

## World Poverty Spring 2011 calendar *(last updated May 15<sup>th</sup> 2011)*

**Final exam review session/group office hour:** 12:30pm Monday May 16<sup>th</sup> Room 307 Dealy (if available or see note on door).

**Final exams:** Section 2 Monday, May 16, 307 Dealy 1:30pm, see the quiz 4 [review sheet](#); the [quiz 5 review sheet](#) the [quiz 6 review sheets](#) (and the [PBS film questions](#)) especially multiple choice and extra credit questions on [quiz 4](#), [quiz 5](#) and [quiz 6](#), see also the Africa data below, and the charts on the [final exam review sheet](#). Recall from the last few lectures, two episodes of “stunning progress” *vis a vis* urban poverty, and three “great poverty reversals” these will certainly be on the exam. While Africa achieve MDG 1 in 2015, you tell me. Let me know by email if you find any broken links. The [projected grades](#) have been update to include quiz 6 and EC assignments (as well as the last two homeworks). But these projected grades do not include final exam or reweighted exams. The total here is 65 points, more or less, the final is 40 points so if your final is better than current score, quiz or midterm (whichever is lower) will count less, and the final exam will count 40% as advertised on the Syllabus. Thank you for some wonderful regional essays and EC papers, I really enjoyed reading them. Good luck with your remaining exams, have a wonderful summer (and remember students in China and India will be reading books and taking courses, all summer, day and night...six days a week, no wonder [Han Rosling](#) says they are better than Swedish students...).

**Miscellaneous:** Blank copies of quiz 6 will be available in the envelope on my office door Tuesday evening. Thanks to Kevin, Tommy and Rinaldo for attending talk on HDR by Francisco Rodriguez. Someone forgot to pick up or put their name on quiz 5. .

**Quiz #6: Thursday:** May 5<sup>th</sup> Urban poverty, trade, aid and U.S. Poverty (see review sheet—homelessness extra credit) lecture notes on [urban poverty](#). *Quiz 6 is strictly optional, only 4 or 5 your quizzes count toward your final grade. Quiz 6 can replace your lowest quiz grade if it helps. A blank copy (on my office door envelope) for reviewing the final exam, [answers](#) posted here.*

**Monday May 2<sup>nd</sup>:** Answer question 1 parts a and b typed if you last name starts with A-L or question 2 part a and b if your name starts with M-Z on the [quiz 6 review sheet](#) except that everyone who went to the Amy Schwartz’s lecture in Walsh Thursday at 4pm should answer question 2b (and one other part a).

**Thursday May 5<sup>th</sup> EC papers due.**

**Quiz #5:** Monday April 18<sup>th</sup>, welfare reform in 1996 and fragile families, see lecture notes and [quiz 5 review sheet](#)

**Quiz #4:** covers PBS “In this Affluent society” film and U.S. Poverty lecture (trends and history) see the [review sheet](#); April 11<sup>th</sup> (please also bring a brief typed answer to your assigned question from the [PBS film questions](#) , for a “war on poverty” update, see the American Radioworks special on [poverty and the great recession \(of 2008\)](#). See also the [war on poverty lecture notes](#), the [poverty trends lecture notes](#) and the January 19<sup>th</sup> [New York Times editorial](#) and their [article on the new NAS poverty](#) measure.

**March 31<sup>st</sup> midterm exam:** See the [midterm review sheet](#) for review questions readings. Please note there will be no regional essays on the March 31<sup>st</sup> exam (they will be returned later).

**[Midterm regional essay due April 18th or April 28<sup>th</sup>](#)** (typed essays 10 or 15 points, please follow [instructions carefully](#))

