

## 1: Somewhere, someone is not doing the right thing

*poverty has essentially three closely interrelated aspects, namely, "poverty of money", "poverty of access", and "poverty of power." These three aspects of poverty make the working, living and social environments of the poor extremely insecure and severely limit the choices or the options available to the poor to improve their lives.*

The effects of poverty are often interrelated so that one problem rarely occurs alone. Bad sanitation makes one susceptible to diseases, and hunger and lack of clean water makes one even more vulnerable to diseases. Impoverished countries and communities often suffer from discrimination and end up caught in a cycle of poverty. Effects of Poverty on Society The vicious cycle of poverty means that lifelong barriers and troubles are passed on from one generation to the next. Unemployment and low incomes create an environment where children are unable to attend school. Children must often work to provide an income for their family. As for children who are able to go to school, many fail to see how hard work can improve their lives as they see their parents struggle at every day tasks. Other plagues accompanying poverty include: Crippling accidents as a result of unsafe work environments—consider the recent building collapse in Bangladesh. Poor housing—a long-lasting cause of diseases. Ultimately, poverty is a major cause of social tensions and threatens to divide a nation because of income inequality. This occurs when the wealth of a country is poorly distributed among its citizens—when a tiny minority has a majority of the money. Wealthy or developed countries maintain stability because of the presence of a middle class. However, even Western countries are gradually losing their middle class. As a result there has been an increased number of riots and clashes. For society, poverty is a very dangerous factor that can destabilize an entire country. The Arab Spring is a great example of how revolts can start because of few job opportunities and high poverty levels. Child Poverty The number of children affected by poverty has been increasing since the s. Children are those with the least amount choice and ability to change their circumstances. There is very little they can do to help their families, nor should they have to. Usually by the age of six they can be enrolled in child labor. Nearly all the potential effects of poverty impact the lives of children—poor infrastructure, unemployment, malnutrition, domestic violence, child labor, and disease. Simply analyzing the effects of child poverty on education in developed countries alone reveal some disturbing statistics: Children from poor backgrounds lag behind at all stages of education. By the age of three, poorer children are estimated to be nine months behind children from wealthier backgrounds. By the end of primary school, students receiving free school meals are estimated to be about three terms behind their peers. By 14, this gap increases to over five terms. By 16, children receiving free school meals are about 1. Effects of Poverty and Violence The effect of poverty on terrorism is not as straightforward as the media often perceives it to be. But more research shows, it is more complicated. Of course, some terrorists come from poor countries with high unemployment, and terrorist organizations often provide higher salaries than other jobs. But terrorism may not be a direct effect of poverty. So what is the source of frustration and anger? Studies show that countries with weak governments, fragile institutions, and limited civil rights are a great environment to nurture the production of terrorist activity. Countries undergoing difficult transitions—i. These periods of profound change come with a transformation of social order, values, and methods of governing that many people may find distressing and unsettling. Therefore, stabilizing and empowering political institutions is a crucial part of fighting against the dangerous consequences of poverty.

### 2: Poverty - Wikipedia

*The poverty rate would fall by a full five percentage points. Contrast this scenario with another, in which we double the amount of welfare benefits provided to America's poor. One might imagine.*

