

poor economics book

poor economics book is a widely acclaimed work that explores the complexities of global poverty and the effectiveness of various strategies to alleviate it. Written by economists Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, the book delves into the real-life choices and challenges faced by the poor, offering evidence-based insights through rigorous research and field experiments. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the poor economics book, including its core themes, key arguments, and its impact on development economics. Readers will discover an in-depth analysis of the book's approach, a summary of its main findings, and an exploration of its relevance to policy makers, researchers, and anyone interested in poverty reduction. By the end, you will have a thorough understanding of what makes the poor economics book an essential read for those seeking practical solutions to global poverty.

- Overview of the Poor Economics Book
- Main Themes and Arguments
- Research Approach and Methodology
- Key Insights and Findings
- Impact on Development Economics
- Criticisms and Limitations
- Who Should Read Poor Economics Book?
- Frequently Asked Questions

Overview of the Poor Economics Book

The poor economics book, first published in 2011, has become a cornerstone in the field of development economics. Co-authored by Nobel laureates Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, the book challenges conventional wisdom about poverty and presents a nuanced view of why some policies succeed while others fail. It draws from over fifteen years of field research conducted in countries such as India, Kenya, and Indonesia, utilizing randomized controlled trials to evaluate interventions.

Banerjee and Duflo's work emphasizes the importance of understanding the actual conditions and

constraints faced by the poor. Rather than relying solely on macroeconomic theories, the poor economics book highlights micro-level decisions, showing how factors like education, healthcare, savings, and entrepreneurship shape the daily lives of those living in poverty. This evidence-based approach has influenced both academic research and policy formulation worldwide.

Main Themes and Arguments

Understanding Poverty as a Complex Problem

One of the central themes in the poor economics book is that poverty is not simply a lack of resources; it is a multifaceted challenge influenced by psychological, social, and economic factors. Banerjee and Duflo argue that the poor often face unique constraints and must make difficult choices, which are frequently misunderstood by policymakers and outsiders.

Evidence-Based Policy Making

The authors advocate for the use of empirical evidence, particularly randomized controlled trials (RCTs), to test the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs. The poor economics book demonstrates that small changes in program design can lead to significant improvements in outcomes, emphasizing the need for careful experimentation and adaptation.

The Role of Incentives and Behavioral Economics

Banerjee and Duflo explore how incentives, beliefs, and behavioral biases affect decision-making among the poor. The book discusses why some people do not take advantage of free healthcare, choose not to invest in education, or fail to save money, despite clear long-term benefits. By examining these behavioral patterns, the authors uncover practical solutions that address real-world constraints.

Research Approach and Methodology

Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)

A distinguishing feature of the poor economics book is its reliance on randomized controlled trials to measure the impact of interventions. RCTs involve assigning participants randomly to treatment or control

groups, allowing researchers to isolate the effects of specific policies or programs. This approach provides robust evidence on what works and what does not in poverty alleviation.

Fieldwork and Case Studies

Banerjee and Duflo conducted extensive fieldwork in diverse settings, collaborating with local organizations and governments. The poor economics book presents detailed case studies from rural and urban environments, illustrating how context shapes the effectiveness of interventions. These real-world examples add depth and credibility to the book's findings.

Key Insights and Findings

Education and Health Interventions

The poor economics book reveals that simple solutions, such as providing free deworming pills or reducing school fees, can lead to substantial improvements in health and educational outcomes. The authors stress that interventions should be tailored to local circumstances and address barriers that prevent participation.

- Access to preventive healthcare increases school attendance.
- Small financial incentives can boost immunization rates.
- Quality education requires both supply and demand-side reforms.

Microfinance and Savings

Banerjee and Duflo analyze the impact of microfinance programs and savings initiatives on poverty reduction. The poor economics book finds that while microfinance can help some individuals start businesses, its effects are often limited without complementary support such as training or insurance. Encouraging savings through innovative products can empower the poor to manage risks and invest in their future.

Entrepreneurship and Employment

The book discusses why entrepreneurship is not always the best path out of poverty for everyone. Many poor individuals prefer stable wage employment to the risks associated with running a business. The poor economics book highlights the need for labor market policies that create opportunities for formal employment and skill development.

Impact on Development Economics

Influence on Global Policy

The poor economics book has reshaped the way governments, NGOs, and international agencies approach poverty alleviation. Its emphasis on data-driven decision-making and context-specific interventions has inspired a new generation of development practitioners to prioritize evidence over ideology. The book's lessons have been integrated into programs targeting health, education, and financial inclusion worldwide.

Academic Recognition

Banerjee and Duflo's research has been widely cited in scholarly literature and has won numerous awards, including the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2019. The poor economics book is frequently used as a textbook in university courses and has helped establish RCTs as a gold standard in development economics research.

Criticisms and Limitations

Limitations of RCTs

While the poor economics book champions randomized controlled trials, critics argue that RCTs may not always capture the broader social and economic complexities of poverty. Some interventions may have unintended consequences or may not be scalable beyond the local context in which they were tested.

Generalizability and Long-Term Impact

Another criticism is that findings from specific case studies may not be universally applicable. The poor

economics book acknowledges that local context matters, but some readers question whether its recommendations can be adapted to different countries or regions with distinct challenges.

Who Should Read Poor Economics Book?

Policy Makers and Practitioners

The poor economics book is essential reading for policy makers, development professionals, and NGO workers seeking practical, evidence-based strategies to fight poverty. Its insights can guide the design and implementation of more effective interventions.

Students and Researchers

Students of economics, public policy, and social sciences will find the poor economics book invaluable for understanding contemporary approaches to poverty alleviation. Researchers can draw inspiration from its methodological rigor and innovative fieldwork.

General Readers Interested in Global Issues

Anyone interested in global development, poverty, and human behavior will benefit from the accessible writing and compelling stories in the poor economics book. It offers a window into the daily realities of the poor and challenges readers to rethink their assumptions about poverty.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the central argument of the poor economics book?

A: The central argument is that poverty is a complex, multifaceted problem best addressed through evidence-based, context-specific interventions. Banerjee and Duflo emphasize understanding the real-life decisions of the poor and using randomized controlled trials to evaluate policy effectiveness.

Q: Who are the authors of poor economics book?

A: The book is written by Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, both renowned economists and Nobel laureates recognized for their work in development economics.