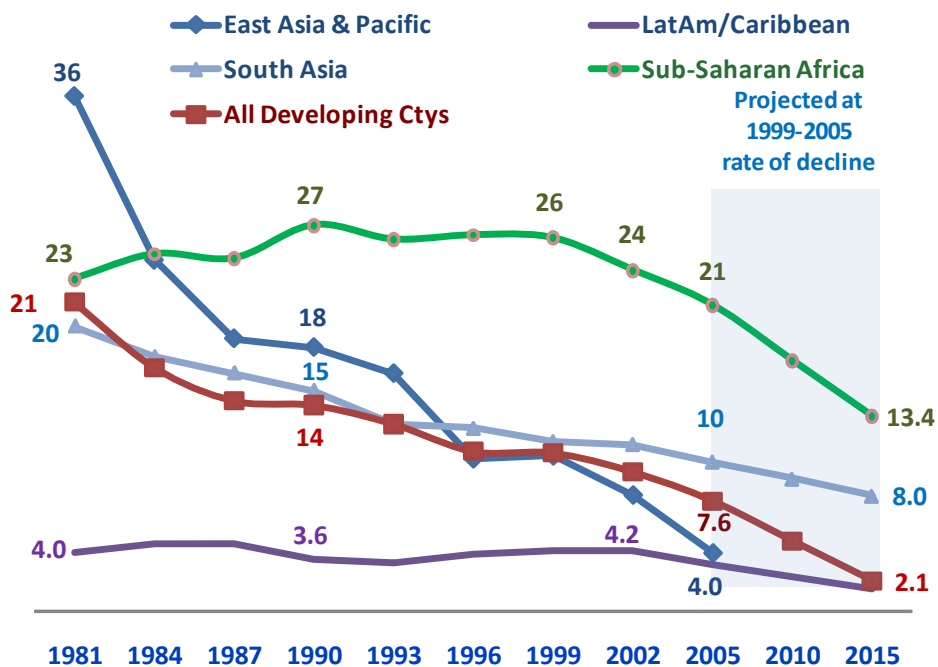
**Extra Credit topics** (due the last of day of formal class, Thursday May 4<sup>th</sup> or whenever):

1. [Human development report 2010: convergence in everything but income.](#)
2. [President Obama’s race to the top program](#)
3. Amy Swartz (NYU Wagner School) lecture on [education in urban schools](#)

[Review sheet for quiz #2 & 3](#) [projected grades](#)

Can Africa achieve MDG 1 by 2015?...perhaps, as measured by the poverty gap and if growth of past 10 years continues for five more years

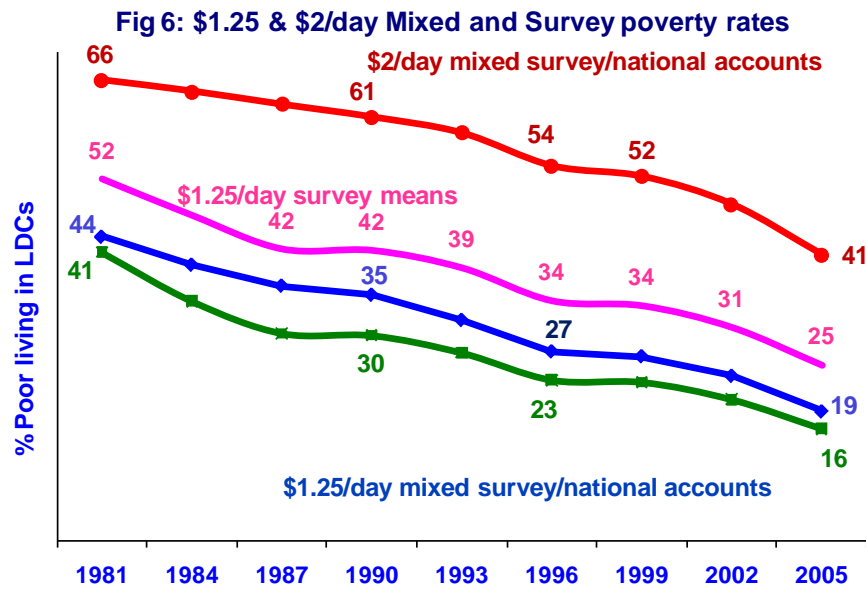
### Poverty Gap (H\*I) \$1.25/day \$PPP 2005



