  
 average, 279  
 defined, 274



- Egypt, 195, 205n.14  
 Finland, 332  
 Greece, 293-99 *passim*  
 Israel, 448  
 Soviet Union (former), 369-75  
   *passim*, 380  
 United States, 460  
 Poverty line(s)  
   absolute vs. relative, 259-62  
   Brazil, 518, 519-32, 535  
   Canada, 478-81  
   China, 149-50  
   in comparative research, 259-60,  
   261, 278  
   compared with basic needs  
   approach, 506-7  
   Consensual (Subjective), 263-64,  
   274, 334, 341-42  
   critique of official US, 456-58  
   CSP (Centre for Social Policy,  
   Antwerp), 274  
   Cyprus, 312, 313, 314, 315  
   Czechoslovakia (former), 388, 389,  
   391, 396-98  
   Denmark (use of EU's), 331  
   Eastern Europe (similarities in),  
   388  
   Egypt, 189-91, 204nn. 1, 2, 4, 5,  
   205nn., 8, 9, 12, 15  
   Engel's. *See* Engel's coefficient  
   Estonia, 375  
   EUROPASS project, 274  
   European Union, 331  
   Finland, 332  
   Ghana, 216  
   Greece, 290-96 *passim*, 298, 299,  
   300, 319n.7  
   Hungary, 388, 389, 391, 393-95  
   India, 103-9, 114, 116, 117  
   Indonesia, 139  
   Israel, 433, 439, 448, 449, 450  
   Korea, 87, 88, 91, 93, 95, 97  
   Kyrgyzstan, 375  
   Latin America, 500-1, 505, 506-7  
   Latvia, 376  
   Leyden's. *See* Leyden Poverty Line  
   Lithuania, 376  
   Luxembourg Income Study, 271  
   Mexico, 540-48 *passim*, 563n.3  
   multiple, 261  
   New Zealand (approaches), 173-82  
   Nigeria (de-emphasis in), 214  
   Philippines, 123  
   Poland, 410, 416-19, 421-22  
   relative (defined), 259  
   Russia, 358, 362-64, 370 (Table  
   17.4), 382 (Table 17A.1)  
   Sierra Leone, 221, 222 (Table 12.2)  
   Singapore, 139  
   South Africa, 232, 238  
   South Asia, 76, 80  
   Soviet Union. *See* Soviet Union  
   (former): MMS budget  
   Subjective. *See* Consensual  
   (Subjective) Poverty Line/  
   approach  
   Sweden, 333, 334  
   Turkey, 304, 308, 311, 536n.5  
   Ukraine, 365, 372  
   United States, 123, 454-60, 482-  
   83, 536n.5  
   Venezuela, 536n.5  
   weaknesses of, 21, 34, 97, 506-7  
   World Bank's (1979), 524-25  
   "Poverty risk", 279  
 Programmes. *See* Anti-poverty  
   programmes  
 Qualitative research  
   central task of, 330  
   Latin America (needed in), 511  
   limitations of, 330, 342  
   Nordic countries, 342-45  
 Quantitative research  
   Latin America (predominance in),  
   511  
   Nordic countries, 330-42  
 Rainwater, Lee, 255-56, 261  
 Rediscovery of poverty  
   Canada, 18  
   Nordic countries, 250, 327-29, 347  
   Western Europe, 18, 250  
 "Regionalization" concept of  
   poverty, 55  
 Regional overview, 18-19  
 Relative deprivation concept, 50, 51,  
   255, 256, 257, 259  
 Relative poverty. *See also* Absolute/  
   relative poverty  
   Egypt, 193, 195, 204, 205n.9  
   Greece, 295-96  
   line, 259, 260-61, 271, 278  
   Soviet Union (former), 360  
   Yugoslavia (former), 402-4  
 "Relative poverty risk", 279  
 Research. *See also* Approach(es);  
   Comparative research;  
   Methodologies  
   analysis vs. fact-finding, 20-22

- Research, *cont.*  
 empirical, 258  
 growth of, 20–21  
 overview of continents, 37–45  
 overview of recent, 266  
 positive aspects of current, 37, 45–46  
 qualitative. *See* Qualitative research  
 quantitative. *See* Quantitative research  
 relationship of poverty to occurrence of, 187  
 relationship to policy, 580  
 weaknesses of current, 22–23, 33–37, 45, 87, 571
- Resource(s)  
 approach/concept, 253–54, 259  
 defined, 15  
 disposable income as measure of, 48  
 inadequate internal, 18  
 lack of. *See* Lack of resources  
 transfers of, 15–16
- Rimashevskaja, N. M., 356
- Ringen, Stein, 51, 52, 253–55, 256, 257, 280n.3, 340, 401
