

**1. Title** [Vulnerability to Poverty in South-East Asia: Drivers, Measurement, Responses, and Policy Issues](#)

**Author** Stephan Klasen | Hermann Waibel

**Journal** World Development Volume 71, July 2015

**Abstract** During the last 10–15 years, many developing countries did very well on many fronts. Average income growth rates have been quite high, in fact substantially higher than in industrialized countries, and absolute income poverty has come down substantially (IMF, 2012). The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving absolute income poverty has already been reached by 2011, 4 years ahead of schedule (World Bank, 2013). While much of this success in reducing poverty is related to particularly high growth rates in some populous Asian economies (including China, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam), substantial rates of per capita growth and associated poverty reduction has been experienced in the majority of countries from all regions, including Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, education levels improved almost everywhere and mortality has fallen in many countries (World Bank, 2013).

**Database** ScienceDirect

**2. Title** [Measuring Exposure to Downside Risk with an Application to Thailand and Vietnam](#)

**Author** Felix Povel

**Journal** World Development Volume 71, July 2015

**Abstract** In this paper we propose a new measure of exposure to downside risk. Its reference point is the current standard of living of a household as opposed to other benchmarks such as the poverty line in the case of measures of vulnerability. Using panel data from Thailand and Vietnam we develop an empirical approach to quantify our measure. More precisely, we predict truly forward looking probabilities and deprivation indices of different states of the

world and aggregate them to country specific measures of exposure to downside risk. We scrutinize the correlates of these measures in the periods 2007–08 and 2008–09 using regressions with household fixed effects. We examine vulnerability to poverty and “hybrid” vulnerability to poverty in an identical empirical framework. This allows us to draw conclusions with respect to the value added of our new measure. We find that the measure of exposure to downside risk indeed offers complimentary information that may be relevant from a policy perspective and recommend to incorporate its appraisal in holistic assessments of vulnerability and risk exposure.

**Database** ScienceDirect

**3. Title** [Non-Sampling Error and Data Quality: What Can We Learn from Surveys to Collect Data for Vulnerability Measurements?](#)

**Author** T.D. Phung | B. Hardeweg | S. Praneetvatakul | H. Waibel

**Journal** World Development Volume 71, July 2015

**Abstract** This paper investigates the causes for non-response and measurement errors in household panel surveys designed for assessing vulnerability to poverty in Thailand and Vietnam. Using data from surveys conducted in 2007 and 2008 we show that interview environment, timing, interviewer, and some respondent characteristics significantly affect non-sampling errors. Investigating interviewer bias for household consumption we find no significant effect of interviewer variables, which suggests validity of the data collected. The paper maps out possibilities to reduce non-sampling errors such as observing suitable interview duration and timing and matching interviewer characteristics with those of respondents.

**Database** ScienceDirect

**4. Title** [Determinants and Consequences of Internal Return Migration in Thailand and Vietnam](#)

**Author** Vera Junge | Javier Revilla Diez | Ludwig Schätzl

**Journal** World Development Volume 71, July 2015

**Abstract** This paper draws a distinction between local return migrants, who move back to their home village, and regional return migrants, who return to other places within their home provinces in Thailand and Vietnam. Using multinomial regressions we firstly analyze determinants of internal return migration and find that while local return migrants are lower educated than continuing migrants, this negative human capital selection cannot be found for regional return migrants. Secondly, after returning local return migrants often engage in agriculture, while regional return migrants continue in nonfarm employment, thereby diversifying the household income and consequently bringing potential for future economic development.

**Database** ScienceDirect

**5.Title** [HOW TO LIVE WITH RISKS.](#)

**Journal** Harvard Business Review. Jul/Aug2015, Vol. 93 Issue 7

**Abstract** The article looks at effective practices in the assessment and management of risk in business. It discusses problems with typical corporate risk-management efforts including that they can result in delayed decision-making. It says risk management resources are often misdirected at matters other than those where the greatest risks to profits and shareholder value are likely to be, and offers figures on the relative importance of strategic risks, operational risks, legal and compliance risks, and financial reporting risks. Other topics include finding a balance between risk aversion and risk appetite and involving all employees in risk-related decisions. A brief interview with technology company International Business Machines (IBM) chief risk officer Luis Custodio is included. INSET: "THE FUN PART IS FOCUSING ON VALUE CREATION".

