

la RECHERCHE à l'Université

10^{es} journées scientifiques

**Pauvreté et développement
inclusif. Nouvelles approches
et nouveaux enjeux**

ABSTRACT BOOKLET

Campus de Toulon
Porte d'Italie



**UNIVERSITÉ
DE TOULON**

11h

Session 1. Croissance inclusive et inégalité des revenus

Measuring Income Inequality of Opportunity of Backward Castes : Empirical Evidence from Indian Household Survey data.

Chandan SHARMA & Sudharshan Reddy PARAMATI, Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, India.

The affirmative policy for socially and economically backward communities in employment and higher education has been a hotly debated and burning issue in India. The policy has been the core of conflict among social groups since independence of the country. In this context, this paper aims to analyze the level of inequality and inequality of opportunities in India using a recent household survey data. The literature suggests that outcome differences that can be accounted by predetermined circumstances which lie beyond the control of an individual, such as caste, religion family education and occupation. In this setting, we adopt a state-level analysis to examine the difference in income and inequality of opportunity. Our results provide important insights for a policy standpoint. Specifically, the outcome of our analysis evidently indicates that socially and religiously backward communities do have economically disadvantageous position. Thus, our results point out that the country does not need a nation-level affirmative policy instead a state-level policy could be more appropriate as the problem of inequality and inequality of opportunity vary significantly among the states.

Keywords : Inequality, inequality of opportunity, caste, religion, India.

11h

Politiques d'immigration sélectives et évolution des inégalités de revenus entre natifs et immigrés au Canada.

Cécile BATISSE & Nong ZHU, CERDI, Université d'Auvergne & INRS-UCS, Université du Québec, Canada.

Afin d'améliorer la situation économique des immigrants au moment de leur établissement, des modifications ont été apportées aux politiques canadiennes en matière de sélection des immigrants au cours des années 1990 et 2000. Ces politiques ont eu pour effet de changer de façon importante les caractéristiques socio-économiques des nouveaux immigrants au Canada, dont le niveau de scolarité à l'arrivée au pays et la région d'origine. A partir des données des recensements sur la période 1991-2011, la présente étude vise à établir si les revenus des immigrants ont augmenté par suite des changements aux politiques de sélection des immigrants et à déterminer les caractéristiques ayant le plus contribué à cette évolution.

Keywords : Immigrants, income, human capital, discrimination, Canada.

11h Fiscal Policy for achieving inclusive growth in select developing countries.
Mohamed TRAORE, Aly COULIBALY & Suleyman DIARRA, CERDI, Université d'Auvergne.

This paper assesses the impact of Taxes policies on inclusive growth in developing countries. To achieve our goal, we focus on three categories taxes namely the value added tax (VAT), the personal income tax (PIT), and the corporate income tax (CIT). We use the system GMM estimator to address endogeneity issues. Using the inclusive growth index developed by Ramos and al. (2013), the empirical results indicate that larger reliance of developing countries on corporate taxation has been a source of inclusive growth. In the case of personal income tax, our empirical results suggest that this tax has significant positive effects on our inclusive growth index. Also adversely affecting the inclusiveness of economic growth in developing countries is value added tax. This finding is robust to other aspect of inclusive growth measurement and additional controls.

Keywords: Inclusive growth, tax policy, income inequality.

14h **Session 2. Croissance inclusive et stratégies de lutte contre la pauvreté**

Au delà des stratégies de lutte contre la pauvreté, des OMD et des ODD, comment réaliser un développement inclusif et prendre en compte les trappes à vulnérabilité (Trickle-down-effect)? Le cas de l'Afrique.

Philippe HUGON, IRIS, Paris Ouest-Nanterre.

La lutte contre la pauvreté est devenue un objectif prioritaire des pays en développement et de la communauté internationale notamment par les OMD. Ceux-ci se situaient dans un paradigme Nord/Sud ; ils ne remettaient pas en cause les préférences collectives du Nord et se concentraient sur des objectifs quantifiés identiques, simples en termes de % à atteindre. Dans l'ensemble, la plupart des OMD ont été atteints notamment en Asie de l'Est, en Amérique latine et pour les pays pétroliers. En revanche, les résultats ont été plus limités en Asie du Sud et en Afrique notamment pour ceux n'ayant pas avancé leur transition démographique (et) ou en conflits.

