_____Name III. Short Essays (answer questions SE 1-3 in an exam book, but fill in the blanks here on this page) start each section at the top of an exam book page, Sections in italics are optional (extra credit). Use list and bullet points, start with a summary of your answer, then elaborate, refer to class readings where possible.

SE.1 Women's Agency: In the United States and the OECD increased women's agency has increased poverty because the OPM for single parents is over ___ % while the poverty rate for two parent families in under ___% If HH structure had stayed the same as in 1960, the OPM would be ___% lower today, which combined with Jencks adjustment would lower SPM to under ___%. Given the above, what has the U.S. done to promote two parent families? B) Compare this with the approach of the Netherlands and Sweden for example. C) Which approach do think will work in the long run? Piketty says France's population will soon exceed that of Germany, while India's will overtake China Why. *D) EC Piketty equates rapid population growth and immigration with lower inequality and greater economic power, do you agree? Why or why not?*

SE-2 Urban Inner city Poverty and Freddie Gray tragedy a) Explain Wilson's concept of "laissez-faire racism" to place recent events in Baltimore's Sandtown neighborhood in perspective. Are Freddie Gray and his neighbors victims of racism, their own choices or shifting economic tides (Culture vs. Structure). In some respects Sandtown has been the victim of reduced racism and discrimination (not a residual). . Ironically, desegregation and globalization contributed to high poverty rates in Sandtown, explain.   B) Incarceration can have a devastating effect on labor market participation, discuss the reform plans proposed by strange bedfellows ___ / ___ and ___ / ___ . C) Use the discussion in in the long shadow Brookings The Long Shadow article to discuss why David Brooks and WJ Wilson may be right that Sandtown's main problem is not race, review their evidence and argument. What social structure initiatives does Wilson, 2009 argue show structure matters more than culture? (hint: NYC and the dot.com boom).

SE-3 Making work pay: Suppose congress raises the minimum wage to $15 (almost double) who will gain the most income and who will gain the least? A) Who will pay for the higher minimum wage earned by retail and other workers? Which group of low wages workers will benefit least from the minimum wage increase? Use the clawback idea in your answer. If Jason Furman is right (as opposed to the EWH) who will also pay for a higher minimum wage. If the EWH argument is true, who will be hurt by higher wages (hint: CBO reports)? B) Suppose Congress doubles the EITC (without changing the qualifications). Which group of low wage will benefit most? Who would pay for the higher EITC? Who would benefit indirectly from the higher EITC if Furman is correct? Why does again depend on the EWH vs. Furman, 2001 argument (C) Make the case for extending the EITC to childless men in poor inner city neighborhoods. Why does the EITC not add to social stigma and isolation? EITC payments tend to come in one large "tax refund". How does this encourage savings and investment? Why do African American families have so much less wealth (houses, education) the white families? Why do education and homeownership go together? When did redlining end? What happened after that, during the 2001-2007 boom that caused many minority families to lose their houses? Use these two episodes to justify polices to boost homeownership in Sandtown. *D) Perhaps heeding Piketty's advice, France has already raised wages much more that the U.S. and Britain, what has been the tradeoff? Relate this to CBO findings on the minimum wage increase proposed by the Obama administration. What is worse for poor families with children, low wages or unemployment (factoring in the EITC and other benefits to poor parent who work) .*

These short Essays are optional (EC)

SE-4 Marcel LaFluer DESA Economist: Pick one of the 16 + 1 sustainable development goals and briefly discuss its features. Do you think this is a worthwhile goal? Does it build upon the original MDG 7 + 1 or is it a new goal for development in 2030? Marcelo claimed all 17 goals had been negotiated and approved by the General Assembly, do you anticipate and controversy or modifications in the SSD you chose? Why?

SE-7 Charter schools (the HCZ, Geoffery Canada, Roland Fryer): A) discuss what we know about the external and internal validity of Charter schools and pre-school for helping children escape inner city poverty. Why is it harder to determine the external validity of the HCZ for example? B) Kiara Molina has three strikes against her, what are they? Is the exception or the rule? What does the HCZ do for her regular public schools do not**?** C) Why are standardized tests a necessary evil for judging education quality? Dropout rates and graduation rates are another key indicator: why not rely more on these? D) Education and training were a key component of President Johnsons War on Poverty, why did they fail? What have we learned since then, from CCTs in Latin American and from paying students to get good grades in Harlem?

SE-5 Poverty reduction through goods exchange (AKA Trade vs. Aid): a) Collier discusses Christain Aid campaign against EBA and AGOA (freer trade with Africa). This exchange of views has some parallels with the current discussion of the TPP which has President Obama arguing against the Unions and church groups (including the USCCB). Why do Economists (see Mankiw in NY Times) and President Obama favor free trade, even though it may hurt the middle class and working poor with limited education? B) Use Vietnam's stunning performance since 1990, make the case for the trade as poverty reduction strategy? Did Vietnam receive foreign aid as well? Why was Vietnam so poor until conflict ended in the mid-1990s (hint: Cambodia).

SE-5 Poverty Reduction via Exchange of people: a) A common criticism of aid programs such as the Peace Corps and NGOs that do Peer to Peer Lending such as Kiva and Whole Planet (recall NIDAN) b) Randomistas such as Banerjee and Duflo are very critical of Micro lending programs, where are their criticisms well taken, where do they miss some of the benefits for microfinance? Use the numbers thrown up by KIVA and WP to discuss why these forms of Aid are so popular. Compare this with in-kind transfers and the intangibles provided by the Peace Corps and NGO workers (as in the Rosling BBC special) c) For emergency Aid discuss the TPS program for Haitians and other refugees: how do these programs have an instant effect on poverty (in Haiti for example). Who transfers the funds from OECD to Haiti (or Nepal, or Somalia, or Syria)? D) Over the longer term, how does immigration benefit "donor" countries?

SE-6 Women's Agency: Paradoxically, increased women's agency has had very different effects on poverty measures in the advanced countries. A) In developing countries, increased women's agency has been the key to reducing population growth: explain briefly using Bangladesh and Ethiopia or Mozambique examples. China used a one child policy, even as women's agency increased, how did the two policies complement each other? Was the one child policy enforced in Hubei? Why is this important for the Lu family? B) Today the problem is slow population growth in rich countries: in Japan, Russia, Italy, Greece and Spain population is falling. Why according to Piketty will slower population growth increase inequality to unacceptable levels, conversely why does immigration and higher population growth increase inequality over the longer term? What has France done to encourage population growth? How will this in Piketty's view soon give France and advantage over Germany? *Why is a larger population mean more economic power, in Piketty's views? How does this justify the EU over the past six years?* C) Women's agency increases official poverty in the U.S. in part because women who work choose to have children without getting married, or to divorce their husbands. There are two ways to reduce poverty among single parent families: one is to encourage marriage, the other is to make it easier for single parents to work and raise children. Use the Fragile Families literature to discuss problems governments have had in encouraging marriage. Which policies have worked which havc not worked? Which does Piketty advocate, use the Netherlands and Sweden as examples. In your view, which approach should the U.S. government use, encourage marriage or make life easier for single parent? (or both? Justify your views on this).