- Room, Graham, 253, 280n.3
- Rostow, W. W., 55, 153
- Rowntree  
 evolution of research, 47  
 method, 91 (Table 6.4), 92  
 subsistence minimum concept, 255
- Ruggles, Patricia, 455–60 *passim*, 476
- Rural poverty  
 Brazil, 519–28 *passim*, 530–33 *passim*, 535, 536nn., 6, 8  
 China, 18, 31, 145, 146, 148, 150, 151, 151–52, 153, 154  
 Cyprus, 313, 314, 315, 320n.18  
 Egypt, 191–201 *passim*, 204nn. 3, 4, 205nn., 8, 9, 12, 13  
 Ghana, 220–21  
 Greece, 289–97 *passim*  
 Hungary, 390, 404  
 India, 102–19 *passim*  
 Israel, 434  
 Korea, 88–90, 93, 96, 97  
 Kyrgyzstan, 380  
 Latin America, 495, 497  
 Mexico, 542, 545, 551, 554, 555, 557, 559–60  
 Philippines, 124, 126, 127, 129, 130  
 Sierra Leone, 222 (Table 12.2)
- South Africa, 26, 237, 238–39, 240, 241, 242
- South Asia, 70–78 *passim*, 81
- Turkey, 289, 307–11 *passim*, 320n.14
- urban/rural distinction, 19–20, 571–72
- Yugoslavia (former), 390, 404
- Russia, 354–84. *See also* Soviet Union (former)  
 basic-needs concept, 363  
 children, 377  
 consensual definition, 360  
 data sources, 366  
 equivalence scales, 363  
 explanations of poverty, 377–80  
 failure of the state, 18  
 Gini coefficient, 378, 383 (Table 17A.2)  
 head-count ratio, 370 (Table 17.4), 371, 382  
 incidence of poverty, 368, 369 (Table 17.3), 370–72, 377–78, 379 (Table 17.7), 382  
 income distribution, 383 (Table 17A.2)  
 inequality and growth of poverty, 378–79  
 Institute for the Study of Socio-economic Problems of the Population, 356, 358, 362  
 MMS budget, 363  
 poverty gap, 370 (Table 17.4), 371–72  
 poverty line, 358, 362–64, 370 (Table 17.4), 382 (Table 17A.1)  
 subsistence minimum concept, 361–65  
 transition in research, 357–59, 380  
 women's status, 377  
 working poor, 377–78, 381
- Rwanda, 18
- Saharan African Programme, 217
- Samad, S. A., 29, 30, 33, 593
- Scale of equivalency. *See* Equivalence scales
- Scandinavia. *See* Nordic countries
- Sen, A. K.  
 concepts, 47, 50  
 indices, 195, 292, 299, 528, 540, 545, 546
- Serbia, 403–4. *See also* Yugoslavia (former)

- Sierra Leone, 210, 221, 222 (Table 12.2). *See also* Anglophone West Africa
- Singapore, 130–41. *See also* South-East Asia  
 data sources, 139–40  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes, 28  
 findings, 141  
 measures and poverty line, 138–39  
 training of researchers in England, 123
- Slovenia, 400–1, 402, 403, 406. *See also* Yugoslavia (former)
- Social Assistance Dynamics Panel Study, 41
- “Social Assistance Dynamics” study, 275–77
- Social exclusion/marginalization  
 Asia, 56  
 as cause or theoretical framework, 26, 575–77, 579  
 European Community, 267, 269  
 Finland, 329  
 Ghana, 216, 220  
 Greece, 289, 318–19, 319n.2  
 Nordic countries, 336, 342, 343, 345, 346  
 scope and significance of, 14  
 Turkey, 289, 318–19  
 United States, 475, 476
- Social features (as concepts of poverty), 53
- Social minima  
 Poland, 416–19, 421–22  
 Slovenia, 400–1
- South Africa, 227–47  
 African National Congress, 227, 231  
 apartheid and race relations, 19, 187, 227–28, 229, 234–35, 236, 239  
 basic indicators, 244 (Table 13.2)  
 Carnegie Commission (first), 229, 232, 235, 244n.5  
 Carnegie Inquiry (second), 230, 231, 232–33, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 243, 245nn., 7, 15  
 causes of poverty, 18, 236  
 children (nutritional status), 243  
 concepts and definitions, 56–57, 232–33  
 current research and lacunae, 242–44  
 data, 22, 230, 231, 236–37, 245n.16  
 disease, 233, 240  
 Gini coefficient, 238  
 historical context, 228–30, 234–35  
 hypotheses and theoretical framework, 234–35  
 impact on neighbouring countries, 31, 243–44  
 income data, 238  