What are the major factors of poverty? Poverty as a Social Problem: We have all felt a shortage of cash at times. That is an individual experience. It is not the same as the social problem of poverty. While money is a measure of wealth, lack of cash can be a measure of lack of wealth, but it is not the social problem of poverty. It includes sustained low levels of income for members of a community. It includes a lack of access to services like education, markets, health care, lack of decision making ability, and lack of communal facilities like water, sanitation, roads, transportation, and communications. Furthermore, it is a "poverty of spirit," that allows members of that community to believe in and share despair, hopelessness, apathy, and timidity. Poverty, especially the factors that contribute to it, is a social problem, and its solution is social. We learn in these training web pages that we can not fight poverty by alleviating its symptoms, but only by attacking the factors of poverty. This handout lists and describes the "Big Five" factors that contribute to the social problem of poverty. The simple transfer of funds, even if it is to the victims of poverty, will not eradicate or reduce poverty. It will merely alleviate the symptoms of poverty in the short run. It is not a durable solution. Poverty as a social problem calls for a social solution. That solution is the clear, conscious and deliberate removal of the big five factors of poverty. Factors, Causes and History: A "factor" and a "cause" are not quite the same thing. A "cause" can be seen as something that contributes to the origin of a problem like poverty, while a "factor" can be seen as something that contributes to its continuation after it already exists. Poverty on a world scale has many historical causes: There is an important difference between those causes and what we call factors that maintain conditions of poverty. The difference is in terms of what we, today, can do about them. We can not go back into history and change the past. What we potentially can do something about are the factors that perpetuate poverty. It is well known that many nations of Europe, faced by devastating wars, such as World Wars I and II, were reduced to bare poverty, where people were reduced to living on handouts and charity, barely surviving. Within decades they had brought themselves up in terms of real domestic income, to become thriving and influential modern nations of prosperous people. We know also that many other nations have remained among the least developed of the planet, even though billions of dollars of so-called "aid" money was spent on them. Because the factors of poverty were not attacked, only the symptoms. At the macro or national level, a low GDP gross domestic product is not the poverty itself; it is the symptom of poverty, as a social problem. The factors of poverty as a social problem that are listed here, ignorance , disease , apathy , dishonesty and dependency , are to be seen simply as conditions. No moral judgement is intended. They are not good or bad, they just are. The big five, in turn, contribute to secondary factors such as lack of markets, poor infrastructure, poor leadership, bad governance, under-employment, lack of skills, absenteeism, lack of capital, and others. Each of these are social problems, each of them are caused by one or more of the big five, and each of them contribute to the perpetuation of poverty, and their eradication is necessary for the removal of poverty. Let us look briefly at each of the big five in turn. Ignorance means having a lack of information, or lack of knowledge. It is different from stupidity which is lack of intelligence, and different from foolishness which is lack of wisdom. The three are often mixed up and assumed to be the same by some people. Unfortunately, some people, knowing this, try to keep knowledge to themselves as a strategy of obtaining an unfair advantage , and hinder others from obtaining knowledge. Do not expect that if you train someone in a particular skill, or provide some information, that the information or skill will naturally trickle or leak into the rest of a community. It is important to determine what the information is that is missing. Many planners and good minded persons who want to help a community become stronger, think that the solution is education. But education means many things. Some information is not important to the situation. The training in this series of community empowerment documents includes among other things the transfer of information. Unlike a general education, which has its own history of causes for the selection of what is included, the information included here is aimed at strengthening capacity, not for general enlightenment. When a community has a high