Q: How does the poor economics book contribute to development policy?

A: It promotes data-driven policy making, encourages the use of randomized controlled trials, and offers practical insights for designing effective programs in health, education, finance, and employment.

Q: What are some key findings of the poor economics book?

A: Key findings include the importance of small, targeted interventions (such as deworming or cash incentives), the limitations of microfinance alone, and the significance of behavioral economics in shaping choices among the poor.

Q: What are the main criticisms of poor economics book?

A: Critics highlight the limitations of RCTs in capturing broader social dynamics, concerns about the generalizability of findings, and the scalability of tested interventions.

Q: Is poor economics book suitable for non-specialists?

A: Yes, the book is written in an accessible style and uses real-world examples, making it suitable for general readers as well as professionals and students.

Q: What impact has the poor economics book had globally?

A: It has influenced policy design, inspired a shift toward evidence-based development, and contributed to the widespread adoption of experimental research methods in economics.

Q: What topics are covered in the poor economics book?

A: The book covers education, healthcare, financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, behavioral economics, and the challenges of policy implementation in poor communities.

Q: How does poor economics book differ from other books on poverty?

A: It stands out for its reliance on randomized controlled trials, focus on micro-level decision making, and commitment to practical, scalable solutions rather than ideological prescriptions.

Q: What are the recommended next steps after reading poor economics book?

A: Readers are encouraged to explore further research in development economics, consider the implications for policy and practice, and engage in evidence-based approaches to poverty alleviation.

Poor Economics Book

Find other PDF articles:

<https://fc1.getfilecloud.com/t5-w-m-e-04/Book?ID=bcQ40-6938&title=fences-by-august-wilson-full-play.pdf>

Poor Economics Book: A Deep Dive into the Realities of Global Poverty

Are you fascinated by the complexities of global poverty and eager to understand the nuanced solutions beyond simple charity? Then you've come to the right place. This comprehensive blog post delves into the acclaimed book, "Poor Economics," offering a detailed review, highlighting its key arguments, and exploring its lasting impact on the understanding and approach to poverty alleviation. We'll unpack its core concepts, analyze its strengths and weaknesses, and ultimately help you decide if this insightful read is right for you. This isn't just a book review; it's a journey into the minds of those striving to understand and combat poverty effectively.

What Makes "Poor Economics" Unique?

"Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty," authored by Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, isn't your typical poverty narrative. Instead of relying on broad generalizations and anecdotal evidence, Banerjee and Duflo, both Nobel laureates in Economic Sciences, meticulously present the results of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) conducted across the globe. This rigorous, data-driven approach sets the book apart, offering a compelling counter-

narrative to many common assumptions about poverty.

Key Concepts Explored in "Poor Economics"

The book tackles a myriad of issues faced by the world's poor, dismantling prevalent myths and offering evidence-based solutions. Here are some key concepts:

1. The Psychology of Poverty:

"Poor Economics" powerfully illustrates how the daily struggles of poverty impact decision-making. It highlights the cognitive constraints facing individuals living in extreme poverty, showcasing how seemingly irrational choices are often rational within the context of their limited resources and unpredictable environments. This section challenges readers to consider the psychological burden of poverty, moving beyond simplistic notions of laziness or lack of motivation.

2. The Importance of Small-Scale Interventions:

The book strongly advocates for smaller, targeted interventions rather than large-scale, top-down approaches. It argues that understanding the specific contexts and needs of different communities is crucial for effective poverty reduction. Examples discussed include the impact of microfinance, deworming programs, and the effectiveness of different types of educational interventions.

3. The Role of Government and Aid:

Banerjee and Duflo don't shy away from critically evaluating the role of governments and international aid organizations in poverty alleviation. They highlight both successes and failures, offering data-driven insights into what works and what doesn't. This objective perspective makes the book a valuable resource for policymakers and aid workers alike.

4. The Power of Experimentation:

A central theme throughout the book is the power of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in evaluating the effectiveness of different poverty alleviation strategies. The authors emphasize the importance of empirical evidence in guiding policy decisions, arguing against relying on intuition or anecdotal evidence alone. This emphasis on rigorous methodology is a key strength of the book.

Strengths and Weaknesses of "Poor Economics"

While "Poor Economics" is widely praised for its rigorous approach and insightful findings, it's crucial to acknowledge some limitations.

Strengths: Data-driven approach, detailed case studies, nuanced understanding of poverty, impactful policy recommendations.

Weaknesses: The focus on RCTs might overlook the complexities of social and political contexts.

Some critics argue that the book doesn't sufficiently address systemic issues of inequality and power dynamics. The reliance on quantitative data might overshadow the qualitative experiences of the poor.

Why You Should Read "Poor Economics"

"Poor Economics" is essential reading for anyone interested in understanding the complexities of global poverty. It challenges prevailing assumptions, offers evidence-based solutions, and provides a framework for more effective poverty alleviation strategies. Whether you're a student, policymaker, aid worker, or simply a concerned citizen, this book will broaden your understanding and inspire you to rethink your approach to this critical global challenge.

Conclusion

"Poor Economics" is more than just a book; it's a call to action. By presenting a rigorous, evidence-based analysis of poverty, Banerjee and Duflo challenge us to move beyond simplistic narratives and embrace a more nuanced understanding of this complex issue. Its insights are invaluable for anyone seeking to contribute meaningfully to the fight against global poverty. The book's impact extends far beyond the academic realm, influencing policy discussions and shaping the approaches of organizations working on the ground.

