



Article: ECONOMIC RESOURCES INSECURITY

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Abstract:

The Intersection Of "Perceived" And "Actual" Downside Risk, Which Are Nearly Equally Important In Politics, Is Perhaps The Best Way To Understand Economic Insecurity. Additionally, Candidates And Elected Officials Should Consider The Empirical Reality Portrayed By Household Financial Data When Formulating Policy Options, Particularly When Faced With The Challenge Of Effectively Utilizing Limited Public Resources. Naturally, There Is A Close Connection Between Perceived And Actual Risk Because Perceptions Frequently Influence And Inform Reality. A Supply Or Source Of Benefit Is Referred To As A Resource. Materials, Energy, Services, Staff, Knowledge, Or Other Assets That Are Transformed To Produce Benefit And May Be Consumed Or Made Unavailable Are Typically Referred To As Resources. The Proper Operation Of A System, Improved Well-Being, And Increased Wealth Are All Potential Outcomes Of Resource Utilization. From A Human Point Of View, A Natural Resource Is Anything That Can Be Obtained From The Environment To Meet Human Requirements And Desires. A Resource Satisfies A Living Organism's Needs From A Broader Biological Or Ecological Perspective (See Biological Resource).

Keywords: *Politics, Economic Insecurity, Financial Resources, Knowledge, And Materials*

Introduction:

Surveys Of Family Income And Consumption Patterns, Which Reflect Real And Rising Economic Pressures In India, Are Used To Measure Actual Economic Insecurity Risk. The Typical Indian Family Does Not Face Financial Ruin. However, Over The Past Few Decades, Both The Likelihood Of Experiencing An Economic Decline And The Magnitude Of Its Consequences Have Increased. Over The Past Three Decades, The Incomes Of Families Have Become Less Stable And, As A Result, Less Predictable. Families Today Are Under A Lot Of Financial Stress Because Of A Time And Cost Crunch. By Developing An Efficient Social Safety Net For The 21st Century, The

Government Ought To Play A Crucial Role In Reducing Economic Insecurity, But Doing So Will Require Overcoming Significant Public Skepticism. In A Nutshell, Public Accountability Needs To Be Improved By Policymakers. Without A Concerted Effort To Address The Public's Distrust Of The Effectiveness And Integrity Of The Government, Policymakers Will Not Be Able To Create Lasting Solutions To The Significant Economic Challenges That Indian Families Face. Innovative Policy Solutions Combined With A Robust Accountability And Transparency Measure Will Make The Best Proposals. The Idea Of Resources Is Connected To The Ideas Of Competition, Sustainability, Conservation, And Stewardship. It Has Been Used In A Variety Of Fields, Including Economics, Biology And Ecology, Computer Science, Management, And Human Resources. Commercial Or Non-Commercial Factors In Human Society Necessitate Resource Allocation Through Resource Management.

Meaning Of Economic Security:

The State Of Having A Steady Income Or Other Resources To Support A Standard Of Living Both Now And In The Foreseeable Future Is Known As Economic Security Or Financial Security. It Contains: Potential For Continued Viability.

The Issue

Supply Chain Resilience Has Emerged As A Us And Allies' Top Policy Priority Since The Covid-19 Pandemic Began. The Issue Of Supply Chains Has Also Brought Attention To Emerging Economies, Which Can Serve As Production Platforms For Multinational Corporations As An Alternative To China. Economic Security Policy Developments In Three Major Emerging Economies Are Examined In This Report: Vietnam, India, And Indonesia It Finds That Everyone Is Trying To Take Advantage Of This New Focus On Supply Chain Resilience While (To Varying Degrees) Balancing The Risks To Economic Security That China's Rise Poses. There Is An Opportunity For The United States And Its Allies To Collaborate With These Emerging Economies To Influence Their Trade, Investment, And Technology Policy Decisions In Ways That Enhance International Economic Norms And Mutual Economic Security.

“Economic Security”

Is An Abstract Idea. It Can Refer To A Wide Range Of Policies That Shape The International Economic Environment, Protect National Security, And Encourage Economic Growth And Competitiveness. The Precise Definition Of Economic Security Cannot Be Determined In This Report; Instead, The Focus Of This Report Will Be On How The Idea Is Put Into Practice, Skewing The Analysis More Toward The "Protect"

Part Of Economic Security. More Specifically, These Safeguards Have Been Implemented In The Form Of Investment Screening Mechanisms That Look At How Inbound Foreign Investments Might Affect National Security. Export Controls, Which Aim To Stop Critical Technologies From Getting To Adversaries; And Supply Chain Resilience Initiatives, Which Seek To Identify And Lessen Dependence On A Hostile Nation For Essential Products, Components, And Commodities.

