
WORLD POVERTY

Introduction

THE THREE VOLUMES of the *Encyclopedia of World Poverty* contain some 800 original, previously unpublished articles written by over 125 independent or affiliated scholars. This encyclopedia is intended for the use as an authoritative and rigorous source on poverty and related issues. It provides extensive and current information, and insight into the contemporary debate on poverty. It can also be used as a reference to other sources through its cross-references and bibliographies. It is a timely project; the year 2005 is marked by a declaration of concern with poverty by world leaders at the G-8 summit and at the World Economic Forum. In a time when public attention is directed to poverty, the *Encyclopedia of World Poverty* can be an indispensable source for all students of poverty.

Personally, my first encounter with poverty was during a summer break in the 1960s as a high-school student in Turkey, in a village in mid-Anatolia. A group of us had volunteered to go to the village to build a sewer system and repair the run-down school building. There was no water, no electricity, no gas, no teachers, and no doctors. The local economy at best could be described as a non-monetized village barter economy without much even to barter. Most villagers worked for a bare minimum as sharecroppers. Unfortunately the

experience was more helpful for me in drawing the future path of my professional career than it was for the villagers. At the ages of 16 and 17, we just did not have enough physical power, or the necessary equipment, to complete our projects.

It is hard to visualize poverty and the living conditions of the poor without personal exposure. Without that encounter, poverty mostly remains a statistic that we are lucky not to be part of, and dealing with the corresponding human condition is then usually left to those with the willingness and imagination to think about it. Poverty is anything but a statistic, and not all aspects of it are quantifiable. As the 1998 Nobel Prize Laureate in Economics Amartya Sen has eloquently elaborated, poverty is more than just lack of income, even though this is an important factor.

Poverty is deprivation from basic capabilities, rights, and freedoms that provide individuals the necessary choices and opportunities they need to lead a life they value. Income is a necessary part of life, but alone it is not sufficient. Unless it is coupled with social, political, and economic freedoms, it does not suffice to enhance individual capabilities. In this respect, income is not an end itself but just one of the means to healthy life, to education, and to participation in the surround-

ing political, cultural, and economic life. It is important to take poverty out of the narrow context of income. Otherwise poverty would be an issue only in developing countries and not in affluent, industrial countries, where even many of the poor have an income higher than most in the world.

I do not mean to say that statistics related to poverty do not matter. They help us to frame the magnitude of the problem. According to the latest official data, about 1.2 billion people currently live in extreme poverty, defined as living on less than \$1 a day at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). If we raise the threshold income to \$2 a day (PPP), the number rises to 2.5 billion. Of course, the geographical distribution of poverty is not even. Over one billion of the extreme poor live in South Asia (488 million or 42 percent), in Sub-Saharan Africa (315 million or 27 percent), and in East Asia and the Pacific (279 million or 24 percent). The incidence of extreme poverty differs among countries. In Ethiopia and in Uganda, plagued by internal strife, it is 82 percent; in oil-rich Nigeria, it is 70.2 percent; while in Tanzania, Kenya, and Senegal, the corresponding figure is significantly less, 20, 23, and 26 percent respectively.

The discouraging aspect of the overall poverty data is that in the 1990s, which is promoted as an era of sustained economic growth and prosperity, income poverty increased in 37 of the 67 countries for which longitudinal data is available. These countries are mostly located in Central and Eastern Europe. In other countries, mostly in East and Southern Asia and few in Latin America (for instance Brazil and Chile), however, poverty has significantly decreased. At this juncture, it is worth mentioning that official poverty rates based on threshold income measures tend to underestimate the actual extent of poverty. Is there any reason to believe that a person who makes \$1.10 a day (PPP) is not living in poverty?

In spite of its shortcomings, income poverty gives an idea about the extent of the destitution of the poor. Malnutrition, hunger and starvation; HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other life-threatening diseases; high child and maternal mortality, high illiteracy, and lack of basic needs are all concentrated in poverty-stricken countries. In Niger in sub-Saharan Africa, one of the poorest countries in the world if not the poorest, 36 percent of the population is undernourished, the under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 265, the maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births is 1,100, and about 2,000 children per 100,000 die because of malaria. Only one percent of children benefit from the insecticide-treated bed nets that could cut malaria-re-

lated deaths significantly. Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are other diseases with a high death toll. In 2001, tuberculosis claimed 196 lives per 100,000 people in Niger. The HIV prevalence estimate runs a high range, 0.7-2.3 percent of the 15-49 age group. The probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 is 39 percent. In this measure, Niger compares favorably to Lesotho, where the probability of not surviving is 68.1 percent. Just these few statistics are enough to give an idea about the level of destitution in these countries.

