



Tools for geographic and demographic targeting of poverty:

Observatory of Population's Living Conditions

High Commission for Planning

Monetary poverty mapping: Approach to general population census and housing census data

The monetary poverty mapping approach is all the more effective in that it refers to data relating to homogeneous geographical spaces in terms of living standards. It is based on the coupling of two data sources: (i) the national survey on household consumption and expenditure 2014; And (ii) the 2014 general population census. The first is distinguished by a detailed knowledge of household living standards, allowing a measure of poverty and monetary vulnerability. However, with a small sample, these indicators represent only large areas of the country. The census data, which is exhaustive, gives an X-ray of the demographic and socio-economic situation at the territorial and human levels, but is not intended to provide information on the population's living standards, a key variable for measuring the well-being distribution.

The "poverty mapping" approach brings together the strengths of consumer spending surveys and general census, using econometric modeling, to develop a geographic distribution of poverty at the provincial and territorial levels. Based on the estimation of the standard of living for all households

This is done by adjusting the relationship between consumer spending and their correlates, based on household characteristics (survey data) and socio-economic characteristics (census-based municipal data). The adjusted model is then applied to census data to predict consumer spending by households. Finally, indices of poverty, vulnerability and inequality are calculated from predicted expenditures

Multidimensional poverty mapping: measuring on general population census data

Since 2004, the poverty mapping referred to a one-dimensional monetary approach. Yet various conceptual and empirical studies have reported that income is a limited approximation for wider conceptions of welfare because of the benefits derived from public goods and services, as other factors determine the households' welfare. They are linked both to the development of human skills (education and health) and to sustainable self-protection with regard to social deprivation and to the life quality represented by housing conditions, access to basic social infrastructures, social equity, gender equality, etc. In this context, the multidimensional approach to the living standards, based on non-monetary attributes, could be considered as an alternative to the monetary approach. It has the advantage of taking into account the plurality of the well-being dimensions, and of privileging those linked to the basic needs of the population. To be in tune with this conceptual shift, the High Commission for Planning has, since 2008, developed its own box analysis tool to measure and analyze poverty in its multidimensional form. The approach adopted refers to the approach of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by OPHI in 2007 and adopted by UNDP in 2012. This approach is based on the identification of deprivations and their accumulation per household. This study, which is based on data from the Census of Population and Housing (CGPH) of 2014, aims to develop a multidimensional poverty mapping at the regional, provincial and municipal levels by exceeding the use of Surveys; in fact, consumption or living standards surveys concern a small sample



of the population and do not allow to build databases on multidimensional poverty at the smallest local scale. The representativeness of such surveys is generally limited to the local region. On the other hand, the use of census data provides a database on the prevalence, intensity and factors behind this phenomenon, at the most operational local level to identify the pockets of poverty for Small areas, such as municipalities, urban districts and local rural areas (Douars), enabling the highlighting social and geographical targets priorities for public and private actions.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY OF CHILDREN IN MOROCCO

Improved knowledge of situation the welfare situation of Moroccan children, issues and challenges confronting, is a statistical framework necessary to establish actions to break the intergenerational transmission of vulnerability and Poverty the cycle, strengthening the poor quality of public policies, reducing inequalities in the chances of children, and supporting disadvantaged households to raise their children. However, in order to better understand the problem of child poverty, the present study seeks to clarify the concept of child poverty first and then to determine the dimensions and factors that reflect poverty of this population, then to propose a measurement approach to quantify the extent of the phenomenon and finally to determine the profile of poor children. The main questions to be addressed include: Who are poor children? Why are they? What are the correlates and reproductive factors of child poverty? Is there an intergenerational transmission of poverty? What are the individual, family and community determinants of child poverty? How has this poverty evolved? ; In this study, the measurement and analysis of multidimensional child poverty is based on the UNICEF Global Child Poverty and Disparities Study, the Multidimensional Poverty Index of the OPHI , And other research in the field of multidimensional poverty.