disease rate, absenteeism is high, productivity is low, and less wealth is created. Apart from the misery, discomfort and death that results from disease, it is also a major factor in poverty in a community. Being well well-being not only helps the individuals who are healthy, it contributes to the eradication of poverty in the community. Here, as elsewhere, prevention is better than cure. It is one of the basic tenets of PHC primary health care. The economy is much healthier if the population is always healthy; more so than if people get sick and have to be treated. Remember, we are concerned with factors, not causes. It does not matter if tuberculosis was introduced by foreigners who first came to trade, or if it were autochthonic. Those are possible causes. Knowing the causes will not remove disease. Knowing the factors can lead to better hygiene and preventive behaviour, for their ultimate eradication. Many people see access to health care as a question of human rights, the reduction of pain and misery and the quality of life of the people. These are all valid reasons to contribute to a healthy population. What is argued here, further than those reasons, is that a healthy population contributes to the eradication of poverty, and it is also argued that poverty is not only measured by high rates of morbidity and mortality, but also that disease contributes to other forms and aspects of poverty. Apathy is when people do not care, or when they feel so powerless that they do not try to change things, to right a wrong, to fix a mistake, or to improve conditions. Sometimes, some people feel so unable to achieve something, they are jealous of their family relatives or fellow members of their community who attempt to do so. Then they seek to bring the attempting achiever down to their own level of poverty. Sometimes apathy is justified by religious precepts, "Accept what exists because God has decided your fate. It is OK to believe God decides our fate, if we accept that God may decide that we should be motivated to improve ourselves. We were created with many abilities: That is as bad as a curse upon God. We must praise God and use our God-given talents. When resources that are intended to be used for community services or facilities, are diverted into the private pockets of someone in a position of power, there is more than morality at stake here. In this training series, we are not making a value judgement that it is good or bad. We are pointing out, however, that it is a major cause of poverty. Dishonesty among persons of trust and power. The amount stolen from the public, that is received and enjoyed by the individual, is far less than the decrease in wealth that was intended for the public. The amount of money that is extorted or embezzled is not the amount of lowering of wealth to the community. Economists tell of the "multiplier effect. When investment money is taken out of circulation, the amount of wealth by which the community is deprived is greater than the amount gained by the embezzler. When a Government official takes a dollar bribe, social investment is decreased by as much as a dollar decrease in the wealth of the society. We respect the second thief for her or his apparent wealth, and praise that person for helping all her or his relatives and neighbours. In contrast, we need the police to protect the first thief from being beaten by people on the street. The second thief is a major cause of poverty, while the first thief may very well be a victim of poverty that is caused by the second. Our attitude, as described in the above paragraph, is more than ironic; it is a factor that perpetuates poverty. If we reward the one who causes the major damage, and punish only the ones who are really victims, then our misplaced attitudes also contribute to poverty. When embezzled money is then taken out of the country and put in a foreign eg Swiss bank, then it does not contribute anything to the national economy; it only helps the country of the offshore or foreign bank. Dependency results from being on the receiving end of charity. In the short run, as after a disaster, that charity may be essential for survival. In the long run, that charity can contribute to the possible demise of the recipient, and certainly to ongoing poverty. The attitude, and shared belief is the biggest self justifying factor in perpetuating the condition where the self or group must depend on outside help. There are several other documents on this web site which refer to dependency. Dependency , and Revealing Hidden Resources. When showing how to use the telling of stories to communicate essential principles of development, the story of Mohammed and the Rope is used as a key illustration of the principle that assistance should not be the kind of charity that weakens by encouraging dependency, it should empower. The community empowerment methodology is an alternative to giving charity which weakens , but provides assistance, capital and training aimed at low income communities identifying their own resources and taking control of their own development –becoming empowered. All too often, when a project is aimed at promoting self reliance, the recipients, until their awareness is raised, expect, assume and hope that the project

is coming just to provide resources for installing a facility or service in the community. Among the five major factors of poverty, the dependency syndrome is the one closest to the concerns of the community mobilizer. These five factors are not independent of one another. Disease contributes to ignorance and apathy. Dishonesty contributes to disease and dependency. They each contribute to each other. In any social change process, we are encouraged to "think globally, act locally."

### 3: St. Mary's Center » Multi-Dimensional Aspects of Poverty Study

*Top Effects of Poverty Poverty stretches across the globe affecting almost half of the world's population. Its effects reach deeper. Uniquely connected to different causes, the effects of poverty are revolving—one result leads to another source leads to another consequence.*

Lenny Henry and three other celebrities went to live for a week in Kibera slum in Nairobi, Kenya. This kind of "immersion" exercise is occasionally recommended for people seeking to understand more about the reality of poverty, including aid officials and politicians. Fifty Conservative MPs visited Rwanda in where they slept in huts and did manual labour. When people come back talking about life-changing experiences they are sometimes treated with cynicism. Poverty is insecurity and lack of opportunity; affluent people will never really understand that. But the cynics are wrong. Of course you can never understand poverty by spending a few days with poor people. But you have to start somewhere, and there is no better place to begin. Most people in rich countries have no idea what extreme poverty is like, and knowing a little bit is better than knowing nothing at all. When I was 18, I worked for six months with street children in Medellin, the second biggest city in Colombia. I was meant to be helping them but, predictably, did very little of concrete value. I spent most of my time being ridiculed for my bad Spanish and having my clothes stolen. But what I saw there changed my life. I had never seen anything more tragic than young kids with nothing, rolling about in the gutter, high on glue because they had no hope. You might say that poverty closer to home is tragic as well, and it is. But I made a decision there and then to work to do something about this affront to human dignity. Of course, the important thing is not actually being there in person, but the ability to empathise. Most people never see extreme poverty first hand, but are still able to empathise, just by hearing about it, or seeing it on television. Strange as it may seem, some people see tragic poverty at first hand every day but remain unsympathetic. The elite and much of the middle class in very poor countries are often less concerned than people thousands of miles away about poverty in their own countries. Humans have a worrying ability to blinker themselves to inconvenient realities. But empathy is not enough. Once the heart is activated, the head must be applied. During his time in Kibera, Reggie Yates, one of the celebrities I had never heard of in the Comic Relief programme, says: The anti-poverty industry is a multibillion-dollar money spinner. The longer you stay in the anti-poverty business, the less likely you are to know anyone who is poor. The danger is that you slowly forget about the real lives you are supposed to be trying to change for the better. And that influences the kind of decisions being made. The more decision-makers see stark injustices for themselves, the more likely they are to make decisions in favour of the poorest. Immersing politicians in the reality of poverty, even for a short while, can be money very well spent.