FAQs

1. Is "Poor Economics" suitable for non-economists? Yes, while the book delves into economic concepts, it's written in an accessible style that makes it understandable for a broad audience.
2. What are the main policy implications of the book's findings? The book advocates for targeted, context-specific interventions, emphasizing the importance of empirical evidence in evaluating the effectiveness of various programs.
3. How does "Poor Economics" differ from other books on poverty? It distinguishes itself through its rigorous, data-driven approach, relying heavily on randomized controlled trials to test the effectiveness of interventions.
4. Are the findings in "Poor Economics" universally applicable? While the book provides valuable insights, it's crucial to consider the specific contexts and cultural nuances of different regions when applying its findings.
5. Where can I purchase "Poor Economics"? The book is widely available online and at most major

bookstores, both in print and digital formats.

poor economics book: Poor Economics Abhijit V. Banerjee, Esther Duflo, 2012-03-27 The winners of the Nobel Prize in Economics upend the most common assumptions about how economics works in this gripping and disruptive portrait of how poor people actually live. Why do the poor borrow to save? Why do they miss out on free life-saving immunizations, but pay for unnecessary drugs? In Poor Economics, Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, two award-winning MIT professors, answer these questions based on years of field research from around the world. Called marvelous, rewarding by the Wall Street Journal, the book offers a radical rethinking of the economics of poverty and an intimate view of life on 99 cents a day. Poor Economics shows that creating a world without poverty begins with understanding the daily decisions facing the poor.

poor economics book: Good Economics for Hard Times Abhijit V. Banerjee, Esther Duflo, 2019-11-12 FROM THE WINNERS OF THE 2019 NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS 'Wonderfully refreshing . . . A must read' Thomas Piketty In this revolutionary book, prize-winning economists Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo show how economics, when done right, can help us solve the thorniest social and political problems of our day. From immigration to inequality, slowing growth to accelerating climate change, we have the resources to address the challenges we face but we are so often blinded by ideology. Original, provocative and urgent, Good Economics for Hard Times offers the new thinking that we need. It builds on cutting-edge research in economics - and years of exploring the most effective solutions to alleviate extreme poverty - to make a persuasive case for an intelligent interventionism and a society built on compassion and respect. A much-needed antidote to polarized discourse, this book shines a light to help us appreciate and understand our precariously balanced world.

poor economics book: Review Essay: Poor Economics (Banerjee/Duflo) Christopher King, 2013-10-07 Literature Review from the year 2013 in the subject Politics - Topic: Development Politics, grade: 1,0, Indiana University (Department of Political Science), course: Politics of International Development, language: English, abstract: "After all, we have spent billions of dollars on aid. [...] Has it done any good? And sadly, we don't know. And worst of all, we will never know." (Duflo 2010, 01:37) Poverty alleviation is a huge humanitarian challenge and also the supreme discipline of some economists. The effort to fight poverty had a mixed success so far and scholars claim different reasons for that outcome (cf. Besley 2012). In "Poor Economics", Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo avoid the often polemic 'Sachs vs. Easterly' aid debate and promise a "radical rethinking of the way to fight global poverty": They make a convincing case about learning on the lives of the poor and the unique choices they have to face in their lives. Banerjee/Duflo understand how the poor perceive their conditions and come to the decision they make and are therefore able to craft better strategies and interventions that actually help the poor and do not produce unintended consequences. By doing that, they deliberately target the micro-level and leave out the level of politics or institutions, which is somewhat problematic, to search effective approaches in answers of the smaller questions. This essay is structured in the following way: After an introduction to the analysis (2.) and an overview of Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs), the main method of Banerjee/Duflo (2.1), the analysis will provide an assessment of key examples of the two scholars' research (2.2). Subsequently, an evaluation of limitations (2.3) and shortcomings (2.4) of the book will be conducted. By evaluating the approach and findings of "Poor Economics", the essay will be able to compare it with other scholarly works (3.). A conclusion (4.) will summarize the review and end with a personal take on what has been learned through studying the book.

poor economics book: Poor Economics Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo, 2012-03-27 Why do the poor borrow to save? Why do they miss out on free life-saving immunizations, but pay for unnecessary drugs? In Poor Economics, Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, two practical visionaries working toward ending world poverty, answer these questions from the ground. In a book the Wall Street Journal called "marvelous, rewarding," the authors tell how the stress of living on

less than 99 cents per day encourages the poor to make questionable decisions that feed—not fight—poverty. The result is a radical rethinking of the economics of poverty that offers a ringside view of the lives of the world's poorest, and shows that creating a world without poverty begins with understanding the daily decisions facing the poor.

poor economics book: The Economics of Poverty Martin Ravallion, 2016 There are fewer people living in extreme poverty in the world today than 30 years ago. While that is an achievement, continuing progress for poor people is far from assured. Inequalities in access to key resources threaten to stall growth and poverty reduction in many places. The world's poorest have made only a small absolute gain over those 30 years. Progress has been slow against relative poverty as judged by the standards of the country and time one lives in, and a great many people in the world's emerging middle class remain vulnerable to falling back into poverty. The Economics of Poverty reviews critically past and present debates on poverty, spanning both rich and poor countries. The book provides an accessible new synthesis of current economic thinking on key questions: How is poverty measured? How much poverty is there? Why does poverty exist, and is it inevitable? What can be done to reduce poverty? Can it even be eliminated? The book does not assume that readers know economics already. Those new to the subject get a lot of help along the way in understanding its concepts and methods. Economics lives through its relevance to real world problems, and here the problem of poverty is both the central focus and a vehicle for learning.

poor economics book: Parking and the City Donald Shoup, 2018-04-11 Donald Shoup brilliantly overcame the challenge of writing about parking without being boring in his iconoclastic 800-page book *The High Cost of Free Parking*. Easy to read and often entertaining, the book showed that city parking policies subsidize cars, encourage sprawl, degrade urban design, prohibit walkability, damage the economy, raise housing costs, and penalize people who cannot afford or choose not to own a car. Using careful analysis and creative thinking, Shoup recommended three parking reforms: (1) remove off-street parking requirements, (2) charge the right prices for on-street parking, and (3) spend the meter revenue to improve public services on the metered streets. *Parking and the City* reports on the progress that cities have made in adopting these three reforms. The successful outcomes provide convincing evidence that Shoup's policy proposals are not theoretical and idealistic but instead are practical and realistic. The good news about our decades of bad planning for parking is that the damage we have done will be far cheaper to repair than to ignore. The 51 chapters by 46 authors in *Parking and the City* show how reforming our misguided and wrongheaded parking policies can do a world of good. Read more about parking benefit districts with a free download of Chapter 51 by copying the link below into your browser.
<https://www.routledge.com/posts/13972>

poor economics book: Poor Economics: a Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty, 2012

poor economics book: Poor Economics Abhijit V. Banerjee, Esther Duflo, 2012 From the award-winning founders of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at MIT, a transformative reappraisal of the world of the extreme poor, their lives, desires, and frustrations.

