

Halving Poverty in Mexico

Abstract

We estimate the required time and the minimum necessary growth rate to halve poverty incidence and poverty intensity in Mexico's rural and urban areas for a series of counterfactual distribution and growth scenarios. Results show that, given the current income distribution, per capita incomes in the rural area would have to grow faster—in some cases eight times faster—than they have done historically to shrink poverty by half by 2015. In contrast, income in the urban sector would have to grow around 1% per year to reach the same goal, which seems a more reasonable outcome given its behavior in past years.

Keywords: Economic growth; Millenium Development Goals; Poverty goals; Poverty measurement; Mexico.

JEL Classification: D31; I32; O40.

Resumen

Estimamos el tiempo y la tasa de crecimiento mínima necesaria para disminuir a la mitad la incidencia y la intensidad de la pobreza en las áreas rurales y urbanas de México para diversos escenarios de distribución del ingreso y tasas de crecimiento. Los resultados muestran que, dada la distribución actual del ingreso, el ingreso per cápita en las áreas rurales tendría que crecer más rápido—en algunos casos ocho veces más rápido—que lo que ha crecido históricamente para disminuir la pobreza a la mitad en el año 2015. En contraste, el ingreso en las áreas urbanas solamente tendría que crecer alrededor del 1% anual, lo que parece un resultado más factible dado el comportamiento observado en los años pasados.

Palabras Clave: Crecimiento Económico; Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio; Objetivos de Pobreza; Medidas de Pobreza; México.

Clasificación JEL: D31; I32; O40.

Introduction

Poverty goals are key indicators to evaluate the advancement of development. For instance, in September 2000, the world leaders of the United Nations adopted a document known as the Millenium Declaration which explicitly set an ambitious agenda for international development. It includes a series of goals that are known as the Millenium Development Goals (MDG)¹. The first of them establish that countries should reduce by half: 1) the proportion of people living below \$1 a day and 2) the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, by 2015, taking the level observed in 1990 as a reference point. Since then, several approaches have been suggested and

¹1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2) Universal primary education; 3) Gender equality; 4) Reduce child mortality; 5) Improve maternal health 6) Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases; 7) Environmental sustainability; and 8) Develop a global partnership for development. For a more complete description of the goals see www.developmentgoals.org.

implemented to study the feasibility of that goal, for example: Besley and Burgess (2003), Deaton (2003) and Chen and Ravallion (2004).

This paper develops and applies a simple methodology to estimate two parameters of interest for the analysis of poverty goals: the required time and the minimum necessary growth rate to meet a poverty goal under several growth and distribution scenarios. The methodology has several advantages. Firstly, it can be applied to practically all poverty measures used in applied work. Secondly, the parameters of interest can be estimated in a case by case basis instead of estimating a cross-country regression. As noticed by Bourguignon (2002), this approach is more appropriate since both the development and inequality level of a country do affect the growth elasticity of poverty reduction. Thirdly, the parameters can be estimated from aggregate data. These parameters are estimated for rural and urban Mexico in the case that poverty goals imply halving both incidence and intensity of poverty in the middle-run.² To this end, we use not only the one dollar a day poverty line, but also the official food poverty lines and the two dollar a day poverty line to take into account country-specifics.

The article is organized as follows: Section 1 describes the methodology. Section 2 illustrates it using data from Mexico. Finally, Section 3 summarizes the main results and conclusions.

1. Methodology

Let $F_t(y)$ be the cumulative income distribution and $y_t(p)$ be the p quantile of that distribution at time t . We focus on poverty measures that can be fully characterized in a general form as follows:

$$P_t = P(\mu_t, z, L_t) \quad (1)$$

where μ_t is the mean income, z is the poverty line, and L_t is the Lorenz curve.

