

⋮

•
•

*

63

80

40

Economic Growth and Poverty in the Arab Countries: Does the Income of the Poor Grow by the Same Rates as Average Income?

Ali Abdel Gadir Ali

Abstract

The paper reviews the empirical basis for hypothesis that the poor tend to benefit from economic growth to the same extent as other sections of the population. The paper shows that, from a theoretical perspective, the existence of a proportional relationship between mean income of the society and that of the poor is a result of a confusion regarding the definition of who are the poor. A proportional relationship would obtain if, and only if, the poor are defined on the basis of Lorenz curve population shares. Otherwise, there exists no basis to expect such a proportional relationship. The paper shows that in the general case the income elasticity of the income of the poor is less than unity. Evidence for this general case is provided by direct calculations, as well as by estimating the relationship between the income of the poor and mean income of society, for a sample of developing countries for which data is available. The results for the sample of Arab countries show that the Arab poor benefit from growth by about 63% of the growth in mean income. These benefits range from a high of 80% or more for Tunisia to a low of 40% or less for Mauritania.

* مستشار الهيئة العلمية - المعهد العربي للتخطيط بالكويت.

(2000)

(1)

)

(2000

(1) لاحظ أننا سنورد أسماء المؤلفين باللغة العربية في متن الورقة بينما سننشرها بلغتها الأصلية في صفحة المراجع.

(2000)

1992

(1991)

1985

1992

20

(1996)

x (

20

)) =

.5 x ((

)

(

) =

.(

) 0.0036 -

15

(1) ()

(1)
:

(2) $y_{c,t} - y_{c,t-k(c,t)} = \alpha_1(u_{ct} - u_{c,t-k(c,t)}) + \alpha_2(x_{c,t} - x_{c,t-k(c,t)}) + (\varepsilon_{ct} - \varepsilon_{c,t-k(c,t)})$

(2) (1)

(1) (3) . (t

(2)

(3)

(1)

(2) (1)

: (1)

(0.027) 1.060	(0.231) 1.728 -	-
(0.392) 0.956	(3.303) 0.858 -	-
(0.071) 1.019	-	-

(3) طريقة الأدوات ترجمة لطريقة "Instrumental Variables".

(0.0107) 1.059	-	-
(0.102) 1.046	(0.851) 1.613 -	

:(2000)

1.05) .(

:

20

) (

(4)

(3)

$$S = H(1 - \frac{y}{z})$$

(4) هذه هي خطوات "تحديد الفقراء" و "تجميع المعلومات عن الفقراء الذين تم تحديدهم" في مؤشر تجميعي للفقير وهي الخطوات التي أوضحها بروفيسور سن (1976) في مقاله الرائدة في مجال قياس الفقر.

$$y = z \left(1 - \frac{S}{H}\right) \quad (5)$$

$$(4) \quad y = z \left(1 - \frac{S}{H}\right)$$

μ

:

(1)

$$(5) \quad z = z(\mu), \quad 0 \leq \frac{\mu}{z} \frac{dz}{d\mu} = E_z \leq 1$$

$$(E_z = 0)$$

$$(E_z = 1)$$

(6)

$$z = z(\mu) \quad (2)$$

(5) لاحظ أننا سنستخدم y و Z و μ فيما تبقى من الورقة حسب تعريفنا وليس حسب ما ورد في القسم السابق والذي كان يشير إلى ورقة دولار وكراي.

(6) أنظر، على سبيل المثال، شن ورافاليون (2000) وإتكينسون (1998).

(7).

:

$$(6) \quad H = H\left(\frac{\mu}{z}, m\right) \quad , \quad S = S\left(\frac{\mu}{z}, m\right)$$

:

(7) (6)

$$(7) \quad H = H\left(\frac{\mu}{z(\mu)}, m\right) \quad , \quad S = S\left(\frac{\mu}{z(\mu)}, m\right)$$

:

$$(8) \quad E_H = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mu} \cdot \frac{\mu}{H}$$

$$(9) \quad E_S = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \mu} \cdot \frac{\mu}{S}$$

.

