
Research Questions About Poverty

Breaking the Poverty Code

Poverty Policy and Poverty Research

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Microfinance and Poverty Reduction: An Empirical Evidence from Benin Metropolis South-South of Nigeria

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Chronic Poverty

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SIENA TOWNSEND

Breaking the Poverty Code AuthorHouse

This book is an empirical study of how microfinance impacts on poverty reduction in Nigeria. The book examined conceptual issues in poverty and microfinance with focus on the nature and incidences of the poverty phenomenon, justification for the establishment and growth of microfinance in Nigeria. This book with theoretical and empirical findings investigates the previous attempts by the governments in alleviating poverty and specifically how microfinance have helped in reducing the poverty menace especially since the promulgation of the microfinance banking act in 2005 by the Central bank of Nigeria.

Poverty Policy and Poverty Research Heinemann Educational Publishers

Identifying factors related to poverty that affect infants, toddlers, and their families, this book describes promising early child care and intervention practices specifically tailored to these children and families' needs. Leading authorities from multiple disciplines present cutting-edge research and discuss the implications for practice and policy. Contributors review salient findings on attention, memory, language, self-regulation, attachment, physical health, family processes, and culture. The book considers the strengths and limitations of existing early intervention services for diverse populations and explores workable ways to improve them.

Aquaculture, employment, poverty, food security and well-being in Bangladesh Universal-Publishers

What is poverty and how do we measure it? What is the link between inequality and poverty? What can governments do to alleviate poverty and inequality? Does economic growth reduce poverty in the long run? These are some important research questions that are addressed in this book. It brings together important researchers and university professors to offer some analytical insights into the field of poverty, inequality, and public policies. Using quantitative and qualitative research methods, the authors examine issues relating to (a) contextual, academic, and cognitive differences between rural and urban poverty; (b) the impact of inequality on poverty; (c) theoretical considerations and empirical findings about poverty and inequality with a special reference to Croatia and Pakistan; (d) the role of trade facilitation in reducing poverty in South Asia; and (e) the impact of trade liberalization on economic growth and poverty implications with a special reference to Sri Lanka. The reader of this book will find it concise, with a clearly defined research methodology and findings, and easy to understand. Benefiting of recent statistical data and practical experience from various countries around the world, the findings and conclusions might be helpful to academia and policy makers to find better answers to poverty and inequality in the future.

Developing Deprivation Questions for the Family Resources Survey Routledge

This study investigates what young people and community organisations see as their support needs in Bayelsa State of Nigeria in tackling poverty. It also examines the process of influencing policy makers, using social marketing techniques. It seeks to expand understanding of the poverty elimination

processes: not only within a developing country's rural environmental context, but also endeavours to generalize the findings more broadly. It seeks an inclusive approach to policy determination driven by involving grassroots levels. A mixed-methods research design was adopted engaging a quantitative approach in which 300 young people were surveyed using self-completion questionnaires. In addition, a qualitative study in which policy-makers as well as young people and community organisations were interviewed. A discussion group methodology was adopted. Following the data-analysis, a strategy conference was organized in Nigeria, in which the major findings were presented and debated. This research has improved on the previous Multi-dimensional Poverty Index by enlarging it and combining it with a current Social Marketing Technique model. The new Multi-dimensional Poverty Index - Implementable Joint Programme of Action model is user friendly and retains the multidimensional paradigm. This extension was achieved through the literature research, the development of methodology, adopting mixed-methods approach and the strategy conference. The main findings of the research show that young people and community organisations support-needs in Bayelsa State of Nigeria are far from being met. A great deal of additional support is required. The most significant causes of poverty amongst young people and community organisations are corruption of government officials, absence of jobs, low wages, oil pollution and IMF/World Bank conditionalities. It was also found that the main experiences of poverty include a high youth unemployment rate, lack of money to go to school, lack of money to start small businesses, less food to eat, no money to treat sickness, no

money to buy clothes, no money to afford decent homes, prostitution, and absence of a public transportation system. The research considers the ways in which this additional support might be provided. Importantly, the research also revealed how extreme poverty could be alleviated, and by persuading policy-makers to create real jobs and job opportunities as well as developing employability skills and improving agriculture. In addition, there is a need to attract investors/oil companies to Bayelsa State and to increase investment spending. The lack of social infrastructure and access to free education, steady electricity and free healthcare are also seen as problems. Finally, the research revealed that actively involving young people and community organisations in policy-decision making and policy-implementation processes, including setting new priorities, or re-directing, is likely to enhance the probability of ending extreme poverty.

