



المندوبية السامية للتخطيط  
HAUT-COMMISSARIAT AU PLAN

# Quality Report

General Population and Housing  
Census 2024

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## Introduction

The General Population and Housing Census is a major national statistical operation that determines the legal population of the Kingdom and produces demographic, socio-economic and housing data. This information is essential for understanding the population, formulating, monitoring and evaluating public policies, and establishing sampling frames for household surveys.

Since independence, Morocco has conducted seven censuses, the most recent of which took place in 2024. The 2024 General Population and Housing Census was marked by a far-reaching modernisation of the census system, notably through the digitalisation of the data collection process using tablets, mobile Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and geolocation. These innovations enhanced operational efficiency, improved consistency and quality control mechanisms, and reduced the time required to process and disseminate results.

This edition also relies on a methodology built around a short questionnaire and a detailed questionnaire, as well as an integrated system for the selection, training, and monitoring of census staff, supported by digital platforms and blended training programmes. These developments contribute to improving the quality of the data produced and strengthening the alignment of the census system with international recommendations on population and housing censuses.

This report documents the main characteristics of the 2024 General Population and Housing Census, the methods applied, and the key aspects of the quality of the data produced. It is structured with reference to the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS 2.0), as presented in the European Statistical System Handbook for Quality and Metadata Reports – 2021 edition.

### 1. Statistical Presentation

#### 1.1 – Data description

The 2024 Population and Housing Census provides information on the main demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the population residing in Morocco.

The data collected cover, in particular:

- **Individual characteristics:** sex, age, relationship to the head of household, marital status, educational attainment, school enrolment, literacy, economic activity, occupation, migration, fertility, disability and other socio-demographic information;
- **Household characteristics:** household composition, household size and certain socio-economic characteristics;

- **Housing characteristics and living conditions:** type of dwelling, occupancy status, number of rooms, basic amenities and the main characteristics of the housing stock.

The results are disseminated as counts and statistical indicators disaggregated by different geographical levels (national, regional, provincial/prefectural, communal and douar levels).

### 1.2 – Classification system

A number of different classifications were used in the 2024 Population and Housing Census:

- **The National Geographic Code**, covering the regional, provincial/prefectural, cercle and communal/arrondissement levels;
- **The 2014 National Classification of Diplomas**, used to classify educational attainment and diplomas and inspired by UNESCO’s International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011);
- **The 2014 Analytical Classification of Occupations**, inspired by the ILO’s International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08);
- **The 2010 Moroccan Classification of Economic Activities**, aligned with the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4).

### 1.3 – Sector coverage

Not applicable.

### 1.4 – Statistical concepts and definitions

This section presents the main concepts and indicators needed to understand the results of the 2024 Census. Detailed concepts and definitions are provided in the methodological documents referred to in Section 7.10 – Documentation on methodology.

#### a. Basic census concepts

##### Legal population

All persons residing in the national territory on the census reference date, or intending to reside there, for a period of at least six months. It comprises:

- **the municipal population:** all persons usually residing in a dwelling, homeless persons and nomadic persons;
- **the separately enumerated population:** all persons required to live collectively in specific establishments for professional, social, health or educational reasons (military barracks, boarding schools, hospitals, social centres, etc.).

## **Household**

A group of persons living under the same roof and sharing common daily living expenses, whether or not they are related. A household may take one of three forms:

- **a settled household**, which usually resides in a dwelling;
- **a nomadic household**, whose main activity is pastoralism and which moves periodically in search of pasture and water sources;
- **a conventional household of homeless persons**, comprising persons compelled to live and sleep on the street or in public spaces.

## **Building**

A building is any structure constructed to shelter persons and their property, to store goods, or for professional, administrative, service-related or religious purposes, such as mosques. It may have a single use or multiple uses, for example both residential and professional.

A building is considered a separate unit with one or more direct entrances, one of which is designated as the main entrance and used as the reference for determining its address.

## **Dwelling**

A dwelling consists of one or more rooms intended for habitation and having one or more direct entrances. An entrance is considered direct when it opens directly onto a corridor, staircase, courtyard, premises used for professional purposes, public road, street, derb, vacant land, etc.