poor economics book: The Economics of Poverty Traps Christopher B. Barrett, Michael Carter, Jean-Paul Chavas, Michael R. Carter, 2018-12-07 What circumstances or behaviors turn poverty into a cycle that perpetuates across generations? The answer to this question carries especially important implications for the design and evaluation of policies and projects intended to reduce poverty. Yet a major challenge analysts and policymakers face in understanding poverty traps is the sheer number of mechanisms—not just financial, but also environmental, physical, and psychological—that may contribute to the persistence of poverty all over the world. The research in this volume explores the hypothesis that poverty is self-reinforcing because the equilibrium behaviors of the poor perpetuate low standards of living. Contributions explore the dynamic, complex processes by which households accumulate assets and increase their productivity and earnings potential, as well as the conditions under which some individuals, groups, and economies struggle to escape poverty. Investigating the full range of phenomena that combine to generate

poverty traps—gleaned from behavioral, health, and resource economics as well as the sociology, psychology, and environmental literatures—chapters in this volume also present new evidence that highlights both the insights and the limits of a poverty trap lens. The framework introduced in this volume provides a robust platform for studying well-being dynamics in developing economies.

poor economics book: *The Social Economics of Poverty* Christopher Brendan Barrett, 2005 A unique analysis of the moral and social dimensions of microeconomic behaviour in developing countries, this book calls into question standard notions of rationality and many of the assumptions of neo-classical economics, and shows how these are inappropriate in communities with widespread disparity in incomes. This book will prove to be essential for students studying development economics.

poor economics book: *Why Nations Fail* Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson, 2012-03-08 Shortlisted for the Financial Times and Goldman Sachs Business Book of the Year Award 2012. Why are some nations more prosperous than others? Why Nations Fail sets out to answer this question, with a compelling and elegantly argued new theory: that it is not down to climate, geography or culture, but because of institutions. Drawing on an extraordinary range of contemporary and historical examples, from ancient Rome through the Tudors to modern-day China, leading academics Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson show that to invest and prosper, people need to know that if they work hard, they can make money and actually keep it - and this means sound institutions that allow virtuous circles of innovation, expansion and peace. Based on fifteen years of research, and answering the competing arguments of authors ranging from Max Weber to Jeffrey Sachs and Jared Diamond, Acemoglu and Robinson step boldly into the territory of Francis Fukuyama and Ian Morris. They blend economics, politics, history and current affairs to provide a new, powerful and persuasive way of understanding wealth and poverty.

poor economics book: *Making Aid Work* Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee, 2007-03-23 An encouraging account of the potential of foreign aid to reduce poverty and a challenge to all aid organizations to think harder about how they spend their money. With more than a billion people now living on less than a dollar a day, and with eight million dying each year because they are simply too poor to live, most would agree that the problem of global poverty is our greatest moral challenge. The large and pressing practical question is how best to address that challenge. Although millions of dollars flow to poor countries, the results are often disappointing. In *Making Aid Work*, Abhijit Banerjee—an aid optimist—argues that aid has much to contribute, but the lack of analysis about which programs really work causes considerable waste and inefficiency, which in turn fuels unwarranted pessimism about the role of aid in fostering economic development. Banerjee challenges aid donors to do better. Building on the model used to evaluate new drugs before they come on the market, he argues that donors should assess programs with field experiments using randomized trials. In fact, he writes, given the number of such experiments already undertaken, current levels of development assistance could focus entirely on programs with proven records of success in experimental conditions. Responding to his challenge, leaders in the field—including Nicholas Stern, Raymond Offenheiser, Alice Amsden, Ruth Levine, Angus Deaton, and others—question whether randomized trials are the most appropriate way to evaluate success for all programs. They raise broader questions as well, about the importance of aid for economic development and about the kinds of interventions (micro or macro, political or economic) that will lead to real improvements in the lives of poor people around the world. With one in every six people now living in extreme poverty, getting it right is crucial.

poor economics book: *Economic Gangsters* Raymond Fisman, Edward Miguel, 2008 *Economic Gangsters* is a fascinating exploration of the dark side of economic development. Two of the world's most creative young economists use their remarkable talents for economic sleuthing to study violence, corruption, and poverty in the most unexpected ways--Steven D. Levitt, coauthor of *Freakonomics*.

poor economics book: *Off the Books* Sudhir Alladi Venkatesh, 2009-06-30 In this revelatory book, Sudhir Venkatesh takes us into Maquis Park, a poor black neighborhood on Chicago's

Southside, to explore the desperate and remarkable ways in which a community survives. The result is a dramatic narrative of individuals at work, and a rich portrait of a community. But while excavating the efforts of men and women to generate a basic livelihood for themselves and their families, *Off the Books* offers a devastating critique of the entrenched poverty that we so often ignore in America, and reveals how the underground economy is an inevitable response to the ghetto's appalling isolation from the rest of the country.

poor economics book: *How China Escaped the Poverty Trap* Yuen Yuen Ang, 2016-09-06
WINNER OF THE 2017 PETER KATZENSTEIN BOOK PRIZE BEST OF BOOKS IN 2017 BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WINNER OF THE 2018 VIVIAN ZELIZER PRIZE BEST BOOK AWARD IN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY
How China Escaped the Poverty Trap truly offers game-changing ideas for the analysis and implementation of socio-economic development and should have a major impact across many social sciences. — Zelizer Best Book in Economic Sociology Prize Committee
Acclaimed as game changing and field shifting, *How China Escaped the Poverty Trap* advances a new paradigm in the political economy of development and sheds new light on China's rise. How can poor and weak societies escape poverty traps? Political economists have traditionally offered three answers: stimulate growth first, build good institutions first, or some fortunate nations inherited good institutions that led to growth. Yuen Yuen Ang rejects all three schools of thought and their underlying assumptions: linear causation, a mechanistic worldview, and historical determinism. Instead, she launches a new paradigm grounded in complex adaptive systems, which embraces the reality of interdependence and humanity's capacity to innovate. Combining this original lens with more than 400 interviews with Chinese bureaucrats and entrepreneurs, Ang systematically reenacts the complex process that turned China from a communist backwater into a global juggernaut in just 35 years. Contrary to popular misconceptions, she shows that what drove China's great transformation was not centralized authoritarian control, but directed improvisation—top-down directions from Beijing paired with bottom-up improvisation among local officials. Her analysis reveals two broad lessons on development. First, transformative change requires an adaptive governing system that empowers ground-level actors to create new solutions for evolving problems. Second, the first step out of the poverty trap is to use what you have—harnessing existing resources to kick-start new markets, even if that means defying first-world norms. Bold and meticulously researched, *How China Escaped the Poverty Trap* opens up a whole new avenue of thinking for scholars, practitioners, and anyone seeking to build adaptive systems.

