



Национальный исследовательский университет «Высшая школа экономики»
Программа дисциплины «Неравенство, бедность и качество жизни. Тренды, измерение и политика» («Inequality, poverty and quality of life. Trends, measurement and policy»)
для направления/ специальности 38.04.04 «Государственное и муниципальное управление»
подготовки магистра для магистерской программы «Население и развитие»

Правительство Российской Федерации

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования "Национальный исследовательский университет "Высшая школа экономики"

Факультет социальных наук

Программа дисциплины «Неравенство, бедность и качество жизни. Тренды, измерение и политика» («Inequality, poverty and quality of life. Trends, measurement and policy»)

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Рекомендована секцией УМС [Введите название секции УМС] «__» _____ 20 г
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Утверждена УС факультета [Введите название факультета] «__» _____ 20 г.
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Москва, 2016

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1 Область применения и нормативные ссылки (Scope of Use)

The present syllabus is aimed at faculty teaching this course, their teaching assistants, and students of the field of study 38.04.04 “Public and Municipal Management”, Master’s program with specialization at ‘Population and Development’.

This syllabus meets the standards required by:

- National Research University - Higher School of Economics,
- field of study 38.04.04 “Public and Municipal Management”, Master’s program with specialization at ‘Population and Development’,
- Master program curriculum as of 2015.

2 Цели освоения дисциплины (Aims and Learning Objectives)

The course «Неравенство, бедность и качество жизни. Тренды, измерение и политика» («Inequality, poverty and quality of life. Trends, measurement and policy») is aimed at preparing students for independent research activities. Its particular goals include introducing students into the methodology of measuring poverty, inequality and quality of life and providing them a systematic understanding of the relations between poverty, inequality, economic development and social policies.

This course relies on previous knowledge of students in economics, political and social theories, and statistics. During the course students will have an opportunity to apply their understanding of the demographic and economic situation in certain countries and regions, as well as on the global demographic and economic trends to the analysis of social processes in different parts of the world.

The learning objectives of this course include:

- To introduce main concepts applied in social policy analysis, definitions and approaches to measure poverty, inequality and quality of life;
- To give students the basic knowledge of major social programs and their effects on poverty and inequality;
- To provide an understanding of various effects of demographic, social and economic factors on poverty and inequality and give students the basic knowledge on how different are welfare states responses to the recent trends of poverty and inequality;
- To develop practical skills of estimating poverty, inequality and social program effects basing on population survey data and official statistics.

3 Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины (Intended Learning Outcomes)

The successful development of the course will enable students to improve their general skills of oral presentations and the ability to participate in a discussion on a given topic in English. They will improve their critical reading and critical thinking skills and develop abilities to assess reports and academic papers, analyze legal documents, evaluate and interpret statistical data, estimate the most popular poverty and inequality measures.

By the end of the course, the students are expected:

- to have a deeper knowledge of well-being, poverty, inequality and quality of life measurement, as well as of public policy tools aimed at redistribution and poverty reduction;
- to be able to estimate and interpret the most popular poverty and inequality measures;
- to have a subtle understanding of the relations between economic development, globalization and poverty and inequality trends;



- to have some knowledge about major demographic processes (family transformation, population ageing, migration) and their effects on poverty, inequality, and social policies;
- to be able to critically examine social policies in terms of their ability to solve social problems and meet the challenges of the future social and economic development;
- to acquire practical skills of analytical work on the study of poverty and inequality at national and international level;
- to be able to perform comprehensive analysis of poverty and inequality basing on the population survey data and using one of the common statistical packages.

Upon completion the course the students will master the following competences:

Competence	Code according to ФГОС/ НИУ	Descriptors - the main features of development (indicators of achievement results)	The forms and methods of teaching that promote the formation and development of competence
Able to learn, to acquire new knowledge, skills, change the profile of academic or professional activity	СК- М3	Demonstrates knowledge in the field of social policy, poverty and inequality, owns the basic terminology and tools of measurement of poverty and inequality, using this new knowledge	Seminars, preparation of presentations
Able to analyze, verify, critically assess, process and interpret information in the course of professional activity, to recruit and synthesize the data if necessary, to work in uncertain conditions	СК-М6	Looks for and analyzes the academic literature on a selected topic. Uses special sources of information: legislative databases, statistical databases, websites of Russian and international organizations (Rosstat, OECD, World Bank, UN, Eurostat, etc.). Processes data of population surveys using one of common statistical packages and interprets the results, works with incomplete and missing data.	Seminars, preparation of presentations
Able to conduct professional activity, including academic research, in an international environment	СК-М8	Chooses research area, collects necessary information, relates theoretical concepts to actual statistical and legislative information, analyzes dynamics of various indices, critically assesses results of policies and interventions. Reads and analyzes the academic literature on a selected topic in English. Uses special sources of information: statistical databases, websites of Russian and international organizations (Rosstat, OECD, World Bank, UN, Eurostat, etc.).	Preparation of presentations



