SECOND MEETING
ARAB TASK FORCE ON POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES
2020 ROUND

Dissemination and use of census data in MOROCCO

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Outline

- An overview of the 2014 Population and Housing Census in Morocco
- A database containing a wide-range of census indicators
- Dynamic census atlases: the power of maps
- National and regional reports, and thematic publications
- Requests for specific additional information
- Use of census data: better statistics, better decisions
An overview of the 2014 Population and Housing Census in Morocco

- A post-censal survey has been conducted right after the census to assess its coverage
- Coverage rate reached 98.62 per cent, which is the highest rate since 1960
- IT was used for processing 2014 census questionnaires (ADR) to ensure quality and timeliness, and for disseminating data thereafter
A database containing a wide-range of census indicators

- User-friendly online application developed in-house
- Indicators set out in the application are the most frequently used and requested
- About 40 predefined indicators segregated by gender and place of residence (Urban/Rural)
- Indicators are drawn up in a detailed geographical level: Regions (12) / Prefectures and Provinces (75) / Urban and Rural Municipalities, and Arrondissements (1538)
A database containing a wide-range of census indicators

- All Census topics are covered: Demography, Disability, Education and Literacy, Dialects, Employment, Households Living Conditions
- An introducing section which highlights the key figures of the 2014 Census
- A section dedicated to definitions and concepts related to the published indicators
- All indicators are downloadable in Excel format
- Link: [http://rgphentableaux.hcp.ma](http://rgphentableaux.hcp.ma)
- Available in French only
A database containing a wide-range of census indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population légale</th>
<th>Nombre de ménages</th>
<th>Taux d’urbanisation</th>
<th>Taux d’alphabétisation</th>
<th>Taux net d’activité</th>
<th>Prévalence du handicap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33 848 242</td>
<td>7 313 806</td>
<td>60,3%</td>
<td>32,2%</td>
<td>47,6%</td>
<td>5,1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population légale du Royaume aux recensements de 1960 à 2014 et taux d’accroissement annuels moyens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Année</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Taux (en %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>11 626 470</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>15 379 259</td>
<td>2,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>20 419 555</td>
<td>2,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>26 073 717</td>
<td>2,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>29 891 708</td>
<td>1,38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>33 848 242</td>
<td>1,25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population légale du Royaume de 1960 à 2014 selon le milieu de résidence (taux d’urbanisation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Année</th>
<th>Urbain</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Ensemble</th>
<th>Taux d’urbanisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3 389 613</td>
<td>8 256 887</td>
<td>11 626 470</td>
<td>29,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>5 409 725</td>
<td>9 965 534</td>
<td>15 375 259</td>
<td>35,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>8 730 399</td>
<td>11 659 156</td>
<td>20 419 555</td>
<td>42,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>13 407 835</td>
<td>12 665 882</td>
<td>26 073 717</td>
<td>51,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>16 463 624</td>
<td>13 428 074</td>
<td>29 891 708</td>
<td>55,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20 432 439</td>
<td>13 415 803</td>
<td>33 848 242</td>
<td>60,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taille moyenne des ménages selon le milieu de résidence au RGPH 2004 et 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milieu de résidence</th>
<th>RGPH 2004</th>
<th>RGPH 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urbain</td>
<td>4,8</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>6,0</td>
<td>5,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensemble</td>
<td>5,2</td>
<td>4,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Dynamic census atlases: the power of maps

- Graphic and interactive online tool developed in-house as well
- Same indicators as those provided by the first application
- Offers a new, creative, and inspiring way to read and understand data
- Maps formatting options are available: Language choice (Arabic/French), Number of indicators classes, Colors, Symbols, Chart legend, Filter
Dynamic census atlases: the power of maps

- Up to 2 indicators can be shown up at once on a map
- Maps can be produced for every administrative subdivision (Regions, Prefectures/Provinces, and Municipalities/Arrondissements)
- Maps are downloadable in Portable Network Graphics (PNG) format
- Link: [http://rgphencartes.hcp.ma](http://rgphencartes.hcp.ma)
Dynamic census atlases: the power of maps
National and regional reports, and thematic publications

Besides indicators set out in the software tools, reports offer:

- more detailed figures,
- graphics,
- data analysis,
- comparisons over time from prior censuses,
- and more details in statistical annex tables

Reports are more likely to be archived
National and regional reports, and thematic publications

- Thematic publications give a specific and targeted vision of some phenomena and/or topics:
  - Geographic distribution of the population
  - Nomadic population
  - People with special needs
  - Foreign population (incoming)
  - Population’s diplomas and school attainment, occupations, and employers industries and sectors (incoming)
  - More incoming thematic publications...

- All are accessible and downloadable from: http://rgph2014.hcp.ma/downloads/Publications-RGPH-2014_t18649.html
Requests for specific additional information

Some data users (Government departments, International organizations, Researchers, ...) need further statistics

A formal request should be written and sent to the HCP

A dedicated team is responsible for processing the request

Requested figures are sent to the applicant

Outputs are checked in order not to prejudice statistical confidentiality
Use of census data: better statistics, better decisions

Collected information from census allows to:

- evaluate public policies in terms of development and readjust them if necessary
- assess economic and social progress,
- establish population projection for better planning,
- estimate enrolment numbers in order to determine the need for new schools
- evaluate the level of realization of the MDGs,
- situate ourselves in relation to SDGs
- …
Conclusion
Thank you