Long-Term Government Funded Programs Routledge

This study addresses five research questions about the nature of aquaculture development in Bangladesh. The questions are designed to test central narratives from the literature on aquaculture, poverty and food security, and to broaden the scope of debate beyond them. An integrated quantitative-qualitative survey was conducted in six communities with contrasting patterns of aquaculture development. Data was collected from a representative cross section of village residents to gain insights into the impacts of aquaculture development at the local level, using a structured household survey (578 respondents) and in-depth interviews (165 informants). This approach generated many findings that contradict or add nuance to conventional

understandings of aquaculture development. This study represents the most complete attempt to date to analyze the multidimensional relationships among aquaculture development, poverty and food security in Bangladesh. It also attempts to broaden analysis beyond these conventional indicators to address subjective and relational dimensions of well-being.

Inner-City Poverty in the United States Bloomsbury Publishing
Research for Social Workers has built a strong reputation as an accessible guide to the key research methods and approaches used in the discipline. Ideal for beginners, the book outlines the importance of social work research, its guiding principles and explains how to choose a topic area, develop research questions together with describing the key steps in the research process. The authors outline the principles of sampling, systematic reviews and surveys and interviews, provide guidance on evaluation and statistical analysis and explain how research can influence policy and practice. This new edition includes: • an expanded discussion of rigour in qualitative research • more detailed analysis of systematic reviews • a new section on on-line surveys • enhanced examination of action research including recent examples of action research programs and • an expanded section on evidence-based practice. Featuring practical examples and end-of-chapter exercises and questions, and using non-technical language throughout, this is a vital reference tool for both students and practicing social workers.

Microfinance and Poverty Reduction: An Empirical Evidence from Benin Metropolis South-South of Nigeria Taylor & Francis

Several policymakers, public administrators, the media, and others have celebrated the "success" of the latest anti-poverty

policy reforms. Is success a type of economic form or an assessment of the quality of one's life? Success is often defined in some type of economic form, even though it does not always provide a true sense of the effect of policy changes. Assessing the human impact of policy change requires more. It requires knowing about the resources of beneficiaries of social services and their conditions of life from various perspectives; therefore, we must strive to understand the socio-cultural aspects of people's lives that create the whole person, which evaluates one's quality of life. This study examines long-term government funded social programs. More significantly, it answers the question: 'Have long-term anti-poverty policies alleviated poverty in the U.S.?' This study also outlines poverty's major root causes, current strategies, and presents a brief historical background on poverty in the United States. Both qualitative and quantitative data were used for this study compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau and other affiliated agencies. Library resources included electronic and computer database searches. Policy analysis research studies from Democrat, Republican, and Independent Think Tanks, economists, and scholars were assessed. The main research question is: What is the impact of long-term anti-poverty policies in the United States? The sub-questions are: What are major historical perspectives and arguments on government funded anti-poverty policies? What are the major root causes of poverty in the United States? What is the relationship between the economy and government, and does it result in income disparity? What are major anti-poverty strategies implemented to decrease U.S. poverty? When the U.S. government waged war on poverty in the 1960s, poverty was defined by income. Therefore, the

obvious solution was to correct the income shortfall. This brings us to an equation seen throughout this study: $POVERTY + MORE MONEY = RELIEF$. Decades of research and experience with antipoverty programs have made it clear that poverty involves more complex, interrelated and sometimes-intractable socioeconomic, family, and individual issues; in addition, putting millions of dollars into long-term government funded programs is not the absolute solution. In reality, this money put into social programs have in many ways led to more poverty, as well as state and federal deficits. John F. Kennedy once stated in the early 1960s: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." The more long-term social programs are increased, the more chances generations of Americans will continue to be trapped in a continuous cycle of becoming more needy, dependent, and poor, which does not help the individual, their family, the American public, and certainly not the United States economy.