4 Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы (Place of the discipline in the Master program structure and Prerequisites)

The discipline is a selective two modules course for second-year students of the Master Program with specialization at 'Population and Development' at the Faculty of Social Sciences.

The discipline is taught in English.

Students should have some knowledge of economics (micro- and macro-, public economics), demographics, and of at least one social science (sociology, political science or international relations) and statistics, be familiar with user interface of SPSS and R statistical packages. Pre-requisites to this course are courses on population and economic development, population economics, or social policy. Students should have a good command of English to be able reading literature and discussing social issues in English.

5 Тематический план учебной дисциплины (Course Outline)

№№	Topics	Course Hours	Academic/Contact Hours		Self-study Hours
			Lectures	Seminars	
1	Introduction to the course	4	2		2
2	Poverty: Definitions, concepts and measurement	14	4	6	4
3	Who are poor and why they are poor?	12	4	6	2
4	Incomes: measurement and data	12	4	4	4
5	Inequality: definitions, measurement, causes	14	6	4	4
6	Economic development, poverty and inequality	8	2	2	4
7	Social policies, redistribution and poverty reduction	8	2	2	4
	In sum:	72	24	24	24

6 Формы контроля знаний студентов (Assessments and Grading)

The grade is based on participation in the lectures and seminars (30%), an intermediate presentation (20%), a final presentation (25%), and a final written examination in the form of test (25%).

Type of control	Form of control	2 nd year				Parameters
		1	2			
Current	Presentation	*				Current control in the form of oral class presentation (15 minutes)
Final	Presentation		*			Final control in the form of oral class presentation (20 minutes) and final written examination in the form of test
	Written examination		*			



6.1 Критерии оценки знаний, навыков (Course Grading Criteria)

During the course students are expected to read a lot of academic literature on the topics of the course. In their work (at seminars, in oral presentations, and final test) students should demonstrate good knowledge of the literature included in the mandatory list and some knowledge / familiarity with the literature included in the optional list. Students should demonstrate their ability to critically assess the arguments in the academic literature and discourse. In their independent work (two presentations) they should prove their ability to find relevant reports, academic literature and statistical data; to apply knowledge and skills obtained at the seminars and to use statistics and statistical methods to describe particular social problems.

Lectures and seminars will include the following forms of activity: discussions of the papers from the mandatory reading list, discussion of the social problems, problem solving, case studies, business games, practical exercises on measuring poverty and inequality based on survey data in a statistical package (SPSS or R). Analysis of case studies and business games assume group work.

Each student is expected to make two presentations and at least once be a discussant of someone's else presentation.

The final control is done in two forms including an oral class presentation and the written test. The duration of the test is 90 min (two academic hours).

Presentations

Both oral presentations should be based on the research conducted by students during the course.

Each student is expected to choose his/her country case for the course research no later than 14 days from the beginning of the course. Country choice is agreed with the teacher of the course.

It is possible to work on one topic together (no more than two students).

The rule is one country – one project, i.e. the same country can be chosen by one student (two students in case of collaboration) only. The country is assigned to the first students agreed it with a teacher.

A first, intermediate, presentation is a form of the current control conducted during the 1st module. The schedule of presentations is approved by the course teacher no later than 21 days from the beginning of the course. The intermediate presentation is aimed at introducing other students and the teacher with chosen country and presenting country data on the course topics 2-3. The presentation should contain data on general characteristics of the country economy, description of national poverty lines, statistical base for poverty monitoring and estimations of poverty for several years and different population groups. The duration of the presentation is 10 minutes, another 10 minutes allocated to questions and discussion. The grading will be based on both the quality of the presentation and the answers to the questions of the teacher and other students.