 independent black enclaves, 236, 239, 243, 245n.10  
 lack of poverty reduction in, 28  
 macro vs. micro perspectives, 235  
 major results, 237–41  
 multiple characteristics of poverty, 233  
 poor living conditions, 239–40  
 poverty line, 232, 238  
 Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development, 230–31, 237, 238, 239, 242, 245n.16  
 Reconstruction and Development Programme, 30, 227, 230  
 rural poverty, 26, 237, 238–39, 240, 241, 242  
 South Africa Living Standards Survey, 238, 245n.8  
 Transvaal, 228–29, 242  
 unemployment, 241  
 urban poverty, 241  
 women’s status, 240, 241
- South Asia, 65–85  
 absolute/relative poverty, 68, 80  
 anti-poverty policies and programmes (progress of), 27, 28, 78–79  
 classifying poverty research in, 66–67  
 concepts of poverty in, 54, 67–68  
 culture of poverty approach, 71–72  
 data sources, 73–76, 80  
 defined, 65  
 empowerment of the disadvantaged, 73, 81  
 evaluation of research in, 79–82  
 factors affecting recent trends, 76–78  
 green revolution, 69, 71  
 historical context of poverty in, 70  
 Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation, 65, 73–74, 76  
 labour migration, 82  
 neoclassical approach, 68–69  
 participatory approach, 72–73

- South Asia, *cont.*  
 plantation economy, 70  
 political economy approach, 70–71  
 poverty incidence and trends, 76, 80  
 rural poverty, 70–71, 72–73, 74–75, 76, 77, 78, 81  
 significance of (in poverty research), 65–66  
 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), 65, 66, 73–74, 76, 77, 80  
 theoretical frameworks, 25, 26, 68–73  
 United Nations University South Asian Perspective Project, 75  
 urban poverty, 71–72, 76, 78, 81  
 weaknesses of externally driven research in, 23  
 women's status, 73, 75, 81
- South-East Asia, 123–44. *See also* Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore  
 absolute poverty, 140  
 ARTEP studies on, 74–75
- Southern Africa, 31, 243–44
- Soviet Union (former), 354–84. *See also individual republics*  
 the aged, 361, 381  
 anti-poverty measures, 356–57  
 cause of poverty, 360, 377–80  
 children, 361, 377, 381  
 compared with Latin America, 370  
 concepts of poverty, 57, 359–61, 364–65  
 data problems and sources, 357–58, 365–66  
 equivalence scales, 360  
 head-count ratios, 368–76 *passim*, 380, 382  
 incidence of poverty, 367–70, 377–79, 381, 382  
 inequality and growth of poverty, 378–79, 381  
 isolation (problems of), 356  
 lack of research, 355–56, 357, 358  
 limitations of research, 249  
 MMS budget, 359–61, 363–65, 367, 368, 369, 375, 380  
 poverty gaps, 369–75 *passim*, 380  
 poverty line. *See* Soviet Union (former): MMS budget  
 relative poverty approach, 360  
 socialism and poverty, 354–57  
 transition in research, 357–59, 381  
 women's status, 377, 381  
 working poor, 377–78, 381
- Spain, 270, 273, 281n.20
- Sri Lanka. *See also* South Asia  
 ARTEP studies on, 74–75  
 concepts of poverty, 55  
 culture of poverty approach, 71–72  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes, 27  
 Food Stamp Scheme, 79  
 Janasaviya Programme, 46, 67, 78  
 malnutrition, 76  
 national institutions, 66, 75–76  
 national poverty databases, 75–76  
 poverty level, 76  
 rural poverty, 72–73, 74, 75  
 SAARC report, 73–74  
 urban poverty, 75
- Structural poverty  
 distinguished from culture of poverty, 569  
 Latin America, 507
- Subjective Poverty Line. *See* Consensual (Subjective) Poverty Line/approach
- Subsistence (minimum) concept, 50, 51, 53, 59  
 Africa, 56  
 distinguished from relative deprivation, 255  
 Eastern Europe, 387, 389  
 as indirect concept, 256  
 re non-producing West, 57  
 Russia, 361–65  
 Yugoslavia (former), 389, 400–1, 402, 403
