

Selected Bibliography on Poverty Statistics and Related Subjects

Abramovitz,-Mimi Blaming Women for Unemployment: Refuting a Myth. School Social Work Hunter Coll, New York NY 10021 Social-Casework; 1984, 65, 9, Nov, 547-553. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The myth that women are responsible for an increase in unemployment is refuted. Examination of several national economic indicators & demographic data reveals that in 1980: (1) women's earnings accounted for 33.6%-52.7% of family income; (2) 40% of minority families were maintained by women; (3) 33% of F-headed families lived below the poverty line; & (4) F unemployment rates exceeded M rates. Working women pursue employment to meet economic needs of their families; rather than agents of unemployment, they are its primary victims. The persistence of the myth is suggested to be based on political concerns; "blaming the victim" helps to obscure the fundamental causes of unemployment. R. McCarthy (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.

Adibi,-Hossein Income Distribution in Iran: The Case of Kermanshah City . Flinders U, Bedford Park South Australia 5042 . Michigan-Sociological-Review; 1994, 8, fall, 66-83.

Questionnaire data from 200 households are drawn on to study income distribution in Iran, particularly in Kermanshah City. Data collected on income distribution were grouped into 10 income groups, with determination of the poverty line based on the mean income. The findings indicate that 65% of the households had incomes below poverty level (US\$59.50 per household per month). This clearly implies material deprivation in an absolute sense. Although the Iranian government is committed to a massive attack on poverty, it is clear that there is a need for creating appropriate preconditions for serious efforts to reverse the current trends. 4 Tables, 20 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ashton,-Paul: Poverty and Its Beholders. U Liverpool, L69 3BX England. New-Society; 1984, 70, 1139, 18 Oct, 95-98. Document delivery from University Microfilms International

Five measures of the extent of poverty widely used in the UK are examined & compared. The extent of poverty varies according to which standard is used. It is asserted that there is no valid case for setting the poverty line higher than the state's standard for subsistence level. Definition of poverty in terms of lifestyle & lack of certain items, attempted by some surveys, is seen to have conceptual flaws, including its being a standard of deprivation rather than one of poverty. 1 Table, 2 Illustrations. W. H. Stoddard (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.

Atkinson,-A.-B.; Maynard,-A.-K.; Trinder,-C.-G. National Assistance and Low Incomes in 1950 . London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England. Social- Policy- and- Administration; 1981, 15, 1, spring, 19-31.

In 1950, B. Seebohm Rowntree & G. R. Lavers (Poverty and the Welfare State, London: Longmans, 1951) examined the state of the poor in York, England, & concluded that National Assistance provided an effective "safety net" for them, on the basis of findings from interviews with 2,011 households. Data from 1,363 of these households, for which schedules are still available, are reexamined. National Assistance Board data, also available, show 12.4% of the population to be below the National Assistance scale, while Rowntree's & Lavers's data show 5.1% to be below their defined poverty line. Data on 65 recipients of National Assistance show 13 of them to be living at 20% or more above the scale for various reasons. Also examined are 161 cases eligible for National Assistance but not receiving it for various reasons; 123 of these appear genuinely eligible for aid, but unwilling to claim it. Rowntree's & Lavers's data support the conclusion, which they did not draw, that National Assistance still had the image of being 'charity' & that it did not provide an adequate safety net for the poor. 2 Tables. W. H. Stoddard (Copyright 1982, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ayella,-Mary-Elizabeth; Williamson,-John-B The Social Mobility of Women: A Causal Model of Socioeconomic Success. U California, Berkeley 94720 & Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167 Sociological-Quarterly; 1976, 17, 4, Aut, 534-554. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

An extension of the analysis of socioeconomic achievement initiated by P. M. Blau & O. D. Duncan (see SA 1020/C9196) & subsequently developed by C. Jencks, et al (INEQUALITY: A REASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF FAMILY AND SCHOOLING IN AMERICA, New York, NY: Basic Books, 1972) & L. Rainwater (" A Model of Household Heads' Income: 1967-1971," Unpublished paper, Harvard U, 1974). The major extensions are the specification of models for F heads of household in the labor force & the inclusion of several previously neglected predictors of socioeconomic achievement including some which require panel data. Data were derived from a 1968-72 panel study by the U of Michigan's Survey Research Center including: (1) 2,000 heads of households with incomes less than twice the federal poverty line, & (2) 3,000 heads of families of all income levels. The combined sample was weighed to approximate a representative national sample. The subsamples used included 113 white F's, 146 black F's, 1,249 white M's, & 478 black M's. Income was selected as the indicator of socioeconomic success. A different model is needed for F's than for M's, & a different model is needed for black F's than for white F's. The evidence also suggests that the socioeconomic success of women is more fixed by background, education, & occupational factors, & is less a function of individual ability than is the case for men. The evidence for this is particularly compelling for black women. 6 Tables, 4 Figures. Modified HA

Azad,-Nandini Gender and Equity: Experience of the Working Women's Forum, India . Indian Co-Operative Women, 55 Bhimasena Garden Rd Mylapore Madras 600004 India . International-Social-Science-Journal; 1996, 48, 2(148), June, 219-229. Document delivery from University Microfilms International

Illustrates how poor women in India were able to move out of poverty & dehumanization through a process of mobilization, conscientization, & organization, & how they overcame the ill effects of patriarchy & asserted their rights to resources. The holistic process was catalyzed by the intervention of a nongovernmental organization, the Working Women's Forum. Organizations of poor women helped them move from below the poverty line & bare survival to sustainable levels of economic & human development. Elements in a new accumulation process at the base of the informal economy are identified. The process is now being duplicated with an internally generated momentum in other poor areas around the country. 2 Photographs. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Balakrishna,-S.; Ghosh,-Pralay-Kumar. Poverty Line Re-Defined and Confirmed. National Institute of Development, Rajendranagar Hyderabad 500 030 India , Behavioural -Sciences -and- Rural-Development; 1980, 3, 1, Jan, 1-9.

Attempted is a redefinition of the poverty line, using 1971/72 & 1973/74 data from the National Sample Survey in India. The basic definition of poverty is based on judgments of expert groups, ie, the Planning Commission's establishment of 2,400 calories as the minimum intake for persons in rural areas; individual consumer expenditure of rupees (43 in 1971) arrived at by the Indian Institute of PO; the figures determined by V. M. Dandekar & N. Rath for 1960/61 (Poverty in India, Poona: Indian School of Political Economy, 1971), & others. The number & % of rural poor were found to increase between 1971/72 & 1973/74, from 178 to 217 million (40.5% to 45.9%). Undernourishment is judged to affect 55% of rural households & is not confined to the lowest expenditure classes. 6 Tables, Appendix. D. Dunseath (Copyright 198 2, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N.J.

Barr,-Nicholas; Gatnar,-Lumir; Vecernik,-Jiri Income Support during the Transition: Common Problems and Some Policies; Socialni prijmy v obdobi prechodu: spolecne problemy a politika London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England Sociologicky-Casopis; 1991, 27, 5, 631-636. Translated by Lumir Gatnar & Jiri Vecernik.

It is argued that given existing resources & their limitations in Central & Eastern European countries, an effective & sensible social safety net can be achieved. In order to convert savings of up to 3% of collective gross national product into revenues for underwriting increasing unemployment benefits & social assistance expenses, several strategic policies are proposed. Specifically, it is suggested that the poverty line be shielded against inflationary spirals, while limiting the entitlement period for unemployment benefits. In addition, requests for disability & retirement pensions should be screened, & amounts paid in family benefits should be reduced. Finally, general income support should be phased out, & payments into social security funds should be shared equally between employer & employee. 3 References. J. Sadler (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, In., all rights reserved.)

Barros, Ricardo Paes de; Mendonca, Rosane. "A evolucao do bem-estar, pobreza e desigualdade no Brasil ao longo das ultimas tres decadas, 1960/90." Pesquisa e Planejamento Economico 25:115-63

Barros, Ricardo Paes de; Lam, David. "Desigualdade de renda, desigualdade em educacao e escolaridade das crianacas no Brasil." Pesquisa e Planejamento Economico 23:191-218 Ag 1993.

Beeghley,-Leonard. Illusion and Reality in the Measurement of Poverty. U Florida, Gainesville 32611 . Social-Problems; 1984, 31, 3, Feb, 322-333. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

An analysis of the argument that in-kind public assistance benefits reduce the level of poverty. It is shown that the poverty line in the US is: (1) a subjective & nonscientific attempt to count the number of poor people, & (2) an absolute & realistic measure of impoverishment. Against this backdrop, poverty reduction literature is evaluated, & it is shown that it (A) misunderstands the nature of public assistance; (B) counts income twice; (C) produces unrealistic & illogical results; & (D) uses two different definitions of income. 1 Table, 43 References. HA (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Benin,-Mary; Keith,-Verna-M. The Social Support of Employed African American and Anglo Mothers : Arizona State U, Tempe 85287 . Journal-of-Family-Issues; 1995, 16, 3, May, 275-297. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Data from the 1988 National Survey of Families & Households (N = 1,711 adults) are used to investigate the support & assistance received by employed African-American & Anglo mothers of young children, including care of sick & out-of-school children, general baby-sitting assistance, & help with transportation. Supports received from family & friends were analyzed separately. Care for sick & out-of-school children is deemed to be a particularly important source of support, & African Americans are more likely than Anglos to receive this support from relatives. A discouraging finding is that mothers below the poverty line are no more likely to receive support than more affluent mothers. 3 Tables, 2 Figures, 59 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bernhard, Rui. As raizes da pobreza e da fome no Brazil. Sinodal 1990.

Bihl,-Alain; Pfefferkorn,-Roland The Statistical Knowledge of Social Inequalities: Between Half-Truths and Trompe l'Oeil; La Connaissance statistique des inegalites sociales: entre demi-verites et trompe-l'oeil . c/o Pfefferkorn-U Strasbourg II, F-67084 Cedex France Raison-Presente; 1995, 115, 101-117.