A second, final, presentation is a form of the final control conducted at the end of the 2nd module. The schedule of final presentations is approved by the course teacher at the end of the 1st module.

The final presentation is aimed at presenting and discussing chosen country cases. The presentation should contain an overview of country poverty profile, including description of poverty lines and statistical data for measuring poverty, country inequality profile, description and analysis of country social policy, discussion of the policy pitfalls and unaddressed problems. The duration of the final presentation is 15 minutes, another 15 minutes allocated to questions and discussion. The grading will be based on both the quality of the presentation and the answers to the questions of the teacher and other students.

7 Содержание дисциплины (Course Description / Curriculum)

Topic 1: Introduction to the course

Content:



Basic concepts: incomes, well-being, wealth; poverty, inequality, stratification; social policy.

Reading list:

Essential (mandatory)

- Houghton, J., & Khandker, S. R. (2009). Handbook on poverty and inequality. World Bank Publications. Ch. 1. (READER)
- Pestieau, P. (2006). *The Welfare State in the European Union. Economic and Social Perspective*, Oxford University Press, NY. Ch. 1 (READER)
- Barr, N. (2004). *The Economics of the Welfare State*, 4th Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch. 1, 3 (READER)
- Baldock, J., Manning, N., Vickerstaff, S. (eds.) (diff.years). Social policy. Oxford; New York OUP. Ch. 1

Recommended (optional)

- Allin, P. (2007), Measuring Societal Wellbeing. *Economic and Labour Market Review*, vol . 1, no. 10, pp. 46– 52. (READER)
- Atkinson, A. B. (1995). The welfare state and economic performance. *National tax journal*, 171-198. (READER)
- Atkinson, A. B. (1995). Is the Welfare State necessarily an obstacle to economic growth? *European Economic Review*, 39(3), 723-730. (READER)
- Barr, N. (diff.years). The economics of the Welfare State, OUP. Ch. 2, 4 (READER)
- Haveman, R. (1985). Does the welfare state increase welfare? Reflections on hidden negatives and observed positives. *De Economist*, 133, 445-466. (READER)
- Moser, C. O. (1995). Urban social policy and poverty reduction. *Environment and Urbanization*, 7(1), 159-172. (READER)

Topic 2: Poverty: Definitions, concepts and measurement

Content:

Definitions of poverty. International poverty lines, evolution and analytical power of international poverty comparisons (World Bank, OECD). National poverty lines. Spatial distribution of world poverty. Regional differences in poverty in Russia. Absolute, relative, deprivational, and subjective poverty. Combined poverty lines. Complex approach to poverty.

Reading list:

Essential (mandatory)

- Houghton, J., & Khandker, S. R. (2009). Handbook on poverty and inequality. *World Bank Publications*. Ch. 2, 3. (READER)
- Ravallion M. (2003) The debate on globalization, poverty and inequality: why measurement matters // *International Affairs*. T. 79, №. 4, pp. 739-753. (READER)
- Ravallion M. (2011) On multidimensional indices of poverty // *The Journal of Economic Inequality*. T. 9, №. 2, pp. 235-248. (READER)



- Pestieau, P. (2006). *The Welfare State in the European Union. Economic and Social Perspective*, Oxford University Press, NY. Ch. 2. (READER)
- Barr, N. (diff.years). *The economics of the Welfare State*, OUP. Ch. 5. (READER)
- Hagenaars, A., & De Vos, K. (1988). The definition and measurement of poverty. *Journal of Human Resources*, 211-221. (READER)

Recommended (optional)

- Baker, J. & Schuler, N. (2004). Analyzing urban poverty: a summary of methods and approaches (Vol. 3399). *World Bank Publications*. (READER)
- Blackwood, D. L., & Lynch, R. G. (1994). The measurement of inequality and poverty: A policy maker's guide to the literature. *World Development*, 22(4), 567-578.
- Chen, S., & Ravallion, M. (2011). Absolute poverty measures for the developing world, 1981–2008. *International Comparison Program*. (READER)
- Kolenikov, S., & Shorrocks, A. (2005). A decomposition analysis of regional poverty in Russia. *Review of Development Economics*, 9(1), 25-46. (READER)
- Ravallion, M. (1994). Measuring social welfare with and without poverty lines. *The American Economic Review*, 359-364. (READER)
- Ravallion, M., & Bidani, B. (1994). How robust is a poverty profile?. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 8(1), 75-102. (READER)
- T. Smeeding. 2006. “Poor People in Rich Nations: The United States in Comparative Perspective.” *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 20(1): 69-90. (READER)

Topic 3: Who are poor and why they are poor?

