

1. Reducing Poverty through Growth and Social Poverty Reform in Russia.
(World Bank Report, 2006)
<http://site.ebrary.com/lib/uvalib/Top?id=10116559&layout=document>

The author, Radwan Shaban, uses data from the Household Budget Survey and the National Survey of Household Welfare and Program Participation to analyze the causes and effects of Russian poverty since 1997. Shaban outlines the nature of Russian poverty by identifying the demographics of the poor, important risk factors, and analyzes why Russian poverty is prevalent. Shaban concludes that Russian poverty is shallow with many people located just above and below the poverty line. The author finds differences in geographic location and household demographics to be two big characteristics associated with poverty. Shaban emphasizes throughout the report that macroeconomic growth is essential for poverty reduction and that targeted governmental social spending is something that needs to grow alongside the economy.

2. Spatial Disparities in Human Development: Perspectives from Asia. "Chapter 3: A Decomposition Analysis of Regional Poverty in Russia."
(United Nations Report, 2005)
<http://site.ebrary.com/lib/uvalib/Top?id=10120738&layout=document>

The authors, Stanislav Kolenikov and Anthony Shorrocks, analyze the regional effects of poverty since the 1998 Russian financial crisis. The authors argue that the economic liberalization since the fall of the Soviet Union created large fluctuations in prices, affecting the inflation-adjusted income of citizens from year to year. The authors find that some regions in Russia experience poverty three to four times the level recorded in other regions. Because of Russia's size, the different climate zones and natural resource locations have a significant effect on poverty instances. Kolenikov and Shorrocks argue that natural resource location is the more important driver and that world commodity prices are very important to the stability of regions.

3. Russia: A Decade of Democracy
(BBC 2000)
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in_depth/europe/2000/russian_elections/slideshow/default.stm

This site contains a slideshow that powerfully portrays the difficult transition from communism to democracy Russia has been experiencing for the past decade. The pictures and summary captions explain how Russia has faced a multitude of problems from civil unrest to economic disasters. The story-telling nature of this source

showed us how the Russian society has changed beyond recognition, drastically affecting the people of this nation. The rippling effect of a rapid change in ideology made us think about how poverty can look different across regions of different histories.

4. Dying Too Young: Addressing Premature Mortality and Ill Health Due to Non Communicable Diseases and Injuries in the Russian Federation.

(Europe and Central Asia Region, Human Development Department, Russia Country Management Unit, World Bank, Dec. 2005)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/0,,contentMDK:20661159~pagePK:146736~piPK:146830~theSitePK:258599,00.html>

 [DTY-Final.pdf](#)

This source discusses the cause and impact of the declining Russian population, which relates to Russian poverty. The past 15 years of economic turmoil and lifestyle along with environments detrimental to health led to low fertility and high mortality rates in Russian population. In 1992, Russia's population was 149 million people while in 2003, the population decreased by 6 million to around 143 million. Furthermore, from 2000 to 2005, total fertility rate was 1.1, far below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman of reproductive age. This decline of the population was largely led by a growing mortality rate of working-aged men due to cardiovascular diseases and injuries triggered by excessive smoking and alcohol consumption. The probability that a 15-year-old Russian boy will die before he reaches 60 years is 40%.

5. From Transition To Development: A Country Economic Memorandum for the Russian Federation.

(World Bank, Moscow, July, 2004)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21032950~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:305600,00.html>

 [CEM_final_eng.pdf](#)

This source talks about the economic accomplishments, structure, and problems of the current Russian Federation. After the 1998 financial crisis, Russia's macro-economy quickly bounced back. However, industry sectors that the Russian economy heavily relies upon are experiencing a slowdown in growth, demonstrating a lack of sustainability in the Russia's microeconomic foundations. Moreover, Russia's heavy reliance on oil and gas counterbalances economic diversification and effective integration into world markets. As a result, Russia's economy still has a long way to improve in areas including private property, antitrust policies, free competition, and global integration.

6. Human Development Report - United Nations Development Program
(UNDP, 2006)

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2006/>

While also addressing other issues, the 2006 Human Development Report mainly focuses on the link between water crisis and poverty. Scarcity is not the heart of the matter. The problem must be viewed as a cycle: poverty and increasing inequalities endanger access to safe water; at the same time, escalating difficulties to access safe water generate or maintain poverty by requiring people to take hours or spend a huge part of their income to get the precious liquid. Resolving the looming water crisis is an important step toward the reduction of poverty. By saving time and money on water, people could eventually consider more opportunities and improve their life.

7. Child Labor Today - United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF, 2005)

www.unicef.org.uk/publications/pdf/ECECHILD2_A4.pdf

Child labor and exploitation are one of the roots and one of the consequences of poverty. Poor families often require children to contribute to household income to make both ends meet. This bleak reality perpetuates poverty: children work instead of attending school, compromising their outlook and the one of their future children. In the worst cases, labor endangers children's life and health or turns them into slaves to be bought or sold. Currently 350 million children have to work, 211 million of them are under 15 and 180 million are involved in the "worst forms" of work - tasks that jeopardize their life and dignity as human beings.

8. Global Issues- Causes of Poverty, Poverty Fact Sheet
(Global Issues, 2007)

<http://www.globalissues.org/about/recognitions/>

Globalissues.org is site created by Anup Shah with a mission of raising awareness for global issues and providing links to more information (over 7,000 to established organizations like the UN, Oxfam, etc.). These hyperlinks gave us the idea to use our own hyperlinks to answer vague questions and provide further studies for deeper analysis in our brochures. We felt that the site was credible because of how many other, more established sites and organizations are in partnership with globalissues.org. It was a great starting point for a lot of our research on poverty, allowing us to follow links for deeper analysis. Because Shah is not sponsored by any organization, he can include common criticisms for poverty theories and organizations (for example, we used the common criticism of the World Bank's dependence on the U.S. in our brochure). Globalissues.org encouraged us to truly question all poverty-related statistics and reports, letting us put the most credible information in our Poverty brochure.

9. World Bank- Poverty Net
(World Bank, 2008)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/0,,menuPK:336998~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:336992,00.html>

The World Bank's Poverty Net is a great branch to their main site offering a wide range of information that it is almost overwhelming. It does, however, provide a thorough site map that enabled us to truly dive into the details offered on the site. The site is quipped with links to other credible sources- such as how to measure poverty, what it looks like in various regions, and the various ways to make a poverty profile. It was a real source of information. Poverty Net also taught us how to read poverty maps and how to use them effectively. It's definitions of poverty were one of the most clear definitions that we found, from defining poverty as a being powerless, with a lack of freedom and inequality. Finally, we really liked this sight because it offered poems and stories from various impoverished people in the world today. They were real, giving the issue more depth. Although we did not include any in our brochure, they still prompted a great discussion within our group as to what the REAL issues of poverty are and its REAL implications.

10. For Richer, for Fairer
(ID21 - Insights Issue 31, September 1999)

<http://www.id21.org/insights/insights31/insights-iss31-art00.html>

This article speaks about the effects of income distribution on poverty reduction. It states that as the level of inequality in income distribution rises, economic growth's effect on poverty reduction is lessened. In areas with less economic inequality, a 10 percent growth in the economy reduced the poverty headcount by 9 percent. However, in areas with greater economic inequality a 10 percent growth in the economy reduced the poverty headcount by only 4 percent. The article raises the point that there needs to be a new metric to measure "pro-poor" growth for greater transparency. The article makes a strong point that working to reduce income inequality would allow countries to reduce poverty in times where there is little economic growth.