A critique of the French state's obsession with funding & legitimizing a wide range of statistical information on aspects of modern society. The discourse of national institutions that claim to generate neutral figures describing such delicate issues as social inequalities is informed by a narrow concept of objectivity, & impartial positivism. It is argued that since the facts chosen for statistical analysis reflect certain a priori values, the production of such data always has some objective: either to reveal the magnitude of social inequalities, or to minimize or conceal them. The statistician-policymaker who fails to report on certain facts (eg, long-term unemployment rate by socioprofessional category) resorts to estimating or even falsifying some figures. J. Sadler (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Boltvinik,-Julio Poverty in Latin America: A Critical Analysis of Three Studies . Centre Sociological Studies Colegio Mexico, 01000 Mexico DF International-Social-Science-Journal; 1996, 48, 2(148), June, 245-260. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Critically evaluates the methods used in three recent studies on poverty in Latin America by the Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean-UN Development Programme (1990 [ECLAC-UNDP]), the World Bank (1993), & the UNDP Regional Project for Overcoming Poverty (1990 & 1992). In the first two studies, the inconsistencies & limitations of the variant of the poverty line (PL) used are illustrated it is suggested that the ECLAC-UNDP measures relative nutritional poverty, while the World Bank PL can be interpreted as a measure of malnutrition or physical survival. This line is only 28.5% of a PL widely used in Mexico & lower than the ECLAC-UNDP extreme PL. Some limitations of the UNDP Regional Project's method combining PL & unsatisfied basic needs methods (UBN) are discussed: the mechanical nature of the two-method combination, which involves some overlapping; the dependence of PLs on the number of indicators used found by employing the UBN method; & the method's inability to quantify the intensity of poverty. A comparative analysis of the results obtained by the three studies is also offered. 2 Tables, 1 Photograph, 26 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Boltvinik,-Julio The Evolution of Poverty in Mexico between 1984 and 1992, according to CEPAL-INEGI; La evolucion de la pobreza en Mexico entre 1984 y 1992, segun CEPAL-INEGI . Centro Estudios Sociologicos Colegio Mexico, 10740 Mexico DF Sociologica; 1995, 10, 29, Sept-Dec, 11-40.

A comment on a 1993 INEGI (acronym not defined)-CEPAL (Commission Economique pour l'Amérique Latine [Economic Commission for Latin America]) publication, Magnitud y evolucion de la pobreza en Mexico, 1984-1992: Informe Metodologico (Evolution and Magnitude of Poverty in Mexico, 1984-1992: A Methodological Treatise). The report defined the Mexican poverty line according to a predetermined normative basket of food goods. Critiqued here are the steps taken in the determination of that basket, & it is argued that the basket does not take into account the varying costs of nonfood items. A severe error is found in the study's assessment of the urban-rural population distribution, which led them to the erroneous conclusion that there was a drop in poverty in Mexico between 1989 & 1992. It is concluded that the entire study was based on a definition of the poverty level that was much too low. 10 Tables, 14 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bradbury,-Bruce; Rossiter,-Chris; Vipond,-Joan Housing and Poverty in Australia. Social Welfare Research Centre U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia Urban-Studies; 1987, 24, 2, Apr, 95-102.

In Australia, poverty is usually measured in two different ways: the number of people who have incomes below a poverty line, & the number who are in poverty after they have paid for their housing. Both measures are calculated based on government survey data for 1981/82, & the changes that have occurred since the early 1970s are analyzed. Poverty measured after housing has increased, while poverty measured according to income alone is approximately the same. Reasons for the change are explored. 3 Tables, 17 References. HA (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bryson,-Lois Poverty Research in Australia in the Seventies: Unmasking Noble Terms Monash U, Clayton Victoria 3168 Australia . Australian-and-New-Zealand-Journal-of-Sociology; 1977, 13, 3, Oct, 196-202, 211. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The work of the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, which was established in 1972, is examined. The Commission's stated goal is to achieve equality; in actuality it is attempting, through social services, to improve the standard of living of the poor without relinquishing power at the top. Such a political approach to a social problem results in making power holders appear publicly acceptable from their vocal & legislative attacks on poverty without a proper examination of the basic social structure which gives rise to poverty. Professional administrators determine the needs of the poor, the location of the "poverty line," & the programs for alleviating poverty. The poor must then adapt themselves to the established structure. By accepting a pathological explanation of poverty whereby the causes of poverty are seen as originating within the dysfunctional group rather than in the social structure, the Commission is guilty of "blaming the victim." The recommendations of the Commission call for a more generalized & efficient welfare system, but such social planning in the hands of bureaucrats could result in a dangerous amount of social control. Therefore, before equality can be achieved, alternatives to the present hierarchical stratification of society must be sought. J. Massey (Copyright 1978, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bulmer,-Martin The Social Survey in Britain and the United States before 1940: A Pattern of Divergence London School Economics, Houghton St Aldwych WC2A 2AE England AS: International Sociological Association-Research Committee (08) History of Sociology (ISA-RCHS). 1988. CP: United-States

The late nineteenth- & early twentieth-century social survey played a critically important role in the establishment of empirical sociology. The early British poverty surveys of Charles Booth & Seebohm Rowntree found ready followers & imitators in the US, but the social survey movement in the US in the first quarter of the twentieth century embodied a distinctively different conception of systematic social inquiry as a means of local social action & the illumination of PO. After systematically comparing the contributions of Booth & Rowntree with those of their US followers such as W. E. B. DuBois & Florence Kelly, the social survey movement is contrasted with contemporary British survey research by statistician A. I. Bowley, who first used probability sampling, & several studies of interwar social conditions in GB by Hubert Llewellyn-Smith, Caradog Jones, Henry Mess, & others. Distinctive differences in terms of sponsorship, personnel, & audience are identified, as are significant divergences in the relationship between survey research & academic sociology of the period. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) DE: Surveys- (D845750); Research-Methodology (D711400); United-States-of-America (D890700); History-of-Sociology (D361800); Great-Britain (D337800)

Bulmer-Thomas, Victor. The new economic model in Latin America and its impact on income distribution and poverty. Macmillan St Martin's 1996.

Burkett,-Paul Poverty Crisis in the Third World: The Contradictions of World Bank Policy U Miami, Coral Gables FL 33124 . Monthly-Review; 1990, 42, 7, Dec, 20-32. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

An examination of the World Bank's recent World Development Report ([WDR-90] New York: Oxford U Press, 1990), which outlines a strategy to alleviate Third World poverty. WDR-90 suggests an effort to provide the poor with social services, develop social & political institutions, & adopt technology to promote more productive use of labor. It is argued here, however, that: (1) this approach avoids the questions "for whom" & "for what," & tries to make the definition of Third World policy consistent with the agenda of the World Bank; (2) the strategy assumes that free market policies of adjustment & reform will lead to increased per capita income; & (3) WDR-90 contends that financing the needs of the poor is consistent with free market policies of reform, a contention viewed as unrealistic. It is maintained that WDR-90 does not position those above the poverty line within the structure of global capitalism, which marginalizes the basic needs of the working class. It is concluded that the World Bank subordinates its inadequate antipoverty proposals to its own strategy-the reproduction & deepening of the structure of underdevelopment & capitalist power. J. W. Stanton (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Burkhauser,-Richard-V.; Finegan,-T.-Aldrich The Minimum Wage and the Poor: The End of a Relationship Instit Public Policy Studies Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37240. Journal of Policy Analysis and Management; 1988, 8, 1, winter, 53-71. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The belief that minimum wage legislation helps the working poor is one reason for its continued popular support. Here, data from the 1950-1980 decennial censuses & the 1985 Current Population Survey are used to track changes in the characteristics & household incomes of US low-wage workers; they reveal that a radical transformation has occurred in the half century since the passage of the original minimum wage law: today, most low-wage workers live in households well above the poverty line. Thus, those living in poverty will only get about 11% of the gains from the higher minimum wage increase proposed in the 1988 Kennedy-Hawkins Bill, while low-wage workers in families with incomes 3 or more times the poverty line will get nearly 40%. Therefore, it is not clear that increases in the minimum wage make good policy even if no jobs are lost as a result. 3 Tables, 1 Figure, 1 Appendix. Modified HA (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Caputo,-Richard-K Family Poverty and Public Dependency . School Social Work Barry U, Miami Shores FL 33161 [Tel: 305-899-3926; e-mail: caputo@bu4090.barry.edu] Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP). 1996.

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1993) were used to identify determinants of public benefits among families above & below the official poverty line in 1992. The relative effects of sociodemographic & attitudinal/cultural characteristics were assessed to determine the likelihood of male & female respondents receiving AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), food stamps, &/or unemployment compensation (UC) benefits. The hypothesis that sociodemographic factors would have far greater explanatory power than attitudinal/cultural characteristics in determining use of public assistance, regardless of sex & poverty status, was tested with a sample of nearly 1,300, 22.3% of whom received either AFDC, UC, food stamps, or some combination. Logistic regression analysis revealed that many of the same sociodemographic characteristics exerted similar influence among men & women on the likelihood of using public assistance, regardless of poverty status. Marital status & education were notable exceptions. Female recipients of public assistance were less likely to be married, while male recipients were more likely to be married only if they were poor. Education affected only the nonpoor. Regarding attitudinal/cultural characteristics, age of first sexual intercourse influenced use of public assistance only for nonpoor women, while self-esteem did so only for poor women. Findings suggest that men & women used public assistance as a buffer against economic vulnerability, & that increased education might be a less effective means to self-sufficiency than commonly thought. Antipoverty policy implications are discussed. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Carbonaro,-Giuseppe On Defining and Measuring Poverty. U Rome, I-00185 Italy. Revue Internationale de Sociologie / International-Review-of-Sociology-(nouvelle-serie / new-series); 1993, 1-2, 9-36.

Measuring poverty should address three principal questions: the proportion of poor people in the population, how far are the poor from the average living standard, & how does poverty impact welfare. Empirical issues related to these questions are examined: defining poverty & setting poverty line, constructing an equivalence scale for individuals' poverty level, & establishing global indicators of poverty. It is argued that traditional poverty measurement targets two established socioeconomic environments: advanced capitalist economies & Third World economies. However, measurement should be revised to accommodate a third type of socioeconomic environment that emerged with the collapse of the Soviet bloc. 63 References. I. Shagrir (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Cardoso,-Eliana; Helwege,-Ann Below the Line: Poverty in Latin America Tufts U, Medford MA 02155. World-Development; 1992, 20, 1, Jan, 19-37. Document delivery from University Microfilms International

An examination of poverty, & of the relationship between poverty, growth, & inequality, in Latin America. National statistics show that, despite gains in economic growth & basic welfare indicators, the growing number of poor, 1950-1980, equaled the growth of the population as a whole. Inequality of income distribution has increased, along with regional imbalances, social tensions, & political instability, while growth of output has slowed. Policies to overcome poverty should involve greater emphasis on education, more efficient allocation of government resources, redistribution of income, & foreign aid. 12 Tables, 123 References. Adapted from the source document.

Cardoso, Eliana. "Cyclical variations of earnings inequality in Brazil." *Revista de Economia Politica* 13:112-24 O/D 1993.

Chambers,-Donald-E Another Look at Poverty Lines in England and the United States . U Kansas, Lawrence 66044 . Social-Service-Review; 1981, 55, 3, Sept, 472-483. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Extending a 1977 discussion by Sidney E. Zimbalist (see SOPODA 1:1/W0049) on the status of poverty lines as official government measures, & their "relative" or "absolute" qualities, monitoring & indexing the poverty line is argued to be the crucial issue in maintaining & increasing the adequacy of income-maintenance benefits. Further, a review of recent research reveals that rigid indexing to either prices or wages is likely to create serious problems over time. A case is made for linking the official poverty lines in the US to the eligibility standard of some actual income-maintenance program, following the British example. The federal food stamp program might serve this purpose well. A method for deriving poverty lines for any given year is demonstrated using food stamp eligibility standards (maximum eligible earned income). Appendix. Modified AA (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chernina,-Nataliya-Vladimirovna Poverty as a Social Phenomenon of the Russian Society; Bednost' kak sotsial'nyy fenomen rossiyskogo obshchestva . Siberian Division Russian Academy Sciences, Novosibirsk Sotsiologicheskie-Issledovaniya; 1994, 21, 3, 54-61.