- Swaziland, 244 (Table 13.2)
- Sweden. *See also* Nordic countries; Welfare state/system  
*A Book About Poverty*, 333  
 accumulation of deprivation, 339–42  
 the aged (poverty among), 271, 339  
 atypical poverty demographics, 272  
 compared with Australia, 334  
 compared with other Western countries, 333  
 Consensual Poverty Line/approach, 52, 334, 341–42  
 construction of welfare state, 325–26  
 economic poverty, 333–34  
 EU membership, 348  
 incidence of poverty, 271

- level-of-living standard surveys, 327
- Luxembourg Income Study, 170, 270, 271, 272, 334
- poverty lines, 333, 334
- recent history, 325-27
- rediscovery of poverty, 327, 328-29, 347
- "Social Assistance Dynamics" study, 275
- social assistance research, 335, 336-37
- Stockholm, 337
- unemployment, 326, 329, 347
- women's status, 339
- young people (poverty mainly among), 28-29, 334
- Switzerland, 270, 271
- TACIS programme, 359
- Tadjikistan, 382
- Tanzania, 244 (Table 13.2)
- Thailand, 28, 74
- The Gambia, 210, 221. *See also* Anglophone West Africa
- Theil coefficient, 298
- Theories/theoretical frameworks. *See also* Approach(es); Causes/explanations of poverty; Hypotheses
- Anglophone West Africa, 27, 223
- China, 152-54
- culture of poverty. *See* Culture of poverty approach
- Czechoslovakia (former), 396-99 *passim*
- Eastern Europe, 387-88, 389-90, 391-92
- Ghana, 219-21
- Hungary, 392-96 *passim*
- Latin America, 498, 507-10
- Mexico, 548-51
- Nigeria, 213-15
- overview of, 25-27
- place of (in research), 487-88
- social exclusion. *See* Social exclusion/marginalization
- South Africa, 235-36
- South Asia, 25, 26, 68-73
- United States, 462-65, 487-88
- weaknesses of current, 36, 130
- Yugoslavia (former), 401, 402, 403
- Third World: studies compared with those in West, 230
- "Time-adjusted" concept of poverty, 51
- Townsend, Peter, 47, 50, 51, 52, 56, 255, 256, 259, 280nn., 3, 5, 328, 344
- Training programmes (futility of), 30
- Turkey, 303-12
- concepts of poverty, 57
- data sources and quality, 303-4, 310-11, 315-16
- economic characteristics and development, 25, 287, 288, 304-10
- education, 310, 312
- estimates (1970s, 1980s), 310
- extent of poverty, 308
- findings (summary), 317-19
- Gini coefficient, 311
- Hacettepe University survey (1973), 304, 308, 311
- impact of European restructuring on, 318-19
- interregional inequalities, 309
- K ratio, 307
- modernization, 304-10, 318
- nutrition and life expectancy, 312
- paternalistic structures, 289, 305
- poverty line, 304, 308, 311, 536n.5
- research deficiencies, 289, 315-17
- rural poverty, 289, 307-11 *passim*, 320n.14
- social exclusion, 289, 318-19
- socioeconomic inequalities, 304-10, 318
- squatter housing, 310
- State Planning Organization (SPO), 306, 308, 309
- unemployment, 310
- urbanization (effects of), 309
- urban poverty, 307-8, 309, 310
- Turkmenistan, 369 (Table 17.3), 382
- Ukraine. *See also* Soviet Union (former)
- data sources, 366
- incidence of poverty, 368, 369 (Table 17.3), 372-73, 382
- poverty gap, 373
- poverty line, 365, 372
- shift away from MMS budget, 365
- working poor, 378
- Underclass hypothesis (USA), 473-77, 572
- Underdevelopment: poverty as problem of, 37

- Unemployment  
 as causation factor, 574, 575  
 chronic throughout OECD, 489  
 Denmark, 326, 328, 344, 345, 348  
 Finland, 326, 329, 336, 347  
 Greece, 290, 294, 300, 319n.11  
 Israel, 450  
 Latin America, 498, 502-3, 510  
 Mexico, 548-50, 556, 558  
 Poland, 412, 413  
 South Africa, 241  
 Sweden, 326, 329, 347  
 Turkey, 310  
 United States, 469, 470, 474, 475
- UNICEF  
 data used in the Philippines, 128  
 Eastern Europe/former Soviet Union (research in), 361  
 Latin America, 505  
