

Intra-household Resource Allocation In Developing Countries Methods Models And Policy International Food Policy Research Institute

Intra-household resource allocation and well-being
From Parent to Child
Public Expenditure Handbook
The World Bank Research Program 2001
Intra-household Resource Allocation, Decision Making, and Child Nutritional Status in Rural Thika, Kenya
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The Analysis of Household Surveys
Intra-household Resource Allocation
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Strengthening the Family to Participate in Development
Laterality
Functional Asymmetry in the Intact Brain
Poverty and Vulnerability in Dhaka Slums
Feminist Economics Today
Gender Equality and Investments in Adolescents in the Rural Philippines
Scholars, Policymakers, and International Affairs
Gender Myths and Feminist Fables
Food Security Effects of Intensified Dairying
Food Policy for the Poor
Towards Gender Equity in Development
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Intra-household resource allocation and well-being

The 1993 publication of Marianne A. Ferber and Julie A. Nelson's *Beyond Economic Man* was a landmark in both feminist scholarship and the discipline of economics, and it quickly became a handbook for those seeking to explore the emerging connections between the two. A decade later, this book looks back at the progress of feminist economics and forward to its future, offering both a thorough overview of feminist economic thought and a collection of new, high-quality work from the field's leading scholars.

From Parent to Child

Research questions and motivation for policy analysis; Data and methodology; Adolescent contributions to family income

and investments in their education; The intrahousehold distribution of food and nutrient intakes; The intrahousehold distribution of health care and other nonfood expenditures.

Public Expenditure Handbook

In this new volume from the International Food Policy Research Institute, economists, demographers, sociologists, and anthropologists collaborate in the study of how resources are allocated within households in developing countries and why it matters from a policy perspective. Surveying a broad body of theory and evidence, the contributors examine the many social and cultural factors that influence decisions at the family and household level about the allocation of time, income, assets, and other resources. Shedding new light on a process that is often hidden from view and difficult to measure, they show that a more complete understanding of intrahousehold behavior can increase the likelihood that policies will reach the people they are intended to affect - leading to better policies in areas such as food production and consumption, nutrition, natural resource management, and fertility.

The World Bank Research Program 2001

Intrahousehold Resource Allocation, Decision Making, and Child Nutritional Status in Rural Thika, Kenya

Rapid urbanization in developing countries brings numerous problems and challenges; urban poverty is one important issue. This important volume presents the findings of a revealing multidisciplinary cohort study conducted in the slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Intrahousehold Resource Allocation in Developing Countries

The Analysis of Household Surveys

CD-Rom included.

Intra-household Resource Allocation

Economists from a wide range of fields and perspectives - from heterodox to classical, and from industrial economics to economic psychology and sociology - will find much to engage them within this exciting Handbook, as will anthropologists drawn to the significant statements by senior figures in the field. Those involved in development projects will find this an invaluable reference work with which to gain greater understanding of and insight into the reasons for people's economic activities and decisions. The concise treatments of topics will provide invaluable teaching aids and reference for further reading by scholars at all levels of study.

Intrahousehold Resource Allocation

Comprehensive and informative document on the design, implementation, and use of household surveys in developing countries.

Strengthening the Family to Participate in Development

This handbook, edited by Ke-young Chu and Richard Hemming, offers guidance to officials formulating public policy recommendations, so that the aggregate level of public spending conforms with the economy's overall resource capacity. The handbook looks at the impact of public spending on the efficiency of resource use and explores the basis for distinguishing between productive and unproductive spending.

Laterality Functional Asymmetry in the Intact Brain

Poverty and Vulnerability in Dhaka Slums

Feminist Economics Today

This book maintains that chronic poverty is a significant issue in India which needs to be addressed by policy makers. The book focuses on the nature and politics of chronic poverty in India, and provides an analysis of poverty reduction policies from a chronic poverty perspective. The papers bring together new research, based on original and secondary data, to demonstrate that a significant portion of India's population is chronically poor.

Gender Equality and Investments in Adolescents in the Rural Philippines

This book provides empirical evidence from Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique and from different production systems of the importance of livestock as an asset to women and their participation in livestock and livestock product markets. It explores the issues of intra-household income management and economic benefits of livestock markets to women, focusing on how types of markets, the types of products and women's participation in markets influence their access to livestock income. The book further analyses the role of livestock ownership, especially women's ownership of livestock, in influencing household food security through increasing household dietary diversity and food adequacy. Additional issues addressed include access to resources, information and financial services to enable women more effectively to participate in livestock production and marketing, and some of the factors that influence this access. Practical strategies for increasing women's market participation and access to information and services are discussed. The book ends with recommendations on how to mainstream gender in livestock research and development if livestock are to serve as a pathway out of poverty for the poor and especially for women.