:

$$(10) \quad y(\mu, m) = z(\mu) \left[1 - \frac{S\left(\frac{\mu}{z(\mu)}, m\right)}{H\left(\frac{\mu}{z(\mu)}, m\right)} \right]$$

:

$$(11) \quad E_y = \frac{\mu}{y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \mu} = \alpha_1 = E_z - (E_z) \left[\frac{S}{H-S} \right] [E_S - E_H]$$

(7) لاحظ أن خاصية التجانس من الدرجة صفر للدالة تعني أنه إذا تغير كل من متوسط الدخل، μ ، وخط الفقر، z ، بنسبة λ فإن ذلك يعني إستمارة مؤشر الفقر على حاله: $H(\lambda\mu, \lambda z, m) = H(\mu, z, m)$.

(11)

:

$$(12) \quad \frac{S}{(H-S)} = \frac{(z-y)}{y}$$

(12) (1993)

:

$$(13) \quad E_S = \frac{-y}{(z-y)}$$

(12)

:

$$(14) \quad E_y = \frac{\mu}{y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \mu} = \alpha_1 = E_z + (1 - E_z) \left(1 - \frac{E_H}{E_S}\right)$$

(14)

20

. $E_z = 1$:

$$(7) \quad (z = \beta\mu)$$

:

$$(15) \quad H = H\left(\frac{1}{\beta}, m\right) = H(m) \quad , \quad S = S\left(\frac{1}{\beta}, m\right) = S(m)$$

(15) : $(E_H = E_S = 0)$
(10)

$$(16) \quad y(\mu) = z(\mu) \left[1 - \frac{S(m)}{H(m)}\right] = \beta\mu \left[1 - \frac{S(m)}{H(m)}\right] = \alpha\mu$$

$$(16) \quad \beta \left[1 - \frac{S(m)}{H(m)} \right] \quad \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (E_z = 0) \\ & (E_H = 0) \end{aligned}$$

(14)

(1994)

(2000)

(1995)

(1994)

)

.1990

1985

(

.1985

•

14 (13 10) 44 •
4 63
1990 1992 1981 1985 •

•

:

) x (() =

" "

" "

" " " " " "

" "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

) (1990 1985) (1991 1985 (1988
27 .(1991) .1990

)

.(

: (2)

1990 ()	() 1990	() 1985	(1995 :)
-	0.54	1.33	21.00
5.49	2.52	4.99	30.42
12.72	7.01	10.55	40.00
21.37	13.31	18.89	50.00
30.05	20.45	27.95	60.00
112.9	138.4	118.5	(1985)

. 3.2

138

119

21

.1990 113 (0.97)
1985 119

(1995)

"

"

:

1985-1960 " -

4.5 " . 0.8 2.0 3.5 3.7 4.5 :

1.5

61 . 1991 98 1965

34 1990 53 1970

5.6 1990 " .

28.8 14.7 -

1991 1.6 (1985)

1985 6.1

1990 2.9 1985 4.6

(:)

52 1991 ()

46

1991 15 13 1985 18 26

1985 .1991

(2000)

1985) (1995 1988)
 (1997 1992 1987) (1995 1991)
 .(1998 1992) (1990

1993 33
 z_i c_i
 .1985)
 -)
 .(88

$$\ln z_i = 3.46 + 0.004 (c_i - c_{\min}) - 0.00000156 (c_i - c_{\min})^2$$

(40.5) (6.54) (2.81)

1993 32 c_{\min}
 1.1

(=) : (3)

1998	1996	1993	1990	1987	
1.95	1.83	1.93	2.39	4.30	
15.32	14.93	25.24	27.58	26.60	
11.26	9.97	15.87	18.51	23.94) (
15.57	15.63	15.31	16.80	15.33	
39.39	42.26	42.39	44.01	44.94	
46.30	48.53	49.68	47.67	46.61	

23.96	24.53	28.15	28.95	28.31	
26.18	27.01	27.72	28.05	28.51) (

64.5
 .1993 (2.15)
 24.8 1987 30
 .1996 22.2 1993 24.1 1990

)
 1993 (c_i/3 \$1.08

1.78
 .(53.4)
 11.4 1993 13.6 1990 14.5 1987 18.9
 .1998 10.8 1996

:

20

.(2)

48

(2001)

(2001)

(4)

.(14)

:(4)