Le passage des OMD aux ODD (2015-2030), traduit des « ambitions partagées pour un avenir commun ». L'agenda est devenu universel ; les ODD introduisant les questions environnementales, rompent avec une vision évolutionniste du développement et la représentation en termes de rattrapage des plus pauvres. La réduction des empreintes écologiques et des émissions de GES concerne en priorité les pays dits développés. Les efforts à accomplir sont considérables en intégrant 17 objectifs non contraignants au lieu de 8. Les « objectifs pour les autres » deviennent des « objectifs pour tous » (Jacquemot 2015). Ils obligent, dès lors, à se situer en amont et à comprendre la financiarisation du capitalisme

générateur d'inégalités, de croissance économique non inclusive et non durable, de prendre en compte les défis notamment démographiques, sociaux des emplois des jeunes, environnementaux et sécuritaires et les fractures territoriales, sociales et générationnelles en cours. Il y a quasi consensus pour préconiser une croissance économique à fort taux d'emploi favorisant la cohésion sociale et territoriale et répondant notamment au défi des jeunes sans emploi. En réalité, cette position normative renvoie moins à un taux de croissance réducteur de la pauvreté et créateur d'emplois qu'à un autre type de croissance et de prise en compte des disparités sectorielles, territoriales, générationnelles, de genre et de taille des unités. En arrière plan, les questions prioritaires de l'inclusion et de la durabilité sont celles des vulnérabilités voire des catastrophes et des résiliences, faces aux chocs anthropiques ou naturels, aux échelles locales, nationales, régionales et mondiales.

Cette communication présente, en se focalisant sur l'Afrique : (I) le bilan contrasté de la lutte contre la pauvreté notamment des OMD pour le Sud : (II) les enjeux nouveaux et la mise en œuvre des ODD pour tous (III) les liens entre pauvreté multidimensionnelle, les vulnérabilités et sécurité dans un contexte de chocs voire de catastrophes anthropiques ou naturelles.

Mots clés : catastrophes, chocs, développement durable, exclusion, fractures sociales et territoriales, métrique, ODD, OMD, pauvreté, résilience, vulnérabilité.

14h Quel ciblage de la croissance et des politiques sociales dans le cadre de l'évolution des Stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté ?

Stéphanie TREILLET, Centre d'Economie de l'Université Paris-Nord.

La promotion récente par les Organisations internationales de l'objectif de la « croissance inclusive » dans l'agenda du développement constitue un renouvellement de l'approche, à la fois sur le plan de la doctrine et sur celui des recommandations en termes de politiques publique. Cette notion articule en effet deux objectifs qui avaient été développés de façon parallèle et indépendante au cours des vingt dernières années : d'un côté, les Stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté, conçues comme reposant principalement sur des mécanismes d'incitation des agents au niveau micro économique, laissaient la question des facteurs de la croissance hors-champ. De l'autre, la croissance devait reposer sur une réforme des marchés et des politiques macroéconomiques appropriées. La question de l'articulation de la croissance et du recul de la pauvreté est posée aujourd'hui sur des bases renouvelées. Les inégalités apparaissent notamment comme une variable intermédiaire reliant ces deux termes. De façon complémentaire, l'impératif, affirmé dans ce cadre, de ciblage des stratégies de croissance, soulève une série de questions et nécessite d'être précisé.

Mots clés : réduction de la pauvreté, croissance, inégalités, ciblage.

14h Socio-economic impacts of ocean acidification, societal adaptation and alleviation of poverty from MENA and SIDS.
Nathalie HILMI, Mine CINAR, Alain SAFA, Samir MALIKI, Hina GREPIN-LOUISSON, Tamatoa BAMBRIDGE, Centre Scientifique de Monaco.

This study examines existing information on fisheries and fish production in selected Middle East and North African Countries (MENA: Turkey and Algeria) and contrasts it with Small Island Developing States (SIDS: French Polynesia). We use case studies to make comparisons between the two regions vulnerable to ocean acidification, where one is a closed sea and one is an open ocean. Our purpose is to discuss strategies to improve efficiency and productivity in fisheries, especially in the selected countries to improve household protein intake, eradicate poverty and increase household income. We study societal adaptation and solutions to improve the welfare of the coastal communities. We find that MENA coastal areas have more alternatives in food production compared to SIDS, which have very little substitutes for sea food, and they are more at peril with OA.