As a special case for this class of measures, we have the family of additively separable poverty measures, which can be written as:

$$P_t = \int_0^{H_t} \pi(z, L_t(p), \mu_t) dp \quad (2)$$

²The relative importance of both growth and inequality for poverty is well documented in Datt and Ravallion (1992), Li, Squire, and Zou (1998) and Ravallion (2001).

where $\pi(\cdot)$ is the poverty evaluation function and H_t is the proportion of people whose incomes are below the poverty line, z .³ For instance, the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (1984) family of poverty measures is:

$$P_{\alpha t} = \int_0^{H_t} \left(1 - \frac{\mu_t}{z} L_t(p)\right)^{\alpha} dp \quad (3)$$

Let P^* be a poverty goal. The needed mean income, μ^* , to meet this poverty goal for a given income distribution, L , and an exogenous poverty line, z , is defined as:

$$\mu^* = \inf\{\mu : P(\mu, z, L) \leq P^*\} \quad (4)$$

Therefore, the time taken to meet the poverty goal, P^* , given μ , L , z , and an annual per capita growth rate, \bar{g} , can be written as follows:

$$t(\bar{g}) = \ln \left(\left(\frac{\mu^*}{\mu} \right)^{1/\ln(1+\bar{g})} \right) \quad (5)$$

Analogously, the minimum necessary growth rate of per capita income, $g(\bar{t})$, to meet the poverty goal, P^* , in \bar{t} years, holding both the income distribution and the poverty line constant is:

$$g(\bar{t}) = \left(\frac{\mu^*}{\mu} \right)^{1/\bar{t}} - 1 \quad (6)$$

1.1. Incorporating Inequality into the Analysis

Although most of the poverty changes are explained by growth in average incomes, Kraay (2006) shows that changes in income inequality may play an important role in meeting poverty goals in the medium to long-run, particularly in very unequal societies. Nevertheless, incorporating changes in inequality into the analysis creates a further dilemma given that the income distribution can change in an infinite number of ways.

To handle this problem, we use the lognormal distribution to approximate the distribution of income. This is a standard parameterization in applied work because it fits the data very well and it is tractable (Lopez and Serven 2006).

³To obtain this expression we have used the fact that $L'(p)\mu = F^{-1}(p)$ (Gastwirth 1971).

Exploiting the one to one mapping that arises under lognormality between the Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient, G , and using the fact that $L_t(p) = \Phi(\Phi^{-1}(p) - \sigma_t)$ —see Aitchison and Brown (1966) — it can be shown that from (2):

$$P_t = \int_0^{\varphi_t^{-1}(z/\mu_t)} \pi(z, \varphi_t(p) \mu_t) dp \quad (7)$$

where

$$\varphi_t(p) = \frac{\phi(\Phi^{-1}(p) - \sigma_t)}{\phi(\Phi^{-1}(p))} \quad (8)$$

and

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{2} \Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{1 + G_t}{2} \right) \quad (9)$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ and $\phi(\cdot)$ are, respectively, the cumulative distribution function and the probability density function for the standard normal. Particularly, the Headcount ratio can be reformulated as:

$$P_{0t} = \Phi \left(\frac{\ln(z/\mu_t)}{\sigma_t} + \frac{\sigma_t}{2} \right) \quad (10)$$

It can be easily shown that $\frac{\partial P_0}{\partial \mu} < 0$. Therefore, for a given G , we have a unique average income, $\mu^*(G)$, that solves,

$$P_0(\mu, z, G) = P^* \quad (11)$$

From this equation we can estimate the parameters of interest, $t(\bar{g})$ and $g(\bar{t})$, for counterfactual income distributions.

2. Meeting the Millenium Development Goals and Beyond in Mexico

We illustrate the methodology developed in this paper through the empirical analysis for Mexico of the first MDG: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. This goal breaks down into two targets: (1) to halve the proportion of the population whose income is below one dollar a day and (2) to halve the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger. These two targets should be accomplished not later that 2015 and their reference year is 1990. Besides halving the proportion of the population whose income

is below \$1 PPP dollar a day, the Mexican government has explicitly compromised to halve the proportion of people in rural and urban areas who live below the official poverty lines (Presidencia 2005).