Scholars, Policymakers, and International Affairs

Both livelihoods and diversity have become popular topics in development studies. The livelihood concept offers a more complete picture of the complexities of making a living in rural areas of low income countries than terms formerly considered adequate, such as subsistence, incomes, or employment. Diversity recognizes that people manage by doing many different things rather than just one or a few things. This book sets out the rural livelihoods approach within the larger context of past and current themes in rural development. It adopts diversity as its principal theme and explores the implications of diverse rural livelihoods for ideas about poverty, agriculture, environment, gender, and macroeconomic policy. It also considers appropriate methods for gaining quick and effective knowledge about the livelihoods of the rural poor for project and policy purposes.

Gender Myths and Feminist Fables

The subject of women's participation in economic activity in the MENA region has acquired particular importance in view of the pressures of globalization, trade liberalization, the need for more women entrepreneurs, and a stronger presence in regional non-government organizations, as well as labor market and fiscal hurdles as they affect women. This volume highlights the frequent and visible discrimination against women as essential actors in the development process, and discusses means by which traditional and conservative constraints to their increased participation in social, political, and productive life can be overcome. The six studies in this volume reflect the views of diverse regional experts and several international organizations, brought together at a seminar held in Kuwait under the auspices of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Arab Monetary Fund. They cover key aspects of the problematic and are presented

together with a review of comments by specialists and discussants. In addition, an overview of the key issues is given, as well as a narrative of seminar proceedings. Contributors: Abdelatif Al-Hamad, Jassim Al-Mannai, Ahmed Benbitour, Heba Handoussa, Nicole Laframboise, Tea Trumbic, Nadereh Chamlou, Reem Kattaneh Yared, Farida Aboul- Kasem Al-Allaghi, Faiza Benhadid, Maisa Sabh, and Mervat Badawi.

Food Security Effects of Intensified Dairying

Food Policy for the Poor

Unitary models of household behavior are expedient for policymaking, but the costs of neglecting the collective nature of household decisionmaking and the process of intrahousehold allocation are often high.

Towards Gender Equity in Development

How do parents allocate human capital among their children? To what extent do parental decisions about resource allocation determine children's eventual economic success? The analyses in *From Parent to Child* explore these questions by developing and testing a model in which the earnings of children with different genetic endowments respond differently to investments in human capital. Behrman, Pollak, and Taubman use this model to investigate issues such as parental bias in resource allocations based on gender or birth order; the extent of intergenerational mobility in income, earnings, and schooling in the United States; the relative importance of environmental and genetic factors in determining variations in schooling; and whether parents' distributions offset the intended effects of government programs designed to subsidize children. In allocating scarce resources, parents face a trade-off between equity and efficiency, between the competing desires to equalize the wealth of their children and to maximize the sum of their earnings. Building on the seminal work of Gary Becker, *From Parent to Child* integrates careful modeling of household behavior with systematic empirical testing, and will appeal to anyone interested in the economics of the family.

Intrahousehold Resource Allocation

Poverty, Education, and Intrahousehold Bargaining

The economic literature on international migration interests policymakers as well as academics throughout the social

sciences. These volumes, the first of a new subseries in the Handbooks in Economics, describe and analyze scholarship created since the inception of serious attention began in the late 1970s. This literature appears in the general economics journals, in various field journals in economics (especially, but not exclusively, those covering labor market and human resource issues), in interdisciplinary immigration journals, and in papers by economists published in journals associated with history, sociology, political science, demography, and linguistics, among others. Covers a range of topics from labor market outcomes and fiscal consequences to the effects of international migration on the level and distribution of income – and everything in between. Encompasses a wide range of topics related to migration and is multidisciplinary in some aspects, which is crucial on the topic of migration Appeals to a large community of scholars interested in this topic and for whom no overviews or summaries exist

Women, Livestock Ownership and Markets

Focusing on Asia, site of the world's most dynamic economies, Critical Issues in Asian Development brings new insights to long-standing debates in development economics and international trade theory. The book's ten contributors, each a leading authority in the field, clearly and succinctly address themes relevant both to the countries of Asia and the rest of the developing world. Environmental preservation and sustainable development are the topics of the chapter by Partha Dasgupta, who analyzes the impacts on the natural environment of market and government failures and entrenched poverty. Robert Repetto continues with a discussion of related dynamics, as he considers the influences of trade liberalization on sustainable development.