The poor in affluent societies face similar measures of destitution, even though its magnitude is significantly less. The United States, the highest per capita income country in the world, is ranked 17th according to the Human Poverty Index. Over 13 percent of the population lives below the poverty income threshold of \$11 a day, a threshold more than 10 times that of developing countries. The under-five and overall child mortality rates are 8 and 7 percent, respectively. The maternal mortality ratio is 12 percent. About 10 percent of one-year-olds are not immunized against measles. The probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 is 12.6 percent. Over 20 percent of the age group 16-65 lack functional literacy. The data clearly reflect the fact that a certain low-income group is not sharing the economic growth and the affluence enjoyed by most in the United States. These findings can easily be extended to other industrial countries as well.

The poor in developing and industrial countries share similar characteristics. Unmistakably, women, children, the elderly, racial and ethnic minorities, those in rural areas, urban unemployed and slum-dwellers make up the bulk of the poor. They constitute a socially and economically vulnerable group subject to Sen's "unfreedoms" that worsen their destitution by limiting their opportunities to break through the walls of poverty surrounding them. An additional complication of this gender, age, and race composition is that these are those groups with the least potential to access markets and therefore their poverty becomes a long-term phenomenon.

In the *Encyclopedia of World Poverty*, 191 country entries provide current vital statistics on poverty—on its composition and characteristics, on mortality, disease, literacy and illiteracy. These articles also incorporate information on geographic, political, social, cultural, and other economic characteristics of each country. Each country's ranking according to the Human Development Index and the Human Poverty Index, whenever available, is listed as well. The Human Development Index combines life expectancy, education, and ad-

justed income into an indicator of overall human development. The content of the Human Poverty Index depends on whether it is being used for developing or for affluent industrial countries. For the former group, it combines life expectancy, education, nutrition, and access to water and health services. For the latter group, the access to water and health is replaced by long-term unemployment. Even though these are by no means perfect or comprehensive indices, they attempt to overcome the difficulty of quantifying human development and poverty, both of which do not lend themselves easily to quantification. There are 78 entries in the encyclopedia dealing with the various definitions and measurement techniques of poverty. Absolute versus relative poverty, the headcount index of poverty versus the relative-income based measure of poverty, and various others measures inevitably yield different results regarding poverty rates. These are important technical issues in that they ultimately affect public policy decisions geared to combating poverty.

Information on the causes of poverty is equally important for public policy purposes. The level of poverty and changes in it can be an economic phenomenon, for instance the result of a recession. If so, it may be of temporary nature and is likely to disappear with an improving economy. In this case the policy choice would be very different than when poverty is more permanent and is caused by structural factors. It could be the result of historical, cultural, or social factors, such as colonialism, international economic relations, or apartheid. In these cases, different policies to combat poverty are called for. Inequality in the distribution of income and wealth tops the list of long-term causes of poverty.

If a disproportionately large share of total income generated in the economy is held by a relatively small group of people or households, the share of the remaining people or households is inevitably limited. Inequality also can deepen poverty by perpetuating it. The pattern of income and wealth distribution determines the pattern of consumption and production in the economy. Consumption preferences of high-income groups are such that they favor luxurious consumption goods, which are produced using relatively more capital-intensive techniques.

Hence, increases in their production do not necessarily reduce unemployment. This encyclopedia distinguishes among 25 different potential causes of poverty, ranging from discrimination to climate factors, such as draught and famine. In-depth analyses show that, in general, no one single factor causes poverty. It is usually like the movie *Murder on the Orient Express*, each po-

tential suspect contributing a fair share. Hence, the entries emphasize the importance of all economic, social, and political aspects of poverty.

Vulnerability, insecurity, powerlessness, social exclusion and disqualification, and stigmatization are among the more than two-dozen articles in the encyclopedia on the potential effects of poverty. Some of these effects are quantifiable but some are not. To some degree we can measure the crime rate and environmental degradation associated with poverty, but it is almost impossible to measure the stigmatization and powerlessness a poor person feels. We can somehow measure the output loss associated with poverty, and the cost of welfare programs associated with poverty, but we can hardly quantify a feeling of self-worthlessness and insecurity. A thorough understanding of these tangible and intangible effects is necessary for the reader to realize that combating poverty would not only benefit the poor but society as a whole.