Region	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2010	2015	Change 1999-05	Change 05-15	MDG 1
East Asia & Pacific	36	24	19	18	16	11	11	8.0	4.0	-	-	-1.3	-1.1	9.1
China	39	26	19	21	18	11	11	8.7	4.0	-	-	-1.5	-1.2	10
Europe/Central Asia	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3
LatAm/Caribbean	4.0	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.4	1.5	0.0	-0.2	1.8
MiddleEast/N-Africa	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
South Asia	20	18	16	15	13	13	12	12	10	9.1	8.0	-0.4	-0.2	7.6
India	20	17	16	15	14	12	12	11	11	9.5	8.5	-0.4	-0.2	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	25	24	27	26	26	26	24	21	17	13.4	-0.1	-0.8	13
Total	21	17	15	14	13	11	11	9.6	7.6	4.9	2.1	-0.6	-0.6	7.1

Source: Chen and Ravallion (2009) World bank Working Paper WPS 4703 Table 8, p. 46. <http://go.worldbank.org/CKVEKLB4U0>

\*Projected poverty rate in 2015 assumes same rate of change in poverty as during 1996 to 2005 for that region.



Chen and Ravallion (2008) "The developing world is poorer than we thought, but less successful in the fight against poverty" updated WPS 4703, World Bank, [www.povcalnet.org](http://www.povcalnet.org)

**Double Quiz 2 & 3, Thursday March 11<sup>th</sup>:** covers discussion questions 2.1 to 2.6 (except 2.3 done in class). See also the [quiz review sheet](#) and [Discussion question set #4](#) (not for quiz 2&3 but for midterm).

**Before Spring break:** choose a region of specialization, China, India or Africa for the subject of a midterm essay question. There will be a core of reading for each region, but you can choose to read a bit extra for the region of your choice (or you will be assigned a region randomly, based on the last letter of your last name). If you have a preference, send an email to [mcleod@fordham.edu](mailto:mcleod@fordham.edu) with 3240 in the subject line.

**Assignment #6:** due in class Monday February 28<sup>th</sup> brief typed answers to questions 2.4 & 2.5 below. What about 2.3, many of you are asking, don't worry we will do it in class...

**Assignment #4:** due in class typed with sections pasted in italics February 17<sup>th</sup>: question 2.2

**Assignment #5:** due in class typed with sections pasted in italics February 22<sup>nd</sup>: question 2.1 (which includes question 1 parts (a-c) from [Problem set #2](#)). Use the online copy of question 1 instead of the one distributed in class, it is clearer, I think. Be sure to use the a,b,c structure of each question: in fact please copy and paste the section of each question above your answer: questions 2.1(a) for example, put it in italics or bold above your answer. Then we know exactly what question/section you are answering, a little extra trouble but better for you as well when you review.

**Double Quiz 2 & 3** (baby midterm): March 10<sup>th</sup>, **Midterm March 31<sup>st</sup>**, late I know but that is when we switch from international poverty to U.S. poverty (month of April). One benefit of this schedule, you do not have to worry about this course during midterm week... but please do come to class, will have special class discussion questions that week.

**Week of February 14-22<sup>nd</sup>:** Phase II of Asia's growth strategy involved rapid growth of light manufacturing exports starting with readymade apparel (Bangladesh) and shoes (Indonesia and Cambodia) and both in China and Vietnam. However, there is a bit of cognitive dissonance regarding the role these factories play in development: what many in poor countries see as opportunities to make higher wages and perhaps more important to rural migrant workers, live in one place for a while, we here in the U.S. see as "sweatshops."<sup>1</sup> One response to concerns over sweatshops and child labor by the United Nation's ILO was the [Better Factories Program](#) in Cambodia, a program in which ILO staff helped train inspectors and certify working conditions in Cambodian garment factories. However, in a 2009 NY Times OpEd Nicholas Kristof claimed the better factories did more harm than good, the [ILO replied to Kristof's criticism](#), even as exports from Cambodia declined sharply (see Figure 15 below). Cambodia's exports has bounced back a little, but Vietnam, Indonesia and Bangladesh seem to be doing better than Cambodia. Was Kristof right? (see also the Wall Street journal stories about Indonesia's shoe factories). And finally see also the Dallas Fed's Letter I coauthored [Apparel Exports and Education \(pdf version\)](#) and Kristof's [earlier Niger columns](#). Kristof was at GSE last month, talking about the [value of women's education for development](#), sorry to miss it. See also Sen on Kerala vs. Bihar in India.