The European Union's Analysis Of Strategic Dependencies And The Biden Administration's 100-Day And One-Year Supply Chain Reviews Have Made Supply Chain Resilience The Most Pressing Economic Security Issue In The Post-Covid World. In The Complex Supply Chains That Span The Globe, Advanced Economies Will Increasingly Look To A Variety Of Emerging Economies As Alternatives To China. However, In Contrast To More Developed Economies, These Emerging Economies Have Their Own Economic And National Security Interests. The Perspective Of Emerging Markets Has Received Significantly Less Attention Than The Recent Developments In Economic Security Policy Within Advanced Economies.

Definition Of Economics Security:

Since Capitalism Is Founded On Uncertainty, The Term "Economic Security" In Liberal Economies Appears To Be A Contradiction In And Of Itself. It Refers To Doctrines And Policies That Aim To Prevent Disruptions In The Operations Of Businesses Or, More Frequently, Of States.

Security Has Shifted From The Military To The Economic, Which Is Understandable Given That Globalization Is First And Foremost An Economic Process. Economic Security Particularly Takes Into Account The New Risks Brought On By The Combination Of Globalized Competition And The Incredible New Role That Information Is Playing. Examples Of These Risks Include Threats To Data, Attacks On Public Research Centers, Attacks By Financial Predators Against State Currencies (Such As Those Carried Out In The United Kingdom By George Soros In 1992, When Information Capabilities Were Even Less Developed), Stock Market Manipulations, And So On.

Economics Resource:

A Service Or Other Asset That Is Utilized In The Production Of Goods And Services That Satisfy Human Desires Is Referred To As A Resource In Economics. The Study Of How A Society Uses Its Limited Resources Has Been Referred To As Economics. Classical Economics Distinguishes Three Types Of Resources, Also Known As Production Factors: Labor, Capital, And Land Land Is Regarded As Both The Location Of Production And The Source Of Raw Materials. It Contains All Natural

Resources. Human Labor, Also Known As Human Resources, Is The Labor That Goes Into The Production Of Goods And Is Compensated With Wages. Machines, Buildings, And Other Infrastructure Used In The Production Of Other Goods And Services Are Examples Of Human-Made Capital.

Health, Nutrition And Food Insecurity:

In Canada, Food Insecurity Is A Problem For Public Health That Affects Both Adults And Children. Since Nutritional Requirements And Critical Health Outcomes Vary Throughout The Lifecycle, It Is Important To Consider Age And Sex Groups Separately Whenever Possible. This Has Implications For The Evaluation And Design Of Policies And Programs.

Nutrition And Food Insecurity:

We Were Able To Investigate The Connection Between Household Food Insecurity And Nutrient Intake In 2004, When Canada Carried Out The Nation's First National Nutrition Survey In More Than Three Decades. According To The Findings Of This Study, Adult And Adolescent Diets That Do Not Adequately Support Good Health Are Linked To Food Insecurity In Canadian Households. Children In Food-Insecure Households Have Different Patterns Of Food Intake, But These Differences Do Not Appear To Be Related To Higher Rates Of Nutrient Inadequacy.

Health And Food Insecurity Among Adults:

Cross-Sectional Research Has Been Conducted In Canada To Date To Examine Adults' Health And Food Insecurity. This Means That The Findings Represent A Single Point In Time Or A Snapshot. We Are Unable To Draw Conclusions Regarding Causality From These Kinds Of Studies Because They Do Not Follow Individuals Over Time. Poor Health Could Result From Food Insecurity As Well As From Another Factor, Such As Poverty, Or Both.

Health And Food Insecurity Among Children:

A Longitudinal, Ten-Year Study Of National Population Data Is The Most Significant Piece Of Our Investigation Into The Long-Term Effects Of Household Food Insecurity On Children's Health In Canada. Children Who Experienced Hunger On A Consistent Basis Were More Likely Than Other Children To Have Developed Several

Chronic Health Conditions, Including Asthma, According To This Study's Causal Evidence.