poor economics book: *Poverty Traps* Samuel Bowles, Steven N. Durlauf, Karla Hoff, 2016-05-31
Much popular belief--and public policy--rests on the idea that those born into poverty have it in their power to escape. But the persistence of poverty and ever-growing economic inequality around the world have led many economists to seriously question the model of individual economic self-determination when it comes to the poor. In *Poverty Traps*, Samuel Bowles, Steven Durlauf, Karla Hoff, and the book's other contributors argue that there are many conditions that may trap individuals, groups, and whole economies in intractable poverty. For the first time the editors have brought together the perspectives of economics, economic history, and sociology to assess what we know--and don't know--about such traps. Among the sources of the poverty of nations, the authors assign a primary role to social and political institutions, ranging from corruption to seemingly benign social customs such as kin systems. Many of the institutions that keep nations poor have deep roots in colonial history and persist long after their initial causes are gone. Neighborhood effects--influences such as networks, role models, and aspirations--can create hard-to-escape pockets of poverty even in rich countries. Similar individuals in dissimilar socioeconomic environments develop different preferences and beliefs that can transmit poverty or affluence from generation to generation. The book presents evidence of harmful neighborhood effects and discusses policies to overcome them, with attention to the uncertainty that exists in evaluating such policies.

poor economics book: *The Great Escape* Angus Deaton, 2024-05-21
A Nobel Prize-winning economist tells the remarkable story of how the world has grown healthier, wealthier, but also more unequal over the past two and half centuries The world is a better place than it used to be. People

are healthier, wealthier, and live longer. Yet the escapes from destitution by so many has left gaping inequalities between people and nations. In *The Great Escape*, Nobel Prize-winning economist Angus Deaton—one of the foremost experts on economic development and on poverty—tells the remarkable story of how, beginning 250 years ago, some parts of the world experienced sustained progress, opening up gaps and setting the stage for today's disproportionately unequal world. Deaton takes an in-depth look at the historical and ongoing patterns behind the health and wealth of nations, and addresses what needs to be done to help those left behind. Deaton describes vast innovations and wrenching setbacks: the successes of antibiotics, pest control, vaccinations, and clean water on the one hand, and disastrous famines and the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the other. He examines the United States, a nation that has prospered but is today experiencing slower growth and increasing inequality. He also considers how economic growth in India and China has improved the lives of more than a billion people. Deaton argues that international aid has been ineffective and even harmful. He suggests alternative efforts—including reforming incentives to drug companies and lifting trade restrictions—that will allow the developing world to bring about its own Great Escape. Demonstrating how changes in health and living standards have transformed our lives, *The Great Escape* is a powerful guide to addressing the well-being of all nations.

poor economics book: *The Tyranny of Experts* William Easterly, 2014-03-04 In this bracingly iconoclastic" book (New York Times Book Review), a renowned economics scholar breaks down the fight to end global poverty and the rights that poor individuals have had taken away for generations. In *The Tyranny of Experts*, renowned economist William Easterly examines our failing efforts to fight global poverty, and argues that the expert approved top-down approach to development has not only made little lasting progress, but has proven a convenient rationale for decades of human rights violations perpetrated by colonialists, postcolonial dictators, and US and UK foreign policymakers seeking autocratic allies. Demonstrating how our traditional antipoverty tactics have both trampled the freedom of the world's poor and suppressed a vital debate about alternative approaches to solving poverty, Easterly presents a devastating critique of the blighted record of authoritarian development. In this masterful work, Easterly reveals the fundamental errors inherent in our traditional approach and offers new principles for Western agencies and developing countries alike: principles that, because they are predicated on respect for the rights of poor people, have the power to end global poverty once and for all.

poor economics book: *From Poverty to Power* Duncan Green, 2008 Offers a look at the causes and effects of poverty and inequality, as well as the possible solutions. This title features research, human stories, statistics, and compelling arguments. It discusses about the world we live in and how we can make it a better place.

poor economics book: *The End of Poverty* Jeffrey D. Sachs, 2006-02-28 Book and man are brilliant, passionate, optimistic and impatient . . . Outstanding. —The Economist The landmark exploration of economic prosperity and how the world can escape from extreme poverty for the world's poorest citizens, from one of the world's most renowned economists Hailed by Time as one of the world's hundred most influential people, Jeffrey D. Sachs is renowned for his work around the globe advising economies in crisis. Now a classic of its genre, *The End of Poverty* distills more than thirty years of experience to offer a uniquely informed vision of the steps that can transform impoverished countries into prosperous ones. Marrying vivid storytelling with rigorous analysis, Sachs lays out a clear conceptual map of the world economy. Explaining his own work in Bolivia, Russia, India, China, and Africa, he offers an integrated set of solutions to the interwoven economic, political, environmental, and social problems that challenge the world's poorest countries. Ten years after its initial publication, *The End of Poverty* remains an indispensable and influential work. In this 10th anniversary edition, Sachs presents an extensive new foreword assessing the progress of the past decade, the work that remains to be done, and how each of us can help. He also looks ahead across the next fifteen years to 2030, the United Nations' target date for ending extreme poverty, offering new insights and recommendations.

poor economics book: *The Economics of Being Poor* Theodore William Schultz, 1993 The

Economics of Being Poor is mainly devoted to the economics of acquiring skills and knowledge, to investment in the quality of the population and to the increasing economic importance of human capital - the quality of the work-force embodied in the health, education and skills, including the entrepreneurial skills of the workers themselves. The volume is divided into three parts: Most People are Poor, Investing in Skills and Knowledge, and Effects of Human Capital. The Economics of Being Poor represents a remarkable testament to perhaps the most elegant stylist in post-war economics.