- 2.1 (a) When might inequality be a symptom of “social exclusion?” see Bourguignon, Francois “[Absolute poverty, relative deprivation and social exclusion](#)” (see a brief synopsis of his argument below at the end of [problem set #2](#) ) and for a discussion of various inequality measures, including severity measures that are sensitive to inequality among the poor. (b) Can you give an example of social exclusion from the United States or Europe or India? (c) Hand in the first page of problem set 2, as filled in during class. Question 1, parts a-c (*d is extra credit and good for review*). The rest of problem set #2 is optional, except for the concept or idea behind the two severity measures (see the poverty measures chart in [quiz review sheet #1](#)).
- 2.2 Is raising labor standards or the minimum wage a mistake? Indonesia has sharply raised its minimum wage and Cambodia was a pioneer in the ILO’s Better Factories. (a) Have these measures hurt exports to the USA from these countries (see Figure 15 below)? Is it better to have fewer better quality jobs, or lots of very low wage jobs? How can these countries deal with competition from Vietnam and China? How might the U.S. or OECD nations help? (hint: AGOA or ABA, see Collier, *Bottom Billion*) (b) Create a table listing the pros and cons on the labor standards issue, what is your position or opinion, are sweatshops ladders up or dead ends for Asian workers, especially young women? We return to this question after we study India, China and Vietnam in more detail.
- 2.3. What are the ten poorest countries on the planet? Is Malawi the poorest as Paul Collier claims or Nicholas Kristof’s Niger? What do these countries have in common? Answer part (a) or part (b), share your list or answer in class, economics and business majors do part please a the rest of us can do part b: (a) Check \$ppp per capita income using the UNDP’s more recent [Human Development Report](#), or at the [IMF’s World Economic Outlook](#) web page or using the IMF/World Bank [Global Monitoring](#) or [African Development Indicators](#) data base (WDI is fine too) see the [World Bank](#) data catalog. Be sure to use \$PPP estimates of per capita GDP (gross domestic product). Why is this important? (b) Per capita income or consumption is one but perhaps not the best measure of well being. What is the Human Development Index? What three aspects of well being does it measure? What are the 10 countries with the lowest HDI in the world? What do they have in common? (c) *optional: what is the fertility rate in each of these countries, is this a cause or consequence of very low incomes?*
- 2.4 Population growth and the Demographic Transition: Sachs *Common Wealth*, read chapters 7 and 8 (Part III the Demographic challenge) and see the lecture notes on population growth. (a) Define the Demographic Transition: why is this an important cause and consequence of poverty reduction? What does Sachs think we have to do to accelerate this transition? Where? Do you agree with him? (b) Briefly discuss the links between child labor, population growth and the “isolation paradox” see the class [lecture notes on population](#). Does Sachs mention the rationale for high birth rates among the poor?
- 2.5 Use the [Indonesia Case study part II](#) to see whether Indonesia’s minimum factory wage lifted workers out of poverty (\$1.25/day and \$2.50/day). (a) Just to check the IPC numbers, go on line and price a [movie ticket for “True Grit”](#) in Mumbai India, using a rupee exchange rate of 45 per dollar, how much is a movie ticket for true grit. How much would the same ticket be here in New York? Compute the movie ticket PPP ratio? Compare it to [Table 1 in what can a dollar buy?](#) Handout? Is the World Bank \$ppp factor about right, or not? (b) Now use Table 1 to figure out what shoe factory workers make in Indonesia and Tangerang, per day \$ppp (show your calculations) based on the wages reported by the Wall Street Journal articles (c) Why are so many of the Nike sub-contractor workers women? Are the women educated or not? Why would Nike want to hire educated young women? Why are most of the workers so young (2-3 possible explanations)? (d) extra credit: [Educating for Justice founders Jim Keady and Leslie Kretzu did a lot of work on Nike wages, and produced a film, where are they now, how much would it be to have them come speak and show their film at Fordham \(put together a little budget and we see if we can get funds for April, if they are available, or even March 25<sup>th</sup> here at Rosehill.\)](#)