Although poverty existed in Russia throughout the entire Soviet period, ideologically based euphemisms were used to describe the situation of people lacking basic material goods. It is estimated that in the last decades of Soviet rule, 11%-12% of the population lived under the poverty line of 75 rubles per month per person. After 1990 the situation worsened; by summer 1992, 33%-40% lived in poverty. Moreover, regional price differentiation & inflation made it difficult for the government to establish an official poverty line. Often the poverty line is not interpreted in terms of physical needs, but rather, in terms of an income allowing people to live on par with everyone else, suggesting that Russians still have very egalitarian expectations. The transition to a market economy implies an ideological shift toward individualism & efforts to obtain financial success, & access to certain services is becoming restricted to those able to pay. These trends may marginalize certain groups, although new mechanisms of social integration are emerging. 2 Tables, 6 References. M. Meeks (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chilman,-Catherine-S Families in Poverty in the Early 1970's: Rates, Associated Factors, Some Implications . U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201. Journal of Marriage and the Family; 1975, 37, 1, Feb, 49-60. AVA: Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Analyses of recent Census data reveal that at least 12% of the country's population was "below the poverty line" in 1970. This figure rises to 20% when more realistic poverty measurements are used. It can be estimated that over 25% of the nation's children--over 50% of its black ones--are living in poverty. Factors most highly associated with poverty are F-headed families, large family size, minority group status, age (children, youth, the aged), unemployment & underemployment, region of residence, poor physical & mental health, little education, & lack of income from sources other than wages. Structural problems in the economy & related social & political factors are shown to be far more causative of poverty than characteristics of individuals & families. It is unlikely that poverty can be reduced without improved income maintenance programs & creation of jobs in the public sector. 4 Figures. HA (Copyright 1975, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Cuttance,-P. The Extent of Poverty among Large Families in Hamilton, New Zealand . Center Educational Sociology U Edinburgh, EH8 9YL Scotland Australian -and- New- Zealand- Journal- of- Sociology; 1980, 16, 3, Nov, 96-103. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Survey data on samples of 212 & 76 families in Hamilton, New Zealand, with 4+ children are used to assess the extent of poverty. Multidimensional standards of poverty are applied & compared with four widely used methods of estimating the poverty line. None of these correlate with any other at a level of significance greater than .13. Particular dimensions of poverty are important because factors other than income affect the severity of poverty among poor families. 7 Tables, Appendix. W. H. Stoddard (Copyright 1982, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Daft,-Lynn-M. The Rural Poor . Schnittker Associates, Washington DC 20013. Policy-Studies-Review; 1982, 2, 1, Aug, 65-71. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The rural poor made especially great economic gains in the 1970s, compared with earlier decades; eg, between 1959 & 1978, the % of rural people living below the poverty line fell from 33% to 13.5%. This is primarily a result of federal income transfer programs. Nonetheless, for over 11 million rural people poverty persists, being too costly & difficult to rectify. 12 References. Modified HA (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Delaine,-Ghislaine et-al. The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Integrated Survey: A survey to measure poverty and understand the effects of policy change on households . Social Dimensions of Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa Working Paper, no. 14. Surveys and Statistics series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1992, pages ix.

Dirven,-Henk-Jan; Berghman,-Jos The Evolution of Income Poverty in The Netherlands: Results from the Dutch Socio-Economic Panel Survey Dept Social Security Studies Tilburg U, NL-5000 LE Netherlands Innovation; 1995, 8, 1, Mar, 75-94.

(Part of a special issue on "Household Panel Studies: Investigating Micro-Social Change" [see related abstracts in SA 43:6].) Uses data from the Dutch Socio-Economic Panel Survey to describe the evolution of income poverty in the Netherlands during the late 1980s. The results show that 9.2% of the population lived below the legal poverty line in 1988 & 14.7% below the subjective poverty line. Income poverty appeared to be strongly related to the socioeconomic group of the head of household & the main source of income in the household. Reflecting the increase in income inequality in the Netherlands during the late 1980s, an overall increase in the incidence of income poverty was observed during 1986-1988. An analysis of longitudinal patterns of income poverty shows that, although 15%-20% of the population (depending on the poverty definition used) lived below the income poverty line in at least one year during 1986-1988, a minority of this group was poor over the entire period. Mobility rates out of income poverty thus appear to be rather high. 8 Tables, 22 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Drewnowski,-Jan The Affluence Line. Instit Social Studies, The Hague Netherlands. Social Indicators Research; 1978, 5, 3, July, 263-278.

While the concept of the poverty line has lately gained general acceptance in the discussion of distribution & development problems, that of the affluence line is also needed. This can be defined as the level above which consumption need not rise for human well-being, & should not rise. This concept is needed for several reasons: limits to development caused by scarcity, social justice, & social deterioration due to affluence. The arguments against limiting affluence do not appear convincing. There are various ways of conceiving affluence, whether as relative or absolute, subjective or objective; this offers various ways of defining the affluence line & of measuring affluence. The appropriate policy based on this concept is no taxation of persons below the poverty line, & 100% taxation of persons above the affluence line. 4 Figures. Modified HA (Copyright 1979, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Dubnoff,-Steven How Much Income Is Enough? Measuring Public Judgments . Center Survey Research U Massachusetts, Boston 02125 Public-Opinion-Quarterly; 1985, 49, 3, fall, 285-299.

A method for gauging the relationship between income & standard of living, as perceived by the public, was developed & tested with data from interviews (N = 588) conducted with families in the Boston, Mass, area between Apr & June 1983. The data indicate that the public's judgment of the poverty line is very close to the official US level, although the equivalence scales produced by this & other subjective methods imply that the costs of additional family members are much less than those suggested by official scales. Other methods for measuring popular conceptions toward income & living standards are compared. 5 Tables, 1 Figure, 12 References. Modified HA (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Fonseca,-Aloysius Development Strategies for New Development Criteria Labor-and-Society; 1976, 1, 3-4, July-Oct, 132-141.

Although the Third World has a rapid rate of industrial growth, absolute has increased. To create a new international economic order, this poverty must be objectively measured. Data collected by the World Bank in 1972 show the per capita income in relation to a country's population & GNP, but do not examine the income distribution within each country. Consumption per capita or average daily caloric intake per person should be used to measure poverty. This method is applied to India to demonstrate the amount of income spent on obtaining the basic daily caloric requirement. The Indian National Nutritional Advisory Committee in 1967 & 1968 also prepared a need-based wage study as an alternative for establishing an absolute poverty line. Through calculations of minimum food, clothing, & housing requirements, a necessary wage was established for different industrial centers. A strategy is advocated based on these objective methods of determining poverty & aimed at the rural areas where a new desire for self-improvement exists. A program for agricultural development centered in the villages is presented, concentrating on local participation in such projects as the building of intermediate towns to connect villages with the national economy, creation of employment opportunities through road & water projects, & the establishment of educational & health facilities. International cooperation is also needed for the implementation of a fair system of trade & pricing, to more equitably distribute the world's wealth. 2 Tables. J. Massey (Copyright 1978, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gill,-Flora Social Justice and the Low-Paid Workers . Dept Economics U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia Australian-Journal-of-Social-Issues; 1990, 25, 2, May, 83-102.
Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

A reexamination of the social justice principles underlying the setting of the minimum wage & the poverty line in Australia shows a confusion between egalitarian principles & Victorian charity. The minimum condition of egalitarianism requires all members of the community to share in the fruits of economic growth, but the minimum wage level seems to be based on traditional alms-giving, totally unrelated to the average community standard of living. After reviewing the historical events leading to the current minimum wage levels, statistics are presented showing that the low-paid worker's wage is not consistent with egalitarianism. This revelation affects a wide range of socioeconomic issues, including not only wage-fixing standards, but also fiscal & general social welfare policies. It is also noted that low-paid workers can be locked into their jobs, with no prospect of advancement. 2 Tables, 5 Figures, 20 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gimenez,-Martha-E. Black Family: Vanishing or Unattainable? Dept Sociology U Colorado, Boulder 80309 . Humanity-and-Society; 1987, 11, 4, Nov, 420-439.

A response to mass media analyses blaming the problems of black people on the prevalence, among black Americans, of F-headed families. Determinants of sexual inequality are considered, & feminist theories of patriarchy that blame Ms (individually or collectively) for the subordinate status of women are criticized. Secondary statistical data on black F-headed families, nonwhite abortion, & birth & pregnancy rates are presented, followed by a summary of a TV documentary on the black family. From the perspective of Marxist feminist theory, which emphasizes the underlying capitalist structural determinants of M & F intentional behavior, it is argued that the increase in the numbers of F-headed families in the US, particularly among blacks, is a result of qualitative changes in the economy (ie, the decline in the manufacturing sector & growth of the low paid service sector), accompanied by declines in M real wages & high rates of unemployment, especially among Ms. The fact that single women are relatively worse off than are women with partners, & that single men on their own are not better off than men with partners, highlights the importance of economic cooperation between working class men & women as a basis not only for family formation, but for economic survival. It is concluded that the solution lies in the development of training programs that prepare men & women for jobs providing wages above the poverty line, & the creation of an infrastructure that makes it possible for single mothers to support their families without welfare. 20 References. Modified AA (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved)

Gordon,-David-M. American Poverty: Functions, Mechanisms, and Contradictions
Monthly-Review; 1972, 24, 2, Jun, 72-79. Document delivery from University Microfilms
International .

3 complimentary perspectives--functional, descriptive & dialectical--can be applied to the past, present & future of the poor in America. Poverty & inequality serve several critical functions in the maintenance & stabilization of the American Capitalist system. However, the social structure of capitalism has changing requirements as it evolves over time. Increasingly stratified labor markets today serve to "divide & conquer" potential labor unity & struggle. Econ growth tends to induce workers to tolerate alienated labor in return for material reward & future gain. A descriptive analysis of the mechanisms through which the system reproduces groups with diff personality structures & behaviorial characteristics reveals the key instit's to be the fam & stratified educ'al tracks. The dialectical perspective elucidates the contradictions within the structure of regulatory tax & welfare systems. One set of imperatives is the maintenance of work incentives & low-wage labor markets. The other set of constraints concerns the preservation of order & the amelioration of discontent. As technological displacement produces superfluous workers, attempts at categorical treatment, special dispensation such as negative income tax subsidies or income maintenance assistance are resisted by the working poor just above the poverty line. The dilemma arising from these reformist policies is either the undermining of work incentives or the provocation of the poor. A. Karmen (Copyright 1974, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gorlick,-Carolyn-A. Economic Stress, Social Support, and Female Single Parents. Dept
Sociology King's Coll, London Ontario N6A 2M3 . Canadian-Social-Work-Review /
Revue-canadienne-de-service-social; 1988, 5, summer, 194-205.