Keywords: ocean acidification, societal adaptation, alleviation of poverty, food security, policy implications.

16h **Session 3. The multiple dimensions of inclusive growth**

Transformation structurelle, croissance inclusive et développement humain en Afrique.
Mohamed BEN AMAR & Mohamed TLILI HAMDJ, Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion de Sfax & Institut Supérieur d'Administration des Affaires de Sfax, Tunisie.

This work explains how economic progress in Africa is not transformed into a human development. Specifically, this work deals with the relationship between structural transformation and inclusive economic growth on one hand and the link between inclusive economic growth and human development on the other. The main results emerged from this work are four. First, the low inclusion of economic growth in African countries can be explained by the implication lack of these countries in an effective process of structural transformation. Second, the insufficient quality of economic growth weighted heavily on the achievement of human development. Third, the achievement of human development in Africa requires triggering of an effective process of structural transformation to improve the level of inclusion of economic growth in our continent through the creation of skilled employment. Finally, these preliminary results are confirmed by our empirical work for a sample of African countries during the period (1986-2012). In other words, structural transformation and human development do not reinforce mutually in Africa as in other developing countries in the world.

Keywords: Structural transformation, inclusive growth, employment, human development, Africa.

16h Towards an Inclusive Human Development Index : New Panel Dataset for 181 Countries over 1980-2013.

Michaël GOUJON & Hermann YOHOU, CERDI, Université d'Auvergne.

This paper proposes an Inclusive Human Development Index for a wide range of countries in the World over the period 1980-2013. Following usual definitions of inclusive growth, we augment the HDI with an employment variable and replace income per capita by household consumption per capita. The calculated index is strongly correlated with existing measures of inclusiveness. In particular, it is negatively correlated with inequality and positively with subjective measures of happiness and trustworthy and a measure of the quality of growth. It exhibits also a high correlation with the major macroeconomic policies variables including inflation, trade openness etc. In addition, it is significantly correlated with state capacity, i. e its ability to raise domestic tax revenues and to promote good governance. Econometric analysis indicates that democracy, gender development, fiscal policy, attractive macroeconomic environment, infrastructures development and innovation are led inclusive development but an inverted U-curve relationship for inequality.

Keywords : Inclusive growth.

16h Politiques publiques de développement versus croissance pro-pauvres au Maroc : une exploration empirique en équilibre général calculable.

Ayache KHELLAF & Ouail OULMAKKI, LAMETA, Université de Montpellier.

Ce papier s'intéresse à l'analyse de la pauvreté au Maroc à travers l'évaluation des politiques publiques en matière de lutte contre la pauvreté. Nous orientons notre analyse empirique de deux manières. D'une part, nous mettons en évidence à travers une analyse en équilibre général calculable l'impact d'un certain nombre de réformes sur la pauvreté et sur la croissance inclusive pro-pauvres. D'autre part, nous effectuons une série de simulations afin d'analyser les effets de transmission et les gains potentiels de la politique agricole en matière de réduction de pauvreté vu l'importance du secteur agricole dans l'économie du pays. Enfin, nous introduisons une dimension spatiale à notre analyse afin mettre l'accent sur la contribution des infrastructures de transport à l'amélioration de l'accessibilité et de la mobilité des facteurs en milieu rural.

Mots clés : croissance, pauvreté, politiques publiques, modèles d'équilibre général.

Exploring the Inequality Dimension of Inclusive Growth : Wage Adjustments and Disparities during Economic Crises in Egypt and Jordan.

Mona SAID, American University of Cairo, Egypt.

