

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910782571403321
Titolo	For protection and promotion : : the design and implementation of effective safety nets // Margaret Grosh ... [and others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , c2008
ISBN	1-282-13622-4 9786612136221 0-8213-7582-2
Descrizione fisica	xvii, 587 pages : illustrations ; ; 25 cm
Collana	The World Bank social safety nets primer series
Altri autori (Persone)	GroshMargaret E
Disciplina	362.5/6
Soggetti	Economic assistance, Domestic Poor - Services for Poverty - Prevention Social planning Social policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 517-566) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgments; Preface; Abbreviations; 1. Introduction; Figure 1.1 Processes and Stakeholders Involved in a Safety Net; Box 1.1 Definitions of Safety Nets and Social Assistance; 2. The Case for Safety Nets; Figure 2.1 Where Safety Nets Fit in Larger Development Policy; Figure 2.2 Perceptions of Fairness of Country Income Distribution in Latin America; Box 2.1 The Motivating Force of Educational Stipends: The Bangladesh Female Secondary School Assistance Program; Box 2.2 The Loss of an Ox; Box 2.3 A Poverty Trap in Shinyanga Box 2.4 A Policy Maker's Take on Growth, Equality, and Policy Box 2.5 The Developmental Effects of the Elizabethan Poor Laws; Table 2.1 Safety Nets for Protection and Promotion; Table 2.2 Possible Target Groups, the Role of Safety Nets, and Complementary Policies; Table 2.3 Examples of Social Protection Programs by Life Cycle; Figure 2.3 Distribution of General Revenue-Financed Transfers for Selected Countries by Population Quintile; Box 2.6 Is Dependency Always Bad?; Box 2.7 Women's Reactions to Questions about Transfers and Fertility Table 2.4 Summary of How to Handle Challenges to Safety Nets 3.

Financing of and Spending on Safety Nets; Box 3.1 Okun's Leaky Bucket; Table 3.1 Cost-Benefit Estimates of the Education Effects of the Bono de Desarrollo Humano Program, Ecuador; Table 3.2 Options for Increasing Safety Net Budgets: Advantages and Disadvantages; Box 3.2 What Tax Instruments Should Governments Use to Support Safety Nets?; Box 3.3 Fiscal Responsibility Laws; Figure 3.1 Societal Attitudes about Poverty and Spending on Social Welfare
Table 3.3 Perceptions of Poverty in the United States, Europe, and Latin America, 1995-7 (percentage of respondents) Box 3.4 Literature on Safety Net Spending Levels Based on the IMF's Government Finance Statistics; Figure 3.2 Safety Net Expenditures as a Percentage of GDP, Selected Countries and Years; Figure 3.3 Social Assistance and Social Insurance as a Percentage of GDP by Region, Selected Years; Figure 3.4 Social Assistance, Social Insurance, and Social Sector Spending by Region, Selected Years; Table 3.4 Correlations between Spending on Social Sectors and Other Factors
Figure 3.5 Spending, Income, and Public Attitudes Table 3.5 Advantages and Disadvantages of Financing Sources for Subnational Governments; Table 3.6 Options for Managing Local Governments' Incentives to Use Lax Entry Criteria for Centrally Financed Safety Net Programs; Box 3.5 Financing Arrangements and Incentives in the Netherlands; Box 3.6 Quality Assurance of Eligibility Determination in the U.S. Food Stamp Program; Table 3.7 An Example of a Functional Analysis of a Program and Responsible Levels of Government: The Village Full Employment Program, India
Table 3.8 Advantages of Alternative Allocations of Institutional Responsibilities for Household Targeting Systems

Sommario/riassunto

Safety nets are noncontributory transfer programs targeted to the poor or vulnerable. They play important roles in social policy. Safety nets redistribute income, thereby immediately reducing poverty and inequality; they enable households to invest in the human capital of their children and in the livelihoods of their earners; they help households manage risk, both ex ante and ex post; and they allow governments to implement macroeconomic or sectoral reforms that support efficiency and growth. To be effective, safety nets must not only be well intended, but also well designed and well implemented
