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Autore	Beegle Kathleen <1969->
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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

Sommario/riassunto

Perceptions of Africa have changed dramatically. Viewed as a continent of wars, famines and entrenched poverty in the late 1990s, there is now a focus on "Africa rising" and an "African 21st century." Two decades of unprecedented economic growth in Africa should have brought substantial improvements in well-being. Whether or not they did, remains unclear given the poor quality of the data, the nature of the growth process (especially the role of natural resources), conflicts that affect part of the region, and high population growth. Poverty in a Rising Africa documents the data challenges and systematically reviews the evidence on poverty from monetary and nonmonetary perspectives, as well as a focus on dimensions of inequality. Chapter 1 maps out the availability and quality of the data needed to track monetary poverty, reflects on the governance and political processes that underpin the current situation with respect to data production, and describes some approaches to addressing the data gaps. Chapter 2 evaluates the robustness of the estimates of poverty in Africa. It concludes that poverty reduction in Africa may be slightly greater than traditional estimates suggest, although even the most optimistic estimates of poverty reduction imply that more people lived in poverty in 2012 than in 1990. A broad-stroke profile of poverty and trends in poverty in the region is presented. Chapter 3 broadens the view of poverty by considering nonmonetary dimensions of well-being, such as education, health, and freedom, using Sen's (1985) capabilities and functioning approach. While progress has been made in a number of these areas, levels remain stubbornly low. Chapter 4 reviews the evidence on inequality in Africa. It looks not only at patterns of monetary inequality in Africa but also other dimensions, including inequality of opportunity, intergenerational mobility in occupation and education, and extreme wealth in Africa.