The labor market is often the arena where the inequality and social impact of economic adjustments and crisis are witnessed, but also where reforms and policy interventions can be carried to achieve inclusionary targets. This paper examines public-private, gender and education dynamics of wage inequality in Egypt and Jordan during a period of economic liberalization and crises. This task is facilitated by the availability of four comparable labor market surveys in Egypt: the 1988 labor sample survey followed by three rounds of the Egypt labor market panel survey (ELMPS 1998, 2006 and 2012), and for Jordan, one also highly comparable round of the Jordan Labor Market Panel survey (JLMPS 2010). The results of analyzing descriptive data in those surveys point to two distinct phases in Egypt: an initial one of wage erosion and narrowing pay differentials, and a subsequent phase of recovery of real wages and decompression of the wage structure up until 2006. The onset of the financial and post-revolution crisis in Egypt seem to have coincided with a moderation in real wage rises, whereby the traditionally lower paid segments saw bigger rises. This resulted in compression of wage structure (ie reduced inequality), again, but still everyone's wages are low enough that there is a rise of share of workers below the low earnings line, who can be described as the working poor, to a startling 46 % of all working Egyptians. Estimates from a joint model of sector allocation and wage determination based on data after the onset of the crisis period in both countries, point to a moderated rises in real pay, and a stable wage structure but very wide gender -based pay gaps in the Egyptian private sector, by international standards. High returns to university education for women helped maintain a compressed gender wage differential in Jordan in comparison to Egypt.

The paper concludes by drawing implications for inclusionary labor market reforms as MENA countries recover from the crisis. Such policies center on moving away from using the public sector as a lead wage-setter and employer of last resort, and towards enhancing measures that increase the equality of opportunity for modern and relevant training and education programs systems to upgrade the quality of the labor force in the private sector.

Keywords: Earnings ; Inequality ; Pay Differentials ; Returns to Education ; Egypt ; Jordan.

Session 4. Inclusive growth and gender

Job Opportunities and Women's Empowerment in Egypt.

Clémentine SADANIA, Aix-Marseille School of Economics, Université d'Aix-Marseille.

This paper provides a better understanding of a woman's participation in household decision-making in Egypt, by focusing on the role of women's economic participation. If women's employment is considered as a major source of empowerment, existing evidence suffers from several limitations, which I attempt to address. First, I develop an instrumental variable strategy to take into account the endogeneity of the decision to work. Second, because the Egyptian female labor market is highly segmented, I allow for a heterogeneous impact of work by distinguishing between the public sector, outside work in the private sector and home-based work. Third, women's empowerment is measured as the probability to have the final say in a household decision in two ways. Using the 2006 and 2012 rounds of the Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey, both probit and recursive bivariate probit regressions are run. I find that working outside home enhances a woman's autonomy in personal decisions, and joint decision-making on major economic and children related decisions. Interestingly, home-based work positively affects joint decision-making. My results suggest that, beyond remuneration, women's work acts as a signal on women's abilities in non-domestic spheres of competence.

Keywords : Women empowerment, Employment, Household decision-making.

Gender Wage Differentials in Private and Public Sector in Algeria.

Moundir LASSASSI & Christophe MULLER, CREAD & Aix-Marseille School of Economics, Université d'Aix-Marseille.

Dans cet article, nous analysons les déterminants du choix du secteur et les salaires pour les hommes et les femmes dans différents secteurs d'activités en Algérie. Nous exploitons l'enquête nationale algérienne sur les consommations des ménages pour estimer des équations de salaire par des modèles qui permettent la correction de l'endogénéité et les biais de sélection dans le cas multinomial. Nos résultats montrent : les femmes sont moins bien rémunérées par rapport aux hommes dans les différents segments sur le marché du travail. Le secteur public est celui qui protège le plus les femmes de la discrimination salariale. Les rendements de l'éducation sont globalement plus importants dans le secteur public pour les deux sexes mais plus pour les hommes notamment pour les niveaux d'instruction supérieure, cela peut laisser penser qu'il y a une discrimination pour l'occupation des postes supérieurs en l'encontre des femmes. Quelques spécificités régionales (zones géographiques, densité et taux de chômage local) influencent le choix du secteur et expliquent en partie les écarts des salaires entre les hommes et les femmes. Enfin, le différentiel des gains a un impact différent sur le choix professionnel selon les segments analysés. Ainsi le choix de travailler dans le secteur public au lieu de travailler comme salarié informel est dû principalement au motif de salaire. En revanche, les gains pécuniaires ne sont pas une motivation pour choisir le secteur public comparativement au segment self-employment. Ce résultat suggère qu'il devrait y avoir un gain non pécuniaire qui influe sur le choix du secteur public (les avantages sociaux par exemple).

Mots clés : choix de secteur, segmentation, genre, sélection, endogénéité, Algérie.