Working conditions in these factories can be bad, but still be “better” than other jobs available to the \$1/day poor in Bangladesh or Cambodia (China, Indonesia or Vietnam). Are these factories pathways out of poverty or part of a global “race to the bottom” in which companies seek ever lower wages and ever worsening working conditions to gain ever higher profits? Partly this is a numbers argument: are wages high enough to pull workers and families out of \$1/day or \$2/day poverty, but partly it is an argument about social justice and values (child labor and sexual harassment can be human rights issues). Media coverage of the debate over sweatshops and athletic clothing for example in the U.S. gives us a window to into conditions in these factories, and an opportunity to hear the views and perspectives of people who live in these countries (this is particularly important—see the ABC video for example). We start with a somewhat dated series of articles re Nike Factories in Indonesia, actually a large Nike subcontractor in Tangerang a city of 1.5 million people just outside of Jakarta. Then we look at a recent debate over the ILO “better factories” program in Cambodia (sponsored by U.S. AID among others), an effort to police and improve working conditions among garment workers in Cambodia. Finally we go to China, where through a series of articles by WSJ reporter Leslie Chang we follow a couple of factory workers from factory to home in rural China and back again. Finally, heading into a discussion most severe poverty and malnutrition in Bihar or Bangladesh and Bihar, we focus on what happened when Senator Tom Harkin introduced the “Child Labor Deterrence bill” in 1993.

**Monday Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>: Quiz #1** covers chapter 1 and 2 in [Sachs \(2005\)](#) and [Collier \(2007\)](#), readings for discussion questions below and questions 1-5 in [Problem set #1](#). See also the [quiz review sheet](#).

**Monday January 24<sup>th</sup>** please submit **Assignment #1** typed answers to questions 1 in class typed, one page single spaced maximum. For questions or access to readings please email me at [mcleod@fordham.edu](mailto:mcleod@fordham.edu), please add "Econ 3240" in the subject line do your email does not get lost. All readings for the first two weeks assignments are online, but after that you will need either Sachs (2005) *End of Poverty* or Sachs (2009) *Common Wealth* (just \$3.99 at B&N online) and the Collier's (2007) *Bottom billion* or Collier (2010) *Plundered Planet* (pick your poison: environmental collapse, conflict, terrorism...). And get a copy of Dambasi Moyo's (2009) *Dead Aid* (sounds depressing but what is [happening in Africa now](#) is not...). [see [New York Times article](#) on how to spend less or reading list for ISBN numbers to search with]

**Poverty news:** [Economist January 20<sup>th</sup>](#): *Unbottled Gini: World inequality is increasing, but likely did not cause the recent financial crisis (see [Beautiful and the damned...](#) Wall Street Journal, January 22<sup>nd</sup> [Peter Singer](#) debates [Bjørn Lomborg](#) on climate change and poverty.*

**Thursday January 27<sup>th</sup>** please submit **Assignment 2**, typed answers to questions 1.3 and 1.4 (below) in class typed one page both sides single spaced maximum, leave margins so you can make corrections in class (see discussion questions below)

**Monday January 31<sup>st</sup>**: please bring typed single spaced answers to question 1.2 and 1.5, one page, two sides maximum.

## World Poverty issues videos, conference and news:

Highly recommended gap-minder video:

[Health and Poverty Data TED talk](#) by "Gapminder" developer Hans Rosling

[What the last 200 years accomplished...](#) [Munee \(you tube version\)](#) or [Munee + Intro \(better\)](#)

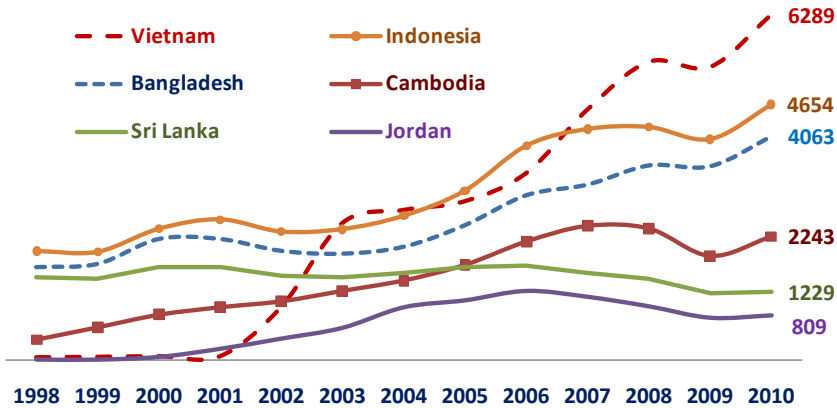
[What stops population growth? \(Gapminder\)](#)

