Abstract

The objective of this research focuses on both a cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses of poverty in Germany from 1986 to 1996, using the Panel Comparability Project data set. On the one hand, the cross-sectional analysis allows us to know how the Reunification Process influences on the level and the intensity of poverty. On the other hand, the longitudinal analysis allows us to follow up the individuals in time, and therefore to observe the permanence in poverty, and the transition out of poverty. Since the data set contains information about household and individual characteristics, an analysis based on the estimations of the risk and survival function makes possible the identification of those socioeconomic characteristics of the population which are more proper of the permanent and transitory poverty.

Keywords

Poverty, intensity, duration, permanent poverty, transitory poverty, Kaplan-Meier estimator