11h

Women's Empowerment through Microfinance Services in Tunisia.

Walid JEBILI & Mathilde BAUWIN, Enda-Inter-arabe, Ined, Université Paris-Dauphine.

This paper aims to address the issue of women's economic empowerment through microfinance services. The innovative dimension lies in the definition of the concept of "economic empowerment", as it will be more linked to the business development process rather than to client's socio-economic characteristics. Our findings suggest that initial differences in entrepreneurial profiles of women and men are determinant in business development process. The gender identities, roles and responsibilities, and limited social support and network constitute a major obstacle to the development of women's micro-businesses. Moreover, women are spending a colossal proportion of their income on household well-being. As result, they do not have enough money to reinvest in their businesses. On the other hand, our results show, that, *ceteris paribus*, microfinance has supported women's project developments compared to men. However, policy-makers should consider establishing state agencies and market regulations specifically addressing women's needs. To support the role of microfinance, they can initiate, to the provisions of MFIs, a guarantee fund for women micro-entrepreneurs.

Keywords: microfinance, women economic empowerment, entrepreneurship.

14h

Session 5. Health, education and inequality

Did Progresá Reduce Inequality of Opportunity for school re-enrollment ?

Dirk VAN de GAER & José Luis FIGUEROA, Ghent University, Belgique.

The way school re-enrollment is distributed over children facing different circumstances (like gender, indigenous origin, parental education or place of residence) should be an important concern in the evaluation of social programs like Progresá.

The literature has shown that Progresá increases average school enrollment for children aged 12 and above, especially during the transition from primary to secondary school. This paper finds inspiration in the recent literature on the measurement of inequality of opportunity to evaluate the effect of Progresá. Focusing on school re-enrollment opportunities for each grade attained, our findings are that, for those that completed grades 1 to 6, Progresá improved aggregate opportunities, average opportunities and reduced inequality of opportunity. Moreover, using the Human Opportunity Index, or, alternatively a Gini Opportunity Aggregator, the decrease in inequality of opportunity accounts for about 15 to 40 % of the total effect of the program on aggregate opportunities.

Keywords: Inequality of Opportunity, Project Evaluation, Progresá

When communities participate in Primary health Care : a randomized control trial of an NGO led community health worker program in the Philippines.

Roman HOFFMANN, University of Vienna, Autriche.

In many low- and middle-income countries public health systems are confronted with a significant shortage in professional health workers, which is recognized as a major constraint to economic development and poverty reduction. In 2014, more than 4 million health workers were missing worldwide, based on WHO estimations. Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been proposed as a cost-effective, inclusive solution to address the enduring shortage. CHWs are lay health workers who, after receiving a short health training, work as support health personnel in their neighborhoods. With their close relationship to the communities they serve as a bridge between their peers and the public health sector addressing both problems on the demand and supply-side. Besides public programs, microfinance institutions (MFIs) have increasingly started to implement own small-scale CHW programs. So far, little is known about the impacts and implementation barriers of such initiatives. We evaluate an MFI-led CHW program in the Philippines using a cluster randomized controlled trial design. Unlike previous studies, we also collected extensive data about the health workers, e.g. about their competencies, motivation, and relationship to the community. We find evidence for small to moderate positive effects of the intervention for the dissemination of information and the promotion of selected health practices. On the other hand, we do not observe changes in general health knowledge and social support in the communities. Community members' were more likely to make use of CHW's services (i) if they were friends with the CHW and if the CHW had a central position in the community network, (ii) if the CHW showed high levels of motivation and engagement, and (iii) if public health facilities were not easily accessible in the neighborhood. Our evidence suggests that low levels of motivation and engagement among some CHWs were mostly due to insufficient incentives and poor supervision of CHWs' activities. Based on our results we discuss potential extensions of the initiative and derive policy recommendations that are relevant for health programs in other contexts.

Keywords : Health worker shortage, community health workers, microfinance, complementary health program, health burden, low-and middle-income country, Philippines

Session 6. Poverty Measurement

Global Absolute Poverty : Behind the Veil of Dollars.

Michalis MOASTOS, Utrecht University, Pays-Bas.