[microcredit](#) videos from Hear our voices WB video

[Bangladesh Miracle video](#) (gapminder) [The rise of India and China \(Gapminder\)](#)

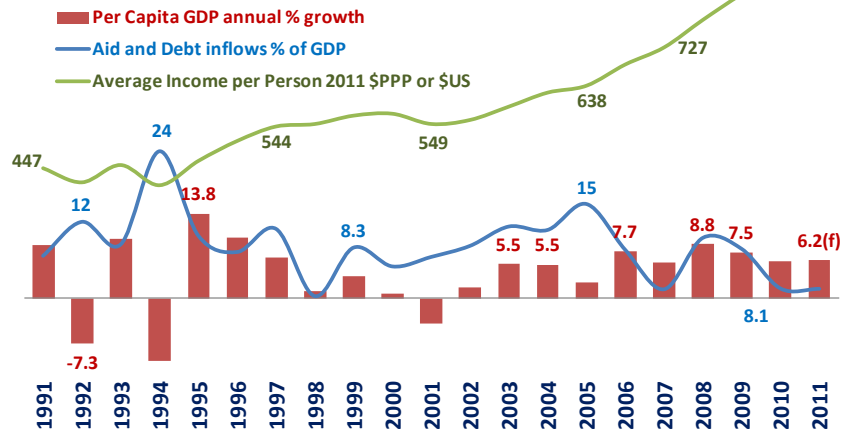
[Fordham UNICEF conference](#) at McNally Auditorium at the Fordham Law school

**Figure 15: Textile and Apparel exports to the U.S. (millions of \$US)**



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel.  
<http://otexa.ita.doc.gov/scripts/tqads2.exe/catpage>

**Malawi Growth and aid inflows 1991-2011**  
 (what 2008-09 global economic crisis?)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2010 [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)

Source: World Bank (2010) Global Monitoring Report 2010: The MDGs after the Crisis	Post-Crisis Trends							
	Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25/day				Number of people living on less than \$1.25/day			
	1990	2005	2015	2020	1990	2005	2015	2020
<b>Region or country</b>								
East Asia and the Pacific	55	17	5.9	4.0	873	317	120	83
China	60	16	5.1	4.0	683	208	70	56
Europe and Central Asia	2	3.7	1.7	1.2	9.0	16.0	7.0	5.0
Latin America & Caribbean	11.3	8.2	5.0	4.3	50	45	30	27
Middle East and North Africa	4.3	3.6	1.8	1.5	10	11	6.0	6.0
South Asia	52	40	23	19	579	595	388	352
India	51	42	24	20	435	456	295	268
Sub-Saharan Africa	58	51	38	33	296	387	366	352
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>826</b>

[www.worldbank.org/gmr2010](http://www.worldbank.org/gmr2010)

Remittances and recovery in Haiti: [Watson IDB video](#) and [article on same](#). Conference on [Migration, Remittances and Microfinance during Crises](#)  
[CGAP film on Poverty in Haiti](#) [Haiti slides](#) [Mark Danner NY Time Oped on Haiti](#)  
[Shaaf and Kristof on Haiti](#) (“frank talk” about Haiti) [Paul Collier’s UN plan for Haiti \(last January\)](#)

### **World Poverty issues videos, conference and news:**

Highly recommended gap-minder video:  
[Health and Poverty Data TED talk by “Gapminder” developer Hans Rosling](#)  
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[Bangladesh Miracle video](#) (gapminder)  
[The rise of India and China \(Gapminder\)](#)  
[Fordham UNICEF conference](#) at McNally Auditorium at the Fordham Law school

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**Relative Poverty rate (40% of Median income)**