48	16	8	18	6	
109	172	98	75	115	()
52	74	46	42	51	()
37.96	34.83	24.72	52.10	21.52	()
15.41	14.40	6.99	6.52	6.52	()
33.72	43.00	33.45	37.66	37.66	()
45.80	50.40	37.00	38.90	38.90	()

.(2001)

:

20

20

(5)

.(14)

:

:(5)

1.45 -	1.17 -	2.44 -	0.98 -	2.29 -	(E _H)
2.10 -	1.52 -	3.42 -	1.43 -	3.20 -	(E _S)
0.74	0.79	0.77	0.68	0.77	(E _H /E _S)
0.26	0.39	0.25	0.19	0.29	(E _Z)
0.47	0.51	0.43	0.46	0.45	(E _Y)

.(2001)

:

0.47

(5)

(6)

-

.0.5

- : :(6)

48	16	8	18	6	
0.47	0.51	0.43	0.46	0.45	(E _y)
0.14	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.21	
0.020	0.037	0.049	0.023	0.085	
26.50	13.24	11.83	23.48	6.58	-
1.50	0.27	1.43	1.74	0.59	0.5 -

0.5

(2001)

:

(7)

(

(: (7))

5	4	3	2	1	
		0.0073 - (0.0014)	0.0095 - (0.0013)		
		- 0.000007 (0.000004)	- 0.000013 (0.000004)		
0.892 - (0.467)	0.440 - (0.453)			0.6937 (0.0937)	
0.1633 - (0.059)	- 0.1193 (0.05)				
0.1453 - (0.059)		0.1644 - (0.058)			
4.07 (1.069)	2.983 (1.099)	2.749 (0.1005)	2.551 (0.078)	1.342 (0.368)	
0.901	0.887	0.889	0.880	0.5354	
0.894	0.882	0.892	0.875	0.5253	

(2001)

:

(1)

0.69

(3.27) -)

(3) (2)

10

(5) (4)

(4)

(5) (2)

(8)

(8)

(6)

(4)

:(8)

48	16	8	18	6	
(0.25) 0.58	(0.19) 0.76	(0.20) 0.56	(0.24) 0.40	(0.18) 0.63	(4)
(0.23) 0.59	(0.17) 0.75	0.16) 0.57 ((0.22) 0.43	(0.14) 0.63	(6)

.(2001)

:

(8) المرونة من المعادلة شبة اللوغاريتمية (عمود 3) $\mu = (0.0073 - 0.00007 - \mu)$ ، المرونة للعمود (5) $(- 0.892 + 0.3266)$ لوغاريتم (μ) .

5.05	6.22		10.61	—	5.04
				11.64	
5.9	7.6		11	—	6.5
				12.4	
	1				
	0.63		0.75		
			0.43		0.56
		1			
				0.58	

(2001)

(9)

:(9)

(1988)	(1991)	(1991)	(1988)	(1990)	(1991)	
51	111	89	118	184	139	()
33	48	42	50	74	57	()
38.7	21.3	13.9	16.9	19.1	19.2	()
18.2	5.0	2.1	4.2	5.3	4.3	()
18	37	36	38	53	45	()
42.5	39.2	32	39.3	40.0	40.7	()

:(A-1)

:2001

:

53

1988

18

(10)

1990

:

:(10)

()							
(0.77) 2.29 -	1.26 -	2.13 -	- 3.54	2.67 -	1.86 -	- 2.28	
(1.48) 3.20 -	1.13 -	3.29 -	- 5.67	3.00 -	2.60 -	- 3.51	
(0.19) 0.77	1.11	0.65	0.62	0.89	0.72	0.65	
(0.10) 0.290	0.145	0.289	0.239	0.305	0.430	0.348	
(0.21) 0.45	0.05	0.54	0.53	0.38	0.59	0.58	

.(A-2)

:2001)

:

(0.58) 0.59 0.05 0.45
) .021 0.45
 0.38 (0.53) (0.54

0.52

(7)

:

(17) $E_y = \mu [0.0073 - 0.000014\mu]$

(18) $E_y = [-0.892 + 0.3266 \ln \mu]$

:(11)