Dwellings are classified into several types: villa or villa floor, apartment, traditional Moroccan house (built around a courtyard and usually located in medinas), modern Moroccan house, room in an establishment (hotel, juvenile rehabilitation centre, school, factory, mosque, etc.), rudimentary dwelling or slum dwelling, premises inherently unsuitable for habitation (business premises, garage, etc.), and rural dwelling (which differs from the above-mentioned types and generally includes premises used for agricultural purposes).

### **b. Main demographic and social indicators**

#### **Average annual population growth rate**

The average annual percentage rate of change in the legal population between two censuses. It is calculated using an exponential formula, assuming that the population changes at a constant rate throughout the intercensal period.

#### **Total fertility rate**

The average number of children a woman would have during her reproductive lifetime if, at each age, she experienced the fertility rates observed during the twelve months preceding the census reference date.

### **Sex ratio**

The ratio of males to females in the legal population, expressed as the number of men per 100 women.

### **School attendance rate (ages 7 to 12)**

The ratio of children aged 7 to 12 who attended school during the 2023–2024 school year to the total population of the same age group.

### **Illiteracy rate among the population aged 10 years and over**

The ratio of the population aged 10 years and over who are unable to read and write to the total population of the same age group.

## **c. Main housing and urbanisation indicators**

### **Urbanisation rate**

The percentage of the legal population residing in urban areas out of the total legal population.

### **Average number of persons per room (occupancy rate)**

The ratio of the number of inhabitants to the number of occupied rooms for a given geographical area.

## **1.5 – Statistical unit**

The statistical units of the 2024 Census are the individual, household and dwelling. Individuals include household members as well as separately enumerated persons, while dwellings correspond to the housing units enumerated in the census.

## **1.6 – Statistical population**

The statistical population covered by the 2024 Census includes all persons, Moroccan and foreign, residing in Morocco on the census reference date or intending to reside there for at least six months, as well as dwellings located within the national territory.

## **1.7 – Reference area**

The entire national territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

## **1.8 – Time coverage**

The 2024 Census data refer to the situation observed on the census reference date, set at 1 September 2024. For the purposes of temporal analysis, the results may be compared with those of previous censuses conducted since 1960.

## **1.9 – Base period**

Not applicable.

### 1.10 – Unit of measure

The 2024 Census data are disseminated as counts (rounded to the nearest thousand, subject to consistency of totals) and percentages (rounded to one decimal place).

### 1.11 – Reference period

The variables in the 2024 Census data refer to several reference periods:

- **Census reference date:** 1 September 2024;
- **Usual economic activity:** the seven days preceding the census reference date;
- **Seasonal economic activity:** the twelve months preceding the census reference date;
- **Continuation of studies during the last 12 months:** the 2023–2024 academic year;
- **Internet use:** the three months preceding the census reference date;
- **Women’s fertility during the last 12 months:** the twelve months preceding the census reference date;
- **Women’s lifetime fertility:** from the beginning of the reproductive period;
- **International migration:** the five years preceding the census reference date;
- **Deaths:** the twelve months preceding the census reference date.

### 1.12 – Legal acts and other agreements

- **Law No. 001.71** of 22 Rabii II 1391 (16 June 1971) on the General Population and Housing Census of the Kingdom (Official Bulletin No. 3060 of 23 June 1971).
- **Decree No. 2.71.99** of 5 Joumada I 1391 (29 June 1971) laying down the procedures for the implementation of Law No. 001.71. It assigns responsibility for organising the Census to the Ministry of the Interior and the High Commission for Planning (HCP). The former is responsible for supervising the conduct of its various phases and mobilising the necessary resources, while the latter is responsible for the technical aspects of data collection and processing.
- **Decree No. 2.04.405** of 30 August 2004, amending and supplementing Decree No. 2.71.99, by updating the practical rules governing the organisation and conduct of the General Population and Housing Census in Morocco and clarifying certain definitions relating to the categories of population to be enumerated.
- **Decree No. 2.23.647** of 7 Joumada II 1445 (21 December 2023), setting the date of the General Population and Housing Census in the Kingdom, published in Official Bulletin No. 7260.

- **Decree No. 2.24.1009**, published in Official Bulletin No. 7356 of 28 November 2024, establishing the legal population of the Kingdom.

### **1.13 – Frequency of dissemination**

Decennial.