poor economics book: *Wealth And Poverty Of Nations* David S. Landes, 2015-04-20 The history of nations is a history of haves and have-nots, and as we approach the millennium, the gap between rich and poor countries is widening. In this engrossing and important new work, eminent historian David Landes explores the complex, fascinating and often startling causes of the wealth and poverty of nations. The answers are found not only in the large forces at work in economies: geography, religion, the broad swings of politics, but also in the small surprising details. In Europe, the invention of spectacles doubled the working life of skilled craftsmen, and played a prominent role in the creation of articulated machines, and in China, the failure to adopt the clock fundamentally hindered economic development. The relief of poverty is vital to the survival of us all. As David Landes brilliantly shows, the key to future success lies in understanding the lessons the past has to teach us - lessons uniquely imparted in this groundbreaking and vital book which exemplifies narrative history at its best.

poor economics book: *Marginality* Joachim von Braun, Franz W. Gatzweiler, 2013-08-19 This book takes a new approach on understanding causes of extreme poverty and promising actions to address it. Its focus is on marginality being a root cause of poverty and deprivation. "Marginality" is the position of people on the edge, preventing their access to resources, freedom of choices, and the development of capabilities. The book is research based with original empirical analyses at local, national, and local scales; book contributors are leaders in their fields and have backgrounds in different disciplines. An important message of the book is that economic and ecological approaches and institutional innovations need to be integrated to overcome marginality. The book will be a valuable source for development scholars and students, actors that design public policies, and for social innovators in the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

poor economics book: *The Economics of Poverty, Inequality and Wealth Accumulation in Mexico* M. Székely, 1998-09-21 The aim of this book is to understand why despite a considerable increase in average income in Mexico during the 1984-1992 period of economic liberalization, the conditions of the poorest of the poor deteriorated and income inequality increased. To explain why some individuals were able to take advantage of the opportunities which the economy was generating, while others were prevented from doing so, the author suggests some methodology to extract additional information from poverty and inequality measures, and test the main theories of household saving behaviour.

poor economics book: *The Land of Too Much* Monica Prasad, 2012-12-31 The Land of Too Much presents a simple but powerful hypothesis that addresses three questions: Why does the United States have more poverty than any other developed country? Why did it experience an attack on state intervention starting in the 1980s, known today as the neoliberal revolution? And why did it recently suffer the greatest economic meltdown in seventy-five years? Although the United States is often considered a liberal, laissez-faire state, Monica Prasad marshals convincing evidence to the contrary. Indeed, she argues that a strong tradition of government intervention undermined the development of a European-style welfare state. The demand-side theory of comparative political economy she develops here explains how and why this happened. Her argument begins in the late nineteenth century, when America's explosive economic growth overwhelmed world markets, causing price declines everywhere. While European countries adopted protectionist policies in response, in the United States lower prices spurred an agrarian movement that rearranged the political landscape. The federal government instituted progressive taxation and a series of strict financial regulations that ironically resulted in more freely available credit. As European countries developed growth models focused on investment and exports, the United States developed a growth

model based on consumption. These large-scale interventions led to economic growth that met citizen needs through private credit rather than through social welfare policies. Among the outcomes have been higher poverty, a backlash against taxation and regulation, and a housing bubble fueled by “mortgage Keynesianism.” This book will launch a thousand debates.

poor economics book: Under-Rewarded Efforts Santiago Levy Algazi, 2018-07-11 Why has an economy that has done so many things right failed to grow fast? Under-Rewarded Efforts traces Mexico’s disappointing growth to flawed microeconomic policies that have suppressed productivity growth and nullified the expected benefits of the country’s reform efforts. Fast growth will not occur doing more of the same or focusing on issues that may be key bottlenecks to productivity growth elsewhere, but not in Mexico. It will only result from inclusive institutions that effectively protect workers against risks, redistribute towards those in need, and simultaneously align entrepreneurs’ and workers’ incentives to raise productivity.

poor economics book: Poverty in the Philippines Asian Development Bank, 2009-12-01 Against the backdrop of the global financial crisis and rising food, fuel, and commodity prices, addressing poverty and inequality in the Philippines remains a challenge. The proportion of households living below the official poverty line has declined slowly and unevenly in the past four decades, and poverty reduction has been much slower than in neighboring countries such as the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Economic growth has gone through boom and bust cycles, and recent episodes of moderate economic expansion have had limited impact on the poor. Great inequality across income brackets, regions, and sectors, as well as unmanaged population growth, are considered some of the key factors constraining poverty reduction efforts. This publication analyzes the causes of poverty and recommends ways to accelerate poverty reduction and achieve more inclusive growth. It also provides an overview of current government responses, strategies, and achievements in the fight against poverty and identifies and prioritizes future needs and interventions. The analysis is based on current literature and the latest available data, including the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

poor economics book: Econobabble Richard Denniss, 2021-05-04 Economics is like a tyre lever: it can be used to solve a problem, or to beat someone over the head. What is econobabble? We hear it every day, when politicians and commentators use incomprehensible economic jargon to dress up their self-interest as the national interest, to make the absurd seem inevitable or the inequitable seem fair. This book exposes the stupid arguments, bizarre contradictions and complete lack of evidence upon which much ‘common sense’ about the economy rests in Australia. Econobabble is for those who, deep down, have never believed that it makes sense, economic or otherwise, to help poor people by slashing public spending on the services they need. It’s for those who have a sneaking suspicion that it would be cheaper to avoid the effects of climate change than to let them happen and then ‘adapt’. And it’s for those who think pitting public health and aged care against the economy is a false dilemma, one that’s short-sighted, callous and potentially dangerous. In this new edition, Richard Denniss demolishes the tired and misleading arguments of right-wing economic ‘experts’ with humour and precision, empowering you to cut through the babble and reach the truth. ‘The best guide you’ll find to the literal non-sense that usually passes for economic debate in this country.’ —Ross Gittins

poor economics book: The Bottom Billion Paul Collier, 2008-10-02 The Bottom Billion is an elegant and impassioned synthesis from one of the world's leading experts on Africa and poverty. It was hailed as the best non-fiction book so far this year by Nicholas Kristoff of The New York Times.

