

Dynamic Study of Rural Poverty in Senegal

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Poverty doesn't only relate to shortness of monetary income, but also it is due to the accumulations of the handicaps: in social relations, instructions, health, migration. Thus, to identify the swinging factors of poverty status in the rural area in Senegal constitutes one of the main objectives. This study uses a retrospective biographical data relating to 898 individuals sampled from the « *chronic poverty in Senegal* » survey done in 2010 by Laboratory of Research on Economic Transformation and Social. This presentation will describe the three statistical methods which were used. In the first phase, the transversal analysis is used and the design of the typology of itinerary of poverty is done. In second phase, the biographical analysis with the Kaplan-Meier estimator is used as dynamic analysis. And the third phase logistic regression is used to explain the phenomenon of poverty at the moment of survey. The factors of swinging as important in the chronic poverty are due then to sinister and widowhood. Moreover, the level of primary instruction and the work in the informal sector constitute two factors to dwindle the risk of being a chronic poor. At last, being single persons or roomers favor the way out of the chronic poverty. Finally, the main findings reveal that the poverty in rural area in Senegal is a phenomenon which is mainly chronic and less transitory. To fight poverty, decision makers must create social allocation for poor people. Irrigation systems for famers and creating cooperatives to improve the local agricultural performance would be a serious alternative.

Keywords: biographical, chronic, logistic, typology.