For an increasing number of female single parents, separation or divorce has resulted in such a reduction of income that they & their children subsist below the poverty line. For these single parents, becoming poor involves a status passage in the context of continuing financial insecurity & uncertain living conditions. Here, a review of the relevant literature reveals the economic tensions & the social supports involved, & the way in which these affect the health, well-being, & self-esteem of low-income female single parents. 1 Figure. HA Tr by C. Waters (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all

Greer,-Joel; Thorbecke,-Erik Food Poverty Profile Applied to Kenyan Smallholders . Cornell U,
Ithaca NY 14853 Economic-Development-and-Cultural-Change; 1986, 35, 1, Oct, 115-141.
Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The magnitude, distribution, & factors associated with food poverty among Kenyan small farmers are examined using household expenditure data from the first Integrated rural Survey conducted in 1974/75 (Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi: Ministry of Finance & Development, 1977). A new measure of food poverty--defined as the lack of resources necessary to acquire a nutritionally adequate diet--is introduced that is decomposable & sets the regional food poverty line on the basis of the observed diet consumed & its caloric rather than monetary shortfalls. This method is combined with results of a multivariate analysis to develop a food poverty profile of a sample of 1,272 farmers based on 6 sets of variables: region of residence, household size & composition, landholding size, cropping pattern & market involvement, type of employment, & characteristics of the household head. Household income emerges as the primary determinant of calorie consumption, though other factors affect food poverty through a number of complex mechanisms. 10 Tables. K. Hyatt (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights

Gordon,-David-M. American Poverty: Functions, Mechanisms, and Contradictions
Monthly-Review; 1972, 24, 2, Jun, 72-79. Document delivery from University Microfilms
International .

3 complimentary perspectives--functional, descriptive & dialectical--can be applied to the past, present & future of the poor in America. Poverty & inequality serve several critical functions in the maintenance & stabilization of the American Capitalist system. However, the social structure of capitalism has changing requirements as it evolves over time. Increasingly stratified labor markets today serve to "divide & conquer" potential labor unity & struggle. Econ growth tends to induce workers to tolerate alienated labor in return for material reward & future gain. A descriptive analysis of the mechanisms through which the system reproduces groups with diff personality structures & behaviorial characteristics reveals the key instit's to be the fam & stratified educ'al tracks. The dialectical perspective elucidates the contradictions within the structure of regulatory tax & welfare systems. One set of imperatives is the maintenance of work incentives & low-wage labor markets. The other set of constraints concerns the preservation of order & the amelioration of discontent. As technological displacement produces superfluous workers, attempts at categorical treatment, special dispensation such as negative income tax subsidies or income maintenance assistance are resisted by the working poor just above the poverty line. The dilemma arising from these reformist policies is either the undermining of work incentives or the provocation of the poor. A. Karmen (Copyright 1974, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gorlick,-Carolyne-A. Economic Stress, Social Support, and Female Single Parents. Dept
Sociology King's Coll, London Ontario N6A 2M3 . Canadian-Social-Work-Review /
Revue-canadienne-de-service-social; 1988, 5, summer, 194-205.

For an increasing number of female single parents, separation or divorce has resulted in such a reduction of income that they & their children subsist below the poverty line. For these single parents, becoming poor involves a status passage in the context of continuing financial insecurity & uncertain living conditions. Here, a review of the relevant literature reveals the economic tensions & the social supports involved, & the way in which these affect the health, well-being, & self-esteem of low-income female single parents. 1 Figure. HA Tr by C. Waters (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all

Greer,-Joel; Thorbecke,-Erik Food Poverty Profile Applied to Kenyan Smallholders . Cornell U,
Ithaca NY 14853 Economic-Development-and-Cultural-Change; 1986, 35, 1, Oct, 115-141.
Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

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Haaland,-Gunnar; Keddeman,-Willem Poverty Analysis: The Case of Rural Somalia Economic Development and-Cultural-Change; 1984, 32, 4, July, 843-860. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Methods of poverty analysis are explored using the case of Somalia. Poverty analysis should include: (1) identifying the poor; (2) determining causes of poverty; (3) testing hypotheses concerning those causes; & (4) formulating possible solutions. Statistics from previous studies of Somalia were used to determine poverty levels. Problems were encountered regarding the subjective & normative nature of the definition of poverty & the large discrepancies among different survey results. Attempts to resolve these problems led to a poverty line determination based on various criteria (including the number of sheep/goats per household for nomadic families), & determination of the distribution of assets. Findings indicated that farmers were poorer than pastoralists, their poverty being due to lack of manpower, low output, & low prices received for their products. 1 Table, 22 References. D. Graves (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Harrington,-Michael The New Gradgrinds. Dissent; 1984, 31, 2(135), spring, 171-181. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Political decisions to cut food subsidies & other welfare programs are based on biased statistics evocative of the Charles Dickens character, Thomas Gradgrind, in *Hard Times*. The analysis on which the official "poverty line" was based assumed that the average family spends 33% of its income on food (after taxes); the figure considered necessary for sufficient, albeit minimum, food was reduced to \$3,165 (for an urban family of 4). The earlier, higher figure of \$3,995 would have placed 25%-30% of the country's population at or below the poverty line. To use statistics to prove that it is impossible to eliminate poverty, or that the US poor live better than beggars in India or Medieval royalty is to obscure the fact that too many US residents are deprived. To accurately compute the number of poor & the actual cost of benefits to them, a number of factors such as medical aid & "in-kind" benefits should be considered. A. Darroch (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Karasek,-Jozef Poverty in Slovakia; K otazke hranic chudoby obyvatel'stva Slovenskej republiky. Faculty Philosophy Comenius U, XO-81806 Bratislava Slovakia Sociologia; 1993, 25, 1-2, 53-66.

To investigate poverty in Slovakia, questionnaire data were obtained from 722 respondents (Rs) in Dec 1991. Poverty levels were determined by: (1) Rs' assessment of the family's financial situation; (2) determination of minimum possible budget; (3) per person income; (4) appliances owned; (5) feasibility of making ends meet; & (6) an index of satisfaction. About 10%-15% of the families studied were considered below the official poverty line of 1,700 crowns per month per person. The 40%-50% of the population with monthly incomes under 2,270 crowns can also be considered poor. Although housing standards did not vary considerably, ownership of major appliances did. It is concluded that subjective assessment approaches can help overcome problems encountered in methods based on objective criteria. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon in which the victim's contribution to circumstances & coping with the situation must be analyzed. Preliminary results from a similar study in late 1992 indicate some limited improvements in alleviating poverty. 9 Tables, 4 Graphs, 9 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kemp,-Alice-Abel Program Utilization of Poverty Households: Data on White and Black Female-Headed Households from the SIPP. Dept Sociology U New Orleans, LA 70148. American Sociological Association (ASA). 1988. Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 18 pp.

An evaluation of various income sources for black & white households-comparing married couple, F-headed, & M-headed. Two perspectives on women's place & economic inequality are described: conservative & radical/Marxist. The share of the household's total income obtained from each source is also computed. Focus is on the various public assistance programs (Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Social Security, unemployment insurance, Medicaid, etc) & the % of each household type receiving income from each particular source. The data are from Wave 5 of the 1984 Panel of the Survey of Income & Program Participation (SIPP). In the context of the conservative argument that public assistance fosters dependency among women, & the radical critique that these programs provide very little to poor families, these data show that F-headed households receive less income than married couple households, with black Fs receiving the least. Poor households are distinguished by poverty line income for half the time period covered (4 months). With this definition, only about 60% of poor households headed by white women receive public assistance vs 63% of poor households headed by black women. Their total incomes leave the white households at 63% of their poverty line & black households at 55% of their poverty line. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Keyfitz,-Nathan Consumerism and the New Poor . International Instit Applied Systems Analysis, A-2361 Laxenburg Austria Society; 1992, 29, 2(196), Jan-Feb, 42-47. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The number of persons below the poverty line has increased in the US due to rising incomes from the middle upward. Those above the middle have also secured a tax reduction & a shifting of many federal responsibilities to the states. The education & health of the poor seems to have become less important, due in part to automation of production, so that masses of unskilled workers, such as those that made England rich in the nineteenth century, are no longer needed. With the expansion of trade, workers required for production can be mobilized offshore, & factories have been moving to the less-developed countries (LDCs) so that competition drives the wages of US workers down toward those of the LDCs, while incomes of managers, designers, & owners of US industry are above competition. Europe shows that the advantages of free trade can be secured without impoverishing some groups by taking the fullest advantage of the freeing of trade, & then redistributing the benefits through a demogrant (negative income tax), or simply a more progressive income tax. Europe does not give the poor money, but rather provides the entire population with equal benefits, eg, health services. Modified AA (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kyereme,-Stephen-S.; Thorbecke,-Erik Food Poverty Profile and Decomposition Applied to Ghana. South Carolina State Coll, Orangeburg 29117 . World-Development; 1987, 15, 9, Sept, 1189-1199. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

A new approach for deriving a food poverty line & estimating a decomposable poverty measure is applied to data from the 1974/75 Ghana Household Budget Survey. Region-specific food preferences & relative prices are reflected, & food poverty profiles are delineated showing the contributions (by % rates) of regional & socioeconomic variables to total food poverty. Food poverty is found to be more prevalent in rural areas & locations close to Sahel, & in households with many members &/or illiterate, F, or self-employed heads. Comparisons of least-cost diets & observed diets illustrates the higher costs of indulging taste preferences. 6 Tables, 21 References. Modified HA (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mathur,-M.-M.; Gaur,-K.-D. Macro Analysis of Urban Poverty in India . International Sociological Association (ISA). 1986.

The problem of poverty in India persists after four decades of planned efforts to alleviate it. Poverty has increased in the post-independence era despite agricultural & industrial development. The extent of urban poverty at the microlevel & the proportion of the population below the poverty line is assessed, using a new, minimum-needs approach to identify the poor. The causes of urban poverty are also considered. Two approaches to the concept of poverty in economic literature, eg, absolute poverty & relative poverty, are discussed. Poverty has both individual & collective connotations. Collective poverty is examined as a product of social systems; it could be eliminated by increased expenditure on human welfare needs & by discouraging various social customs. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McChesney,-Kay-Young; Butterfield,-William-H.; Rocha Underclass, or Just Too Poor to Afford U.S. Housing?: A Comparison of Homeless Families and Families Living under the Poverty Line in the U.S. ,-Cynthia Dept Sociology U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121-4499 [Tel: 1-314-553-6380; e-mail: skymcch@umslvma.umsl.edu] AS: International Sociological Association (ISA). 1994.