Household Schooling Decisions in Rural Pakistan

Extrait de l'introduction : "This report presents the main findings of a recently completed desk study under-taken for the Social Development Family of the World Bank's Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (ESSD) Network. The primary objectives of the review are to : (a) identify the current rationale, language, and underlying policy approach to Gender and Development (GAD) adopted by the World Bank ; (b) evaluate the extent to which these are shared across the institutions ; and (c) make recommendations concerning future steps toward mainstreaming gender in the World Bank. Although the origins of the review relate to needs specifically identified by ESSD, the issues raised go beyond social development, and are relevant to all Bank staff concerned with mainstreaming gender and development into World Bank lending and nonlending operations at the policy, program, and project level."

Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries

This publication is a compilation of reports on research projects initiated, under way, or completed in fiscal year 2001 (July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001). The abstracts cover 150 research projects from the World Bank and grouped under 11 major headings including poverty and social development, health and population, education, labor and employment, environment, infrastructure and urban development, and agriculture and rural development. The abstracts detail the questions addressed, the analytical methods used, the findings to date and their policy implications. Each abstract identifies the expected completion date of each project, the research team, and reports or publications produced.

Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in India

Using data from several countries, including Cote d'Ivoire, India, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Thailand, this book analyzes household survey data from developing countries and illustrates how such data can be used to cast light on a range of short-term and long-term policy issues.

Household Decisions, Gender, and Development

A Handbook of Economic Anthropology

Asian Journal of Women's Studies

Income Growth and Gender Bias in Childhood Mortality in Developing Countries

We study decision-making in dairy farming households in Senegal and investigate respondents' perceptions of why a particular person made the decision. Using vignettes, we ask respondents how similar they are to five types of households. We analyze how the identity of the decision-maker and the rationale for decision-making are related to milk production, hemoglobin levels among children, and satisfaction with decisions. We find that while male dictators achieve better outcomes than most decision-making structures, households in which husbands (wives) decide because they are most informed produce more milk than households in which husbands (wives) decide because they are dictators.

Ask me why: Using vignettes to understand patterns of intrahousehold decision making in

rural Senegal

Handbook of the Economics of International Migration

Designing Household Survey Questionnaires for Developing Countries : Lessons from 15 Years of the Living Standards Measurement Study

"Highly empirical analysis documents increase in poverty and worsening of income distribution during 1980s. Demonstrates that low levels of education increase incidence of poverty and income inequality. Data provided for individual countries. Valuable data reference source"--Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 57.

Three Essays on Intrahousehold Resource Allocation in Indonesia

Critical Issues in Asian Development

Laterality: Functional Asymmetry in the Intact Brain focuses on brain function and laterality as well as the various methods in assessing behavioral asymmetries, including handedness. It reviews the literature on perceptual-cognitive laterality effects in different sensory modalities, the lateralization of emotion and motor behavior, and the electrophysiological evidence. It also highlights some of the problems with the existing research and offers suggestions about the direction of future research. Organized into 17 chapters, this volume begins with an overview of cerebral asymmetry and the origins and mechanisms of lateralization. Then, it discusses the individual differences in laterality, methods and measurement used in laterality studies, and experiments on dichotic listening and auditory lateralization. The next chapters focus on the link between verbal laterality and handedness, tactual and perceptual laterality, asymmetry of motor performance, lateralization of emotional processes, and physiological measures of asymmetry. The book also introduces the handedness and its relation to cerebral function, genetics of laterality, development of cerebral lateralization, individual differences in cerebral organization, sex differences in laterality, reading- and language-related deficits, and control of the active hemisphere before concluding with a chapter discussing the experimental or strategy effects, the concept of complementary specialization, and the dichotomy between the two hemispheres of the brain. This book is a valuable resource for neuropsychologists, experimental psychologists, neurologists, and educators interested in understanding human brain function.

Poverty and Income Distribution in Latin America

Colombia is a major exporter of fresh-cut flowers. As in other global assembly line industries, women constitute a majority of Colombia's floriculture workforce. This ethnographic study explores the links between agro-industrial employment in the context of economic adjustment programs and the individual experience of employment and economic change at the household level. Author Greta Friedemann-Sánchez's challenges the current academic consensus that transnational assembly line industries reinforce patriarchal ideologies of reproduction and the exploitation of women. What from a global perspective may be perceived as exploitation can be seen from the local perspective as an opportunity within the community. Specifically, the study focuses on how the interrelated factors of formal employment, wage income, property ownership, social capital, and self-esteem articulate with women's resistance to male dominated households and domestic violence. Expertly combining qualitative and quantitative methodologies, *Assembling Flowers and Cultivating Homes* contributes greatly to the study of gender and power, household economics and structure, and Latin American society.