poor economics book: Understanding Poverty Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee, Roland Benabou, Dilip Mookherjee, 2006-04-20 Understanding poverty and what to do about it, is perhaps the central concern of all of economics. Yet the lay public almost never gets to hear what leading professional economists have to say about it. This volume brings together twenty-eight essays by some of the world leaders in the field, who were invited to tell the lay reader about the most important things they have learnt from their research that relate to poverty. The essays cover a wide array of topics: the first essay is about how poverty gets measured. The next section is about the causes of poverty

and its persistence, and the ideas range from the impact of colonialism and globalization to the problems of excessive population growth, corruption and ethnic conflict. The next section is about policy: how should we fight poverty? The essays discuss how to get drug companies to produce more vaccines for the diseases of the poor, what we should and should not expect from micro-credit, what we should do about child labor, how to design welfare policies that work better and a host of other topics. The final section is about where the puzzles lie: what are the most important anomalies, the big gaps in the way economists think about poverty? The essays talk about the puzzling reluctance of Kenyan farmers to fertilizers, the enduring power of social relationships in economic transactions in developing countries and the need to understand where aspirations come from, and much else. Every essay is written with the aim of presenting the latest and the most sophisticated in economics without any recourse to jargon or technical language.

poor economics book: The Persistence of Poverty Charles Karelis, 2007-01-01 Why hasn't the poverty rate fallen in four decades, despite society's massive and varied efforts? The notable philosopher Charles Karelis contends that conventional explanations of poverty rest on a mistake. And so do the antipoverty policies they generate. This book proposes a new explanation of the behaviors that keep people poor, including nonwork, quitting school, nonsaving, and breaking the law. Provocative and thoughtful, it finds a hidden rationality in the problematic conduct of many poor people, a rationality long missed by economists. Using science, history, fables, philosophical analysis, and common observation, the author engages us and takes us to a deeper grasp of the link between consumption and satisfaction, and from there to a new view of distributive justice and to fresh policy recommendations for combating poverty. With this bold work and original insights, the long-stalled campaign against poverty can begin to move forward once more.

poor economics book: A World of Three Zeros Muhammad Yunus, 2017-09-26 A winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and bestselling author of *Banker to the Poor* offers his vision of an emerging new economic system that can save humankind and the planet Muhammad Yunus, who created microcredit, invented social business, and earned a Nobel Peace Prize for his work in alleviating poverty, is one of today's most trenchant social critics. Now he declares it's time to admit that the capitalist engine is broken -- that in its current form it inevitably leads to rampant inequality, massive unemployment, and environmental destruction. We need a new economic system that unleashes altruism as a creative force just as powerful as self-interest. Is this a pipe dream? Not at all. In the last decade, thousands of people and organizations have already embraced Yunus's vision of a new form of capitalism, launching innovative social businesses designed to serve human needs rather than accumulate wealth. They are bringing solar energy to millions of homes in Bangladesh; turning thousands of unemployed young people into entrepreneurs through equity investments; financing female-owned businesses in cities across the United States; bringing mobility, shelter, and other services to the rural poor in France; and creating a global support network to help young entrepreneurs launch their start-ups. In *A World of Three Zeros*, Yunus describes the new civilization emerging from the economic experiments his work has helped to inspire. He explains how global companies like McCain, Renault, Essilor, and Danone got involved with this new economic model through their own social action groups, describes the ingenious new financial tools now funding social businesses, and sketches the legal and regulatory changes needed to jumpstart the next wave of socially driven innovations. And he invites young people, business and political leaders, and ordinary citizens to join the movement and help create the better world we all dream of.

poor economics book: The Economics of Enough Diane Coyle, 2011-02-14 Why our economy is cheating the future—and what we can do about it The world's leading economies are facing not just one but many crises. The financial meltdown may not be over, climate change threatens major global disruption, economic inequality has reached extremes not seen for a century, and government and business are widely distrusted. At the same time, many people regret the consumerism and social corrosion of modern life. What these crises have in common, Diane Coyle argues, is a reckless disregard for the future—especially in the way the economy is run. How can we achieve the financial growth we need today without sacrificing a decent future for our children, our societies, and our

planet? How can we realize what Coyle calls the Economics of Enough? Running the economy for tomorrow as well as today will require a wide range of policy changes. The top priority must be ensuring that we get a true picture of long-term economic prospects, with the development of official statistics on national wealth in its broadest sense, including natural and human resources. Saving and investment will need to be encouraged over current consumption. Above all, governments will need to engage citizens in a process of debate about the difficult choices that lie ahead and rebuild a shared commitment to the future of our societies. Creating a sustainable economy—having enough to be happy without cheating the future—won't be easy. But *The Economics of Enough* starts a profoundly important conversation about how we can begin—and the first steps we need to take.

poor economics book: *More Than Good Intentions* Dean Karlan, Jacob Appel, 2012-03-27 A revolutionary approach to poverty that takes human irrationality into account—and unlocks the mystery of making philanthropic spending really work. American individuals and institutions spent billions of dollars to ease global poverty and accomplished almost nothing. At last we have a realistic way forward. Presenting innovative and successful development interventions around the globe, Dean Karlan and Jacob Appel show how empirical analysis coupled with the latest thinking in behavioral economics can make a profound difference. From Kenya, where teenagers reduced their risk of contracting AIDS by having more unprotected sex with partners their own age, to Mexico, where giving kids a one-dollar deworming pill boosted school attendance better than paying their families to send them, *More Than Good Intentions* reveals how to invest those billions far more effectively and begin transforming the well-being of the world.

poor economics book: *How Change Happens* Cass R. Sunstein, 2019-04-09 An “illuminating” study that reveals the different ways social change occurs—for readers of *Freakonomics* and *Thinking, Fast and Slow* (The New York Times) How does social change happen? When do social movements take off? Sexual harassment was once something that women had to endure; now a movement has risen up against it. White nationalist sentiments, on the other hand, were largely kept out of mainstream discourse; now there is no shortage of media outlets for them. In this book, with the help of behavioral economics, psychology, and other fields, Cass Sunstein casts a bright new light on how change happens. Sunstein focuses on the crucial role of social norms—and on their frequent collapse. When norms lead people to silence themselves, even an unpopular status quo can persist. Then one day, someone challenges the norm—a child who exclaims that the emperor has no clothes; a woman who says “me too.” Sometimes suppressed outrage is unleashed, and long-standing practices fall. Sometimes change is more gradual, as “nudges” help produce new and different decisions—apps that count calories; texted reminders of deadlines; automatic enrollment in green energy or pension plans. Sunstein explores what kinds of nudges are effective and shows why nudges sometimes give way to bans and mandates. Finally, he considers social divisions, social cascades, and “partyism,” when identification with a political party creates a strong bias against all members of an opposing party—which can both fuel and block social change.