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4.4	Czech Republic
4.5	Sweden
5.3	Denmark
6.2	Finland
6.4	Luxembourg
6.7	Norway
6.9	Netherlands
7.1	Iceland
7.3	France
7.3	Hungary
7.8	Austria
8.1	Slovak Republic
8.1	Switzerland
8.8	Germany
9.5	New Zealand
9.8	United Kingdom
10.0	Belgium
10.6	Canada
12.0	Australia
12.0	Italy
12.6	Spain
12.9	Poland
13.3	Greece
13.7	Ireland
13.8	Portugal
14.6	Korea
14.6	Japan
16.9	Turkey
17.3	United States
20.5	Mexico

Source: OECD Stats Stats extract online download 4-21-10  
[stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=9909&QueryType=View](http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=9909&QueryType=View)

## Reading and discussion questions 1.1 to 1.5:

- 1.1 Both Collier ([2007- Preface and Chapter 1](#)) and Sachs (2005) mention Malawi early on. Why? Following Sachs [Chapter 1](#) briefly compare the *situation in Malawi with that in Bangladesh*. Considering how poor and formerly poor people make a living in these two countries (especially women), what can OECD people, NGOs and governments do to help the poor in Malawi and Bangladesh (e.g., what different sorts of support do these countries need from us)? Which country is easier to help, politically speaking? Did Malawi receive a lot of foreign aid? What did Malawi do with some of this aid see NYT [Malawi fertilizer subsidies](#) [Malawi is doing pretty well now see the chart below](#).
- 1.2 (a) Distinguish between the “great poverty reversal” discussed in class (see [lecture notes](#)) with the “reversal of fortune” discussed by [Acemoglu \(2003\)](#) and [Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson or AJR\(2006\)](#). What is the role India and China play in these two reversals of well being? (though China was never completely colonized as India and Indonesia were) (b) What does [Sachs \(2003\)](#) say about [Acemoglu](#) and [Rodrik’s](#) claim that institutions are the “fundamental” cause of poverty? (c) optional: Walmart and other discount stores sales did not fall much during the 2009 recession. Why? Does shopping at these stores reduce poverty in New York and China? How?
- 1.3 In 2009 the poverty rate in the United States rose to 14.3% a 15 year high, but not as much as many expected. (a) The New York Times (see below or here [NY Times](#)) reports the % of the population whose incomes fall below the official poverty line while the [Washington Post](#) reports the number of poor. (a) Why is it useful to know both? The official poverty rate would have risen more if people had not “doubled up” (moved back home) when they lost their jobs. What are the advantages and disadvantages of moving back home, from society’s and the individual’s point of view? (b) From 2008 to 2009 the poverty rate went up but median income stayed the same. What are the implications of this for taxes and transfers? Why might this be misleading? The unemployment went up from 5% to almost 10% over this period, why didn’t poverty go up even more. [On the recent rise in U.S. Poverty, see the Bureau of Census September 2010, Poverty in 2008 and 2008, ACS brief and the Washington Post, September 2010, About 44 million in U.S. lived below poverty line in 2009.](#) (c) optional: [during 2009 the unemployment rate rose to about 10% from about 5% \(see BLS employment situation\), in December unemployment fell to 9.4% down from 9.9% so the number of the unemployed fell from 15.2 million to 14.5 million. The unemployment rate is a % of the workforce, and the poverty rate is a % of the total population. Take the poverty rate of 14.3% and the unemployment rate of 9.8% and compute the total labor force and the total population of the U.S. last year. Do the unemployed account for all the increase in poverty? If not, why not \(probably\)?](#)
- 1.4 (a) When James Sterba first visited Java in 1973\*\* (see [Indonesia Case Study Part I](#) ) he noticed people were not wearing shoes, when he returned 14 years later in 1987 most people were. Why? How did wearing shoes benefit children in particular? (b) List the main reasons poverty fell so quickly in villages like Begajah during this period. Careful, do most people in Begajah work on or own farms? What do they do? (c) Like early 19<sup>th</sup> century Reverend T. Malthus, Sterba thought population growth would soon overtake income gains from higher rice yields. What actually happened in Indonesia and in this village? How much did the village population increase? How much did rice yields increase? (in percentage terms) The village seemed empty, where were the missing villagers? Why did Sterba & the villagers count people who did not live there as part of the village population? Why were people able to leave the village, but still be part of the village population? \*1973, just eight years after 1965, “[the year of living dangerously](#).” Why was this film banned in Indonesia until 1999? (what happened in Indonesia in 1998, very similar to what we see today in 2001 in Tunisia and Egypt, brutally repressed in 1965, successful in securing a democracy in 1998. What was different about those two years? (Nike opened its first factory on foreign soil in Indonesia in 1988—see [Indonesia case study, part II](#)).
- 1.5 (a) Many people who are poor use food stamps, but you do not have to be officially poor to get food stamps (this is one of the largest U.S. anti-poverty programs, over \$20 billion, perhaps higher now due the crisis, comparable only to the EITC as a transfer program). (a) Use the [interactive food stamp map](#) to identify where the recession hit hardest, which groups were most affected, to distinguish between chronic and crisis related poverty. Compare the Bronx with counties in rural Kentucky and South Carolina, Missouri, and so on (Breathitt or Perry County Kentucky for example—note Hazard Kentucky is the Perry count seat). Is the food stamp use in the Bronx and Kentucky related to the rise in unemployment caused by the 2008 crisis? (b) Are food stamps a good way to deal with short-term crisis related poverty? Would housing subsidies or cash payments be better? Do people find it embarrassing or humiliating to use food stamps? (as far as you know). ? [Living on nothing but food stamps](#) (NY Times, Jan. 2, 2010) [Food Stamp usage map](#). (c) optional: Why do we have a food stamp or “in-kind” transfer program instead of just giving people cash for example? Who administers the food stamp program (which agency of government)? Why is this, since the HHS division administers most other transfer programs?