The global absolute poverty rates of the World Bank (Chen and Ravallion, 2010) demonstrate a continued decline of poverty in developing countries between 1983 and 2012. However, the methodology applied to derive these results has received extensive criticism by scholars for requiring the application of PPP exchange rates and CPIs that are not constructed to capture the consumption habits of those who live in absolute poverty (Reddy and Pogge, 2010). Those methodological concerns cast reasonable doubts on the poverty rates reported. First, in this paper, I demonstrate the validity of the hypothesis that the World Bank's method inconsistently measures global absolute poverty. Second, I introduce new estimates of global absolute poverty based on a consistent methodology suitable for comparisons in time and between countries. For this purpose, I follow a well-known concept of measuring bare bones subsistence using a consumption basket (Allen, 2001). This absolute poverty yardstick tracks bare bones survival costs and is priced in domestic nominal terms. The minimum caloric requirements used therein are calculated separately for each country and year based on the demographic composition. The exact composition of the baskets is determined separately for each combination of country and year. The non-food component contains, among others, clothing and fuel consumption for basic heating, linked to monthly average temperature data. The results validate the critique on the World Bank's methodology. They demonstrate large discrepancies in levels, which I find in many cases several times lower of what they report. This difference is far from being a linear change in all countries, which in turn fundamentally changes the geography and development of global absolute poverty. A sharp post 1990 increase together with a thereafter modest but longer decline brings the 2012 estimate only 1 % lower than 1990.

Keywords: global absolute poverty, poverty lines, subsistence basket, bare bones basket, food prices.

Measuring robustness for poverty comparisons: Revisiting progresses in poverty reduction during the period 1990-2015.

Florent BRESSON & Anne VIALLEFONT, CERDI, Université d'Auvergne.

Poverty assessment a difficult exercise because of the fundamental uncertainty regarding the appropriate weighing scheme to be used for poverty comparisons. Indeed no unanimous agreement can be obtained regarding for instance the relative weight a \$1-person should be given when compared with a \$2-person, assuming both are poor, in terms of poverty. One cannot even be sure that an observed decrease in poverty for a population during a given period, using a well-defined poverty index with its specific weighing structure, will still hold if we consider a different weighing scheme for each observed income level. This issue of the robustness of poverty orderings was first addressed by Atkinson (1987) that proposed to make use of stochastic dominance procedures in order to test the contingency of poverty orderings with respect to the choice of a specific poverty index. A somehow undesirable feature of this approach is that it does not provide a complete preorder, so that often anything can be said firmly in terms of poverty for the two compared income distributions.

However, one can sometime have the feeling that the odds are relatively high that one distribution could be regarded as more desirable in terms of poverty than the compared distribution, though no dominance relationship can be observed. In other cases, such judgments may be more difficult.

In the present paper, we try to support this approach by proposing a simple measure of how close we are from a dominance relationship of a given order when comparing two income distributions. Consequently, the approach makes it possible to separate within the set of no-dominance relationships those where we could be quite confident in concluding that poverty has increased or decreased from those comparisons where such conclusions would be rather weak. An illustration is provided regarding observed poverty changes in developing countries during the MDGs era.

Keywords: Poverty comparisons, stochastic dominance.

16h

How poor are the poor? Modeling the income-to-poverty ratios across the entire distribution of household income.

Iryna KYZYMA, ZEW, Mannheim, Allemagne.

The increase in relative income poverty over recent decades has been raising a lot of debates among researchers and policy-makers in most European countries. The main limitation of these debates lies in their explicit focus on the prevalence of poverty in different countries whereas the depth of poverty remains widely ignored. This paper contributed to the literature by analyzing how poor the poor actually are, and to what extent poverty profiles differ in 27 European countries. We go beyond average estimates of the depth of poverty and model the entire distribution of income-to-poverty ratios. The distributional approach gives an advantage of estimating heterogeneous effects of covariates in different places of the outcome distribution and, hence, helps to identify individuals with which characteristics are especially prone to large short-falls of income from the poverty threshold. The results demonstrate that modeling the entire distribution of income-to-poverty ratios provides additional insights into the degree of poverty in the society and heterogeneity of the profiles of the poor.

Keywords: poverty gap, income-to-poverty ratios, poverty profiles, distributional analysis.

16h

Are Income Poverty and Perceptions of Financial Difficulties Dynamically interrelated?