()							
115	51	111	89	118	184	139	()
4.7449	3.9318	4.7095	4.4886	4.7707	5.2149	4.9345	
(0.18) 0.632	0.336	0.638	0.539	0.667	0.869	0.744	17)
(0.14) 0.635	0.392	0.646	0.574	0.666	0.811	0.720	(18)

0.63

0.4

0.8

5.04

-

)

6.47

(17)

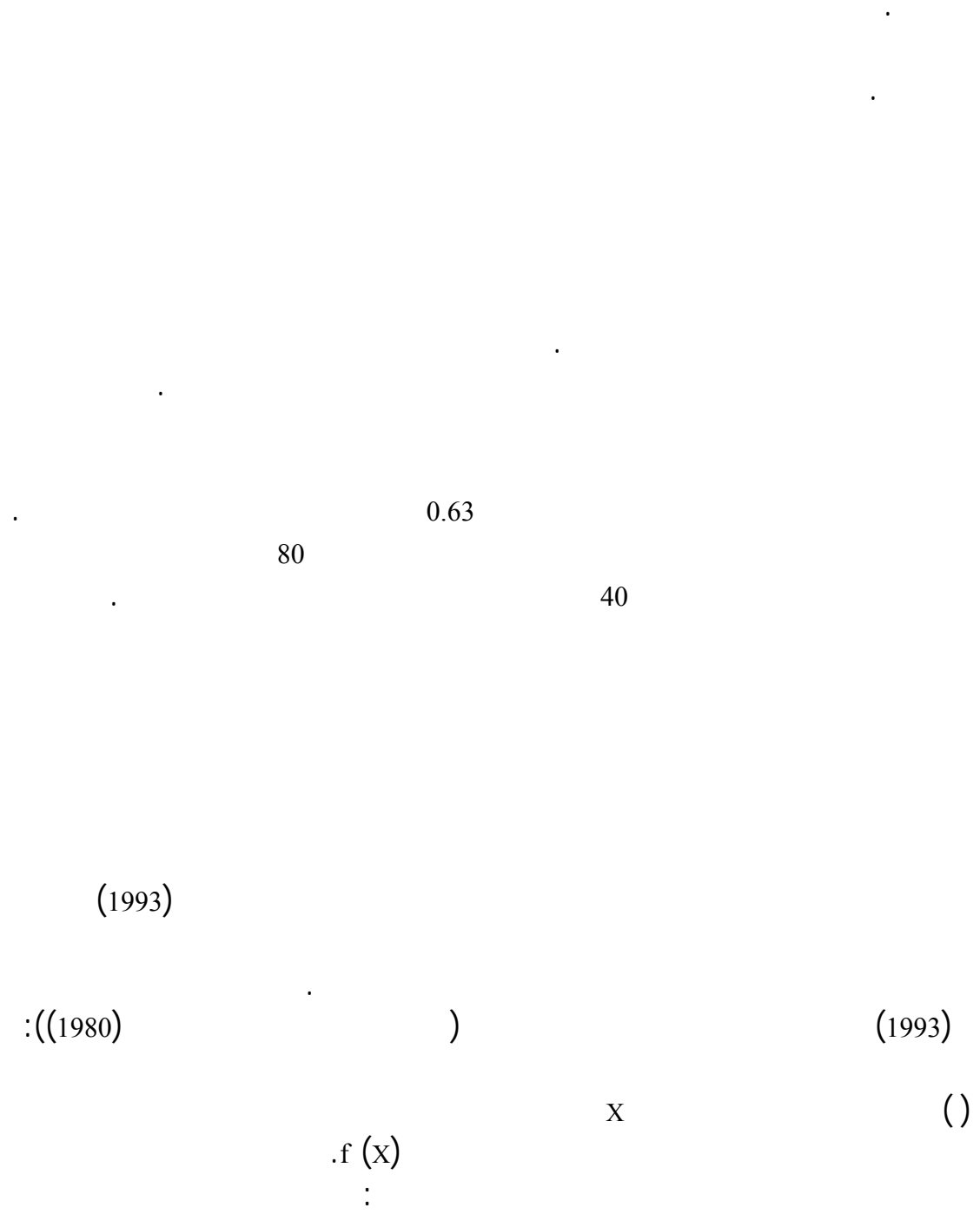
.(18

(18) (17)