Understanding the difficulties associated with the definition and measurement of poverty, along with its causes and effects, is essential for the conceptualization of poverty. The design and prioritization of anti-poverty policies depend heavily on how poverty is conceptualized. A successful fight against poverty calls for engagement from governments, civil society organizations, and individual people, to improve the coordination, collaboration, and implementation of anti-poverty policies. There is evidence that in countries where local organizations and people assumed the ownership of anti-poverty programs, success has been significantly higher. Civil Society Organizations, Secular Charities, Religious Charities, and Non-Governmental Organizations are therefore important players in the fight against poverty, and the encyclopedia acknowledges their importance by allocating over 150 articles to them.

The political environment also plays an indispensable role in the effectiveness and success of the anti-poverty policies and programs. Their importance is captured by over 20 in-depth analytical entries. Without the engagement of these organizations and institutions, eradication of poverty and human development might well be impossible. A notable example of the importance of civil society organizations and grassroots movements is the recent revival of interest in poverty and its eradication by the political leaders of industrial countries; these organizations have been instrumental in both bringing the urgency of poverty to the attention of world leaders and also forcing them to commit themselves to its eradication.

Conventional fiscal, monetary, and industrial policies, especially in developing countries, have either completely failed or have been of limited success in combating poverty. Structural rigidities in the economy, political factors, and the inadequacy of the policies themselves have contributed to their failure to meet their objectives. One of the important factors that underline poverty is asset distribution in an economy. Members of high-income groups rarely derive their income as labor income; their income is derived from asset ownership. Since labor is a relatively abundant factor of production, return to labor relative to capital is relatively low.

Under these circumstances growth increases the income gap between owners of labor and capital, increasing income inequality and deepening poverty. Asset redistribution is then a necessary component of a full-fledged anti-poverty program. This is one of the main difficulties with anti-poverty programs: how the elite can be convinced to support the redistribution of assets, existing or newly created, as the growth with redistribution advocates claim. The literature on anti-poverty programs is cluttered with such proposals—intellectually appealing but in practice impossible to implement successfully. Numerous entries in the encyclopedia cover public policy issues related to poverty.

Limited resources, existing economic rigidities, and political bottlenecks have been reasons for developing countries to expect help from industrial countries. The industrial world, on the other hand, has traditionally been reluctant to provide that help. The G-8 Summits and World Economic Forums have frequently discussed targeting global poverty and helping very poor nations, especially those in Africa, but they have been reluctant to commit the financial resources to back their promises. At the turn of the new millennium, the highly publicized Millennium Development Goals targeted global poverty, aiming to halve it by 2015. Other

goals included universal education, gender equality, reduction in child mortality by two-thirds by 2015, improvement in maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, and finally halving the number of people without access to safe water. The financial resources needed for these ambitious goals, however, proved to be enormous and industrial countries as a whole failed to allocate the funds required for the project. Five years later, at the 2005 G-8 Summit in Gleneagles in Scotland, leaders renewed their commitment to fight extreme poverty in Africa with a promise of debt relief and economic and humanitarian assistance. The fine print, however, includes conditions for such assistance, with an emphasis on trade liberalization.

Economic liberalization and globalization have been promoted by some as a panacea to poverty. Economic growth achieved through liberalization and trade is supposed to trickle down to low-income groups by creating employment in areas where each country has a comparative advantage. Others regard globalization and liberalization as having contributed to poverty, as a result of outsourcing, off-shoring, and labor market liberalization that has marginalized labor, especially the low skill, low wage workers.

Most likely, in some countries globalization and liberalization have been positive forces, but not in all. Thus relying on liberalization and globalization as a one-size-fits-all-policy in combating poverty might not be that desirable. Most likely the different conditions in each country call for different anti-poverty policy approaches. A common denominator in the successful fight against poverty, however, involves unconditional commitment to political and economic democracy, to good governance, to transparency and accountability.

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Reader's Guide

THIS LIST IS provided to assist readers in locating article entries on related topics.