For the empirical application, we have chosen the Elliptical Lorenz curve of Villasenor and Arnold (1989):

$$L(p; a, b, d) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[(bp + e) + (\alpha p^2 + \beta p + e^2)^{1/2} \right] \quad (12)$$

where $e = -(a + b + d + 1)$, $\alpha = b^2 - 4a$ and $\beta = 2be - 4d^4$. This parametric representation performs very well relative to other functional forms and it is analytically tractable. It has been used by Datt and Ravallion (1992) and Ravallion and Huppi (1989) to study growth and redistribution components in poverty changes. Estimators for the vectors of parameters (a, b, d) can be obtained by estimating the lineal model

$$L(1-L) = a(p^2 - L) + bL(p-1) + d(p-L) + v \quad (13)$$

where v is a random error process.⁵

We use the Mexican household survey ENIGH for the years 1992 and 2005 to obtain the necessary information on household incomes and demographic data for our estimates. These data sets are comparable since they are gathered during the same days of each year and use identical sampling techniques. Moreover, the ENIGH is composed of two subsamples, which are representative, respectively, of the rural and urban areas. We calculate individual incomes using the methodology of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Policy (CONEVAL).

Three different poverty lines are used in this empirical application: \$1 and \$2 PPP dollar a day⁶, and the official Mexican poverty lines proposed by CONEVAL that reflect nourishment necessities in communities with less than 2,500 (rural) and more

⁴ $L(p; \pi)$ represents a valid Lorenz curve if and only if $L(0, \pi) = 0$, $L(1, \pi) = 1$, $L'(0^+, \pi) \geq 0$, and $L'(p, \pi) \geq 0$ in $p \in (0, 1)$. For Elliptical Lorenz curves these conditions are equivalent to $\alpha < 0$, $e < 0$, $d \geq 0$ and $a + d \leq 1$, (Villasenor and Arnold 1989). For the present application, these criteria were satisfied.

⁵ See Datt (1998) and Villasenor and Arnold (1989) for details.

⁶ The World Bank has updated this poverty line to \$1.08 PPP. This corresponds to a monthly poverty line of 300.6 constant pesos of August 2005.

than 2,500 (urban) inhabitants: 584.34 and 790.74 constant pesos of August 2005⁷, respectively. We use 1992 as reference year since the ENIGH was not carried out in 1990. In this year, the proportion of people living with less than one dolar a day was 13.4% and 0.8%, the proportion of people that did not meet their daily nourishment necessities was 35.6% and 13.4% in rural and urban areas, respectively.

The period 2000-2005 was not characterized by high growth rates. Rural and urban average incomes registered annual growth rates of around 0.3% and 1.1%, respectively. In 2005, average income in the rural sector was 1,221.9 pesos, while that in the urban sector was 3,002.7 pesos. These numbers will be useful to obtain the required growth rates to halve poverty in Mexico.

Table (1) provides estimates for halving the proportion of people living under the one dollar a day poverty line (poverty incidence) for both rural and urban areas. Assuming a constant income distribution through time, average income in the rural and urban sectors should rise at least to 1,563.6 and 1,704.4 pesos to halve poverty in 2015; this implies an annual growth rate of around 2.5% and -5.5% respectively. For the rural area, it represents to grow over eight times faster than the average rate observed during the period 2000-2005. For the urban area, we estimate a negative growth rate because the goal has been met already—the required average income is only 1,704.4 pesos. We estimate a negative lower bound to meet the goal by 2015: -5.5%, that is to say, *ceteris paribus*, the urban sector could register negative growth rates all over the period and still be able to meet the MDG. These findings are consistent with the fact that in Mexico, a relatively rich country among the developing economies, extreme poverty is mostly a rural phenomenon.

We also estimate the required number of years to meet the first of the MDG for several growth scenarios. If annual growth rates were of the order of 1%, 3%, 5%, and 7% it would take 24.8, 8.3, 5.1, and 3.6 years, respectively, to achieve the goal in the rural area; while in the urban areas the estimated number of years is less than zero for any of the specific growth rates⁸.

⁷Through the empirical analysis, all quantities are set in constant pesos of August 2005.

⁸Given that a negative number makes no sense, we place a zero to indicate that the goal has been already met.