1985

517

328



(A.1) $F(x) = \Pr[X \leq x] = \int_0^x f(X) dX$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$$

$$\mu = \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

(A.2) $F_1(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^x x f(x) dx$

(A-2) $F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$

(A-3) $\frac{dF_1(x)}{dx} = \frac{x f(x)}{\mu}$

$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$

$F_1(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^x x f(x) dx$

(A-4) $\frac{dF_1(x)}{dF(x)} = \frac{x}{\mu}$

(A-5) $\frac{d^2 F_1(x)}{dF(x)^2} = \frac{d}{dF(x)} \left[\frac{x}{\mu} \right] = \frac{1}{\mu f(x)}$

$$: \quad (A-4) \quad (A-3)$$

$$(A-5) \quad L(p) = F_1(x)$$

:

$$(A-6) \quad 0 < p < 1 \quad p = F(x)$$

$$p \quad L(p)$$

.

$$: \quad L(p) \quad ()$$

$$(A-7) \quad L(p) = 0 \quad P=0$$

$$(A-8) \quad L p = 1, \quad P=1$$

$$(A-9) \quad \frac{dL(p)}{dp} = L'(p) = \frac{x}{\mu}, \quad \frac{d^2L(p)}{dp^2} = L''(p) = \frac{1}{\mu f(x)}$$

$$(A-10) \quad L(p) \leq p$$

(1993)

.H

$$F(x) \quad z$$

:

$$(A-11) \quad L'(H) = \frac{z}{\mu} \quad (A-4)$$

:

$$(A-12) \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{z}{\mu^2 L''(H)} \quad (A-11)$$

:

$$(A-13) \quad E_H = \frac{\mu}{H} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{zf(z)}{H} < 0 \quad (A-9)$$

:

1

$$(A-14) \quad S = H(1 - \frac{y}{z})$$

y

:

$$(A-15) \quad y = \frac{L(H)\mu}{H}$$

:

(A-14)

$$(A-16) \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \mu} = \frac{y}{\mu} + \frac{(z-y)}{\mu} E_H$$

" (E_H) "

"

$$11) \quad (A-16)$$

$$(10) \quad (z-y)$$

(

:

$$(A-17) \quad \frac{\mu}{y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \mu} = (1 - \frac{E_H}{E_S})$$

E_z

(2000)

20

.

.

:

$y(0.2)$

20

$$(A-18) \quad L(0.2) = 0.2 \frac{y(0.2)}{\mu}$$

$L(0.2)$

.

Ali, A.A.G. and I. Elbadawi, (2001), "Growth Could Be Good for the Poor"; unpublished manuscript.

Atkinson, A.B., (1987), "On the Measurement of Poverty"; *Econometrica*, vol. 55.

Atkinson, A.B., (1998), Poverty in Europe; Blackwell, Oxford.

Chen, S. and M. Ravallion, (2000), "How did the World's Poorest Fare in the 1990s?"; World Bank, Washington D.C.

Chen, S., Datt, G. and M. Ravallion, (1994) "Is Poverty Increasing or Decreasing in the Developing World"; *Review of Income and Wealth*, no. 40.

Deininger, K. and L. Squire, (1996), "A New Data Set for Measuring Income Inequality"; *World Bank Economic Review*, vol. 10, no. 2.

Dollar, D. and A. Kraay, (2000), "Growth is Good for the Poor"; World Bank, www.worldbank.org/research.

Kakwani, N., (1980), Income Inequality and Poverty: Methods of Estimation and Policy Applications; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Kakwani, N., (1993), "Poverty and Economic Growth with Application to Cote d'Ivoire"; *Review of Income and Wealth*; series 39, no. 2.

Sen, A.K., (1976), "Poverty: An Ordinal Approach to Measurement"; *Econometrica*, vol. 44.

Sen, A.K., (1999), Development as Freedom; Anchor Books, New York.

Summers, A. and R. Heston, (1991), "The Penn World Table (mark 5): An Extended Set Of International Comparisons, 1950-1988"; *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. 106, no. 2.

World Bank, (1995), Claiming the Future: Choosing Prosperity in the Middle East and North Africa; Washington, D.C.

World Bank, (2000), World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

2003

:

:

"

"