Explores the roots of family homelessness in the US via comparison of 2 samples of poor families with children under age 18 in St. Louis, MO: (1) a random sample from the 1990 US Census's 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (N = 2,000 families), & (2) a case record sample of 1,472 families who entered Salvation Army shelters, 1983-1992. The samples are compared in terms of poverty (measured by the amount & sources of household income in constant 1989 dollars), the shortage of affordable housing in the families' neighborhoods or former neighborhoods, & the demographic characteristics of the families & their heads. The relative contribution of each of these factors to the likelihood of becoming homeless is analyzed. Implications of these findings for the theoretical debate on the underclass & for poverty/housing policy are discussed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McChesney,-Kay-Young Policy Implications of the Low-Income Housing Ratio for Homeless Families. Dept Sociology Indiana U, PA 15705 AS: Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP). 1988. Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 30 pp.

Family homelessness is analyzed in terms of the low-income housing ratio-the number of households living below the poverty line divided by the number of affordable housing units available. When there is a shortage of affordable low-cost housing units, some low-income households pay more than they can afford for housing & others double up with friends or family. However, once those households that can pay more or double up have done so, if there are more low-income households than there are low-cost housing units, homelessness will inevitably result, regardless of the characteristics of the households that become homeless. Thus, mental health approaches that treat the individual without changing the overall low-income housing ratio will be ineffective in reducing homelessness, as will programs providing only emergency shelter or transitional housing. Only reduction of poverty & a greater supply of low-cost housing will halt homelessness in the US. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McChesney,-Kay-Young Family Homelessness: A Systemic Problem Dept Sociology U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121-4499 Journal-of-Social-Issues; 1990, 46, 4, winter, 191-205.

Homelessness is analyzed systemically in terms of the "low-income housing ratio"-the number of households living below the poverty line divided by the number of affordable housing units available. When there is a shortage of affordable low-cost housing units, some low-income households pay more than they can afford for housing & others double up with friends or family. However, if there are still more low-income households than there are low-cost housing unit, homelessness will inevitably result, regardless of the characteristics of the households that become homeless. Thus, mental health approaches that treat the individual without changing the overall low-income housing ratio will be ineffective in reducing homelessness, as will programs providing only emergency shelter or transitional housing. Only those programs that reduce poverty or increase the supply of affordable housing will be effective in decreasing the total number of homeless families in the US. 21 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McCord,-Colin; Freeman,-Harold-P. Excess Mortality in Harlem Dept Surgery Harlem Hospital, 136th St & Lenox Ave New York NY 10037 New-England-Journal-of-Medicine; 1990, 322, 3, 18 Jan, 173-177. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

While mortality rates for white & nonwhite Americans have fallen in parallel since 1930, rates of inner-city areas are still extremely high. Here, census data & data from the New York City (NYC) Health Dept Bureau of Health Statistics & Analysis are used to estimate the extent, distribution, & causes of excess mortality 1979-1981 in NYC's Central Harlem Health District, where 96% of the inhabitants are black & 41% live below the poverty line. It is found that the survival rate for men beyond age 40 is lower than that in a rural area of Bangladesh. Age-adjusted rate of mortality from all causes, the highest in NYC, is more than double that of US whites & 50% higher than that of US blacks. Standardized mortality ratios are highest for women ages 25-34 & men ages 35-44; causes are primarily cardiovascular disease, cirrhosis, homicide, & neoplasms. Further, of the 353 health areas in NYC, 54-all but one predominantly black or Hispanic-had mortality rates for persons under age 65 that were twice the expected rate. It is concluded that inhabitants of Harlem & probably other inner-city areas have limited contact with the health care system & that new approaches must be developed to take preventive & therapeutic measures to the population at highest risk. Education efforts to improve nutrition & reduce chemical abuse & the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome will have little effect without adequate employment & decent housing. 2 Tables, 4 Figures, 21 References. V. Wagener (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McMaster U, Hamilton, Ontario Predicting Poverty Among Large Families in Sydney
Halladay,-Allan . Australian-and-New-Zealand-Journal-of-Sociology; 1972, 8, 3, Oct, 141-152.
AVA: Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The Automatic Interaction Detector & the Multiple Classification Analysis computer programs are used to analyze the power of 8 variables to predict poverty in large fam's. Interviews were held with a stratified sample of 221 large fam's living in the Sydney local gov area in Sydney, Australia between Nov 1968 & May 1969. Weekly fam incomes are adjusted for size, composition & work status, to arrive at equivalent incomes. A \$66 per week, relative poverty line for a standard fam of 2 parents & 4 children is applied to classify the fam's as "poor & non-poor." One result of the study is the following ranking of the predictor variables in the order of their importance: number of incomes, income supplement from overtime or a second job, occup, age, number of parents, educ, whether Aboriginal & country of birth. The study determines that all large fam's with the combination of: (1) being at the bottom of the occup scale; (2) being an Australian or a migrant from Britain, Greece or Cyprus; (3) having only one person earning; & (4) benefiting very little from overtime or a second job, are experiencing poverty. The suspected inferior position of one-parent fam's is confirmed. The study indicates that even when the effects of educ & occup are considered, the inferior position of the Aboriginal remains. It is disturbing that many fam's currently above the poverty line are in a vulnerable position & that the 3 most effective escape routes from poverty in this analysis are either not available to all fam's or available at a very high soc cost. AA (Copyright 1974, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McMaster School Social Work, Hamilton Ontario The Significance of Poverty Definition to
Australians Halladay,-Allan. Australian-Journal-of-Social-Issues; 1975, 10, 1, Feb, 46-50.
Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The absolute single-dimension definition of poverty used by the Australian government in its report of Mar 1974 is inconsistent with commitments to effect change in social structure & to correct excessive economic inequality. The commission applied an austere subsistence poverty income-line to 1973 income data & estimated 12.5% weekly rate & 10.2% yearly rate of poverty. Had a poverty line based on a relative concept of poverty been applied, the gap to overcome would have been much greater. The setting of a poverty line is not a neutral technical decision for social scientists & should be decided by the public in political forum. Poverty conceptualization will affect the level of living, opportunities, & types of strategies launched for Australians. Objectives should be multiple; not solely economic. The Australian government must see fit to move in this direction. 2 Tables. Modified HA (Copyright 1975, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mingione,-Enzo; Zajczyk,-Francesca The New Urban Poverty in Italy: Risk Models for the Metropolitan Area of Milan; *Le nuove poverta urbane in Italia: modelli di percorsi a rischio nell'area metropolitana milanese* . Facolta scienze politiche U Messina, I-98100 Italy. nchiasta; 1992, 22, 97-98, July-Dec, 63-79.

Poverty in Milan, Italy, seems less visible & more diffused than in other industrialized cities of the West. It is estimated that about 12% of the area's 5 million inhabitants are below the poverty line. Two new groups of poor include the adolescents & the elderly. Special attention is given to the problem of homelessness. Men make up about 80% of the homeless population, although the proportion of women is rising. Most of the homeless people are ages 25-49. However, the problem is becoming more acute among young adults & the elderly. Suburban communities, eg, Rozzano, housing many newcomers from southern Italy, often have high levels of youth unemployment, school dropouts, petty theft, drug abuse, & black market activities. The poverty among recent immigrants from outside of Italy is a relatively new phenomenon & has not been fully researched. Special attention is given to the delivery of services to the poor by public & private agencies. 2 Tables, 5 Graphs, 69 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Monaco,-Anthony Blacks, Immigrants, and the Roots of Poverty in America . Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics and Public-Policy; 1985, 2, 1, fall, 297-327.

An examination of factors contributing to the growth of the US "underclass" (those below the poverty line) since the late 1960s, with focus on black & Chinese Americans. Blacks are proportionately poorer than other racial & ethnic groups; the Chinese, however, have achieved economic success. The roots & persistence of black poverty are explored as a function of racism, the economy & labor force participation, enterprise, political impotence, a weak entrepreneurial history, & the collapse of the family. The effect of social welfare spending on these factors is assessed: though expenditures tripled between 1965 & 1980, their effect has not been advantageous. Alternative solutions are offered that are modeled after the successful Italian mutual aid societies or depend on private relief efforts. It is argued, however, that the black poor themselves must recognize the importance of family life & values in the battle against poverty. K. Hyatt (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Murray,-Charles-A. The Two Wars against Poverty: Economic Growth and the Great Society. American Instit Research, PO Box 1113 Palo Alto CA 94302 Public-Interest; 1982, 69, fall, 3-16. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

1964 marks the accepted start of the war on poverty, & most studies concentrate on the following decade; however, study of poverty levels from 1950 on shows that steady progress toward the reduction of poverty occurred before as well as after Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs. To assess actual rather than assumed reduction of poverty, three forms are defined & traced: (1) official poverty, the measure of those with cash incomes still below the poverty line after government income assistance is added; (2) net poverty, the measure of those still below the poverty line after in kind assistance (eg, food stamps, housing subsidies) is taken into account; & (3) latent poverty, the combined measure of those who are kept from poverty by government assistance. Official & latent poverty dropped in the 1950s & 1960s at a constant rate (although government aid increased markedly in 1964), but began to rise again in the 1970s. Net poverty declined in the 1950s & 1960s, but remained virtually unchanged from 1972 to 1980. Possible explanations for these findings are suggested, & the effects of increased welfare spending on labor force participation & family breakup are examined. The failure of government antipoverty spending in the 1970s is asserted, & it is asked whether reduced spending or an overhaul of the welfare program would best address this situation. 1 Figure. J. Weber (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nandy,-Ganesh Can the Unemployed and the Below-Poverty Line People Attain Sustenance, if and under Non-Marxist Regime in West Bengal State in India? International Sociological Association (ISA). 1994.

The Marxist-oriented United Leftist Front, which has been running West Bengal (India) for over fifteen years, has succeeded in maintaining a nearly stable price policy for the people's basic needs-satisfying goods. However, a sector of the people now want a non-Marxist regime, which can produce a dynamic alternative to solve the problem of unemployment & poverty. Explored here are some sociological, political, & economic premises & viewpoints related to such an alternative. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nanne, Kaike. "O Brasil do minimo: quem sao, onde estao e como vivem os trabalhadores que ganham 70 reais por mes." Veja 28:28-30 Ap 19 1995.

Nascimento, Elimar Pinheiro do. "Projetos nacionais e exclusao social." Planejamento e Politicas Publicas p 91-115 D 1993.

Nauriyal,-D.-K.; Raghuvanshi,-C.-S. Dimensions of Poverty: The Indian Case . Dept Humanities & Social Sciences U Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh 247667 India Man-and-Development; 1987, 9, 3, Sept, 1-12.

