



# The 4<sup>th</sup> international high-level meeting of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

## The Moroccan experience

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# Why Multidimensional Poverty Index ?

- complement monetary measures of poverty
- Measure and monitor changes in poverty and improve the people's access to basic social services
- monitor the effectiveness of poverty intervention
- Improve targeting and eradicate poverty in all its forms



# Methodology

- The Alkire Foster method was used in calculating MPI

$$MPI = M_0 = H * A$$

- The 2014 Morocco census captures all MPI variables except for nutrition and ownership of a bike
- The 2014 Household Consumption Expenditure Survey captures all MPI indicators
- Starting from 2017, the HCP will introduce the MPI indicators in the questionnaire of the Annual Labor Force Survey To ensure the annual updating of MPI



# Methodology

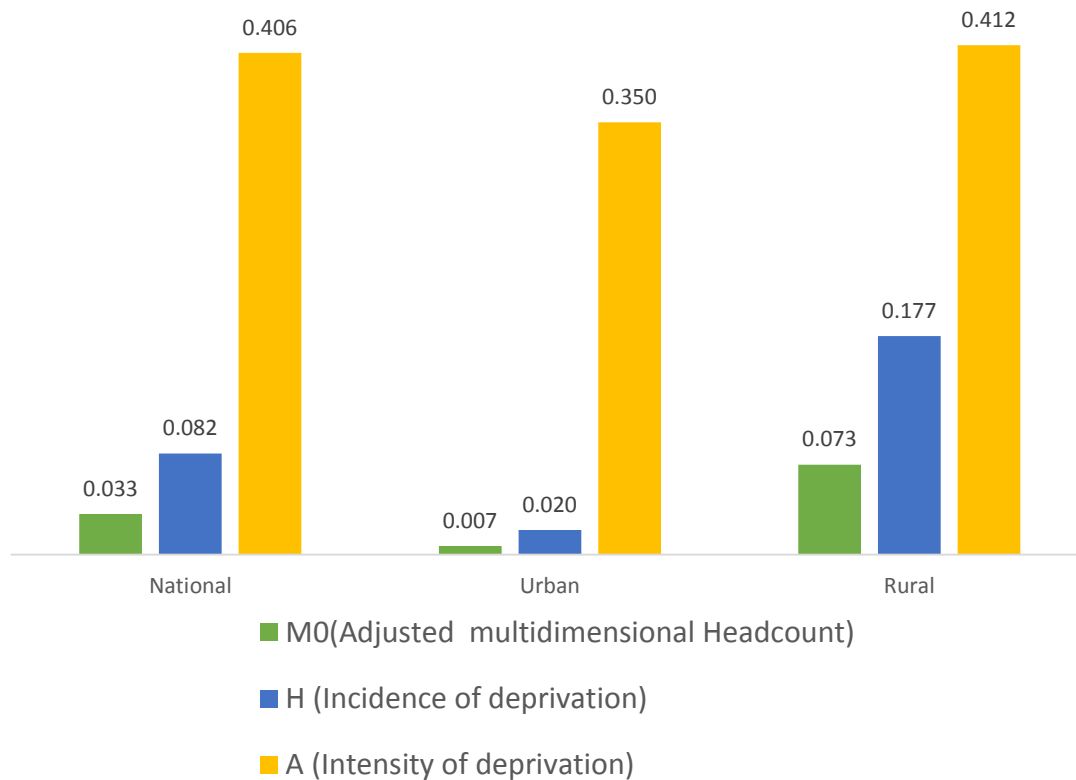
Dimension	indicator	Deprived if	Weight	
Education	Years of Schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling	1/6	1/3
	Child School Attendance	Any child between 7 and 15 years is not attending school	1/6	
Health	Mortality	Any child has died in the family	1/6	1/3
	disability	Any person in the household is disabled (lack of child nutrition in census data)	1/6	
Living Standard	Electricity	The household has no electricity	1/18	1/3
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved or it is improved but shared with other households	1/18	
	Water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30 minute walk from home	1/18	
	Floor	The household has dirt, stand, or dung floor	1/18	
	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood, or coal	1/18	
	Assets	The household does not own one of the following assets : radio, TV, telephone, motorbike, or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck	1/18	



