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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; About the Authors and Contributors; Abbreviations; Key Messages; Overview; Assessing the Data Landscape; Improving Data on Poverty; Revisiting Poverty Trends; Profiling the Poor; Taking a Nonmonetary Perspective; Measuring Inequality; Notes; References; Introduction; References; 1. The State of Data for Measuring Poverty; Types of Data for Measuring Monetary Poverty; The Political Economy of Data Production; Reappraising the Information Base on Poverty; Concluding Remarks and Recommendations; Notes; References; 2. Revisiting Poverty Trends Trends Using Comparable and Better-Quality DataRobustness to Reliance on GDP Imputation; Profiling the Poor; The Movement of People into and out of Poverty; Concluding Remarks; Notes; References; 3. Poverty from a Nonmonetary Perspective; The Capability Approach; Levels of and Trends in Well-Being; Multiple Deprivation; Concluding Remarks; Notes; References; 4. Inequality in Africa; Perceptions of Inequality; Measurement of Inequality; Inequality Patterns and Trends; Unequal Opportunities; Extreme Wealth and Billionaires; Concluding Remarks; Notes; References; Boxes 1.1 Sources outside the national statistical system provide valuable information on well-being1.2 How did poverty change in Guinea and Mali? Lack of comparable data makes it difficult to know; 1.3 Many kinds of data in Africa are unreliable; 1.4 Can donors improve the

capacity of national statistics offices? Lessons learned from MECOVI; 1.5 What is the threshold for being poor?; 2.1 Adjusting the data for Nigeria has a huge effect on estimates of poverty reduction; 2.2 How do spikes in food prices affect the measurement of poverty? 2.3 Can wealth indexes be used to measure changes in poverty? 3.1 How useful are subjective data in monitoring poverty?; 3.2 Tracking adult literacy with data remains challenging; 3.3 What happens to Africans who flee their homes?; 3.4 Demographic and Health Surveys make it possible to measure multidimensional poverty; 3.5 What is the multidimensional poverty index (MPI)?; 4.1 A primer on the Gini index; 4.2 Can the Gini index be estimated without a survey?; 4.3 Are resources within households shared equally? Evidence from Senegal; Figures

O.1 Good governance and statistical capacity go together O.2 Adjusting for comparability and quality changes the level of and trends in poverty; O.3 Other estimates also suggest that poverty in Africa declined slightly faster and is slightly lower; O.4 Fragility is associated with significantly slower poverty reduction; O.5 Acceptance of domestic violence is twice as high in Africa as in other developing regions; O.6 Residents in resource-rich countries suffer a penalty in their human development; O.7 Declining inequality is often associated with declining poverty

I.1 Poverty reduction in Africa lags other regions

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