Sara AYLLON & Alessio FUSCO, University of Girona, Espagne & LISER, Luxembourg.

An individual's economic ill fare can be assessed both objectively, through the standard income poverty approach, or subjectively on the basis of the individual's perceived financial difficulties. Despite being distinct concepts highlighting different dimensions of disadvantage, income poverty and perceptions of financial difficulties are likely to be dynamically interrelated. The aim of this paper is to determine whether there are dynamic cross-effects between both processes. Using Luxembourg survey data, our main result highlights the existence of a feedback effect from past perceived financial difficulties on current income poverty suggesting that subjective perceptions can have objective effects on an individual's behaviour and outcomes.

Keywords: Income poverty, perceived financial difficulties, feedback effects, state dependence, dynamic joint models, behavioural economics, aspirations.

Session 7. Multidimensional Poverty

Priority Based Multidimensional Poverty.

Christophe MULLER, Université d'Aix-Marseille, Aix-Marseille School of Economics.

In this paper, we propose a new methodology of multidimensional poverty measurement based on self-stated responses to household spending priorities. This information is first used to know what the relevant deprivations are. Then, the stated top priorities allow us to identify the poor. Finally, for each household, the deprivations are axiomatically aggregated according to relative weights computed from the data on priorities. This allows us to: (1) eliminate 'Command' variables in favour of 'Intrinsic' welfare variables; (2) deal with needs heterogeneity, (3) avoids the arbitrariness typically arising in multidimensional poverty indices. Finally, we propose an empirical application to Seychelles that: (1) elicits what the main deprivation dimensions are, (2) delivers a realistic estimated incidence of poverty, (3) show the targeting consequences of using multidimensional poverty indicators rather than one-dimensional poverty indicators.

Keywords: Poverty, Multidimensional Welfare, Priorities.

Local perceptions and mapping of multidimensionnal poverty in Cameroon : what can we learn ?

Patrick FEUBI PAMEN, Arnault EMINI, Claire GONDARD-DELCROIX & Carele DJOFANG YEPNDO, University of Yaounde 2-Soa, Cameroon.

Due to mitigated results of antipoverty program of the 1990s and more recently cash flow transfer or social net approach both from the world bank in 2000s, reinforced by implications of recent crisis of the last decade on households wellbeing (Feubi and al., 2015a and 2015b), we notice forth rich insights to poverty analysis. In fact, addressing poverty in all its dimensions is a core topic of the post-2015 development agenda in Cameroon. Therefore attention of stakeholders and their partners, is more and more paid to analyzing poverty through participatory approaches, where data collection is based on an active involvement of the local population, wherever they live. The prime example of such approaches is the participatory wealth ranking that is the representative of the population rank of all the households in their community according to their wealth. The results of such rankings, especially in combination with additional data sources such as household questionnaires, help to understand how poverty is perceived by locals, particularly how different households characteristics are weighted in the assessment. The main research question of our study is then: what can we learn from a local perceptions and mapping-based analysis of multidimensional poverty in Cameroon ? Two specifics questions are highlighted in this study : (i) to what extent this poverty measures lead to different assessments of the geographical distribution of poverty ? (ii) In what way would outcomes of antipoverty programs change if the allocations of benefits were determined based on local poverty perceptions ? The objective of this study is to contribute to understanding multidimensional poverty in Cameroon by combining qualitative and quantitative methods thank to the Q-squared approach and to show how optimal targeting is achieved on the basis of perceived poverty. This approach attempts to extrapolate perceived poverty and create small areas poverty estimates that are based on participatory wealth assessments and therefore on a very genuine concept of poverty. Our approach ressembles the world bank method of poverty mapping (Foster and al., 2011) and is not too far from Alatas et al. (2012) and Wiegand (2014). Our procedure of the Q-squared approach is based on field experiment data like those from the last three (1996, 2001, 2007and 2014) Cameroonian Households Consumption Surveys (CHCS) that we use. Results of such a study can help Cameroonian authorities to implement targeted policies on addressing poverty in order to obtain better achievements for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from 2015 to 2030 in comparison to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000-2015.

Keys Words: Poverty mapping, local perception, Cameroon, spatial approach, logit model.

La double pauvreté au Maroc : approches, mesures et déterminants.