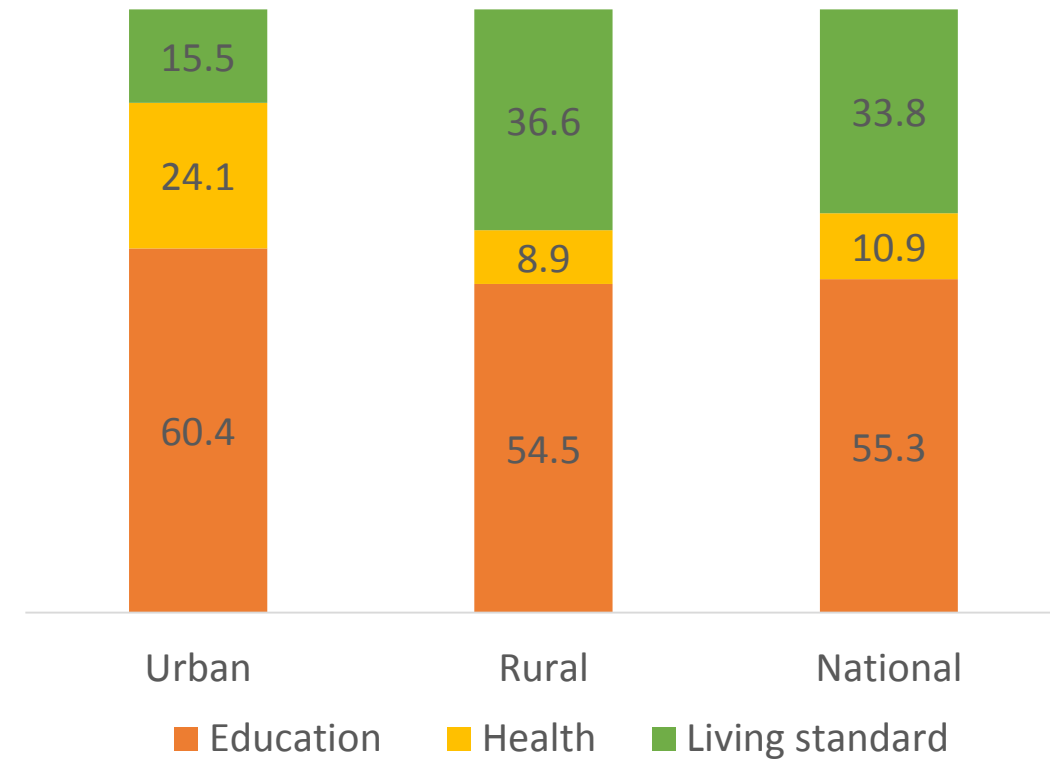
# The main results

## Multidimensional Poverty indexes

Data source: 2014 Census



## Contribution of each dimension



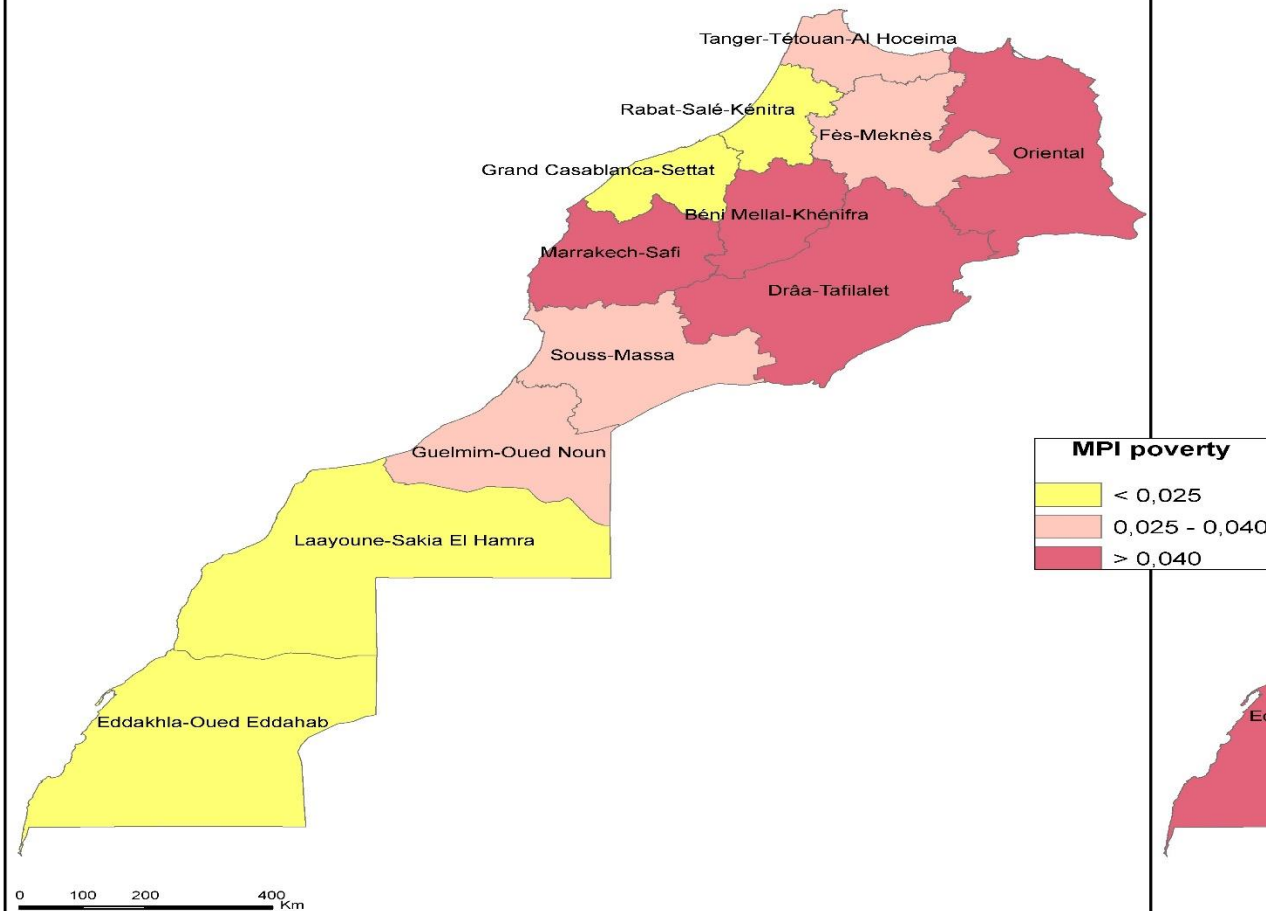


## MPI mapping

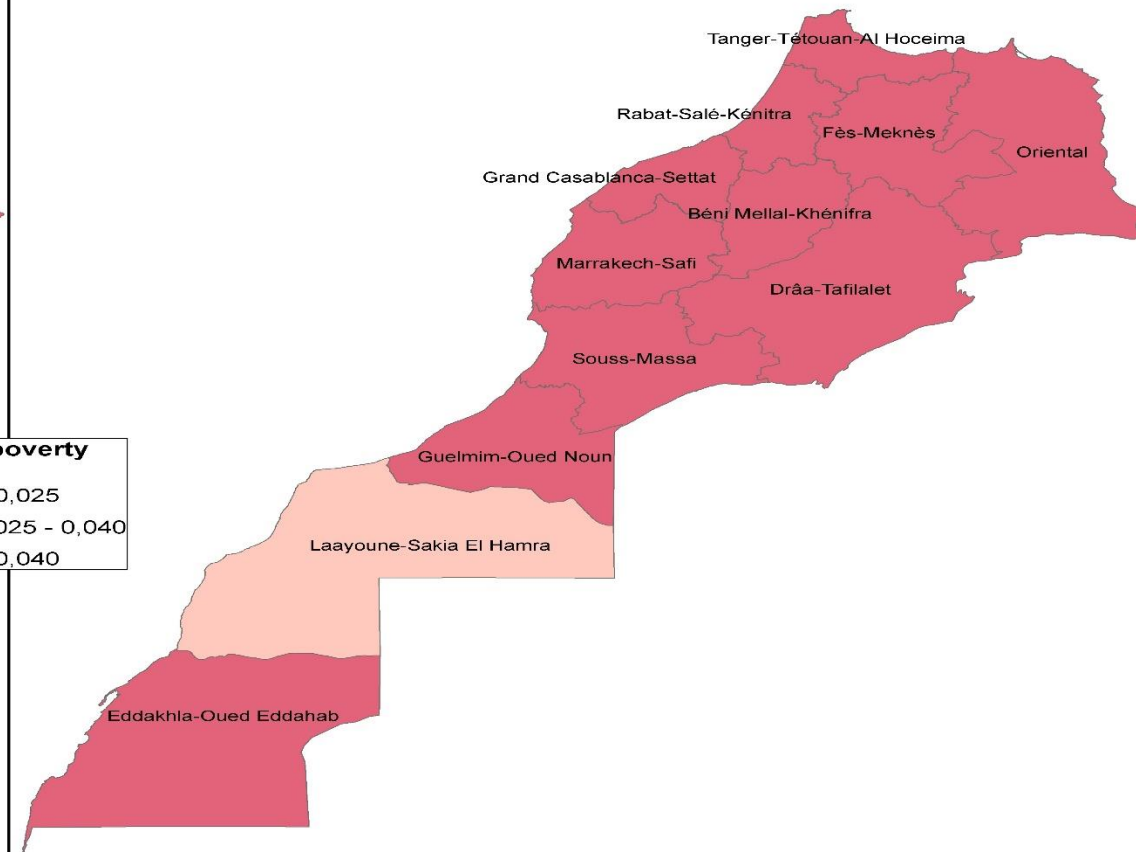
- Poverty map shows a poverty estimates for highly disaggregated geographic and thereby allows better targeting
- There are a significant advantages to MPI mapping compared to income poverty mapping
  - The 2014 census captures large number of indicators to compute the MPI directly from the census (measured rather than predicted), In contrast There are hardly any census data that collect income or consumption
- Maps can be of great interest in national effort towards SDGs attainment