Content:

Poverty rate and poverty profile. Poverty gap and length of exposure to poverty. Chronic poverty. Child poverty. Poverty trap. Factors of poverty. Working poor. Causes of poverty (economic/market models, institutional/structural models, cultural/behavioral models).

Reading list:

Essential (mandatory)

- Houghton, J., & Khandker, S. R. (2009). Handbook on poverty and inequality. World Bank Publications. Ch. 7, 8. (READER)
- Orshansky, M. (1965). Counting the poor: Another look at the poverty profile. *Soc. Sec. Bull.*, 28, 3.
- Ravallion, M., & Bidani, B. (1994). How robust is a poverty profile?. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 8(1), 75-102. (READER)
- *Chosen country cases of poverty profile analysis for each student.*

Recommended (optional)

- Lanjouw, P., & Ravallion, M. (1995). Poverty and household size. *The economic journal*, 1415-1434. (READER)



- Hulme, D., & Shepherd, A. (2003). Conceptualizing chronic poverty. *World development*, 31(3), 403-423. (READER)
- Baldock, J., Manning, N., Vickerstaff, S. (eds.) (dif.years). Social policy. Oxford; New York OUP. Chapter “Work and Welfare” (ch.6 in 2007 edition or ch. 5 in 2011 ed.)
- D.Checchi and C.Garcia Peñalosa. 2005. Labour shares and the personal distribution of income in the OECD. *IZA Discussion Paper* No. 1681/2005 (READER)

Topic 4: Incomes: measurement and data

Content:

Methods of population incomes measurement. Macro data on incomes and Rosstat techniques of its adjustment. Survey data on population incomes and expenditures. Shortcomings of different types of data. Working with data.

Reading list:

Essential (mandatory)

- Deaton, A., & Zaidi, S. (2002). Guidelines for constructing consumption aggregates for welfare analysis (Vol. 135). *World Bank Publications*. (READER)

Recommended (optional)

- Meyer, B. D., & Sullivan, J. X. (2003). Measuring the well-being of the poor using income and consumption (No. w9760). *National Bureau of Economic Research*. (READER)
- Moore, J. C., & Welniak, E. J. (2000). Income measurement error in surveys: A review. *Journal of Official Statistics*, 16(4), 331. (READER)
- Milanovic, B. (2002). True world income distribution, 1988 and 1993: First calculation based on household surveys alone. *The economic journal*, 112(476), 51-92. (READER)

Topic 5: Inequality: definitions, measurement, causes

Content:

Measuring inequality. Social classes. Factors of income inequality. Decomposition of income inequality. Economic inequality in a broader sense. Inequality of opportunity. Equity and equality. Wealth inequality. Concentration of wealth in Russia in international context.

Reading list:

Essential (mandatory)

- Houghton, J., & Khandker, S. R. (2009). Handbook on poverty and inequality. World Bank Publications. Ch. 7. (READER)
- Allin, P. (2007), Measuring Societal Wellbeing. *Economic and Labour Market Review*, vol . 1, no. 10, pp. 46– 52. (READER)
- Baldock, J., Manning, N., Vickerstaff, S. (eds.) (dif.years). Social policy. Oxford; New York OUP. Chapter “Social Need and Patterns of Inequality” (ch.5 in 2007 edition or ch. 4 in 2011 ed.)



- Causa, O., & Johansson, Å. (2011). Intergenerational social mobility in OECD countries. *OECD Journal: Economic Studies*, 2010(1), 1-44. (READER)
- Pestieau, P. (2006). *The Welfare State in the European Union. Economic and Social Perspective*, Oxford University Press, NY. Ch. 6. (READER)

Recommended (optional)