Cutting-Edge Social Policy Research OUP Oxford

Poverty Policy and Poverty Research Univ of Wisconsin Press

The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Poverty WorldFish

Providing an at-a-glance guide to social change in the UK at the start of the new millennium, this book offers comparisons with the findings of the previous Census a decade ago. Many maps covering different topics illustrate the state of UK society today and how it is changing.

Poverty, Inequality and Policy Poverty Policy and Poverty Research

This Handbook examines poverty measurement, anti-poverty policy and programs, and poverty theory from the perspective of

economics. It is written in a highly accessible style that encourages critical thinking about poverty. What's known about the sources of poverty and its alleviation are summarized and conventional thinking about poverty is challenged.

Chronic Poverty Springer

The problem of poverty is global in scope and has devastating consequences for many essential aspects of life: health, education, political participation, autonomy, and psychological well-being. The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy and Poverty presents the current state of philosophical research on poverty in its breadth and depth. It features 39 chapters divided into five thematic sections: Concepts, theories, and philosophical aspects of poverty research Poverty in the history of Western philosophy and philosophical traditions Poverty in non-Western philosophical thought Key ethical concepts and poverty Social and political issues The handbook not only addresses questions concerning individual, collective, and institutional responsibility towards people in extreme poverty and the moral wrong of poverty, but it also tackles emerging applied issues that are connected to poverty such as gender, race, education, migration, and climate change. Additionally, it features perspectives on poverty from the history of Western philosophy, as well as non-Western views that explore issues unique to the Global South. Finally, the chapters in the first part provide an overview of the most important aspects of social science poverty research, which serves as an excellent resource for philosophers and philosophy students unfamiliar with how poverty is empirically researched in practice. The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy and Poverty is an essential resource for students and researchers in philosophy, political science,

sociology, development studies, and public policy who are working on poverty.

Reprint - Institute for Research on Poverty National Academies Press

No descriptive material is available for this title.

John Wiley & Sons

Obesity costs our society billions of dollars a year in lost productivity and medical expenses, roughly half of which the federal government pays through Medicare and Medicaid. We know obesity plagues the poor more than the non-poor and poor women more than poor men. Poor women make up the majority of adult welfare recipients--coincidence or causal connection? This book investigates the controversial claim by welfare critics that public assistance programs like Food Stamps and the National School Lunch programs contribute to obesity among the poor. The author synthesizes empirical evidence from an array of disciplines--anthropology, economics, epidemiology, medicine, nutrition science, marketing, psychology, public health, sociology, and urban planning--to test this claim and to test whether other causal processes are at work. With a lucid presentation that makes it a model for applying research to questions of social policy, the book lays out the different hypotheses and the possible causal pathways within each. The four central chapters test whether "public assistance causes obesity," "obesity causes public assistance," "poverty causes both public assistance and obesity," and "Factor X causes both." The factors in the last category that may relate to both public assistance and obesity include stress, disability, and physical abuse.

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Out-grower Projects in Reducing

Poverty in Rural Zambia. A Case of the Eastern Province Policy Press

Provides more than eight hundred alphabetical entries that cover issues relating to poverty around the world.

Indigenous Peoples and Poverty Emerald Group Publishing

Over the past two decades, the percentage of the world's population living on less than a dollar a day has been cut in half. How much of that improvement is because of—or in spite of—globalization? While anti-globalization activists mount loud critiques and the media report breathlessly on globalization's perils and promises, economists have largely remained silent, in part because of an entrenched institutional divide between those who study poverty and those who study trade and finance. *Globalization and Poverty* bridges that gap, bringing together experts on both international trade and poverty to provide a detailed view of the effects of globalization on the poor in developing nations, answering such questions as: Do lower import tariffs improve the lives of the poor? Has increased financial integration led to more or less poverty? How have the poor fared during various currency crises? Does food aid hurt or help the poor? *Poverty*, the contributors show here, has been used as a popular and convenient catchphrase by parties on both sides of the globalization debate to further their respective arguments. *Globalization and Poverty* provides the more nuanced understanding necessary to move that debate beyond the slogans.