### **1.14 – Cost and burden**

In order to reduce the burden on enumerated households, two types of questionnaires are used:

- A short questionnaire, administered to all households, collects basic information on demographic structure, rare phenomena such as migration and mortality, and types of dwelling.
- A long questionnaire, administered only to a proportion of households, covering 30% of enumerated households. This proportion is 20% in communes with at least 2,000 households, while all households are covered in communes with fewer than 2,000 households. The questionnaire collects detailed information on topics such as the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), health coverage, fertility, health, education, economic activity and housing conditions.

Furthermore, the use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) on tablets has reduced the average interview duration, alleviated the response burden on households and streamlined data processing through automated checks and built-in skip logic.

### **1.15 – Comments**

None.

## **2. Statistical processing**

### **2.1 – Source data**

The source data for the 2024 Census are based on direct field data collection from households as part of a nationwide statistical operation covering the entire national territory. The data collection relies on two complementary questionnaires: a short questionnaire administered to all households and a long questionnaire administered to a sample of households, in accordance with the adopted sampling design.

### **2.2 – Frequency of data collection**

Decennial.

### **2.3 – Data collection**

- **Field data collection period:** 30 days, from 1 to 30 September 2024.

- **Data collection mode:** direct face-to-face interviews using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).
- **Tools:** tablets with integrated software enabling direct data entry, real-time consistency checks on information reported by households, and secure transmission of data to central servers. Complementary web applications also enabled remote, real-time monitoring of fieldwork carried out by enumerators, controllers and supervisors.

## 2.4 – Data validation

Census data validation is based on several complementary levels of checks:

### **Initial checks during the interview**

During field data collection, the enumerator performs initial checks directly in the course of the household interview, assessing the consistency of the responses provided and identifying any potential anomalies.

### **Built-in automated checks**

In parallel, automated validity and consistency checks are performed in real time during data entry. Where information falls outside the expected range of values or is inconsistent with previously recorded responses, warning messages are generated, prompting the enumerator to make the necessary corrections in accordance with the established validation rules.

### **Re-interviews and field checks**

Controllers conduct re-interviews and field checks on a random subsample of households already enumerated. These checks cover three households per enumerator, together with the dwellings immediately to the left and right of the dwelling occupied by each selected household. Conducted according to a pre-established schedule throughout the census period, they are intended to ensure the consistency and reliability of the data collected.

These checks are based on a streamlined questionnaire covering a limited number of key questions. Any significant discrepancies identified are documented and analysed to determine their causes and, where necessary, lead to appropriate corrective action.

### **Questionnaire review**

Questionnaires are also reviewed by the controller and subsequently by the supervisor to ensure the quality and consistency of the data collected.

## 2.5 – Data compilation

Following data collection and validation checks, the 2024 Census data undergo editing, correction and preparation procedures to produce a coherent final database suitable for the compilation of statistical results.

Data compilation includes, in particular, editing, checking and correction procedures aimed at addressing missing, inconsistent or logically incompatible information. These procedures may draw on several approaches, including automatic correction based on predefined consistency rules, the review of outliers, the application of priority rules across variables, and the imputation of missing or erroneous values where necessary. Imputation may be carried out using deterministic methods, where a value can be derived from other available responses, or donor-based methods, such as hot-deck imputation, where the missing or erroneous value is replaced by a value observed for a unit with similar characteristics.

Data compilation also includes the coding of certain open-ended responses, particularly those relating to economic activities, occupations and educational qualifications. This stage relies on a computer-assisted coding process using machine-learning and artificial-intelligence algorithms, supplemented by quality controls to ensure the accuracy of the classifications assigned.

For data collected through the long questionnaire, a weighting procedure is applied to produce estimates representative of the total population. Household weights take account of the adopted sampling design and are used to extrapolate the results observed for sampled households to the entire target population.

A calibration procedure is subsequently applied to ensure consistency between estimates derived from the long questionnaire and the complete-enumeration data collected through the short questionnaire. This statistical adjustment aligns the weighted estimates with known population totals, particularly for key variables such as sex, age and geographical distribution.

## **2.6 – Adjustment**

No seasonal adjustment is applied to the results of the 2024 Census. The weighting and calibration procedures applied to data collected through the long questionnaire are described in Section 2.5 – Data Compilation.

# **3. Relevance**

## **3.1 – User needs**

The 2024 Census covers the main statistical domains expected from a population and housing census, including the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population, household structure, housing conditions and characteristics of the housing stock.

