THE CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, CORRUPTION AND POPULATION TOWARD POVERTY IN DEVOLOPING COUNTRIES (ASIA)

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JANUARY 2014

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Abstract

Purpose: There are many people die every day because of hunger or any hunger-related causes. According to the United Nations, there are about 25,000 people die because of this causes. This is approximately seventeen people every minute. Statistically, it is the children who die most often. Poverty reduction became ultimate goal and issue for many international organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations since their formation. The World Bank's mission has been carved in stone at Washington headquarters stated "Their dream is a world free of poverty." The purpose of this paper is to explore search more about the causes of poverty with doing a correlation test of the relationship between unemployment, corruption, and population towards the level of poverty.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper takes the form of correlational analysis between population, corruption and unemployment towards poverty in the developing countries. This paper will use simple random sampling design and will be using annual series data for six selected countries; it covers the period of 2003 to 2011.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter will explain about the overview of the variable used in this study. The variables used in this study are poverty, unemployment, corruption and population. This is a correlational analysis of three independent variables that consist of unemployment, corruption and population towards one dependent variable that is poverty.

1.1 Overview of Poverty.

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem. The United Nation defines poverty as a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. There are many hidden meaning in their statement. It means lack of basic necessity and capacity to participate in society. People living in poverty does not having enough food and cloths, not having money to go to school or clinic, not having the land to grow one's food or a job to earn some money. There is almost no opportunity to the poor to live active in a society.

There are two well-known categories of poverty that are absolute poverty and relative poverty. In "Teaching with Poverty in Mind" book by Eric Jensen, they had categorized poverty into six types that are situational, generational, absolute, relative, urban and rural. Situational poverty is caused by a sudden loss or crisis. This type of poverty is often happen temporary for example environmental disasters, severe health problems or divorce. Generational poverty occurs when the families have been born into poverty for at least two generations. These families will remain in