Table 1. Halving the proportion of the population living on less than a dollar a day

Sector	P_0^*	μ_{05}	μ^*	$t(0.01)$	$t(0.03)$	$t(0.05)$	$t(0.07)$	$g(10)$
Rural	0.067	1,221.9	1,563.6	24.8	8.3	5.1	3.6	2.5%
Urban	0.004	3,002.7	1,704.4	0	0	0	0	-5.5%

P_0^* = poverty goal; μ_{05} = average income in 2005; μ^* = needed income to meet the poverty goal; $t(\delta)$ = number of years in which the poverty goal would be met if annual growth rate is δ ; $g(10)$ = necessary minimum growth rate to meet poverty goal by 2015.

A similar application can be carried out by taking the official poverty line that reflects nourishment necessities set by CONEVAL. The results in Table (1) are analogous to those in panel (a) of Table (2), as they refer to poverty incidence or Headcount. Since the proportion of people in food-poverty was higher than the proportion of people living with less than one dollar a day in 1992, in both rural and urban areas, the required growth rates to achieve the goal by 2015 are higher too, 4.2% and 1.4% respectively. Also, the time period that would take to halve the proportion of people under the official food poverty line is longer for the considered growth rates: 41.8, 14.1, 8.5 and 6.1 years in the rural sector and 13.6, 4.6, 2.8 and 2.0 years in the urban sector, respectively.

Table 2. Halving food poverty in Mexico: Official poverty lines

Sector	P_α^*	μ^*	$t(0.01)$	$t(0.03)$	$t(0.05)$	$t(0.07)$	$g(10)$
(a) Headcount, $\alpha = 0$							
Rural	0.178	\$1,852.3	41.8	14.1	8.5	6.1	4.2 %
Urban	0.067	\$ 3,438.4	13.6	4.6	2.8	2.0	1.4 %
(b) Poverty gap, $\alpha = 1$							
Rural	0.066	\$ 1,719.3	34.3	11.6	7.0	5.0	3.5 %
Urban	0.018	\$3,010.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0 %
(c) Squared poverty gap, $\alpha = 2$							
Rural	0.032	\$1,653.4	30.4	10.2	6.2	4.5	3.1 %
Urban	0.007	\$ 2,778.6	0	0	0	0	-0.8 %

P_α^* = poverty goal; μ^* = needed income to meet the poverty goal; $t(\delta)$ = number of years in which the poverty goal would be met if annual growth rate is δ ; $g(10)$ = necessary minimum growth rate to meet poverty goal by 2015.

Additionally, using the same methodology, we can compute the minimum necessary growth rate and required number of years needed to halve food poverty intensity in both

rural and urban areas. These results are shown in panels (b) and (c) of Table (2). They show that per capita income in rural areas must grow at least at 3.5% per year to achieve the goal if the poverty gap is considered, and it must grow at 3.1% annually if intensity is measured by the squared poverty gap. Also, the necessary number of years required to attain the objective ranges from 4.5 to 34.3; the more optimistic situation (growth rate of 7%) implies that the goal would be met in less than 5 years, and the more pessimistic (growth rate of 1%) predicts that it would be met in more than 30 years. If we consider the fact that the average growth rate of the primary sector has been around 1.66% since 1980 and that per capita incomes in rural areas have been practically stagnant in the last years, meeting the goals for rural areas seems to be very unlikely.

The urban area represents a complete different situation. The average income in August 2005 is just below the required income to halve poverty intensity—measured by the poverty gap; therefore, the necessary growth rate in the next ten years is close to zero. Also, the time period to attain the goal is less than one year even if we assume an annual growth rate of 1%. Moreover, the necessary growth rate and number of years to halve poverty intensity—measured by squared poverty gap—are estimated negative because the required income in 2015 is less than the one registered in August 2005.

The simulations formulated so far should be taken with caution since the methodology assumes distributional neutral growth. It may be argued that some processes such as migration from rural to urban areas or from Mexico to USA, and other forms of mobility between formal and informal sectors or among the different economic activities, or differences in growth by sector may alter the observed income distribution of the reference year (2005), and therefore, affect our results.