Antipoverty Organizations

African Development Foundation
American Friends Service Committee
Anti-Defamation League
Better Safer World
Big Brothers Big Sisters
Campus Compact
CARE
Center for Democratic Renewal
Center for the Study of Urban Poverty
Center on Budget and Policies Priorities
Center on Hunger and Poverty
Charity Organization Society
Comic Relief
Cuerneveca Center
Development Gateway
Employment Policies Institute
Engineers Without Borders
Feinstein Foundation
Food First
Food for the Hungry
Food Research and Action Center

Food Resource Bank
Habitat for Humanity
Haig Fund
Hull House
Institute for Peace and Justice
Institute for Research on Poverty
Institute for the Study of Homelessness and Poverty
Institute on Race and Poverty
International Food Policy Research Institute
International Labor Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Nongovernmental Organizations
International Service Agencies
Lawyers Without Borders
Médecins Sans Frontières
National Alliance to End Homelessness
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
National Campaign for Jobs and Income Support
National Coalition for the Homeless
National Coalition of Barrios Unidos
National Coalition on Health Care
National Conference for Community and Justice
National Low Income Housing Coalition
National Poverty Center

New Partnership for Africa's Development
Nongovernmental Organizations
Salvation Army
Second Harvest
Students against Sweatshops
UNICEF
United For a Fair Economy
Voluntary Services Overseas
World Bank
World Health Organization
World Trade Organization

Children and Poverty

CDF Black Community Crusade for Children
Child Malnutrition
Child Mortality
Child Relief & You
Child Welfare League of America
ChildLine
Children and Poverty
Children's Defense Fund
Children's Hunger Relief
Children's Aid Society
Church of England Children's Fund
Ecumenical Child Care Network
Education
National Association for the Education
of Young Children
National Education Association
National Fatherhood Initiative
Nutrition
Street Children

Countries: Africa

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Congo, Democratic Republic
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt

Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Countries: Americas

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic

Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Countries: Asia

Afghanistan
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
China
East Timor
Georgia
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Korea, North
Korea, South
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Lebanon
Malaysia
Maldives
Moldova
Mongolia
Myanmar

Nepal
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
Philippines
Qatar
Russia
Saudi Arabia
Seychelles
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Syria
Tajikistan
Thailand
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Yemen

Countries: Europe

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia FYROM
Malta
Monaco

Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
San Marino
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

Countries: Pacific

Australia
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
Nauru
New Zealand
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

Causes of Poverty

Age Discrimination
Apartheid
Bankruptcy
Class Structure
Colonialism
Conflict
Corruption
Drought
Economic Liberalization
Feudalism
Fraud
Gender Discrimination
Globalization
Imperialism
Income Inequality
Industrial Revolution
Inflation
Irish Famine
Neoliberalism
Outsourcing/Offshoring

Privatization
Recession
Unemployment

Economics of Poverty

Agriculture
Agriculture-Nutrition Advantage
Area Deprivation
Bankruptcy
Basic Income
Basic Needs
Basic Security
Capitalism
Civic Society
Class Analysis of Poverty
Class Structure
Communism
Cost of Living
Credit
Debt
Debt Relief
Debt Swap
Dependency School
Deprivation
Destitution
Disability Insurance
Distribution
Drought
Economic Distance
Economic Growth
Employment
Employment Theory
Environmental Degradation
Equity and Efficiency Trade-off
Equivalence Scales
Family Budgets
Famine
Financial Markets
Fiscal Policy
Food Shortages
Foreign Direct Investment
Free Trade Agreement of Americas
Fuel Poverty
Globalization
Household Consumption
Household Employment
Household Income
Human Capital
Human Development
Income
Income Distribution Theories

Income Inequality
 Income Poverty
 Inflation
 International Trade
 Intra-Household Transfers
 Labor Market
Laissez-Faire
 Lumpenproletariat
 Macroeconomic Policies
 Macroeconomics
 Market Efficiency
 Microeconomics
 Monetary Policy
 Myrdal's Theory of Cumulative Causation
 Needs
 Neoclassical Thought
 Non-Income Poverty
 North American Free Trade Agreement
 OECD Countries
 Outsourcing/Offshoring
 Pension Programs
 Physiocrats
 Planning
 Poverty Trap
 Primary Poverty
 Privatization
 Public Goods
 Public Policy
 Recession
 Redistribution
 Relative Deprivation
 Rural Deprivation
 Scarcity
 Social Democracy
 Socialism
 Stabilization
 Structural Dependency
 Structuralist School
 Supply-Side Economics
 Wage Slavery
 Wages
 War and Poverty
 Water
 Welfare State