 nutrition research, 243  
 Russia (research in), 361  
 support in South Asia, 80
- United Kingdom  
 the aged (poverty among), 271, 272  
 children and poverty, 272  
 dismantling of anti-poverty programmes, 18-19  
 incidence of poverty, 271  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 170, 270, 271, 272  
 "Social Assistance Dynamics" study, 275  
 training of South-East Asian researchers, 123
- United Nations  
 Africa (predictions re), 187  
 data used in the Philippines, 128  
 Economic Commission for Africa, 218, 222, 224
- United Nations Development Programme  
 Africa, 217, 218, 221, 223, 224  
 basic human needs concept, 500  
 Human Development Index, 9, 63, 221  
 Latin America, 499, 500, 501  
 policies of, 503, 504  
 view of causes of poverty, 510
- United Nations Protein-Calorie Advisory Group, 140
- United Nations University South Asian Perspective Project, 75
- United States, 453-77. *See also* North America  
 absolute vs. relative poverty, 455, 458-60, 482  
 the aged, 458, 460, 471, 472, 483-84  
 alternative (non-income-based) concepts, 460-62  
 basic needs concept, 455, 462  
 Boston, 469  
 children, 271, 460, 472, 484  
 comparative research, 472-73  
 compared with Canada, 477, 479-80, 481  
 concepts of poverty, 454-77  
 culture of poverty approach, 71-72, 473, 569  
 data sources, 490n.1  
 Department of Agriculture (surveys), 123  
 dismantling of anti-poverty programmes, 18-19, 29  
 effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes, 28  
 Family Support Act (1988), 467-68  
 female-headed households, 461, 464-69 passim, 474, 475, 476  
 feminization of poverty, 123-24, 127  
 growth of research, 454  
 incidence of poverty, 123, 271, 455  
 Institute for Research on Poverty, 454, 487  
 international influence of, 123-24, 585  
 Luxembourg Income Study, 170, 270, 271  
 "net earnings capacity", 460-62  
 overview of research, 42-44  
 Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 454  
 pauperization, 463, 473  
 persistent poverty, 454, 476, 486  
 poverty gap, 460  
 poverty level (defined), 123  
 poverty lines, 123, 454-60, 482-83, 536n.5  
 racial issues, 463, 464, 466, 467, 468, 473-77  
 social assistance, 275, 456, 462-63, 483-84  
 social isolation, 475, 476  
 social policy shifts, 453-54  
 subsistence concept (official use of), 255  
 theories and hypotheses, 26, 462-65, 487-88, 569

- underclass, 464, 467, 473-77, 572  
 unemployment, 469, 470, 474, 475  
 War on Poverty/Great Society, 44,  
 453, 455, 462, 464, 465, 467, 477,  
 486, 488  
 welfare state: conservative attack,  
 463-68, 580  
 welfare state: liberal defence, 468-  
 73  
 "workfare", 467, 473  
 Urban poverty  
 Brazil, 520, 521, 523-33 *passim*,  
 535, 536nn., 6, 8  
 China, 146  
 Cyprus, 313, 314, 315, 320n.18  
 Egypt, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 199,  
 204n.4, 205nn., 8, 9, 12, 13  
 Greece, 290-96 *passim*, 298-301,  
 319n.11  
 Hungary, 395, 404  
 importance of culture of poverty  
 approach, 71-72  
 India, 102-10 *passim*  
 Korea, 87, 88-90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97  
 Kyrgyzstan, 380  
 Latin America, 495, 498, 502, 505  
 Mexico, 547-48, 551, 554, 555  
 (Table 24.1), 557, 558, 559-60,  
 562  
 Nigeria, 214  
 Philippines, 124, 129  
 Sierra Leone, 222 (Table 12.2)  
 South Africa, 241  
 South Asia, 71-72, 76, 81  
 Turkey, 307-8, 309, 310  
 urban/rural distinction, 19-20, 571-  
 72  
 Yugoslavia (former), 390, 403, 404  
 Uruguay, 497  
 USSR. *See* Soviet Union (former)  
 Uzbekistan, 366, 368, 369 (Table  
 17.3), 380, 382  
  
 Venezuela, 536n.5  
  
 Water. *See also* Basic (human) needs  
 concept  
 Egypt (unsafe water), 200  