- Alderson, A. and F. Nielsen. 2002. Globalisation and the great U-turn: income inequality trends in 16 OECD countries. *American Journal of Sociology* 107: 1244-1299. (READER)
- A. Atkinson and A. Brandolini. 2001. Promise and Pitfalls in the Use of “Secondary” Data-Sets: Income Inequality in OECD Countries. *Journal of Economic Literature* vol. 34, pp. 771-799. (READER)
- Basu, K. (2006). Globalization, poverty, and inequality: What is the relationship? What can be done?. *World Development*, 34(8), 1361-1373. (READER)
- Bonoli, Giuliano. 2007. “Time Matters Postindustrialization, New Social Risks, and Welfare State Adaptation in Advanced Industrial Democracies.” *Comparative Political Studies* 40 (5): 495–520 (READER)
- Burchardt, T. (2006), Foundations for Measuring Equality: A Discussion Paper for the Equalities Review Panel . *CASE Paper 111*. London, Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics. (READER)
- Cowell, F. A. (2000). Measurement of inequality. *Handbook of income distribution*, 1, 87-166. (READER)
- Jenkins, S. P., & Van Kerm, P. (2005). Accounting for income distribution trends: A density function decomposition approach. *The Journal of Economic Inequality*, 3(1), 43-61. (READER)
- Piketty, T. (2000). Theories of persistent inequality and intergenerational mobility. *Handbooks in Economics*, 16, 429-476.
- Pintelon, O., Cantillon, B., Van den Bosch, K. and Whelan, C. (2013), The Social Stratification of Social Risks: The Relevance of Class for Social Investment Strategies. *Journal of European Social Policy*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 52– 67. (READER)
- Ravallion, M. (2003). The debate on globalization, poverty and inequality: why measurement matters. *International Affairs*, 79(4), 739-753. (READER)
- Salverda, W., Nolan, B., & Smeeding, T. M. (Eds.). (2009). *The Oxford handbook of economic inequality*. Oxford University Press. Ch. 8, 9, 10, 11

Topic 6: Economic development, poverty and inequality

Content:

Chronic poverty and its consequences for economic development. Impact of inequality on growth. Poverty at different stages of social and economic development. Impact of growth on poverty and inequality; Kuznetz curve and its critics (Piketty et al.).

Reading list:

Essential (mandatory)



- Deaton A. Measuring poverty in a growing world (or measuring growth in a poor world) // *Review of Economics and statistics*. – 2005. – Т. 87. – №. 1. – С. 1-19. (READER)
- Ferreira, F. H., & Ravallion, M. (2008). Global poverty and inequality: a review of the evidence. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series*, Vol. (READER)
- Ravallion, M. (2001). Growth, inequality and poverty: looking beyond averages. *World development*, 29(11), 1803-1815. (READER)
- Salverda, W., Nolan, B., & Smeeding, T. M. (Eds.). (2009). *The Oxford handbook of economic inequality*. Oxford University Press. Ch. 22 “Inequality and Economic Growth”

Recommended (optional)

- Atkinson, A. B. (1995). Is the Welfare State necessarily an obstacle to economic growth?. *European Economic Review*, 39(3), 723-730. (READER)
- Basu, K. (2006). Globalization, poverty, and inequality: What is the relationship? What can be done?. *World Development*, 34(8), 1361-1373. (READER)
- Bourguignon, F. (2004). The poverty-growth-inequality triangle. *Poverty, Inequality and Growth*, 69. (READER)
- Jenkins, S. P., & Van Kerm, P. (2006). Trends in income inequality, pro-poor income growth, and income mobility. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 58(3), 531-548. (READER)
- Maoz, Y. and O. Moav. 1999. Intergenerational mobility and the process of development. *Economic Journal* 109: 677-97. (READER)
- Piketty, T. (2000). Theories of persistent inequality and intergenerational mobility. *Handbooks in Economics*, 16, 429-476. (READER)
- Piketty, T. (2014). *Capital in the 21st Century*. Cambridge: Harvard Uni.
- T. Piketty. 2005. Top income share in the long run: an overview. *Journal of the European Economic Association* 3 (2-3): 382-392. (READER)
- Ravallion, M., & Chen, S. (2003). Measuring pro-poor growth. *Economics letters*, 78(1), 93-99. (READER)
- Ravallion, M. (1997). Can high-inequality developing countries escape absolute poverty?. *Economics letters*, 56(1), 51-57. (READER)

Topic 7: Social policies, redistribution and poverty reduction

Content:

Arguments for state interventions to reduce poverty and inequality. Mechanisms of poverty prevention. Policies aimed at reducing poverty, universal and selective (targeted) social assistance. Policies for equality. Expected and unexpected social policy outcomes; impact of policies on poverty and inequality.