Changes in urban & rural poverty in India over a six-year period are described, based on government reports. Approaches to measurement of the poverty line include relative income per capita & nutritional standards, which have certain drawbacks. The regions, occupations, & groups that are hardest hit by poverty in India are enumerated. Policy suggestions include attention to the agricultural sector, training programs, & regional planning. 3 Tables, 21 References. A. Waters (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nayar,-P.-K.-B. Aging and Society-The Case of the Developing Countries U Kerala, 695034 Trivandrum India AS: International Sociological Association (ISA). 1986.

A macroanalysis of the major issues of aging & the responses of developing countries to them. Developing countries seek to reduce population growth but do not generally provide for the

problems & needs of the old, even though their health-care programs reduce mortality & increase the proportion of elderly in the population. Most elderly are below the poverty line; they enter old age with no savings & in poor health, & due to structural changes in the economy, have few employment opportunities. The small nuclear family deprives the old of the special treatment given them in traditional times, & makes them feel frustrated & isolated. Medical care in these countries is concentrated on family planning & possibly child care, but not on old age care. There is an urgent need for state intervention into the care & protection of the old, various types of which are discussed: income support, geriatric services, counseling, incentives for family, & institutional care. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nayar,-Rohini . Rural Poverty in Bihar, 1961-62 to 1970-71. U Sussex, Brighton BN1 90X England . *Journal-of-Development-Studies*; 1979, 15, 2, Jan, 194-201.

Analyzed are distribution of consumption expenditure & incidence of poverty in rural Bihar during the 1960s. While inequality in the distribution of consumption expenditure remained largely constant from 1961/62 to 1970/71, average real per capita expenditure for all segments of the rural population fell. Also, the proportion of rural poor increased, with an estimated 60% of Bihar's 1970/71 rural population below the poverty line. 4 Tables. Modified HA (Copyright 1981, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Negri,-Nicola The Concepts of Exclusion and Poverty; I concetti di poverta e di esclusione Facolta scienze politiche U Torino, I-10124 Italy . *Polis*; 1995, 9, 1, Apr, 5-22.

An introduction to a special journal issue (see related abstracts in SA 44:1) focusing on definitions, processes, & institutions of social exclusion. Problems with empirical analysis of factors of exclusion, leading to nominalistic solutions, are linked to the shortcomings of indicators traditionally used in studies of poverty. Because of ambiguous classifications, & the heterogeneity it produces, defects in the international standard poverty line reduce the effective synthetic power of the construct. A wider theoretical perspective that accounts for interaction in inclusion processes notes flaws in the universalist dichotomy of exclusion vs inclusion. Social intervention against poverty does not primarily address inclusion/exclusion issues. 21 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Novak,-Tony Rethinking Poverty. Dept Applied Social Studies U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England CSP. *Critical-Social-Policy*; 1995, 15, 44-45, autumn, 58-74. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

An examination of poverty focuses on theory, & challenges dominant empiricist frameworks. Poverty must be located within an appropriate political perspective to develop both a meaningful measurement & a strategy to overcome it. Questioned are arbitrary standards of the poverty line & the continued use of a nineteenth-century framework that depoliticizes poverty. Measurement of poverty must reflect the creation & distribution of standards of living. Poverty must be viewed as a process, & a comparative, global analysis is necessary with the growth of capitalism. 31 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved)

Petrecolla,-Diego An Alternative Measure of Poverty in Greater Buenos Aires: 1989-1994; Una medida alternativa de la pobreza en el Gran Buenos Aires: 1989-1994 Instit & U Torcuato di Tella, 1428 Buenos Aires Argentina [Tel: 54-1-784-0080; Fax: 54-1-783-3061] *Desarrollo-Economico*; 1996, 36, 141, Apr-June, 475-486.

In Argentina, the generally accepted poverty index is the proportion of families with incomes below the poverty line. However, this index does not take into account the distribution of incomes below the line nor how far household incomes are from the line. A new poverty index includes these variables & satisfies the axioms of monotonicity & transferences; it categorizes incomes as below, on, or above the poverty lines & specifies a poverty measure. Mathematical estimates of this index for greater Buenos Aires, 1989-1994, yield different results than the traditional index, showing rising, not receding, poverty in the area since 1991. 2 Tables, 3 Graphs, 15 References. M. Pflum (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rakodi,-Carole Urban Poverty in Zimbabwe: Post-Independence Efforts, Household Strategies and the Short-Term Impact of Structural Adjustment . Dept City & Regional Planning U Wales, Cardiff CF1 3YN Journal-of-International-Development; 1994, 6, 5, Sept-Oct, 655-663.

A minority of Zimbabwean urban households have always lived on incomes below those necessary to meet their basic needs. At independence in 1980, urban living conditions were good compared to those in rural areas: most of those working were in full-time wage employment, & minimum wages were increased. However, wage gains were soon eliminated by inflation. Although good data are not available, recent estimates show that about 25% of households in low-income areas are below the poverty line. There are indications that, as a result of the intensified structural adjustment measures introduced in 1991, urban poverty is increasing. Real wages have fallen, unemployment risen, & the cost of services increased. Initial attempts to counter the social costs of adjustment were late & ineffective. However, there is also evidence that nonwage activities are important to low-income households, & have provided some with a means of coping. The scope for such diversification of household strategies varies between households & over time. 1 Figure, 14 References. AA (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rakodi,-Carole Poverty Lines or Household Strategies? A Review of Conceptual Issues in the Study of Urban Poverty. U Wales, Cardiff CF1 3NS. Habitat-International; 1995, 19, 4, Dec, 407-426. Document delivery from University Microfilms International.

Previous attempts to document urban poverty have mostly focused on the poverty line in conjunction with other quantitative indicators. This method has a number of problems, including variations in the size & composition of households, household economies that are only partly monetized, & the selection of appropriate deflators. Poverty line analysis shows trends, but does not illuminate the dynamics of poverty for the households involved, nor explain poverty's continuation or deepening. Analysis needs to be extended to distinguish between transient & permanent poverty, the nature & process of impoverishment, & the poor as other than passive victims. In an attempt to combat poverty, households in urban areas use the strategies of increasing resources, limiting decline in consumption, & changing household composition. Urban households with resiliency diversify their activities. Studies on rural poverty are also relevant to urban areas, & the strategies found in both have policy implications. 9 Boxes. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ramos, Lauro; Reis, Jose Guilherme Almeida. "Salario minimo, distribuicao de renda e pobreza no Brasil." Pesquisa e Planejamento Economico 25:99-114 Ap 1995.

Ramos, Lauro; Soares, Ana Lucia. "Participacao da mulher na forca de trabalho e pobreza no Brasil." Revista de Economia Politica 15:84-96 JI/S 1995.

Rao,-V.-V.-Bhanoji Measurement of Deprivation and Poverty Based on the Proportion Spent on Food: An Exploratory Exercise. World Bank, Washington DC 20433. World-Development; 1981, 9, 4, Apr, 337-353. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

An attempt is made to broaden the scope of poverty measurement strategies. Following a brief review of measurements based on monetary & nutritional norms, it is suggested that data on the proportion spent on food per capita can be used to measure the incidence of deprivation & poverty. Up to a critical point, when food needs are satisfied, people spend proportionally more of their income on food. The % of people in a given area who are below that critical level, & deprived of necessary food, represent a nation's incidence of deprivation. The average expenditure at the deprivation point can be used to develop an arbitrary poverty line. Government statistics for rural India are used to demonstrate this approach to measurement of poverty. 10 Tables, Appendixes. Modified HA (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ravallion,-Martin; van-de-Walle,-Dominique The Impact on Poverty of Food Pricing Reforms: A Welfare Analysis for Indonesia World Bank, 1818 H St NW Washington DC 20433 Journal-of-Policy-Modeling; 1991, 13, 2, summer, 281-299.

Data from the National Socioeconomic Survey are used to estimate econometric measures of household welfare for Indonesia & to construct welfare distributions consistent with individual demand responses to price & income variability. The effects on poverty of hypothetical reforms of rice pricing & input subsidy policies are then examined by means of dominance tests. With full producer income effects, poverty orderings are found to depend critically on the choice of poverty measure & poverty line, though all distributionally sensitive measures indicate adverse effects on poverty of uncompensated trade liberalizations over a wide range of poverty lines. The poverty effects of price changes at fixed producer incomes are found to depend crucially on how the necessary producer compensation is financed. 4 Tables, 36 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ringen,-Stein Toward a Third Stage in the Measurement of Poverty. Swedish Instit Social Research, Stockholm Acta-Sociologica; 1985, 28, 2, 99-113.

While there has been considerable development in the concept of poverty in this century, & in particular during the last few decades, the method of measurement remains essentially unchanged. On the theoretical side, a relative deprivation concept of poverty has been developed in addition to, or as an alternative to, the conventional subsistence minimum concept; however, on the measurement side, the most important tool is the income poverty line-irrespective of which concept is applied, the only difference being at what level the poverty line is set. In distribution research in general, there have long been warnings against using income alone as an indicator of welfare, & methods have been developed for measuring consumption or living conditions directly, but poverty research has continued to use the indirect income method. It is suggested that there is a need for an alternative method of measuring poverty that corresponds to the "modern" conceptualization of the problem; such a method can be developed by integrating lessons from living conditions research into poverty research. This method is illustrated utilizing national statistical data from Norway. 7 Tables, 22 References. Modified HA (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rodgers,-Joan-R. An Empirical Study of Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty in the United States . Dept Economics U Wollongong, New South Wales 2522 Australia Social -Science -Quarterly; 1995, 76, 1, Mar, 178-194. AVA: Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Investigates the extent to which poverty is passed from parents to children in the US. Transition matrices, constructed using 1968-1988 data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, show the probability of being poor, conditional on the poverty status of one's parents. Intergenerational immobility is measured using various coefficients of agreement. It is concluded that, under the

economic conditions of the last two decades, children of poor parents have a 16%-28% probability of being poor adults. Had economic conditions not improved during the 1970s & 1980s, the probability of inheriting the poverty of one's parents would have been 32%-46%. About 50% of those who escape the poverty of their parents end up with a net family income less than twice the poverty line. Results adds weight to recent evidence that economic mobility in the US is less than had been previously thought, & cast doubt on the widely held belief that equality of opportunity is a characteristic of US society. 5 Tables, 23 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Beatrice-Lorge; Brown,-J.-Larry; Cook,-John Unifying the Poverty Line: A Critique of Maintaining Lower Poverty Standards for the Elderly School Nutrition Tufts U, Medford MA 02155 . Journal of Aging and-Social-Policy; 1994, 6, 1-2, 143-166. AVA: Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

An examination of the standards used by the US Census Bureau to evaluate the elderly poverty rate reveals a spurious assumption: ie, the elderly have lower nutrition requirements. It is argued that this postulate, which is used to distinguish the elderly into a separate lower poverty threshold level than nonelderly, is not justifiable. A more accurate assessment of nutritional needs & expenditures of the elderly is used to determine alternate means to measure the elderly poverty line. 28 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ruggles, Patricia. Drawing the line: alternative poverty measures and their implications for public policy. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press; Lanham, MD: Distributed by University Press of America, c1990. LOCATION: Hilles: HC110.P6 R83 1990bx

Samantroy,-Suprava Poverty and Nutritional Inequality: A Comparative Study of Industrial Workers. c/o S. K. Khuntia Toyo Engineering India Ltd, PB No 150 Bareilly 243001 AS: International Sociological Association (ISA). 1986. Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp.