Arab Women and Economic Development

Scholars, Policymakers, and International Affairs shows how to build mutually beneficial connections between the worlds of ideas and action, analysis and policy. Drawing on contributions from top international scholars with policy experience in the United States, Europe, Asia, Canada, and Latin America, as well as senior policymakers throughout the Americas, Abraham F. Lowenthal and Mariano E. Bertucci make the case that scholars can both strengthen their research and contribute to improved policies while protecting academia from the risks of active participation in the policy process. Many scholars believe that policymakers are more interested in processes and outcomes than in understanding causality. Many policymakers believe that scholars are absorbed in abstract and self-referential debates and that they are primarily interested in crafting theories (and impressing other scholars) rather than developing solutions to pressing policy issues. The contributors to this book confront this gap head-on. They do not deny the obstacles to fruitful interaction between scholars and policymakers, but, drawing on their own experience, discuss how these obstacles can be and have been overcome. They present case studies that illustrate how scholars have helped reduce income inequality, promote democratic governance, improve gender equity, target international financial sanctions, manage the Mexico-U.S. border, and enhance inter-American cooperation. These success stories are balanced by studies on why academic analysts have failed to achieve much positive impact on counternarcotics and citizen security policies. The editors' astute conclusion identifies best practices and provides concrete recommendations to government agencies, international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and funding sources, as well as to senior university officials, academic departments and centers, think tanks, established scholars, junior faculty, and graduate students. Clearly written and thoughtfully organized, this innovative book provides analytic insights and practical wisdom for those who want to understand how to build more

effective connections between the worlds of thought and action.

Gender, Time Use, and Models of the Household

This collection brings together leading feminist thinkers who examine the struggles for interpretive power which underlies international development. Questions why the insights from years of feminist gender and development research are so often turned into 'gender myths' and 'feminist fables': women are more likely to care for the environment; are better at working together; are less corrupt; have a seemingly infinite capacity to survive. Explores how bowdlerized and impoverished representations of gender relations have simultaneously come to be embedded in development policy and practice. Traces the ways in which language and images of development are related to practice and provides a nuanced account of the politics of knowledge production. Argues that struggles for interpretive power are not only important for our own sake, but also for the implications they have for women's lives worldwide. An informed analysis of how 'gender' has been transformed in its transfer into development policy and how many authors are now revisiting and reflecting on their earlier work.

Working Paper

In this last decade, poverty in developing countries remains the most important topic of debate at the international level. The main challenge is how to build policies and programs on a gender perspective approach taking into account gender differences in behavior between male and female at the level of the household. This study is undertaken in a context of two earner partners living in mixed farming systems in Senegal where earnings come primarily from crops and livestock. This book provides substantial research focused on household decision-making regarding resource allocation and consumption. Moreover, it attempts to show empirical findings on the analysis of welfare and well-being through an innovative combination of subjective and objective methods. The research shows how important socioeconomic and cultural factors are in determining earnings from agricultural activities. Important determinants of productivity are related to women's land access, non-labor income (transfers from migrants), and the wife's access to credit and health care. The research illustrates also that women's bargaining power may be strongly linked to their access to livestock resources, their mobility in purchasing food and medicine and their participation in the management of household finance. Analysis of decision-making regarding expenditures shows that women, more than men, value household goods (related to food, health and schooling expenditures) more than private goods. The results suggest that policies aimed at improving household livelihoods must understand gender differences, obligations and priorities.

Assembling Flowers and Cultivating Homes

This study examines the food security and marketed surplus effects of intensified dairying in a peri-urban area of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where a market-oriented dairy production (MODP) system has been introduced for smallholders. The system involved the introduction of crossbred cows and the utilisation of complementary feed and management technologies for increased dairy production. In this system, increased milk production is treated as a commercial product. Data have also been collected for a group of farmers using traditional technology and are used for comparison.

Mainstreaming Gender and Development in the World Bank

As a result of widespread mistreatment and overt discrimination in all dimensions of their lives, women lack significant autonomy. The central preoccupation of this book is to explore key sources of female empowerment and discuss the current challenges and opportunities for the future. Schematically, three main domains are distinguished. The first is marriage and women's relative bargaining position within the household. Since in developing countries marriage is essentially universal and generally arranged by the parents, women have little say in the choice of their partner and largely depend on their husband for their livelihoods and well-being. How marriage, divorce, and remarriage practices have evolved and with what effects for women, is therefore of crucial concern. The second domain is the set of options available to women outside of marriage and in the context of their community. Given the importance of household dynamics in determining female well-being, a crucial step towards women's empowerment consists of improving such options, economic and collective action opportunities in particular. The third domain belongs to the realm of over-arching discriminatory laws and cultural norms. Can the government acting as lawmaker contribute to modifying norms and practices that disadvantage women? Or, to be effective, do legal moves need to be complemented by other initiatives such as the expansion of economic opportunities for women? Do discriminatory social norms necessarily dissolve with improved legal status for women? These questions, and other related issues, are tackled from different perspectives, by top scholars with well-established experience in gender-focused economic and social research.

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