Reading list:

Essential (mandatory)

- Atkinson, A. B. (1995). The welfare state and economic performance. *National tax journal*, 171-198. (READER)



- Castles, F., Leibfried S., Lewis, J., et al. (eds.) (2012). *The Oxford Handbook of the Welfare State*, OUP. Ch. 36 “Inequality and Poverty”
- Esping-Andersen, G., & Myles, J. (2008). *The Welfare state and redistribution. Manuscript (READER)*
- Kammer, A., Niehues, J., & Peichl, A. (2012). Welfare regimes and welfare state outcomes in Europe. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 22(5), 455-471. (READER)
- Korpi, W. & Palme, J. (2004). Robin Hood, St. Matthew, or Simple Egalitarianism? Strategies of Equality in Welfare States', in: *Kennett (ed.)*, pp. 153-179. [= shortened and updated version of their article: 'The Paradox of Redistribution and Strategies of Equality', *American Sociological Review* 63 (1998), 661-687] (READER)
- R. Moffitt. (2003). “The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program.” In *Means Tested Transfer Programs in the United States*, Robert Moffitt, editor. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Available as NBER Working Paper #8749. (READER)
- Neubourg, de Ch., Castonguay, J. and K. Roelen (2007). *Social Safety Nets and Targeted Social Assistance: Lessons from the European Experience, World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper (READER)*

Recommended (optional)

- Baldock, J., Manning, N., Vickerstaff, S. (eds.) (dif.years). *Social policy*. Oxford; New York OUP. Chapter “The impact of social policy” (ch.22 in 2007 edition or ch. 18 in 2011 ed.)
- Baldock, J., Manning, N., Vickerstaff, S. (eds.) (dif.years). *Social policy*. Oxford; New York OUP. Chapter “Cash Transfers” (ch.12 in 2007 edition or ch. 10 in 2011 ed.)
- Barr, N. (diff.years). *The economics of the Welfare State*, OUP. Ch. 8, 9
- R. Blank. 2002. “Evaluating Welfare Reform in the United States.” *Journal of Economic Literature*. Vol 40(4). Available as NBER Working Paper #8983. (READER)
- M. Corak. 2006. Do poor Children become poor adults? Lesson from a cross country comparison of generational income mobility. *IZA discussion paper n.1993 (READER)*
- Eardley, T., Bradshaw, J., Ditch, J., Gough, I., Whiteford P. 1996. *Social assistance in OECD countries: Synthesis Report. (Research report, 46)*. London: HMSO. Department of social security (READER)
- Gassmann F. *To What Extent Does the Existing Safety Net Protect the Poor //Poverty and Social Impact Analysis Series, The World Bank, Washington DC. 2011 (READER)*
- Moser, C. O. (1995). Urban social policy and poverty reduction. *Environment and Urbanization*, 7(1), 159-172. (READER)
- De Neubourg, C., & Castonguay, J. (2005). Ranking orders: performance indicators for social protection systems. *International Cooperation in Social Security: How to Cope with Globalisation?*, 11, 93. (READER)
- Palme, J. (2006). Welfare states and inequality: Institutional designs and distributive outcome. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 24(4), 387-403. (READER)
- Pestieau, P. (2006). *The Welfare State in the European Union. Economic and Social Perspective*, Oxford University Press, NY. Ch. 5, 13 (READER)



- Tesluic, E., L. Pop, M. Grosh, and R. Yemtsov. 2014. *Income Support for the Poorest: A Review of Experience in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank
- Van den Bosch, K., & Cantillon, B. (2005). Policy impact. *The Oxford handbook of public policy*, 294-316. (READER)

8 Образовательные технологии (Teaching Methods and Recommendations)

The course uses the following methods and forms of study: (a) seminars, (b) presentations, and (c) self-study. Seminars will include the following forms of activity: discussions of the papers from the reading list, discussion of the social problems, case studies, business games, problem solving, presentations, working with population survey data in SPSS / R. Some elements of problem-based learning approach are used in this course, which assumes active participation of students in the discussion.