**Database** Business Source Complete

**6.Title** [HOW TO NEGOTIATE WITH POWERFUL SUPPLIERS.](#)

**Author** Paranikas, Petros | Whiteford, Grace Puma | Tevelson, Bob | Belz, Dan

**Journal** Harvard Business Review. Jul/Aug2015, Vol. 93 Issue 7

**Abstract** Buyers can no longer rely on tough talk through their procurement offices. They must approach the situation strategically. In many industries the balance of power has shifted from buyers to suppliers. Companies that have gotten into a weak position need to tackle the problem strategically, the authors argue. They should consider the following actions and implement the least-risky one that is feasible for their organization. Bring new value to the supplier. This is the easiest approach. Companies can provide new value in several ways—for example, by serving as a gateway to new markets or reducing the supplier’s risks. Change how they buy. Companies can consolidate their purchase orders, rethink purchase bundles, or decrease purchase volume. Create a new supplier. This is a high-risk option, but it can transform a company’s prospects. Firms have essentially two paths: They can bring in a supplier from an adjacent market or vertically integrate to become their own supplier. Play hardball. As a last resort, companies can cancel current orders and future business or threaten litigation. Whatever option firms choose, they need to clearly understand the problem, work on it across functions, and think analytically and outside the box.

**Database** Business Source Complete

**7.Title** [HOW I DID IT...TOMMY HILFIGER'S CHAIRMAN ON GOING PRIVATE TO SPARK A TURNAROUND](#)

**Author** Gehring, Fred

**Journal** Harvard Business Review. Jul/Aug2015, Vol. 93 Issue 7

**Abstract** When the author became involved with Tommy Hilfiger, as a partner in the company that had the license to sell Hilfiger products in Europe, the brand was one of fashion’s hottest. Overall sales had more than doubled from 1997 to 2000. But that came at a price, the author writes. The brand was too hot, too hyped, and grew too fast. Hilfiger products began to sell at a discount in the United States—and the company’s designers started creating stuff that felt like discount clothing. Soon U.S. sales were falling every year. Meanwhile, the European division had chosen not to sell the lower-quality versions, had

created its own design center and supply chain, and was increasing sales by roughly 50% a year. Gehring proposed a strategy for turning the company around—and the board countered that he should find a buyer. So he did. As the winning bidder, Apax Partners, a European private equity firm, allowed Gehring to do a dramatic restructuring and scale back the U.S. business in the short term, laying the groundwork for the brand's turnaround in less than four years.

**Database** Business Source Complete

**8.Title** [How Singapore teachers in a pioneer 'School of the Future' context 'deal with' the process of integrating information and communication technology into the school curriculum](#)

**Author** Melvyn H. Lim

**Journal** The Australian Educational Researcher March 2015, Volume 42, Issue 1,

**Abstract** The aim of this research was to understand and develop theory concerning how teachers in a pioneer 'School of the Future' in Singapore deal with information and communication technology (ICT) integration, utilising grounded theory methods, within the interpretivist paradigm. Findings revealed that teachers tended not to make radical changes to their teaching methods when responding to the challenges of integration. Instead, they went through a selective process of deliberative adaptation which involved the major categories of acknowledging, adapting, appraising and keeping pace. The study also centred on the main factors that shape teachers' perspectives and experiences, as well as influence ICT integration. Three conceptual propositions were highlighted. These relate to how the categories and processes of 'deliberative adaptation' can be understood within the context of everyday classroom practices, as well as teachers' encounters with the dominating forces of society. The theory developed offers insights into how teachers go about their work in an ICT- enabled classroom.

**Database** SpringerLink

**9.Title** [Issues of professionalism and teachers: critical observations from research and the literature](#)

**Author** Jenny Johnston

**Journal** The Australian Educational Researcher  
July 2015, Volume 42, Issue 3,

**Abstract** The concept of 'professionalism' has become more evident in discourse about teacher quality in recent years. In fact, in some contexts 'professionalism' is used as a euphemism for quality and reform. This critical essay applies a critical theory perspective and discusses notions of educational professionalism from the academic literature. It draws on research findings about teachers' understandings of the diverse ways the term 'professionalism' is used in discussions of teacher quality, and highlights three key assumptions that appear to underpin contemporary 'professionalism' discourses. It suggests that the reification of 'professionalism' may have had a number of regrettable consequences for teachers, and challenges the apparent lack of evidence that links 'professionalism', however it might be defined, with quality educational outcomes. The essay concludes by arguing that the emergence of 'professionalism' as a signifier of quality has served to obscure and confuse many other important issues concerning the quality of teaching.

**Database** SpringerLink

**10.Title** [How digital native learners describe themselves](#)

**Author** Penny Thompson

**Journal** Education and Information Technologies September 2015, Volume 20, Issue 3

**Abstract** Eight university students from the 'digital native' generation were interviewed about the connections they saw between technology use and learning, and also their reactions to the popular press claims about their generation. Themes that emerged from the interviews were coded to show patterns in how digital natives describe themselves. Participants in this study agreed with some of the claims on a surface level but also described a deliberate and strategic approach to managing the distractions of technology in order to pursue their

educational goals. This qualitative view of digital native students, as expressed in their own words, adds detail and additional nuance to the growing body of quantitative data that challenges the popular conception of the digital natives as a homogeneous generation with a common learning style.

**Database** SpringerLink