

Measuring and managing poverty risks

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Measuring and managing poverty risks

van

Geranda Notten

- 1 It absolutely makes sense to monitor poverty using both relative and absolute indicators.
- 2 When benefits are very low, the advantages of a means tested transfer scheme are irrelevant.
- 3 Smoothing consumption is an option for the better off and a necessity for the poor.
- 4 Ultimately, poverty risks are managed by people, not by policy makers.
- 5 Econometrics is much easier without data.
(p.390, P. Kennedy, A guide to Econometrics, 2003)
- 6 Typically poverty research evades issues such as the consumption of public goods and the distribution of resources within a household. Having simplified an issue in five projects, a researcher should not ignore it in the next.
- 7 The Atlantic also seems to function as a watershed for research on poverty between Europe and the United States: few researchers are simultaneously known by peers on both sides of the Atlantic.
- 8 There is no such a thing as a European Welfare State.
- 9 By itself, poverty research does not bring food to the table of the poor.
- 10 In a maximum test of physical endurance, CO₂ production and O₂ uptake reflect an error correction process similar to that of consumption smoothing: there is a maximum at which one can survive. Recovery, however, only takes a day or two.
- 11 Alpha women are best off with a metroman.