Effects of Poverty

Crime
 Deprivation
 Destitution
 Disease
 Economic Distance

Economic Insecurity
 Environmental Degradation
 Exclusion
 Exploitation
 Family Desertion
 HIV/AIDS
 Homelessness
 Malnutrition
 Nonworking Poor
 Rural Deprivation
 Social Disqualification
 Social Exclusion
 Social Inequality
 Social Insecurity
 Starvation
 Stigmatization
 Structural Dependency
 Underclass
 Vulnerability
 Welfare Dependence

Measurements and Definitions of Poverty

Absolute-Income-Based Measures of Poverty
 Arab Definition of Poverty
 Australian Definition of Poverty
 Axiom of Monotonicity and Axiom of Transfers
 Beveridge Scheme
 Brazilian Definition of Poverty
 Bureau of Labor Statistics
 Capability Measure of Poverty
 Chinese Definition of Poverty
 Comparative Research Program on Poverty
 Consumption-Based Measures of Poverty
 Contextual Poverty
 Cost-of-Living-Based Measures of Poverty
 Cyclical Poverty
 Decomposable Poverty Measures
 Definitions of Poverty
 Demographics
 Dependency Ratio
 Deprivation Index
 Direct and Indirect Measures of Poverty
 Duration of Poverty
 Economic Definitions of Poverty
 Economic Insufficiency
 Endemic Poverty
 Engel Coefficient
 European Relative-Income Standard of Poverty
 European Union Definition of Poverty
 Extended Poverty Minimum
 Extreme Poverty

Food-Ratio Poverty Line
Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke Index
Gini Coefficient
Headcount Index
Human Poverty Index

Indicators of Poverty

Joint Center for Poverty Research
Living-Standards Measurement Study
Luxembourg Employment Study
Luxembourg Income Study
Mapping Poverty
Means-Testing
National Research Council
Normative Standards
Overall Poverty
Peripheral Poverty
Permanent (Collective) Poverty
Poverty Assessment
Poverty Clock
Poverty Gap
Poverty Gap Index
Poverty Rate
Poverty Research
Poverty Threshold
Relative-Income Based Measures of Poverty
Relative Welfare Index
Rural Poverty Research Center
Scientific Definitions of Poverty
Secondary Poverty
Sen Index
Sen-Shorrocks-Thon Index
Speenhamland System
Squared Poverty Gap Index
Standard Food Basket
Standard Food Basket Variant
Standard of Living
Subjective Measures of Poverty
TIP Curves
Totally Fuzzy and Relative (TFR) Poverty Measures
Traumatic Poverty
UBN-PL Method
Ultimate Poverty
University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research
USDA Poverty Line
Voluntary Poverty
Working Poor
World Bank Poverty Lines

History of Poverty

Adams, John (Administration)

Adams, John Quincy (Administration)
Almshouses
Ancient Thought
Apartheid
Arthur, Chester (Administration)
Buchanan, James (Administration)
Bush, George H.W. (Administration)
Bush, George W. (Administration)
Carter, Jimmy (Administration)
Cleveland, Grover (Administration)
Clinton, William (Administration)
Cold War
Colonialism
Coolidge, Calvin (Administration)
Depression, Great
Eisenhower, Dwight (Administration)
Fabian Society
Feudalism
Fillmore, Millard (Administration)
Ford, Gerald (Administration)
French Revolution
Garfield, James (Administration)
Grant, Ulysses (Administration)
Harding, Warren (Administration)
Harrison, Benjamin (Administration)
Harrison, William (Administration)
Hayes, Rutherford (Administration)
Hoover, Herbert (Administration)
Imperialism
Industrial Revolution
Industrialization
Irish Famine
Jackson, Andrew (Administration)
Jefferson, Thomas (Administration)
Johnson, Andrew (Administration)
Johnson, Lyndon (Administration)
Kennedy, John F. (Administration)
Les Miserables
Lincoln, Abraham (Administration)
Madison, James (Administration)
McKinley, William (Administration)
Medieval Thought
Mercantilism
Monroe, James (Administration)
Nixon, Richard (Administration)
Pierce, Franklin (Administration)
Polk, James (Administration)
Poor Laws
Reagan, Ronald (Administration)
Roosevelt, Franklin (Administration)
Roosevelt, Theodore (Administration)