Regional MPI poverty in Morocco based on 2014 census



Regional MPI poverty in Morocco based on 2004 census

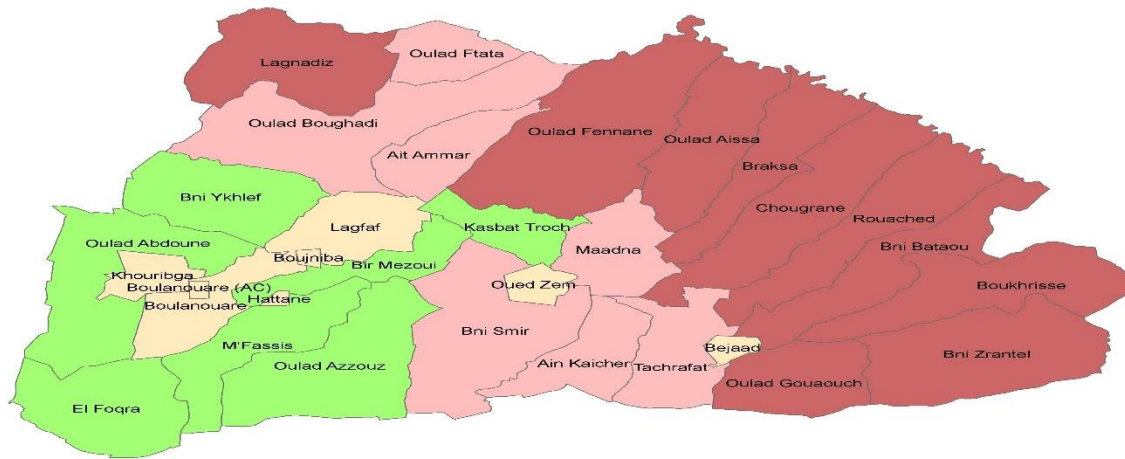


Map edited by the HCP

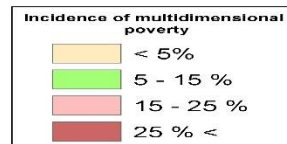
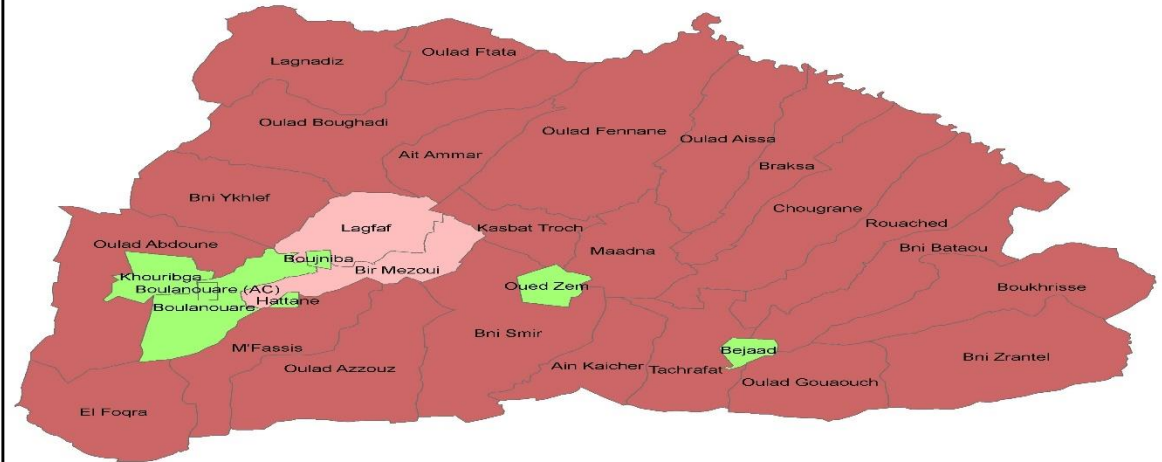


**Communal incidence of multidimensional poverty (H) in the province of khouribga based on the 2014/2004 census**

**2014**



**2004**



Map edited by the HCP





## Next steps

- Implementing Thematic poverty maps (Ongoing studies)
  - Multidimensional poverty index for Women
  - Multidimensional poverty index for the elderly
  - Multidimensional poverty index for children
- developing a national MPI more suitable to the context of Morocco and incorporating more dimensions such as Income Labor and decent work
- Mapping MPI and Monetary Poverty using both 2014 Census and Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2014 (Dynamic Comparison between the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Monetary Poverty)
- Annually updating the MPI, using the Annual Labor Force Survey



THANK YOU