In an attempt to measure the extent of undernourishment & malnutrition, & from this to obtain an idea of the extent of poverty, the nutritional status of industrial workers in two Indian cities, Surat, Gujarat, & Choudwar, Orissa, was examined. The popular beliefs that industrial workers are economically better off than the rural masses, & that organized public sector workers are better off than unorganized private sector workers were tested. It was found that rural workers may earn less than urban workers, but in neither case do they earn sufficient for the minimum requirements of life. Thus the argument that the industrial proletariat is a party to unequal exchanges between rural & urban sectors of agriculture & industry is a sheer exaggeration. The analysis reveals that all the people are undernourished. There may be individual variation, but on the whole, in terms of income, expenditure, & calorie intake, all the families of Oriya workers are below the poverty line. This abysmal poverty is not the result of the underdeveloped state of the economy, but chiefly the outcome of the endemic inequality built into Indian society. The argument that the cause of poverty is poverty, or that poverty institutionalizes itself & perpetuates itself, fails to consider that it is essentially the result of inequality. Likewise, those who blame population growth & seek the solution in population control have ignored the fact that the population increase is greatest when the community is most subjected to insecurity. Proper cognition of the massive poverty in India & its resolution thus depend on a thorough analysis of the total socioeconomic structure. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Sarpellon,-Giovanni Poverty, Housing, and the City; Poverta, casa, citta. Critica Sociologica; 1982-83, 63-64, Oct-Mar, 74-87. AVA: Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

A profile of contemporary Italian poverty is presented through an analysis of 1978 ISTAT (National Statistics Instit) data on national family consumption patterns. Major findings include: (1) an estimated total N of almost 8 million persons living below the poverty line, including 1,589,000 families in central & northern Italy & 1,004,000 families in the South; (2) unemployment alone accounting for 60% of poverty in the South & 55.2% in the other regions; (3) health expenses among poor families representing only 12.5%-25% of those among the general population; & (4) a high r between crowding, % of income spent on housing, & likelihood of living in poverty. The most acute situations are seen in the South & urban areas. 4 Tables. L. Whittemore (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Saunders,-Peter; Hallerod,-Bjorn; Matheson,-George Making Ends Meet in Australia and Sweden: A Comparative Analysis Using the Subjective Poverty Line Methodology. Social Policy Research Centre U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia Acta Sociologica; 1994, 37, 1, 3-22. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Explores the relevance & implications of the subjective poverty line methodology, which derives a poverty line from responses to a question asking how much money respondents (Rs) need to make ends meet. Using 1988 sample survey data for Australia & Sweden (N = 1,029 & 717 Rs, respectively), the resulting poverty lines are compared & contrasted, before exploring their sensitivity to changes in the methods used to derive them. Analysis focuses on a comparison of the characteristics of those families in each country whose incomes are below the subjective poverty line. 8 Tables, 2 Figures, 48 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Sarpellon,-Giovanni Poverty, Housing, and the City; Poverta, casa, citta. Critica Sociologica; 1982-83, 63-64, Oct-Mar, 74-87. AVA: Document delivery from University Microfilms International.

A profile of contemporary Italian poverty is presented through an analysis of 1978 ISTAT (National Statistics Instit) data on national family consumption patterns. Major findings include: (1) an estimated total N of almost 8 million persons living below the poverty line, including 1,589,000 families in central & northern Italy & 1,004,000 families in the South; (2) unemployment alone accounting for 60% of poverty in the South & 55.2% in the other regions; (3) health expenses among poor families representing only 12.5%-25% of those among the general population; & (4) a high r between crowding, % of income spent on housing, & likelihood of living in poverty. The most acute situations are seen in the South & urban areas. 4 Tables. L. Whittemore (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Saunders,-Peter; Hallerod,-Bjorn; Matheson,-George Making Ends Meet in Australia and Sweden: A Comparative Analysis Using the Subjective Poverty Line Methodology. Social Policy Research Centre U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia Acta Sociologica; 1994, 37, 1, 3-22. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

Explores the relevance & implications of the subjective poverty line methodology, which derives a poverty line from responses to a question asking how much money respondents (Rs) need to make ends meet. Using 1988 sample survey data for Australia & Sweden (N = 1,029 & 717 Rs, respectively), the resulting poverty lines are compared & contrasted, before exploring their sensitivity to changes in the methods used to derive them. Analysis focuses on a comparison of the characteristics of those families in each country whose incomes are below the subjective poverty

line. 8 Tables, 2 Figures, 48 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Schwarz,-John-E. Welfare Liberalism, Social Policy, and Poverty in America. U Arizona, Tucson 85721 . Policy-Studies-Review; 1990, 10, 1, fall, 127-139. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

An alternative explanation is proposed for the failure of liberal antipoverty efforts, looking beyond the conservative explanation that poverty persists because liberal social programs have created disincentives, drawing on 1982/83 census publications & 1985 national longitudinal survey data. It is argued that liberal programs in the 1970s assumed that the poor simply needed training & education to become self-sufficient, & ignored the shortage of jobs paying above-poverty-level wages, as well as data showing that more individuals with low native ability have earnings beneath the poverty line than workers with normal ability, even when controlling for educational attainment. It is concluded that social policy should acknowledge that full-time employment often does not lift workers & their families out of poverty, & place greater emphasis on assisting this group, thus increasing incentive for the unemployed to seek full-time employment. 8 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Scheppe,-Cornelia "...So We May Survive..."-A Day in the Life of Rosa-A Woman of the Slums of Lima; "...damit wir uberleben..."-Ein Tag im Leben von Rosa-Bewohnerin eines Armutsviertels von Lima Instit Erziehungswissenschaft Phillips-U Marburg, D-3550 Federal Republic Germany Zeitschrift fur Padagogik; 1991, 37, 4, July, 507-522.

Rosa is one of 2+ million inhabitants of the shantytowns of Lima, Peru. Like many others, she migrated to Lima from the mountainous region. Rosa is now age 33, married, & mother of five children. For about fifteen years, Peru has experienced one of the most severe economic crises of its history. Poverty increases rapidly & the life conditions of many worsen daily. Rosa & her family are among those most affected. The family survives, despite an income below the poverty line, due to tasks Rosa performs. This description of a day in Rosa's life represents the situation of poor women in Lima & the changes that the current economic crisis has caused. Their situation is characterized by a triple load of work: housework & childraising, work outside the house for income, & participation in grass-roots organizations that have increased with the worsening of the economic situation & through which women collectively try to overcome some of the problems they face. Modified AA (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved)

Scott,-Richard-I.; Wehler,-Cheryl-A. Insufficiency of Food and Insufficiency of Income: A Reexamination of the Federal Poverty Index. Honors Coll U Central Arkansas, Conway 72035 [Tel: 501-450-3198; FAX: 501-450-5208] AS: Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP). 1992.

The US Poverty Index presumes a connection between insufficiency of food & income, but since no empirical study has examined the intuitive basis of the poverty index, ie, hunger, the index's legitimacy is being questioned. Nearly all commentators on the poverty line note that establishing a specific dollar demarcation point is not a scientific, but a political judgment. It can seem less arbitrary if it reflects a widely shared, taken-for-granted belief that, for instance, to be poor means having insufficient food. Based on composite results from 2,335 households responding to 7 surveys conducted throughout the US by the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) the connections among poverty, housing costs, & hunger are explored. Analysis of results shows that the federal poverty line is not set at an income amount that guarantees food sufficiency. Housing costs, now far greater than the 33% budget share assumed in the construction of the poverty index, are found to be the severest constraint on food purchasing. Discussed in

conclusion are implications for the meaning & measure of poverty. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Smeeding,-Timothy-M. Nonmoney Income and the Elderly: The Case of the "Tweeners" .
Journal of Policy-Analysis-and-Management; 1986, 5, 4, summer, 707-724. Document delivery
from University Microfilms International .

Elderly people in the US enjoy an average degree of economic well-being that is high relative to the younger populations. Within that average, however, elderly persons in the lower-middle income range-within 100% & 200% of the poverty line-are economically more vulnerable than either those of high income or those below the poverty threshold. Virtually all of the elderly benefit from social security retirement income (OASI) & Medicare. The poor receive, in addition, substantial means-tested cash & in-kind transfers, & the well-to-do receive enough additional subsidies & tax-free income to leave them better off after government intervention than before it. Those in between-the "tweeners"-are more likely to rent unsubsidized housing, are less likely to have non-Medicare health subsidies, & are more likely to rely on OASI as their primary source of income. When facing economic or health problems, the only way they can improve their well-being is to spend themselves into penury & thereby qualify for means-tested cash & in-kind transfers, in the form of Medicaid & Supplemental Security Income. Policy implications of these findings are discussed. 4 Tables. Modified HA (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Spano,-Antonella Poverty in Southern Italy: Problems, Methodology and Interventions; La poverta nel Meridione: caratteristiche del problema, aspetti metodologici e strumenti di lotta. Dipt sociologia U Naples, I-80138 Italy . Inchiesta; 1992, 22, 96, Apr-June, 59-71.

Describes the theoretical problem of defining poverty & the methodological problem of its measurement. For many reasons - not least the quantity & quality of official statistics - a suitable refinement of measurement techniques has not occurred. In particular, international standards of the poverty line & monetary indicators have not kept pace with the territorial factors of poverty. This problem is considerable in southern Italy. Paradoxically, poverty may be undervalued primarily in the poorest areas. 5 Tables, 27 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Spicker,-Paul Charles Booth: The Examination of Poverty Dept Political Science & Social Policy U Dundee, DD1 4HN Scotland Social-Policy-and-Administration; 1990, 24, 1, May, 21-38.

Charles Booth's studies of poverty (eg, Life and Labour of the People in London, New York: Macmillan, 1902) are examined. Though his work is commonly bracketed with that of B. S. Rowntree (Poverty: A Study of Town Life, London: Longmans, 1922), Booth's methods were quite different. His definition of poverty was explicitly relative, based on class, not income. He did not attempt to define need or to identify subsistence levels of income on the basis of minimum needs. Rather, his poverty line was used as an indicator of poverty, not a definition. His approach was to identify types of situations in which people were poor, & to describe their conditions in various ways. To this end he incorporated a wide range of qualitative & quantitative methods, attempting to add depth & weight to his description of poverty. 23 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Upton,-Martin Reviving Rowntree: Poverty Lines and the Levels of Social Security Benefits for the Unemployed; 1950-1978 U Aston, Birmingham Gosta Green B4 7ET England. Social Policy and Administration; 1980, 14, 1, spring, 36-46.

