

# Conference proposal

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***Title:***

Governmental impacts on U.S. poverty: A time series regression analysis on US poverty records since 1950s

***Abstract:***

This paper tries to find out the main governmental factors that led to the “cyclical” poverty problem in the past five decades. We use time series regression statistical tool to build the model and make the conclusions

***Session Description:***

Ultra-poverty is one of the extreme poor living conditions. From the perspective of government, the degree of governmental impacts on economy is the key factor that will influence the national wealth. Usually, in order to get rid of ultra-poverty, it requires the governments are capable enough to create a good environment for developing private economy. For example, government should first make large investment on infrastructure and social services. Also, it is government’s duty to create healthy laws system that will allow market competitions and identify property rights clearly. This precondition determines that government usually has larger range of impacts in social and economic activities. Accordingly, it requires that the governmental financial policies (such as tax or budget policies) will be significant in determining how capable of the government will be, as well as how the government will utilize its financial resources. However, for those countries under ultra-poverty, the governments are usually not able to spend their money effectively due to their low governing level. On the other hand, since the economic levels are very low in those ultra-poverty countries, the financial income of the governments are always limited, which will restrict the potential of government’s ability. Thus, understanding the role of government in economy is significant to these ultra-poverty countries.

On the other hand, those emerging countries, such as China, India, Brazil, are also having serious poverty problems under high-speed economic growth. For these countries’ government, they have already had enough resources and authorities to deal with poverty issues. Therefore, the experiences from big developed countries (such as America) are useful as well.