Food Insecurity And Obesity:

Although The Connection Between Obesity And Poverty-Related Measures Like Food Insecurity Is Unclear, Obesity Is A Major Public Health Concern Today. In Canada, Men's Body Weight Is Not Associated With Household Food Insecurity, And Although Women Who Are Food Insecure Are More Likely To Be Obese, This Does Not Necessarily Mean That Food Insecurity Contributed To Their Obesity. While The Development Of Obesity Typically Occurs Over A Much Longer Period Of Time, The Current Measure Of Food Insecurity Only Takes Into Account Experiences That Occurred Within The Previous 12 Months. These Experiences May Be Sporadic Or Chronic.

Impact Of Economic Insecurity:

Unemployment, Housing Crises, Decreased Savings, And Adverse Health Outcomes Are Just A Few Of The Many Manifestations Of Elder Economic Insecurity, Which Are Costly To Both Individuals And Their Communities. In India, The Majority Of Unemployed People Are Older Workers. The Ownership Of A Home, Which Was Once The Foundation Of Financial Security, Is Now A Source Of Stress And Debt. With 59% Of Older Renters And 33% Of Homeowners With Mortgages Spending More Than 30% Of Their Income On Housing, The Majority Of Older Adults Cannot Afford To Live There. Older Homeowners Are At Risk Of Losing Their Homes To Foreclosure, And Baby Boomers Are Increasingly Using Their Home Equity To Meet Their Immediate Financial Obligations.

The Majority Of Older Adults Rely On Social Security For Their Financial Security. Social Security Covers More Than 90% Of A Retired Senior's Income For Three Out Of Every Ten. However, Even With A Typical Benefit, Social Security Payments Alone Are Not Sufficient To Lift Elderly People Out Of Poverty. Chronic Illness Is Strongly Associated With Economic Instability As Well. More Than Half Of All Older Adults Have Two Or More Chronic Health Conditions, As Shown In Figure 2, But This Percentage Is Higher Among Those Living Below 250% Of The Federal Poverty Level (Fpl). Our Nation Spends 75% Of Its Health Care Budget On Chronic Diseases, And Many Seniors Risk Early And Unnecessary Institutionalization If Their Illnesses Are Not Properly Managed.

Philanthropic Investment:

The Most Recent Economic Downturn's Impact On Seniors, As Well As Disparities And Income Inequality Among Racial And Ethnic Minorities, Have Been The Primary Focus Of Grantmaking On Elder Economic Insecurity To This Point. Despite The Fact That A Significant Amount Of The Investment Has Been Sector-Specific (Such As Affordable Housing, Transportation, And Health Care Coverage), There Have Been A Few Overarching Attempts To Examine Economic Security In A More Comprehensive Manner:

- At The Beginning Of 2005, The Retirement Research Foundation (Rrf) Made An Investment In The Creation Of A Brand-New Method For Figuring Out What It Means To Age In Place. The Elder Economic Security Standard Index, Or Elder Index, Developed By Wow And The Gerontology Institute At The University Of Massachusetts Was Funded By Rrf At That Point.
- The National Council On Aging (Ncoa) Has Received Funding From Rrf To Develop, Test, And Scale Up Economic Check Up, A Free Online Tool Based On Benefits Checkup That Will Provide Older Adults With Guidance On The Variety Of Options That Will Lead To Greater Economic Security.
- With Assistance From The Macarthur Foundation, Brandeis University's Institute For Assets And Social Policy Developed The Senior Financial Stability Index In 2009 And Launched A Series Of Briefs Utilizing The Index To Compare Risk Among Vulnerable Populations.
- Ncoa's National Video Advocacy Campaign, One Away, Was Funded By Atlantic Philanthropies To Raise Awareness Of The Issue Of Elder Economic Insecurity And Advocate For Reauthorization Of The Older Americans Act, Which Funds Programs That Support Health And Economic Stability. Additionally, Atlantic Provided Funding To The Wider Opportunities For Women's Elder Economic Security Initiativetm In Order To Advance The Elder Index's Promotion And Research.
- The Ncoa Economic Security Initiative, Which Aims To Provide Comprehensive And Holistic Case Management To Vulnerable Older Adults By Bundling Supportive Services And Strengthening Community Partnerships, Is One Initiative That Has Received Support From The Harry And Jeanette Weinberg Foundation. Local Foundations Continue To Add To The Initiative By Investing In Economic Security Centers In Their Communities.
- The Bank Of America Charitable Foundation Recognized The Need For Individualized Financial Education Courses That Cater To The Specific Economic Requirements Of Elderly People With Low To Moderate Incomes. In 2010, The

Savvy Saving Seniorstm Series Was Launched In Collaboration With Ncoa. Accessing Public Benefits, Basic Budgeting, And Avoiding Scams Are The Main Topics Covered In This Series.