 omission from African poverty  
 definitions, 187  
 South Africa (poor quality in),  
 240-41  
 Welfare state/system. *See also* Nordic  
 countries  
 attacked and defended in USA,  
 463-73  
 attempts to modify, 18  
 bifurcated (USA), 477  
 experience of being poor in a, 344-  
 45  
 as model for assessing poverty,  
 249-50  
 New Zealand, 160-64  
 Nordic (development and future  
 of), 325-26, 348  
 poverty-alleviating effects of, 332,  
 334, 347  
 relation to poverty trends in  
 Central/Eastern Europe, 57-58  
 research affected by type of, 265  
 task of, 489  
 Wentzel, Wilfred, 238, 239  
 Western Europe, 251-86. *See also*  
 European Community/Union  
 the aged (poverty among), 271  
 conceptual and methodological  
 issues, 251-64  
 equivalence scales used in, 263  
 growth of data on living standards,  
 22  
 major research projects, 267-77  
 measures of poverty, 249  
 multi-dimensional approaches,  
 256-59  
 as policy model for Eastern  
 Europe, 385-86  
 rediscovery of poverty, 18, 250  
 three-fold shift in perspective, 23-  
 24  
 Western world  
 children and poverty, 271-72  
 classic concepts of poverty, 49-53  
 common poverty pattern in  
 advanced, 272  
 conceptual focus on, 48, 49  
 dominance in research training,  
 123  
 overview, 249-50  
 rediscovery of poverty, 18, 250  
 studies compared with those in  
 Third World, 230  
 Wilson, W. J., 474-75, 487  
 Women's status  
 Brazil (female-headed  
 households), 519  
 Cyprus, 314  
 Egypt, 196, 197, 198, 199  
 feminization of poverty. *See*  
 Feminization of poverty

- Women's status, *cont.*  
 Finland, 336  
 Greece, 294  
 Israel, 438, 441, 445  
 Mexico, 550–51, 560–62  
 New Zealand, 167, 169, 171, 172, 173  
 Poland, 411, 412, 414  
 social exclusion, 576  
 South Africa, 240, 241  
 South Asia, 73, 75, 81  
 Soviet Union (former), 377, 381  
 suggested concentration on, 581  
 Sweden, 339  
 United States (female-headed households), 461, 464–69 *passim*, 474, 475, 476
- World Bank  
 Africa, 187  
 Brazil, 525, 526, 527, 531, 532  
 as cause of poverty, 580  
 definition of poverty, 500  
 Egypt (estimates, findings re), 191–98 *passim*, 201, 203, 204nn., 2, 4  
 estimate (1990) of world poor, 63  
 Ghana (projects in), 217, 218  
 Indonesia, 140  
 Latin America, 499, 501, 508  
 necessary biases of, 22–23  
 Philippines, 128, 140  
 policies of, 503, 504  
 poverty line used by, 524–25  
 publications of, 66  
 relative poverty concept, 524–25  
 Russia/Soviet Union, 354, 358, 359, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 368, 372 (Table 17.5), 373, 376, 377, 380  
 South Africa, 231, 236, 238  
 South Asia, 68, 75  
 Sri Lanka research, 68–69, 77  
 studies compared with those in Western countries, 230  
 studies of growth patterns, 574  
 target system for evaluating impoverished countries, 149  
 view of causes of poverty, 510
- World Development Report*  
 South Africa (ranking of), 237  
 use of GNP per capita, 19, 20  
 use in the Philippines, 128
- Young people. *See also* Children  
 Israel, 438–40  
 Nordic countries, 28–29, 334, 344, 347
- Yugoslavia (former), 400–4. *See also* Eastern Europe  
 the aged, 404  
 children, 402, 404  
 comparative research, 387–90, 406  
 concepts of poverty, 57  
 Croatia, 401, 402  
 economic status, 386  
 equivalence scales, 403  
 food ratio, 403  
 major findings, 402–4  
 poverty rates, 390  
 relative poverty estimations, 402–4  
 rural poverty, 390, 404  
 Serbia, 403–4  
 Slovenia, 400–1, 402, 403, 406  
 subsistence concept, 389, 402, 403  
 surveys of well-being, 401–2  
 theoretical frameworks, 401, 402, 403  
 urban poverty, 390, 403, 404
- Zambia, 244 (Table 13.2)  
 Zimbabwe, 244 (Table 13.2)