### 4: Causes and Effects of Poverty

*Different Aspects of Poverty. from Jane Roberts. Poverty is a relative concept. I would feel deprived if in my 70th year, I couldn't go out and play golf twice a.*

Poverty and SD Three Aspects of Poverty overty has essentially three closely interrelated aspects, namely, "poverty of money", "poverty of access", and "poverty of power. Without choices and security, breaking the cycle of poverty becomes virtually impossible and leads to the marginalization and alienation of the poor from society. Poverty of money The most prevalent means of measuring poverty have been and continue to be those related to money. Measures such as poverty lines, Gini-coefficients etc. Measuring poverty in terms of income and affordability is prevalent because such measurements are relatively easy to make and quantify. However, the lack of money is more a symptom of poverty rather than its cause. In most cases the poor are not without an income, what they lack is the ability to accumulate assets, which is a key ingredient to the creation of wealth and breaking the cycle of poverty. Another key reason that prevents the poor from accumulating capital is that they are often forced to purchase public goods and services that are readily available to other groups in society at market or below market prices, at much higher costs. This leads us to the discussion of the second aspect of poverty, i. Poverty of access Most of the urban poor live in overcrowded and unsanitary slums and squatter settlements and often do not have access to basic infrastructure and services. They are forced to live in illegal and informal settlements because they cannot enter the formal land and housing markets. The reasons for the formation of slums and squatter settlements are numerous and have been discussed extensively in development literature. Suffice it to say here that due to the way the formal markets are regulated and structured, the poor are unable to afford the choices offered to them in these markets. In contrast, the informal and illegal housing markets of slums and squatter settlements are specifically geared to meet their shelter needs. However, like other informal markets, the informal land and housing market is exploitative and has several negative impacts. First and foremost informal settlements are often located on marginal land along river-banks, railway lines, steep slopes and on or near garbage dumps and are prone to natural and man-made disasters. They are also often illegal and those living there do not have security of tenure. Because of their illegal status they are often not provided with formal basic infrastructure and services such as piped water, electricity, wastewater disposal and solid waste collection by government agencies and organizations and have to purchase these in the informal markets, often paying much more than higher-income groups. Studies in several cities have shown that the poor end up paying two to five times as much for informal access to public goods and services than higher income groups. Because there is often no security of tenure in illegal settlements and the fear of imminent eviction exists, the poor do not invest in improving either their housing or their settlements. The lack of basic environmental infrastructure and their location on marginal land often translates into higher rates of diseases and lower life spans. The consequent higher medical bills, lost working days and early demise of income earners further expropriate their marginal income and cements the cycle of poverty. Similarly, the children of the poor are unable to access good education. Often the standards and facilities of the educational institutes they can afford are lower than those available to children of higher income groups. Moreover, poor children often drop out of school earlier to support their families. Poor education also contributes to entrenchment of the cycle of poverty. Poverty of power The poor suffer from both traditional and modern environmental health risks in urban areas. They suffer from diseases associated with poor sanitation, lack of clean water, overcrowded and poorly ventilated living and working environments as well as from modern risks caused by air and industrial pollution. While the poor suffer the most from dysfunctions in cities, they are the least able, as individuals, to influence how cities are governed. In many cities, both formal structures of government and the culture of governance tend to exclude the poor from decision-making and tend to concentrate decision-making among a small number of formal and informal elite. The poor have greater possibility to influence decision-making under conditions of good governance, i. Another important aspect of power is information. The poor often lack access to information that they can use to advance their case when dealing with other actors in the city. Even when information is available, it is often

in medias and forms that are either not accessible to the poor or not understandable by the poor.