- National Neighbors Silver Is A Multi-Year Campaign Launched By The National Community Reinvestment Coalition To Empower, Organize, And Support Economically Disadvantaged Older Adults. The Goal Of The Campaign Is To Increase Older Adults' Access To High-Quality Banking Services And Adequate Housing By Combining Advocacy, Organizing, And Direct Service. National Neighbors Silver Provides A Platform For Policy And Program Solutions To Increase Economic Security And Preserve Wealth For An Aging America By Collaborating With The Banking Sector, The Aging Network, And Housing Experts.
- Better Directions, A Nationwide Program To Assist Low-Income Seniors In Gaining Financial Security, Was Established By The National Federation For Community Development Credit Unions. This Program, Which Places An Emphasis On Economic Security Provided At The Local Level By Community Development Credit Unions In Partnership With Senior-Serving Community Organizations, Offers Tried And True Methods For Assisting Older Americans To Remain Financially Secure And Self-Sufficient.

Grant Makers Might Also Consider These Areas For Potential Investment:

- Assessing Whether Holistic Approaches To Economic Assistance, Such As Economic Casework Strategies Utilized By The Centers For Working Families Of The Annie E. Casey Foundation, The Self-Sufficiency Programs Of The Community Action Network, And/Or The Prosperity Hubs Of The United Way, Can Be Replicated And Utilized For Low-Income Older Adults.
- Encouraging Increased Collaboration Between Existing Community Services Like Transportation Providers, Debt Management Services, And Community Credit Unions, In Addition To Traditional Aging Services Providers.
- The Walter & Elise Haas Fund In San Francisco Reorganized Its Grant Portfolios To Emphasize A Holistic Approach To Economic Security.
- Make People Aware Of How All Aspects Of Individual And Community Life Are Affected By Economic Insecurity. For Instance, The Arizona Grant Makers Forum Organized A Series Of Meetings With Stakeholders From All Three Sectors Regarding The Idea Of Elder Economic Security; The Midwest Funders Forum Called A Similar Stakeholder Meeting In 2012 To Get Funders Thinking About New Ways To Help Older Adults Work Toward Financial Stability.

Using Legislation To Articulate Economic Security Goals And Drive Programmatic And Planning Efforts:

Policymakers Are Increasingly Beginning To Include Economic Security Definitions And Objectives In Key Legislation Affecting Programs For Older Adults Thanks To The Strong Advocacy Efforts Of Organizations Working On Behalf Of Vulnerable Populations. For Instance, The Older Americans Act's Proposed Reauthorization (S.3562) Includes Economic Security As One Of The Act's Primary Objectives And Encourages The Adoption Of Economic Security Strategies That Expand Service Access And "Shall Be Measured In A Manner That Shall Be Geographically Based, And Take Into Account An Individual's Life Circumstances." In 2011, California Became The First State To Pass Legislation Requiring State And Local Aging Agencies To Use The Elder Index To Develop Programs And Policies That Are More Beneficial To California's Aging Population. Grantmakers Can Support The Necessary Research And Evaluation To Make The Case For Change, Assist In Raising Awareness Through Public Education Efforts, Support Community-Based Organizing To Advocate For Change, Or Finance Direct Advocacy Or Lobbying To Help These Legislative Efforts. Grantmakers Can Position Themselves To Support Economic Security Goals By Complementing Government Policy And Funding Or Picking Up Where Government Funding Has Decreased As The Budget Climate Becomes More Contentious.