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La pauvreté est un phénomène complexe à manifestations diverses. Elle constitue l'un des problèmes majeurs pour les économies en développement, notamment le Maroc. Les personnes pauvres et vulnérables sont exposées à de nombreux risques qui affectent leur bien-être ainsi que leurs chances à long terme de sortir de la pauvreté. Les économistes et les statisticiens ont consacré d'innombrables études et recherches pour mesurer la pauvreté et tenter de définir les méthodes les plus appropriées pour y parvenir. Nous présentons, successivement, dans ce travail les approches de la pauvreté et ses différentes mesures. Il s'agit de l'approche qui définit la pauvreté comme un phénomène unidimensionnel sur la base de possession de ressources monétaires (pauvreté monétaire) et l'approche multidimensionnelle dont la base d'information peut être les biens essentiels ou les capacités (pauvreté non monétaire). L'approche monétaire place la conceptualisation du bien-être dans l'espace de l'utilité des individus. L'utilité n'étant pas directement observable, les ressources (revenus ou dépenses) sont utilisées pour l'approximation du bien-être, dans cette approche. Nous montrons que cette dernière permet de cerner des aspects non négligeables de la pauvreté, mais elle ne permet pas de rendre compte des dimensions/facteurs qui entravent une vie décente. La pauvreté est, en fait, un phénomène multidimensionnel, et il est donc important de tenir compte de ce caractère multidimensionnel pour la mesurer. Les approches non monétaires se distinguent par deux sous-groupes : l'approche par les besoins de base et l'approche par les capacités. L'approche par les besoins de base considère qu'un individu doit pouvoir satisfaire certains besoins fondamentaux qui sont nécessaires à l'atteinte d'une certaine qualité de vie. Les principaux besoins de base pris en compte sont : éducation, santé, hygiène, assainissement, eau potable, habitat, accès aux infrastructures de base, etc. Quant à l'approche par les capacités de Sen (1990), elle stipule que l'individu doit avoir certaines capacités jugées fondamentales qui sont nécessaires à l'atteinte d'un certain niveau de vie. À cet effet, l'individu doit être adéquatement nourri, avoir une éducation, être en bonne santé, être adéquatement logé, prendre part à la vie communautaire, apparaître en public sans avoir honte etc. C'est ainsi que l'approche multidimensionnelle de la pauvreté (approche par les besoins de base) a constitué le point focal de cette recherche. Elle nous a permis d'avoir des résultats non moins importants. En effet, nous avons construit un indicateur composite de pauvreté (ICP) à travers l'approche de l'inertie et la technique de l'Analyse en Composantes Multiples (ACM). La construction de cet indicateur a l'avantage de tenir compte de la pluralité des dimensions, tant qualitative et quantitative, du bien-être, et d'en privilégier celles liées aux besoins fondamentaux de la population (éducation, nutrition, santé, hygiène, assainissement, eau potable, électricité, habitat, communication, possession des biens durables et de confort, etc.). À partir de cet indicateur composite de pauvreté, un seuil de pauvreté multidimensionnelle a été déterminé à partir des données de l'Enquête Nationale sur les Niveaux de Vie des Ménages 2006-07. Ce seuil a permis de

calculer des indices de pauvreté multidimensionnelle comparables aux indices de pauvreté monétaire. Ainsi, en 2007, 12,1 % de la population marocaine est frappée par la pauvreté non monétaire contre 8,9 % par la pauvreté monétaire. Que ce soit, au niveau urbain ou rural, la pauvreté non monétaire est, par définition, la plus répandue. Les régions les moins touchées par la pauvreté dans toutes ces formes sont celles les plus urbanisées à savoir « Grand-Casablanca » et « Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer ». Les résultats ont montré également que la pauvreté monétaire et la pauvreté non monétaire ne sont pas indépendantes. En effet, une extrême pauvreté monétaire est directement synonyme de la pauvreté non monétaire. Ce travail s'est également penché sur la double pauvreté, c'est-à-dire les ménages qui sont à la fois frappés par la pauvreté monétaire et par la pauvreté non monétaire. Cette double pauvreté demeure la caractéristique du milieu rural et des ménages à taille élevée.

Mots clés : Pauvreté monétaire, pauvreté multidimensionnelle, Noyau dur de la pauvreté, AIDS, ACM, logit multinomial

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