### 5: Poverty of Aspect | A Pandemic Chronicle

*The Multidimensional Aspects of Poverty\* research will happen in 7 countries. Three-year projects in Bangladesh, France, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom will be the main research sites while smaller scale satellite projects in Bolivia and the United States will carry out similar research that augments the overall findings.*

Social Movements Causes and Effects of Poverty Any discussion of social class and mobility would be incomplete without a discussion of poverty, which is defined as the lack of the minimum food and shelter necessary for maintaining life. More specifically, this condition is known as absolute poverty. Today it is estimated that more than 35 million Americans—approximately 14 percent of the population—live in poverty. Of course, like all other social science statistics, these are not without controversy. This is why many sociologists prefer a relative, rather than an absolute, definition of poverty. By this standard, around 20 percent of Americans live in poverty, and this has been the case for at least the past 40 years. Of these 20 percent, 60 percent are from the working class poor. Causes of poverty Poverty is an exceptionally complicated social phenomenon, and trying to discover its causes is equally complicated. The stereotypic and simplistic explanation persists—that the poor cause their own poverty—based on the notion that anything is possible in America. Still other theorists have characterized the poor as fatalists, resigning themselves to a culture of poverty in which nothing can be done to change their economic outcomes. In this culture of poverty—which passes from generation to generation—the poor feel negative, inferior, passive, hopeless, and powerless. Not only are most poor people able and willing to work hard, they do so when given the chance. More recently, sociologists have focused on other theories of poverty. One theory of poverty has to do with the flight of the middle class, including employers, from the cities and into the suburbs. As a result of this view, the welfare system has come under increasing attack in recent years. Again, no simple explanations for or solutions to the problem of poverty exist. Although varying theories abound, sociologists will continue to pay attention to this issue in the years to come. The effects of poverty The effects of poverty are serious. Children who grow up in poverty suffer more persistent, frequent, and severe health problems than do children who grow up under better financial circumstances. Many infants born into poverty have a low birth weight, which is associated with many preventable mental and physical disabilities. Not only are these poor infants more likely to be irritable or sickly, they are also more likely to die before their first birthday. Children raised in poverty tend to miss school more often because of illness. These children also have a much higher rate of accidents than do other children, and they are twice as likely to have impaired vision and hearing, iron deficiency anemia, and higher than normal levels of lead in the blood, which can impair brain function. Levels of stress in the family have also been shown to correlate with economic circumstances. Studies during economic recessions indicate that job loss and subsequent poverty are associated with violence in families, including child and elder abuse. Parents who experience hard economic times may become excessively punitive and erratic, issuing demands backed by insults, threats, and corporal punishment. Homelessness, or extreme poverty, carries with it a particularly strong set of risks for families, especially children. Compared to children living in poverty but having homes, homeless children are less likely to receive proper nutrition and immunization. Hence, they experience more health problems. Homeless families experience even greater life stress than other families, including increased disruption in work, school, family relationships, and friendships. Many of the industries textiles, auto, steel that previously offered employment to the black working class have shut down, while newer industries have relocated to the suburbs. Children of poverty are at an extreme disadvantage in the job market; in turn, the lack of good jobs ensures continued poverty. The cycle ends up repeating itself until the pattern is somehow broken. Feminist perspective on poverty Finally, recent decades have witnessed the feminization of poverty, or the significant increase in the numbers of single women in poverty alone, primarily as single mothers. In the last three decades the proportion of poor families headed by women has grown to more than 50 percent. This feminization of poverty may be related to numerous changes in contemporary America. Increases in unwanted births, separations, and divorces have forced growing numbers of women to head poor households. Further, because wives generally live longer than their husbands, growing numbers of

elderly women must live in poverty.