Economic Insecurity Is Root Cause Of Social Crimes:

Everyone In Society Has The Right To A Dignified Life With All The Conveniences Of Home. The Desire To Avoid Suffering And Dissatisfaction Is Fundamental To Eradicating Life's Challenges. People Believe That Getting Rich Is The Only Surefire Way To Get Out Of Life's Difficulties. As A Result, One Must Work To The Fullest Extent Of Their Abilities In Order To Achieve This Goal Of A Secure And Decent Life. Office Workers Put In Extra Hours And Even Work Holidays To Earn More Money So They Can Cover Their Expenses. Similar To Those Who Earn A Daily Wage, Those Who Work For Meager Wages Must Put In Long Hours So That They Can Go To Bed With A Full Stomach. Very Few Of Them Have The Skills Necessary To Find Work. In Order To Meet Their Daily Needs, These People Engage In Illegal Activities And Commit Crimes In Their Prime. However, Not Everyone Is A Victim Of Crime. We Hear Stories About Upper-Class Individuals Committing Pity Crimes In Exchange For More Money.

Social Crimes Are Those Crimes Which Occur In The Society And Are Illegal In Eyes Of Law. Crimes Like-

- Theft – From Minor Thefts Like Chain Snatching To Major Thefts Like Robbery, Looting, And Others, Theft Can Occur. The Major Ones Are Handled Fairly Well By Law Enforcement Agencies, But The News About Chain Snatchers Piques My Interest. Most Of These Young People Work In This Industry For A Variety Of Reasons. It Turned Out That Some Of Those Arrested Were Graduates And Engineers. They Might Have Turned To Such Crimes Because Of The High Unemployment Rate. However, It Has Not Been Discovered That These Doctors Engage In Such Pity Crimes? When It Comes To Finding Employment, They Fare Much Better.
- Corruption: The Need For More Money Is The Main Cause Of These Crimes. Due To Their Authority Or Low Pay, Government Employees And Private Employees Alike Engage In Such Illegal Activities.

Whenever The Term Economic Insecurity Comes Up Factors Like

- A. Low Income;
- B. Low Quality Of Life;
- C. Poor Health

These Appear To Be Major Factors That Drive People To Commit Crimes. However, It Is Still Very Difficult To Completely Attribute Criminal Activity To Economic Insecurity. Can A Hungry Child Who Steals Chapattis From A Restaurant Be Charged With Theft By The Law? Can Someone Be Considered A Thief If They Steal Blood Bottles From A Blood Bank To Save Lives? There Will Never Be Clear Answers To Such Questions. I Want To Tell A Story From A Well-Known Movie Called "Boll Wood," In Which Two Children Are Raised By Their Mother, To Shed More Light On These Kinds Of Questions. She Is A Housekeeper And Occasionally Works As A Laborer At A Nearby Construction Site. The Older Of Her Two Sons Polishes Boots On The Railway Platform, While The Younger Son Spends The Majority Of His Time Studying At Home. While The Younger Went On To Become A Brave And Courageous Police Officer, The Older Eventually Gives Up The Moral Job And Takes The Easy Way Out Of Crime To Make Money.

Economic Security Can Be Increased And There Are Many Ways To Do. Few Of Them Can Be-

A. Financial Inclusion Of The Poor-

The Extremely Poor Households That Lack The Resources Necessary To Earn Money Can Receive Financial Assistance From The Government. Financial Inclusion Initiatives Like Jan Dhan Yojna And The Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme Were Launched By The Government And Have Been Successful In Reaching The Needy.

B. Skill Development Of Youth-

In Order To Provide For Themselves, Young People Need To Be Taught Skills And Trained In Vocational Fields. It Might Help A Little If You Paid Them Directly Through The Accounts. It's Like Putting Money In The Account Of A Disabled Person Rather Than Giving Him Crutches. In A Similar Vein, In Order For Today's Youth To Earn A Living, They Require Infrastructure And An Environment That Encourages Entrepreneurship.

C. Inclusive Development-

The Lower Rungs Of The Economic Pyramid Would Benefit From Inclusive Economic Development, And Economic Insecurity Would Be Significantly Reduced.

However, We Cannot Ignore Social Crimes That Take Place In Our Society And Call Into Serious Consideration Our Nation's Law Enforcement. We Need To Make Plans That Prevent Such Things From Happening, Like

- A. In Order To Comprehend The Pattern Of Crimes, Law Enforcement Agencies Require A Comprehensive Analysis Of The Region's Crime Graph. They Can Make Appropriate And Necessary Plans To Stop Such Crimes After Coming To Conclusions.
- B. Increasing The Number Of Police Officers Who Are Deployed And Patrolling Continuously. This Can Be Hard Because There Aren't Enough People To Do It, But It Also Helps People Feel Better About Themselves And Discourages Crime.
- C. Installing Close-Circuit Cameras In Risky Areas Can Also Greatly Reduce And Track Criminal Activity.
- D. Laws Should Be Made More Difficult To Break, And Agencies That Enforce Laws Should Stop Treating Things The Same Way.