Finally, using the methodology described in section 1.1 we can generate diverse inequality scenarios—inequality measured by the Gini coefficient—to calculate the annual growth rate and time period required to reduce by half poverty incidence by 2015⁹. The empirical application is carried out for values of the Gini coefficient that

⁹For this application we consider a two dollar a day poverty line given that the one dollar a day line set by the World Bank makes only sense for poorer countries. Previously, the analysis had been carried out for rural and urban areas, but in this section it is performed at the national level, therefore, one dollar a day represents a low target.

ranges from 0.40 to 0.70.^{10 11}

Figure (1) shows the needed average growth rate between 2005 and 2015 to attain the goal for different values of the Gini coefficient. Intuitively, the worse the income distribution in 2015, the greater the required growth rate to reach the objective. One can conclude that if the Gini coefficient were below 0.53 by 2015, it would be possible to achieve the goal even if the economy were stagnant. However, if the Gini coefficient were above 0.53, a positive average growth rate would be needed.

Figure (2) shows the year in which this goal would be met if the country grows at different average growth rates (1%, 2%, 3%, and 5%), assuming different income distribution scenarios in 2015. For instance, if the current income distribution holds, then a growth rate as low as 1% would be enough to attain the target¹².

¹⁰In the case of Mexico, the Gini coefficient has fluctuated between 0.50 and 0.55 in the past.

¹¹Evidence in favor of the lognormality of income assumption is shown in the Appendix.

¹² Hernández L. (2005) presents a similar empirical application (assumes different growth rates and different levels of income inequality). Nevertheless, our results are not fully comparable given that we use a different poverty line, a different reference year, and we focus on analyzing the necessary growth rates to halve poverty by 2015. A closely related document by ECLAC (2002) estimates isopovetry curves to analyze several distribution and growth scenarios to halve poverty by 2015 for several Latin American countries. However, the results of this study are not fully comparable to ours since they use 1999 as the reference year.

Figure 1. Required growth rate to halve poverty by 2015: two-dollar-a-day poverty line

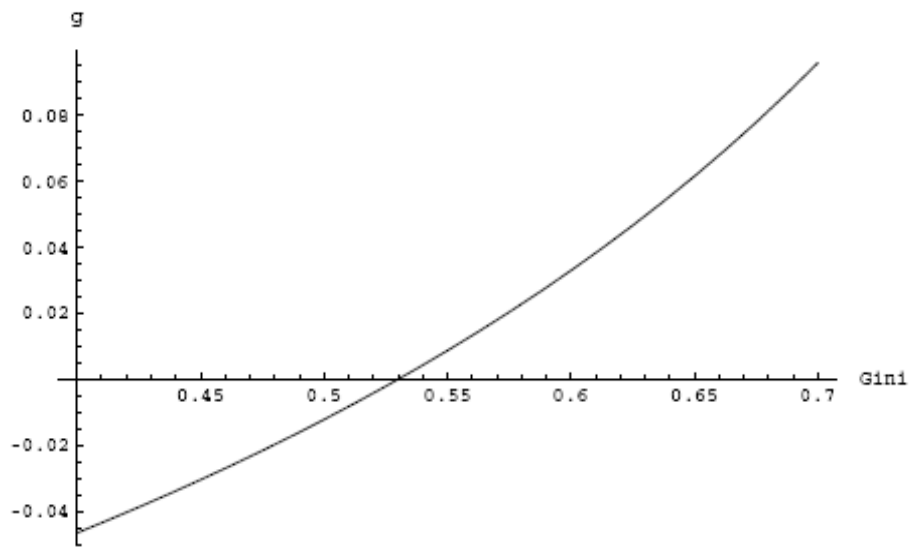
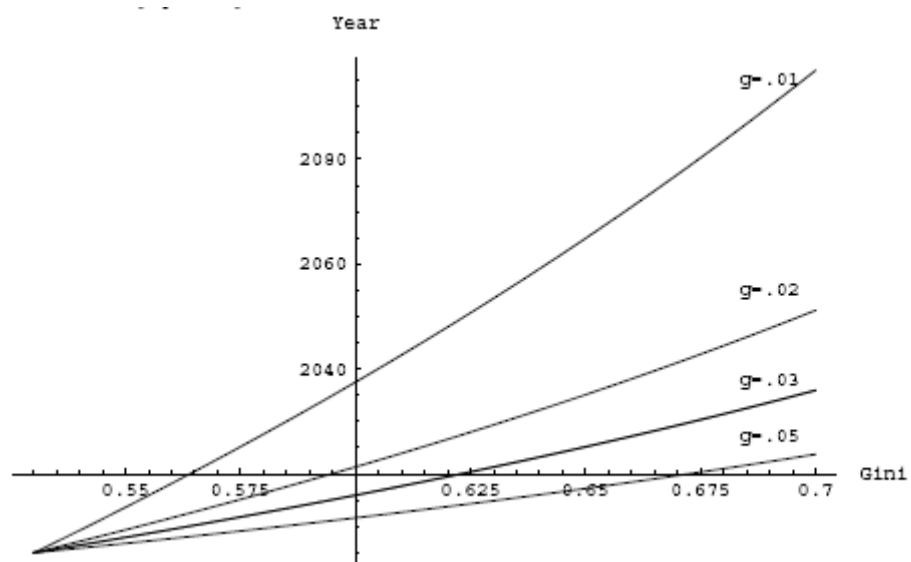