### 6: Factors of Poverty; The Big five

*The National Poverty Center's research arm on race and ethnicity and its relation to poverty funded and continue to fund studies on this topic to explore the many topics and facets of this dimension of the social reality that is poverty.*

Malnutrition Rises in the costs of living make poor people less able to afford items. Poor people spend a greater portion of their budgets on food than wealthy people. As a result, poor households and those near the poverty threshold can be particularly vulnerable to increases in food prices. For example, in late increases in the price of grains [] led to food riots in some countries. While the Goal 2 of the SDGs aims to reach this goal by [] a number of initiatives aim to achieve the goal 5 years earlier, by The partnership Compact , led by IFPRI with the involvement of UN organisations, NGOs and private foundations [] develops and disseminates evidence-based advice to politicians and other decision-makers aimed at ending hunger and undernutrition in the coming 10 years, by The program will initially be implemented in Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Laos and Niger and will help these countries to improve information and analysis about nutrition so they can develop effective national nutrition policies. It includes different interventions including support for improved food production, a strengthening of social protection and integration of the right to food into national legislation. This is often a process that begins in primary school for some less fortunate children. Instruction in the US educational system, as well as in most other countries, tends to be geared towards those students who come from more advantaged backgrounds. One is the conditions of which they attend school. Schools in poverty-stricken areas have conditions that hinder children from learning in a safe environment. Researchers have developed a name for areas like this: Higher rates of early childbearing with all the connected risks to family, health and well-being are major important issues to address since education from preschool to high school are both identifiably meaningful in a life. Poor children have a great deal less healthcare and this ultimately results in many absences from the academic year. Additionally, poor children are much more likely to suffer from hunger, fatigue, irritability, headaches, ear infections, flu, and colds. Safe, predictable, stable environments. Ten to 20 hours each week of harmonious, reciprocal interactions. Enrichment through personalized, increasingly complex activities". Harmful spending habits mean that the poor typically spend about 2 percent of their income educating their children but larger percentages of alcohol and tobacco For example, 6 percent in Indonesia and 8 percent in Mexico. Participation decision making and Social capital Poverty has been also considered a real social phenomenon reflecting more the consequences of a lack of income than the lack of income per se Ferragina et al. This idea has received theoretical support from scholars and extensive testimony from people experiencing poverty across the globe Walker []. Participation and consumption have become ever more crucial mechanisms through which people establish and communicate their identity and position in society, increasing the premium attached to resources needed to participate Giddens []. In addition, the concept of social exclusion has been added to the lexicon of poverty related terms, describing the process by which people, especially those on low incomes, can become socially and politically detached from mainstream society and its associated resources and opportunities Cantillon []. Equally western society have become more complex with ethnic diversity, multi-culturalism and life-style choices raising the possibility that a single concept of poverty as conceived in the past might no longer apply Ferragina et al. Shelter[ edit ] Street child in Bangladesh. Aiding relatives financially unable to but willing to take in orphans is found to be more effective by cost and welfare than orphanages. Slums , Street children , and Orphanages Poverty increases the risk of homelessness. Even while providing latrines is a challenge, people still do not use them even when available. By strategically providing pit latrines to the poorest, charities in Bangladesh sparked a cultural change as those better off perceived it as an issue of status to not use one. The vast majority of the latrines built were then not from charities but by villagers themselves. Instead, the poor buy water from water vendors for, on average, about five to 16 times the metered price.

### 7: 10 Facts About How Poverty Impacts Education | The Science of Learning

*Aspects of poverty: a review and assessment - Philippines (two volumes): Overview (English) Abstract. Alleviation of poverty in the Philippines has been a concern of the Philippine government and the World Bank for some time, and poverty reduction is a major target of the Plan.*