9 Оценочные средства для текущего контроля и аттестации студента (Grading Estimation)

9.1 Вопросы для оценки качества освоения дисциплины (Questions for self-revision)

Topic 1: Introduction to the course

- What is poverty? How needs can be measured?
- What is inequality? Which types of inequality do you know?
- How you can define social policy? What is the welfare state? What is the main purpose of the welfare state? What are its main functions?
- Examples of vertical and horizontal redistribution.
- Risks: “natural” VS “created by men” (Titmus), traditional VS new (postindustrial).

Topic 2: Poverty: Definitions, concepts and measurement

- Absolute, relative and subjective concepts of poverty. Poverty lines.
- Short-run poverty, long-run poverty, intergenerational poverty.
- What are differences between poverty and social exclusion?
- Which poverty indicators are usually used for international comparisons? Name their strengths and shortcomings.
- Name poverty line used in different countries.

Topic 3: Who are poor and why they are poor?

- What is poverty profile?
- What is chronic poverty? Poverty trap? Why it can be bad?
- Why children poverty often attracts so much attention in policies?
- Participation rates, employment rates, unemployment rates. ILO definition of unemployment. Unemployment benefits.
- Working poor. Active labor market programs. Policy of activation. Minimum wages. Living wages.

Topic 4: Incomes: measurement and data

- What are the components of population incomes?
- How can population incomes be measured?



- What are the shortcomings of macro statistics and population survey data?
- Describe some methods of estimating incomes basing on population survey data.

Topic 5: Inequality: definitions, measurement, causes

- How can inequality be measured? Lorenz curve. Gini coefficient.
- Describe how inequality might reproduce itself.
- What is the difference between equity and equality?
- Why wealth inequality comes to the focus of academic research and policies? Why is it important?

Topic 6: Economic development, poverty and inequality

- What is chronic poverty and what are its long-run consequences?
- Impact of inequality on growth.
- How and why inequality reproduces itself?
- Impact of economic development on inequality. Simon Kusnetz's curve; criticism.
- Impact of economic growth on poverty.
- What kind of inequality is studied by Piketty? Why is inequality growing according to Thomas Piketty?

Topic 7: Social policies, redistribution and poverty reduction

- What are major social theories arguments in favor or against state interventions to reduce poverty and inequality?
- Provide examples of policies for equality and policies aimed at reducing poverty.
- Compare universal and selective social assistance. What are main criteria of targeting? Provide 'pros' and 'cons' arguments of means-tested social assistance.
- Give examples of expected and unexpected social policy outcomes. Does redistribution policy reduces inequality? What is the "redistribution paradox" according to Korpi and Palme?

10 Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (Reading Materials for the whole course)

10.1 Базовый учебник

All mandatory readings for each topic are in the Reader that is available electronically for all students of the course from its beginning.

10.2 Основная литература (Essential Reading List)

- Haughton, J., & Khandker, S. R. (2009). Handbook on poverty and inequality. World Bank Publications.
- Barr, N. (diff.years). The economics of the Welfare State, OUP.
- Pestieau, P. (2006). The welfare state in the European Union. Oxford; New York OUP
- Baldock, J., Manning, N., Vickerstaff, S. (eds.) (2007). Social policy. Oxford; New York Oxford University Press
- Salverda, W., Nolan, B., & Smeeding, T. M. (Eds.). (2009). The Oxford handbook of economic inequality. Oxford University Press.

10.3 Дистанционная поддержка дисциплины (Online Resources)

Internet Resources (legislation, statistics):

- Social Security Programs Throughout the World
<http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/>



- ILO: <http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>
- NATLEX – ILO database of national labour, social security and related human rights legislation http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
- NORMLEX – ILO database of information on the International Labour Standards, national labour and social security laws: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:1:0::NO::>
- OECD: <http://www.oecd.org>
- UN Statistics Division: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/Demographic/default.htm>
- World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org/>
- Unicef – TransMonEE database: <http://www.transmonee.org/about.php>
- UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD): <http://www.unrisd.org/>
- Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC): <http://sedlac.econo.unlp.edu.ar/eng/statistics.php>
- European Union: <http://europa.eu/>
- Eurostat: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>
- Inter-American Development Bank: <http://www.iadb.org/en/inter-american-development-bank,2837.html>
- Asian Development Bank: <http://www.adb.org/>

11 Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

Laptop and projector

Computer class with preinstalled SPSS / Stata / R and RStudio for seminars involving work in SPSS / R