Figure 2. Halving poverty incidence in Mexico for several growth paths: two-dollar-a-day poverty line



3. Conclusions

We have developed a methodology to analyze the feasibility of reaching different poverty goals under different growth and income distribution scenarios. This methodology considers the entire income distribution and can be applied to most poverty measures.

Our calculations show that halving poverty incidence and poverty intensity seems to be a plausible event in urban areas, as they only have to grow at rates around 1% per year to achieve the objective by 2015. Nevertheless, accomplishing it in the rural areas would require a little less than a miracle—assuming that its past growth performance continue in the next 10 years.

Public policies have mitigated poverty in rural areas through cash transfer programs such as “Oportunidades” and “Procampo”. They have been effective in increasing the income of poor people living in these areas. However, these programs may not be sufficient to halve poverty by 2015. A more effective and sustainable solution to achieve the MDG or any other poverty goal must generate the development of the economic activities associated to the rural sector.

Appendix: Testing for lognormality of income

To test the lognormality hypothesis of income for Mexico, we follow a similar approach than Lopez and Servén (2006) by analyzing the existent association between the quantiles of the 2005 income distribution and the theoretical quantiles.

For $\alpha \in (0,1]$, let $r_n(\alpha) = \inf\{t : F_n(t) \geq \alpha\}$ be the α -quantile of the empirical income distribution $F_n(y)$. A formal lognormality test can be performed by estimating the regression model

$$\Phi^{-1}(j) = \gamma + \beta X_j + \nu_j \quad (14)$$

where $\Phi^{-1}(j)$ denotes the inverse of the standard normal distribution function,

$$X_j = \frac{\ln(r_n(j)) - m^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^m \ln(r_n(j))}{\sqrt{m^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^m [\ln(r_n(j)) - m^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^m \ln(r_n(j))]^2}}$$

and $j = 0.01, 0.02, \dots, .99$ denotes the income percentiles. Testing for lognormality in this model is equivalent to testing the joint null hypothesis $\gamma = \beta - 1 = 0$.

Table (3) presents the estimates of the parameters γ and β , as well as the p-values for the null hypotheses. The estimates are very close to their expected theoretical values of 0 and 1, respectively. From a statistical inference perspective, the evidence is compelling, since the p-value for the joint null hypotheses is around 0.17 for the 2005 data.

Figure (3) presents the scatter plot of the empirical (vertical axis) and theoretical quantiles (horizontal axis). The figure also includes a 45-degree line (where all observations should be placed under lognormality). The figure suggests that the lognormal distribution approximates relatively well the actual income distribution. Figure (4) presents the kernel density estimation¹³ as well as the theoretical density. This evidence is consistent with the results obtained in the regression analysis in the sense that lognormality represents relatively well the observed data.