Its effects reach deeper. Uniquely connected to different causes, the effects of poverty are revolving – one result leads to another source leads to another consequence. To fully understand the effects of poverty, the causes have to be rooted out to develop strategies to end hunger and starvation for good. Poor Health Globally, millions suffer from poverty-related health conditions as infectious diseases ravage the lives of an estimated 14 million people a year and are of the top effects of poverty. These diseases are contracted through sources like contaminated water, the absence of water and sanitation, and lack of access to proper healthcare. The list is broad and long. Here are the top diseases commonly linked to poverty. Caused by a parasite, malaria is contracted through mosquito bites. Most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa, malaria affects the lives of many in 97 countries worldwide. Often referred to as TB, tuberculosis is a bacteria-borne disease. The bacterium, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, targets the lungs. It also affects the kidneys, brain, and spine. When discussing the effects of TB worldwide, it must be broken down by burden – high burden TB and low burden TB – all of which has to do with the number of cases that impact a country. High burden TB affects more than 22 countries, as low burden TB accounts for 10 cases per , people in a geographical location. HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. This infection attacks the immune system and is contracted by contact with certain fluids in the body. Continuing the fight against poverty through economic expansion will help eliminate poverty-related illnesses and raise the value of health in poor communities. Lack of economic opportunity leads to impoverishment which then leads to crime. Global unemployment is at a high point. One hundred ninety-two million people around the world are jobless. In some parts of the world, mainly poor parts, unemployment standings will drive this number higher. In a study done on youth in the Caribbean, it was determined that joblessness fueled criminal activity in those aged 15 through . Because of the struggles in the Caribbean job market, the murder rates are higher there than in any other region in the world. The crime rate affects 6. Lack of Education There is a direct correlation between low academic performance and poverty. Children who are exposed to extreme levels of poverty have difficulty with cognitive development, speech, and managing stress, which leads to adverse behavior. In the country of Niger – the most illiterate nation in the world – only 15 percent of adults have the ability to read and write. Eritrea follows on the heels of Niger: In these poor locations, young adults and children have to leave school to work to help provide additional income for their families. The key to destroying the top effects of poverty is to attack the causes. More funding is needed for programs such as Child Fund International – a program that brings resources to children in poor communities. The International Economic Development Council supports economic developers by helping them create, retain, and expand jobs in their communities. And then there are the international efforts of the World Health Organization that fights to bring vaccinations and health-related resources to impoverished communities suffering from the infectious diseases of poverty. With these efforts along with other strategies, we can continue making strides to end the effects of poverty.

### 8: Top Effects of Poverty | The Borgen Project

*Stabilizing and empowering political institutions is therefore a crucial aspect of fighting against the consequences of poverty. For more information on the different impacts on society, read this article about the effects of poverty in Africa submitted by one of our readers.*

### 9: Impact of Poverty on the Society | The Borgen Project

*Ethical debate about the moral aspects of poverty continues to raise thought-provoking questions about inequality*

*around the world. It is clear that these questions will not go away any time soon and that the state of global welfare depends on the answers.*

*A pro-slavery crusade A Single Mom Talks to God List of national days in india Outsmarting the tumor Sex Is For Marriage Tombs with rolling stones Beyond service learning : toward community schools and reflective community learners Ann Bishop, Bertram Personal medical services pilots in London The role of context in food choice, food acceptance, and food consumption Herbert L. Meiselman Prediction for secondary prevention Arias from Church Cantatas (Soprano and Alto) African agriculture and the World Bank Problems of Irish local finance Faith in God and Generals The teaching of the followers of Jesus Sunshine in thought. Unity of Fichtes doctrine of knowledge To live a truer life Surgery and anesthetics Sociology as an individual pastime (from invitation to sociology Peter L. Berger Proceedings of the International Workshop on Small Sets in Analysis Aviation maintenance technician handbook powerplant volume 2 Root progression and composer identification, by J. Youngblood. The winning of the cane. J. L. David (Art in context) Feedback control of dynamic systems 7th edition Grovers Day At Beach Get Rdy Sources of Indian civilization Murder mystery 8 people Secretary Stimson, a study in statecraft New travels into the interior parts of Africa The Mongol conquests, 1206-79 The Chicken That Could Swim (Childs Play Library) Metaphysics as music Almost Everywhere Convergence Online Communication in Language Learning and Teaching (Research and Practice in Applied Linguistics) Villa of the mysteries in Pompei. Return to the Naga hills The curious case of the imaginary tourist Respiratory disorders Lynn A. Kelso*