The Number Of Social Crimes In The Society Has Gone Up Over Time, And The Graph Is Expected To Keep Going Up In The Coming Years As More People Compete For Scarce Resources. Although Economic Insecurity Is Certainly Cited As The Primary Cause Of Social Crimes, It Is Not The Only Factor. It Is Up To Individuals To Decide Which Path They Want To Take. Taking A Shortcut By Engaging In Criminal Activity Could Land Them In Jail, But The Determination To Persevere Through Conflict And Uphold One's Moral Principles Could Prove Beneficial In The Long Run.

Consequences Of Household Food Insecurity For Young Children:

Insidious Effects Of Household Food Insecurity On Young Children's Health And Development Include An Increase In Hospitalizations, Poor Health, Iron Deficiency, Developmental Risk, And Behavioral Issues Like Aggression, Depression, Anxiety, And Attention Deficit Disorder. Children Who Experience These Worries Early On Are More Likely To Be Unprepared For School, To Perform Poorly In School, And To Experience Health Disparities And Poverty Later In Life. According To Yoo, Slack, & Holl's 2009 Study, Low Scores On Health, Behavioral Functioning, And Academic Performance Measures Have Been Linked To Household Food Insecurity. Some Studies Have Shown An Association Between Food Insecurity In The Household And Children's Growth, While Others Have Shown An Association Between Obesity And Underweight (Larson & Story, 2011). It Is Difficult To Establish A Causal Relationship Because Children And Families At High Risk Of Obesity Are More Likely To Experience Food Insecurity In Their Homes. Food Insecurity Is Frequently Overlooked Due To The Lack Of Clear Connections Between It And Children's Development. Providers Are Unlikely To Recognize Children And Families Who Are Food Insecure Unless They Specifically Inquire About It.

Conclusion:

The Intersection Of "Perceived" And "Actual" Downside Risk, Which Are Nearly Equally Important In Politics, Is Perhaps The Best Way To Understand Economic Insecurity. Additionally, Candidates And Elected Officials Should Consider The Empirical Reality Portrayed By Household Financial Data When Formulating Policy Options, Particularly When Faced With The Challenge Of Effectively Utilizing Limited Public Resources. By Developing An Efficient Social Safety Net For The 21st Century, The Government Ought To Play A Crucial Role In Reducing Economic Insecurity, But Doing So Will Require Overcoming Significant Public Skepticism. In A Nutshell, Public Accountability Needs To Be Improved By Policymakers. Chronic Illness Is Strongly Associated With Economic Instability As Well. More Than Half Of All Older Adults

Have Two Or More Chronic Health Conditions, As Shown In Figure 2, But This Percentage Is Higher Among Those Living Below 250% Of The Federal Poverty Level (Fpl). Our Nation Spends 75% Of Its Health Care Budget On Chronic Diseases, And Many Seniors Risk Early And Unnecessary Institutionalization If Their Illnesses Are Not Properly Managed. Make People Aware Of How Economic Insecurity Affects Everyone's And The Community's Lives In Every Way. For Instance,

The Arizona Grant Makers Forum Organized A Series Of Meetings With Stakeholders From All Three Sectors Regarding The Idea Of Elder Economic Security; The Midwest Funders Forum Called A Similar Stakeholder Meeting In 2012 To Get Funders Thinking About New Ways To Help Older Adults Work Toward Financial Stability. The Number Of Social Crimes In The Society Has Gone Up Over Time, And The Graph Is Expected To Keep Going Up In The Coming Years As More People Compete For Scarce Resources. Although Economic Insecurity Is Certainly Cited As The Primary Cause Of Social Crimes, It Is Not The Only Factor. It Is Difficult To Establish A Causal Relationship Because Children And Families At High Risk Of Obesity Are More Likely To Experience Food Insecurity In Their Homes. Food Insecurity Is Frequently Overlooked Due To The Lack Of Clear Connections Between It And Children's Development.

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