Table 3. Lognormality test

	2005
β	.991 (0.005)
γ	0.000 (0.002)
$H_0 :$	
$\gamma = 0$	0.934
$\beta = 1$	0.062
$\gamma = \beta - 1 = 0$	0.174

Standard errors in parentheses. For the null hypothesis, p-values are reported.

¹³An Epanechnikov kernel with bandwidth .3 was used in this application.

Figure 3. Theoretical versus empirical quantiles

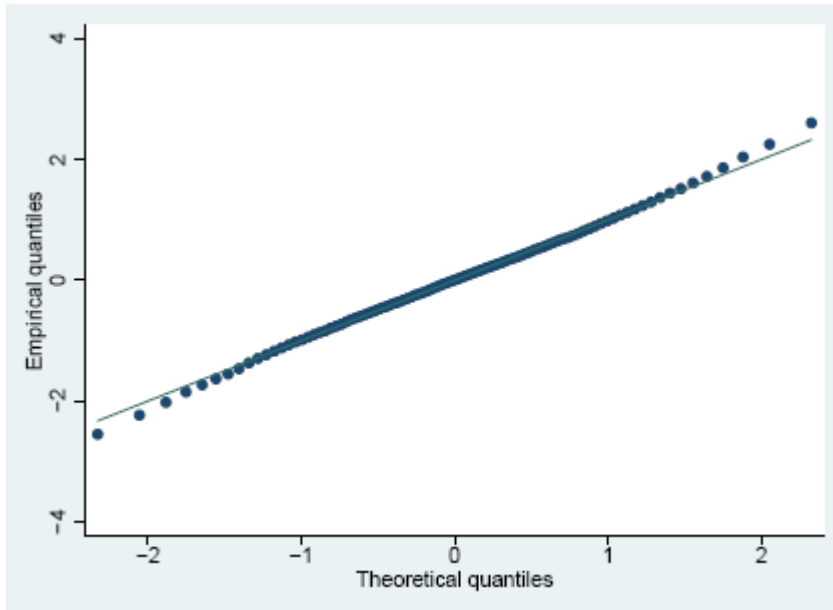
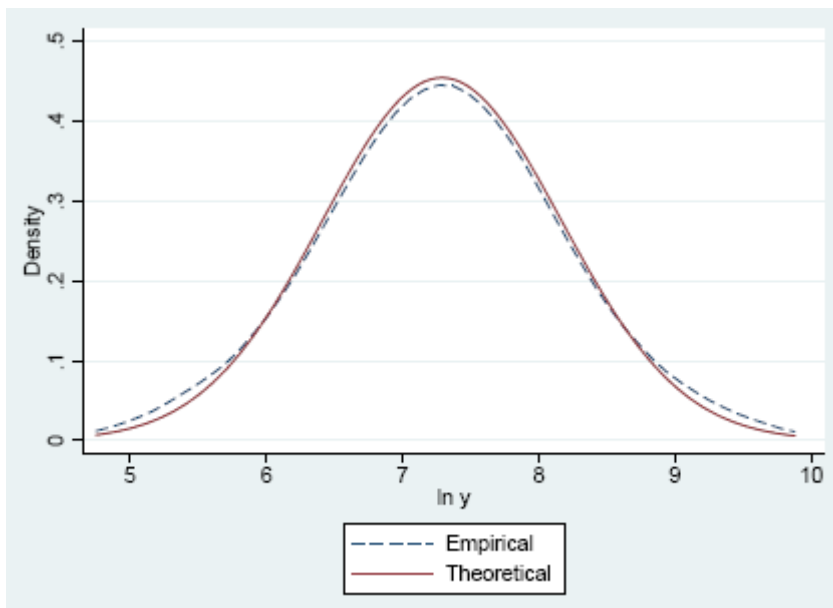


Figure 4. Kernel density estimate



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