### Sweatshop activists:

Clean clothes campaign (CCC) <http://www.cleanclothes.org/>

Global exchange <http://www.globalexchange.org/index.html>

Fair Labor Association <http://www.fairlabor.org/>

Global action, blog of fair labor association <http://flaglobalaction.blogspot.com/index.html>

ILO international labor migration <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/>

Indonesia Case study, Part II [Indonesia\\_Case2.pdf](#)

Dara O'Rourke, World Development, 2006

Data from last year (to compare with above January 2011 projections by World Bank and IMF economists)

**Table 1.3 Poverty in developing countries by region, selected years**

Region or country	1990	2005	2015 <sup>f</sup>	2020 <sup>f</sup>
<i>Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25/day</i>				
East Asia and Pacific	54.7	16.8	5.9	4.0
China	60.2	15.9	5.1	4.0
Europe and Central Asia	2.0	3.7	1.7	1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.3	8.2	5.0	4.3
Middle East and North Africa	4.3	3.6	1.8	1.5
South Asia	51.7	40.3	22.8	19.4
India	51.3	41.6	23.6	20.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.6	50.9	38.0	32.8
Total	41.7	25.2	15.0	12.8
<i>Percentage of the population living on less than \$2.00/day</i>				
East Asia and Pacific	79.8	38.7	19.4	14.3
China	84.6	36.3	16.0	12.0
Europe and Central Asia	6.9	8.9	5.0	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.7	16.6	11.1	9.7
Middle East and North Africa	19.7	16.9	8.3	6.6
South Asia	82.7	73.9	57.0	51.0
India	82.6	75.6	58.3	51.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.2	73.0	59.6	55.4
Total	63.2	47.0	33.7	29.8
<i>Number of people living on less than \$1.25/day (millions)</i>				
East Asia and Pacific	873	317	120	83
China	683	208	70	56
Europe and Central Asia	9	16	7	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	45	30	27
Middle East and North Africa	10	11	6	6
South Asia	579	595	388	352
India	435	456	295	268
Sub-Saharan Africa	296	387	366	352
Total	1,817	1,371	918	826
<i>Number of people living on less than \$2.00/day (millions)</i>				
East Asia and Pacific	1,274	730	394	299
China	961	473	220	168
Europe and Central Asia	32	39	22	18
Latin America and the Caribbean	86	91	67	62
Middle East and North Africa	44	52	30	26
South Asia	926	1,091	973	926
India	702	828	728	686
Sub-Saharan Africa	391	555	574	595
Total	2,754	2,557	2,060	1,926

Source: World Bank.

f: Forecast.