Taft, William Howard (Administration)
 Taylor, Zachary (Administration)
 Truman, Harry (Administration)
 Tyler, John (Administration)
 Utopian Socialists
 Van Buren, Martin (Administration)
 War on Poverty
 Washington, George (Administration)
 Wilson, Woodrow (Administration)
 World War I
 World War II

People

Aquinas, Thomas
 Bellamy, Edward
 Black, Hugo L.
 Brandeis, Louis D.
 Bryan, William Jennings
 Calvin, John
 Carnegie, Andrew
 Coughlin, Charles
 De Soto, Hernando
 Donnelly, Ignatius
 Engels, Friedrich
 Evans, George Henry
 Foucault, Michel
 Francis of Assisi
 Frank, Andre Gunder
 Franklin, Benjamin
 Friedman, Milton
 Galbraith, John Kenneth
 Gandhi, Mahatma
 George, Henry
 Giddens, Anthony
 Gilder, George
 Greeley, Horace
 Heilbrunner, Robert
 Harrington, Michael
 Hobbes, Thomas
 Hobson, John
 Lewis, Arthur
 Locke, John
 Luxemburg, Rosa
 Malthus, Thomas
 Marshall, Alfred
 Marx, Karl
 Mill, John Stuart
 Mother Theresa
 Owen, Robert
 Polanyi, Karl
 Prebish, Raul

Rawls, John
 Ricardo, David
 Sen, Amartya
 Smith, Adam
 Thompson, T. Phillips
 Wallerstein, Immanuel
 Weber, Max

Politics and Poverty

Democratic Party
 Economic Dependence
 Economic Inequality
 Economic Insecurity
 Economic Liberalization
 Educational Vouchers
 Entitlement
 Equality
 Exclusion
 Exploitation
 Foreign Aid
 Fourth World
 G-8
 Neoliberalism
 Republican Party
 Selectivity
 Senate Hunger Caucus
 Third Way
 Third World
 Wants
 World Economic Forum

Poverty Relief Initiatives

Access-to-Enterprise Zones
 Adjustment Programs
 Aid to Families with Dependent Children
 Asset-Based Antipoverty Programs
 Congressional Hunger Center
 Earned Income Tax Credit
 Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
 Federal Targeted Training
 Food Stamps
 G-8 Africa Action Plan
 Global Development Initiative
 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
 Great Society Programs
 Guaranteed Assistance (GA)
 Head Start
 Heifer Project
 Help the Aged
 Housing Assistance
 Inter-American Development Bank

International Development Cooperation Forum
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Living Wage Campaign
Low-Income Cut-Offs
Means-Tested Government Antipoverty Programs
Medicaid
Medicare
Microcredit
Millennium Development Goals
Minimum Wage
Pro-Poor Growth
Rationing
Regulation
Rural Antipoverty Programs
Social Assistance
Supplemental Security Income
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
UNDP Regional Project for Overcoming Poverty
Unemployment Insurance
United Nations Development Program
Urban Anti-Poverty Programs
Wealth Tax
Workers' Compensation
Workfare
Work-Welfare Programs

Religious and Secular Charities

Africa Faith and Justice Network
Brotherhood of St. Laurence
Catholic Campaign for Human Development
Christian Antipoverty Campaigns
Christian Community Health Fellowship
Christmas Seals
Church World Services
Community-Based Antipoverty Programs
Damascus Road
Easter Seals
Evangelicals for Social Action
Faith-Based Antipoverty Programs
FaithTrust Institute
Franciscan Order

Goodwill Industries
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Jesuits
Jubilee 2000
Judaism and Poverty
Living Waters for the World
March of Dimes
Mendicant Orders
Milwaukee New Hope Program
Missionaries
National Interfaith Committee for Worker Justice
Oxfam
Partnership to Cut Hunger in Africa
Polish Humanitarian Organization
Presbyterian Hunger Program
Protestant Churches
Rebuilding Together
Roy Wilkins Center
Samaritans
Save the Children Fund
Share Our Strength
Society of Saint Vincent de Paul
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
United Methodist Church Initiatives
United Methodist Committee on Relief
United Way
World Concern
World Food Program
YMCA and YWCA

Women and Poverty

Family Desertion
Family Size and Structure
Family Violence Prevention Fund
Feminist Approaches to Poverty
Feminization of Poverty
Gender Discrimination
Gender Division of Labor
Maternal Mortality and Morbidity
National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy
Women and Poverty