Since the publication of B. Abel-Smith's & P. Townsend's "The Poor and the Poorest" (Occasional Papers on Social Administration, No. 17, London, 1965), National Assistance benefit levels (&, after 1966, supplementary benefit levels) have been widely used as "poverty lines" to measure the extent of income poverty in the UK. The above means of calculating the numbers in poverty are shown to be inaccurate & inappropriate. Each time social security benefit levels are raised, the numbers considered to be in poverty increase due to the identification of the poverty line with the benefit level. This absurd situation can be eradicated by the establishment of poverty lines that are independent of benefit levels. Three such poverty lines are constructed, to cover the period 1950-1978, for the family unit of man, wife, & three children. Based on the data produced by B. S. Rowntree & G. R. Lavers in Poverty and the Welfare State: A Third Study at York (1952; no additional publication information provided), the first "line" is a price-based measure accounting for the impact of inflation on the value of minimum needs. In accordance with the emergence of the concept of "relative poverty" since 1950, the second line is a wage-based extrapolation of Rowntree's data. To accommodate the changing incidence of taxation & cash benefits to the employed, the third line is a net wage extrapolation of Rowntree's poverty standard. 4 Tables, 1 Graph. Modified AA (Copyright 1982, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Vainio,-Matti, Quantifiable Impact of the Uruguay Round on Poverty. UN Conference Trade & Development, Geneva Switzerland Development-Policy-Review; 1996, 14, 1, Mar, 37-49.

The effects of the Uruguay Round (UR) trade agreement on economic growth & poverty were examined through analysis of multiple source data on international comparative poverty in 41 countries. Analysis reveals that the UR will have the short-term impact of raising 1.3 million people above the poverty line, with the highest poverty reduction occurring in South Asia. The UR is estimated to have the long-term impact of raising 15.6 million people above the poverty line, & raising gross domestic product (GDP) 1.8%, 60% of the annual average real GDP growth rate in all developing countries. Domestic policies will likely have a much larger impact on growth & poverty than the UR, however. 2 Tables, 19 References. D. Generoli (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Van-den-Bosch,-Karel; Meulemans,-Bert Poverty: A Measurable Concept? A Comparison of Various Poverty Lines; Armoede een meetbaar begrip? Een vergelijking van verschillende armoedematen. Centre Social Policy U Antwerp, Prinsstr 13 B-2000 Belgium AS: Stichting Interuniversitair Instituut voor Sociaal-Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (Netherlands Universities' Joint Social Research Center) (SISWO). 1988.

Poverty lines are criteria researchers use to determine a household's poverty status. Several alternative poverty-line methods are compared, both theoretically & empirically. Poverty is generally defined as a lack of resources, but that lack can be measured in different ways. Four types of poverty lines are evaluated: objective income lines; objective relative deprivation; subjective relative deprivation; & subjective income poverty lines. The four methods are applied to data from a representative sample of 6,471 Belgian households in 1985. It is found that the levels of income poverty lines are rather divergent, as is the number of "poor" households. Correlations among methods of the same type are reasonably high, but between income & deprivation measures, they are low. However, all methods identify the same high-poverty-risk social groups. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Van-der-Valk,-L.-A. Poverty Law and Social Security in the Netherlands, 1900-1940; Armoezorg en sociale verzekeringswetgeving in Nederland, 1900-1940 . Erasmus U, Rotterdam PO Box 1738 NL-3000 DR Netherlands AS: Stichting Interuniversitair Instituut voor Sociaal-Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (Netherlands Universities' Joint Social Research Center) (SISWO). 1988.

The interplay of poverty law & social security in the Dutch setting is examined. After many years of discussion, an elementary social security system was established just before WWI. Dutch poverty law was exceptional in that private charity was incorporated into the legal framework. The churches-supported by the denominational political parties-claimed the exclusive right to care for the poor. If private charity failed to carry out its task, the local government was obliged to look after their poor. Consequently, there were no direct links (as, eg, in England or Sweden) between the poverty law administration & national social insurance legislation. This tradition greatly affected the first legislation: financial assistance in the form of a state contribution to the poor was forbidden; instead, social insurance rested on a rigorous actuarial principle, under which payments were in accordance with contributions, resulting in benefits below the poverty line. The Dutch government recognized the failure of the system during the WWII German occupation, & felt obliged to promise the population a better future. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Veit-Wilson,-John-H. Muddle or Mendacity? The Beveridge Committee and the Poverty Line. Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, *Journal-of-Social-Policy*; 1992, 21, 3, July, 269-301. Document delivery from University Microfilms International .

The committee headed by Sir William Beveridge is often assumed to have based its 1942 proposals for social security scales in GB on a poverty line at the human needs or social participation level. This is attributed to its "principle of adequacy of benefit in amount & time." Here, the Committee's working papers are analyzed to describe its discussions about the ideas of need & measures of poverty to be used. Evidence is found that the Committee knew very well that its proposed benefit levels were not enough for social participation. Because it consciously implemented the principles of minimum subsistence & less-eligibility in the face of inadequate wages, the proposed scales were arguably more austere even than Seebohm Rowntree's "primary poverty" standard, which both he & Beveridge acknowledged was insufficient to meet human social needs. Whether muddle or mendacity, this mystification has had serious consequences for the poor. 1 Table, 48 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Velloso, Joao Paulo dos Reis, ed. *Pobreza e mobilidade social*. Nobel 1993.

Verwey-Jonker,-Hilda *Poverty in the Past and Poverty Today*. Sophocleslaan 7, NL-3584 AS Utrecht Netherlands . *Netherlands-Journal-of-Sociology / Sociologia-Neerlandica*; 1985, 21, 2, Oct, 99-109.

The poverty situation in the Netherlands is examined in a comparison of a 1939 study of low-income families in the municipality of Eindhoven, based on income tax records for 1939/40 & other statistical sources, with two recent studies: (1) a 1979 Social Cultural Planning Agency (SCPA) survey of 15,000 randomly selected families; & (2) a 1983 Joint Press Service (JPS) study based on 23,000 responses to a newspaper questionnaire. Findings show that in 1939, 10% of the Eindhoven families had an income below the poverty line fixed in the municipality, compared with 10% & 8.4% of the families in the SCPA & JPS studies, respectively. However, family income earned by working women is considerably higher than in 1939. An increase is found in the number of elderly receiving retirement pensions & old age benefits, although there are still many elderly people, especially Fs, in low-income groups. Single-parent families are still overrepresented in the lowest decile, & average income of the agrarian population remained lower than that of other groups. It is concluded that poverty continues to be a problem in the Netherlands, although some changes in the living conditions of the poor are noted. K. Carande (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Zaheer,-M. Rural Poverty and Its Eradication. National Insit Community Development, Rajendranagar Hyderabad 500 030 India Behavioural-Sciences-and-Community-Development; 1976, 10, 1, Mar, 1-14.

Poverty, in its form of relative deprivation as well as in its other diverse forms, is defined, & its experience in India, both historically & presently, is described. "Per capita consumer expenditure" is studied from 1861-1947 & 1951-1973; gross national product & net national product are detailed to facilitate the analysis, utilizing data gathered from numerous government publications & other research studies. Contrary to popular belief, higher levels of poverty have existed in India in the past & have diminished since 1947. However, with India's large population growth, the reduction of the % (of poor people) is not reflected in the total N of people below the poverty line. Several attempts to deal with the problem of poverty, including the successive 5 year plans, & several other suggested remedies, are described. 13 Tables. C. Grindle

Zajczyk,-Francesca Poverty Indicators: Macro- and Microperspectives; Gli indicatori della poverta: prospettive macro e micro. Facolta scienze politiche U Milano, I-20122 Italy. Sociologia -e- Ricerca -Sociale; 1995, 16, 47-48, Dec, 95-122.

Poverty has been the object of rigorous study since the mid-1800s, when the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution began to be felt. It is difficult to measure poverty because different criteria have been used to define it. Usually, a prime consideration is an income insufficient to maintain one's health, often referred to as the poverty line. The expansion of the welfare state in Western countries & the general increase in living standards has led to a questioning of the validity of the concept of absolute poverty as the basis for determining the poverty level. The concept of relative poverty has emerged to refer to a condition of deprivation within a vast network of unequal social relationships. In more complex societies, the problems of poverty become differentiated. The International Standard Poverty Line considers a family of two to be poor if its consumption is less than or equal to the per capita median consumption level of the country. However, since expenses do not vary linearly with the addition of each new family member, this approach is somewhat flawed. Recent statistics on poverty are cited for northern, central, & southern Italy, with special attention to an unpublished European study in P. Townsend & G. Gordon's "What Is Enough? New Evidence on Poverty Allowing the Definition of a Minimum Benefit"(1989). Advantages of macromethods are reviewed, & a need is seen to construct a bridge between grand scenarios & individual biographies of poverty. 6 Tables, 48 References. M. Meeks (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Zimbalist,-Sidney-E. Winning the War on Poverty: The Swedish Strategy. Jane Addams Coll Social Work U Illinois, Chicago 60680 Social-Work; 1988, 33, 1, Jan-Feb, 46-49. Document delivery from University Microfilms International.

While the US has a larger proportion of its population below the "poverty line" today than a decade ago, other Western nations-of which Sweden is the exemplar-have been making impressive progress in reducing indigency & related social ills. Specific comparisons in the areas of poverty, slums & housing, health conditions, employment & unemployment, & per capita incomes, show Sweden in advance of the US. Relative measures of international poverty in the late 1970s & early 1980s showed Sweden in the lowest group of Western nations (with 3%-5%) & the US among the highest (with 13%-16%). One social policy contribution to this contrast is interpreted to be the comparatively universal nature of social programs in Sweden, available to the nonpoor as well as to the poor, as opposed to a greater emphasis on means-tested programs for the "truly needy" in the US. This makes for a much broader political constituency for social programs in Sweden. On the other side, there are economic costs, such as higher inflation & budget deficits as well as twice the tax burden as in the US. AA (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Zippay,-Allison The Limits of Intimates: Social Networks and Economic Status among Displaced Industrial Workers School Social Work Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903
Journal-of-Applied-Social-Sciences; 1990-1991, 15, 1, fall-winter, 75-95.

The role of weak or distant ties in promoting social & economic health is explored, drawing on interview data from a random sample of 102 displaced industrial workers in western Pa who suffered long-term unemployment & income loss. Results show that persons who were not working & those with household incomes below the poverty line had social networks significantly smaller in size & higher in intimacy than those who were employed & had household incomes above the poverty line. Social service interventions that facilitate the development of weak ties among disadvantaged groups are recommended. 3 Tables, 32 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)