poor economics book: *The End of Poverty* Jeffrey D. Sachs, 2006-02-28 Book and man are brilliant, passionate, optimistic and impatient . . . Outstanding. —The Economist The landmark exploration of economic prosperity and how the world can escape from extreme poverty for the world's poorest citizens, from one of the world's most renowned economists Hailed by Time as one of the world's hundred most influential people, Jeffrey D. Sachs is renowned for his work around the globe advising economies in crisis. Now a classic of its genre, *The End of Poverty* distills more than thirty years of experience to offer a uniquely informed vision of the steps that can transform impoverished countries into prosperous ones. Marrying vivid storytelling with rigorous analysis, Sachs lays out a clear conceptual map of the world economy. Explaining his own work in Bolivia, Russia, India, China, and Africa, he offers an integrated set of solutions to the interwoven economic, political, environmental, and social problems that challenge the world's poorest countries. Ten years after its initial publication, *The End of Poverty* remains an indispensable and influential work. In this 10th anniversary edition, Sachs presents an extensive new foreword assessing the progress of the

past decade, the work that remains to be done, and how each of us can help. He also looks ahead across the next fifteen years to 2030, the United Nations' target date for ending extreme poverty, offering new insights and recommendations.

poor economics book: Doing Good Better William MacAskill, 2015-08-04 A radical reassessment of how we can most effectively help others by a rising star of philosophy and leading social entrepreneur. 'A surprising and often counterintuitive look at the best ways to make a difference . . . MacAskill is that rarest of beasts: a do-gooder who uses his head more than his heart.' SUNDAY TIMES Most of us want to make a difference. We donate to charity, buy Fairtrade coffee, or try to cut down on our carbon emissions. Rarely do we know if we're really helping, and despite our best intentions, our actions can have ineffective - and sometimes downright harmful - outcomes. Confronting this problem, William MacAskill developed the concept of effective altruism, a practical, data-driven approach which shows that each of us has the power to do an astonishing amount of good, given the right information. His conclusions are often surprising; by examining the charities we give to, the goods we buy and the careers we pursue, *Doing Good Better* is a fascinating and original guide which shows how, through simple actions, you can improve thousands of lives - including your own. 'A data nerd after my own heart.' BILL GATES 'Required reading for anyone interested in making the world better.' STEVEN LEVITT, co-author of *Freakonomics* 'Effective altruism - efforts that actually help people rather than making you feel good or helping you show off - is one of the great new ideas of the 21st century. *Doing Good Better* is the definitive guide to this exciting new movement.' STEVEN PINKER, author of *The Better Angels of Our Nature*

poor economics book: Economics of Good and Evil Tomas Sedlacek, 2011-07-01 Tomas Sedlacek has shaken the study of economics as few ever have. Named one of the Young Guns and one of the five hot minds in economics by the Yale Economic Review, he serves on the National Economic Council in Prague, where his provocative writing has achieved bestseller status. How has he done it? By arguing a simple, almost heretical proposition: economics is ultimately about good and evil. In *The Economics of Good and Evil*, Sedlacek radically rethinks his field, challenging our assumptions about the world. Economics is touted as a science, a value-free mathematical inquiry, he writes, but it's actually a cultural phenomenon, a product of our civilization. It began within philosophy--Adam Smith himself not only wrote *The Wealth of Nations*, but also *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*--and economics, as Sedlacek shows, is woven out of history, myth, religion, and ethics. Even the most sophisticated mathematical model, Sedlacek writes, is, de facto, a story, a parable, our effort to (rationally) grasp the world around us. Economics not only describes the world, but establishes normative standards, identifying ideal conditions. Science, he claims, is a system of beliefs to which we are committed. To grasp the beliefs underlying economics, he breaks out of the field's confines with a tour de force exploration of economic thinking, broadly defined, over the millennia. He ranges from the epic of Gilgamesh and the Old Testament to the emergence of Christianity, from Descartes and Adam Smith to the consumerism in *Fight Club*. Throughout, he asks searching meta-economic questions: What is the meaning and the point of economics? Can we do ethically all that we can do technically? Does it pay to be good? Placing the wisdom of philosophers and poets over strict mathematical models of human behavior, Sedlacek's groundbreaking work promises to change the way we calculate economic value.

poor economics book: The Man Within My Head Pico Iyer, 2013-05-09 We all carry other people inside our heads - actors, leaders, writers, people from history or fiction, met or unmet, who sometimes seem closer to us than the people we know. Pico Iyer investigates the mysterious closeness he has always felt with Graham Greene and follows him from his first novel, *The Man Within*, to such later classics as *The Quiet American*. The further he delves, the more he begins to wonder whether the man within his head is not Greene but his own father, or perhaps some more shadowy aspect of himself. Drawing upon experiences across the globe - from Bolivia to Berkhamsted to Bhutan - one of our most resourceful cultural explorers gives us his most personal and revelatory book.

poor economics book: Measuring Poverty Around the World Anthony Barnes Atkinson,

Anthony B. Atkinson, 2019-06-18 The final book from a towering pioneer in the study of poverty and inequality—a critically important examination of poverty around the world In this, his final book, economist Anthony Atkinson, one of the world’s great social scientists and a pioneer in the study of poverty and inequality, offers an inspiring analysis of a central question: What is poverty and how much of it is there around the globe? The persistence of poverty—in rich and poor countries alike—is one of the most serious problems facing humanity. Better measurement of poverty is essential for raising awareness, motivating action, designing good policy, gauging progress, and holding political leaders accountable for meeting targets. To help make this possible, Atkinson provides a critically important examination of how poverty is—and should be—measured. Bringing together evidence about the nature and extent of poverty across the world and including case studies of sixty countries, Atkinson addresses both financial poverty and other indicators of deprivation. He starts from first principles about the meaning of poverty, translates these into concrete measures, and analyzes the data to which the measures can be applied. Crucially, he integrates international organizations’ measurements of poverty with countries’ own national analyses. Atkinson died before he was able to complete the book, but at his request it was edited for publication by two of his colleagues, John Micklewright and Andrea Brandolini. In addition, François Bourguignon and Nicholas Stern provide afterwords that address key issues from the unfinished chapters: how poverty relates to growth, inequality, and climate change. The result is an essential contribution to efforts to alleviate poverty around the world.

Back to Home: <https://fc1.getfilecloud.com>