Applied Poverty Research Bloomsbury Publishing

Improve outcomes for students in poverty by understanding their developing brains Economic hardship is changing our students'

brain structures at a genetic level, producing psychological, behavioral, and cognitive issues that dramatically impact learning, behavior, physical health, and emotional stability. But there is hope. This groundbreaking book by one of the nation's top experts in brain science and resilience offers solutions that will change minds, attitudes, and behaviors. Learn about how problems develop between people of different races, how the brain develops in persistent poverty, and how it might react to solutions. Inside, you will find real-life applications on topics including: • The lack of culturally competent instruction and its impact on students of color • Poverty's effect on language development and how it can be positively influenced • The importance of reading • How to counteract the effects of the widespread stress in lower SES environments Children make up 23% of the U.S. population and account for almost 33% of those living in poverty, making the education system our most distressed institution. In *The Poverty Problem*, you'll learn how to increase students' perseverance and confidence and positively impact outcomes by arming yourself with research-based instructional strategies that are inspiring, realistic, and proven to work.

Women and Poverty Corwin

Those who study global poverty and ways to reduce it face a perennial set of questions: Do advances in knowledge, research, and technology make a real difference in the lives of poor people? What effect does research have on the poor? Who benefits? The contributors to *Agricultural Research, Livelihoods, and Poverty* shed light on these questions through a collection of case studies that explore the types of impact that agricultural

research has had on livelihoods and poverty in low-income countries.

Research on Poverty Oxford University Press on Demand
How can we measure poverty in the United Kingdom today, and which measures are most reliable? Is poverty related to other problems and disadvantages? Based on the largest research study on UK poverty ever commissioned, these fascinating volumes answer these questions and more, providing the most authoritative and up-to-date picture ever assembled of poverty throughout the four countries of the United Kingdom. Using state-of-the-art measurement methods, *Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK* looks across geography, time, and key domains like health, employment, and housing to make enlightening and sometimes shocking comparisons. Volume One focuses on assessing poverty through the lens of a wide range of groups, reporting on the living standards of older and younger people, parents and children, ethnic groups, and disabled people—as well as on the differing impacts of political intervention. --

Evaluating Federal Support for Poverty Research GRIN Verlag
Apply knowledge from the latest research to urgent social problems and programs *Cutting-Edge Social Policy Research* is a careful selection of the finest papers from the 2004 Social Policy Conference held in Charleston, South Carolina. These presentations from respected experts spotlight the latest and best research on a wide variety of crucial social policy issues. Explanations are provided on how to use qualitative and quantitative methods to research social policy questions, with a clear view on how to apply research results to today's social

problems and programs. *Cutting-Edge Social Policy Research* discusses various social policy topics, approaches, and the latest high-quality research and findings. Students learn how others have researched the topics using different approaches, while practitioners gain important new information relevant to their jobs and practice areas. Chapters explore vital perspectives, such as how to link program evaluation to policy practice, how clients' "in their own voices" views bring more convincing rationale to policymakers, and how the "trauma perspective" can spotlight the true effects of poverty, inequality, and oppression in our society. The text includes extensive up-to-date bibliographies and literature reviews. Topics in *Cutting-Edge Social Policy Research* include: measuring program implementation—to differentiate between theories that don't work and programs that aren't effective inclusion of qualitative methods into research in social policy the latest quality-of-life research for the elderly in nursing homes effective intervention practices for deaf and hard of hearing children susceptible to abuse in-depth analysis of the eight variables of the Section 8 Housing Program policy process trauma theory and its application to poverty policy the impact of work incentive policies examination of state and local governments granting large tax breaks to corporations—and the implications for social welfare practitioners *Cutting-Edge Social Policy Research* is stimulating, insightful reading for practitioners, educators, and students in social policy, social work, sociology, and political science.

Globalization, Growth, and Poverty Intl Food Policy Res Inst
Establishes the power of early care and education to change children's lives, particularly children in poverty.

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