Belkacem Abdous, Director of Statistics, High Commission for Planning, Morocco

The measurement and the dynamic analysis of multidimensional poverty in Morocco are mainly based on the Alkire-Foster method.

The adopted measure relies on three dimensions
1- Household living conditions
2- Education
3- Health
which, in turn, are based on ten equally weighted indicators. The latest report traces the evolution of poverty for the period 1990-2015.

In order to efficiently administer targeted social programs to the poor geographic areas and improve the estimation of its MPM, Morocco intends to

1- Produce an annual MPM on national and regional levels by using the labour survey

2- Produce two poverty maps from 2004 and 2014 censuses in order to assess the dynamic of PM at the most disaggregated area: rural communes, urban communes, prefectures, provinces, regions.

3- Produce poverty maps (2004 and 2014) for various categories : children, women and elderly people.

4- Update the MPM for children by using the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (results are available for 2001-2007-2011)

5- Explore/identify other variables to be included in these measures, such as:
- Early and child marriages
- Child labour under 15 (and 18)
- Household living conditions (income or expenditure per head)
- Gender inequalities (data from time-use survey (2012), Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (2014).

Some questions arise :
-How many dimensions should be added (if any)?
-How to deal with weights (uniform or not), etc.