It provides an important basis for decision-making, public policy planning, spatial planning and monitoring demographic and socio-economic trends. Census data are widely used by public

authorities, analysts, economists, planners, researchers, academics, consultants and private-sector stakeholders.

In addition, the Census provides the sampling frame required for the design and selection of samples for intercensal household surveys, thereby contributing to the production of other official statistics.

### **3.2 – User satisfaction**

User satisfaction is taken into account by ensuring that the topics selected are aligned with priority data needs relating to the population, households and housing. In this respect, the 2024 Census provides a major opportunity to collect a substantial volume of statistical, demographic and socio-economic data covering all territorial subdivisions of the country.

However, given the technical, organisational and financial constraints inherent in an operation of this scale, it is not feasible to expand the range of topics indefinitely in order to meet all user needs.

Against this background, the selection of topics for inclusion in the census questionnaire is based on several key criteria:

- Ensuring comparability with previous censuses in order to identify demographic and socio-economic changes in the Moroccan population;
- Responding, to the extent possible, to emerging priority national data needs relating to the population, households and housing;
- Enabling international comparison of demographic and socio-economic indicators, in accordance with current census recommendations;
- Taking into account, as far as possible, the needs and expectations of different user groups.

### **3.3 – Completeness**

The required data on the population, households, housing and socio-economic characteristics were collected, processed and made available, thereby covering the main statistical domains addressed by the 2024 Census.

The data cover the topics defined in the census questionnaires and meet the main user needs, while taking into account the international recommendations applicable to population and housing censuses, particularly those of the United Nations.

## **4. Accuracy and reliability**

### **4.1 – Overall accuracy**

The results of the 2024 Census demonstrate a high overall level of accuracy and reliability. This is underpinned by the methodological, technological and organisational arrangements implemented throughout the census process, from cartographic preparation to data collection, processing, validation and imputation.

Census mapping carried out using mobile GIS enabled the georeferencing of buildings and the precise delineation of enumeration areas, thereby helping to reduce the risk of omissions and duplicate enumeration. Tablet-based digital data collection, incorporating automated validity, consistency and plausibility checks, made it possible to detect and correct some anomalies during the data collection phase.

The reliability of the results was further strengthened through the training and management arrangements for field staff, supervision mechanisms, re-interviews, and centralised data checking, validation and imputation procedures. The main potential sources of error - including coverage, response, collection and processing errors, as well as sampling errors for indicators derived from the long questionnaire - were therefore limited.

### **4.2 – Sampling error**

Sampling errors relate only to indicators produced from the long questionnaire, which was administered to a sample of households in communes with at least 2,000 households. They may affect the precision of the estimates, particularly for indicators relating to rare phenomena or characteristics with a low prevalence in the population.

To limit these errors, simulation studies were carried out using data from the 2014 Census. These simulations were used to determine the minimum commune size, expressed as number of households, required to produce reliable estimates. Based in particular on indicators such as disability and unemployment, which have relatively low prevalence rates, and assuming an absolute margin of error of 2%, the adopted strategy was to administer the long questionnaire to 20% of households in communes with at least 2,000 households and to all households in communes with fewer than 2,000 households.

This approach helps control sampling error and ensures a satisfactory level of precision for the main indicators produced from the long questionnaire, particularly at the territorial levels planned for dissemination.

### **4.3 – Non-sampling error**

Non-sampling errors may arise, in particular, from difficulties in covering certain population groups, reporting errors, misunderstanding of some questions, occasional omissions, geolocation errors, or inconsistencies introduced during data processing.

For the 2024 Census, the risk of coverage errors was reduced through census mapping, the georeferencing of buildings and the precise delineation of enumeration areas. Certain groups and situations, such as mobile populations, nomadic households, homeless persons and hard-to-reach dwellings, require specific coverage arrangements. To this end, targeted measures were implemented, including the prior identification of the situations concerned, adaptation of fieldwork arrangements, follow-up by supervisory teams and support from local authorities where necessary.

Non-response was kept at a very low level owing to the compulsory nature of the Census, public awareness activities and field follow-up. Nevertheless, response or measurement errors may occur for certain sensitive or detailed questions, particularly those included in the long questionnaire.

These risks were mitigated through automated consistency checks, enumerator training, supervision, re-interviews, field checks, and centralised editing, validation and imputation procedures.

## **5. Timeliness and punctuality**

### **5.1 – Timeliness**

The reference date of the 2024 Census was set at 1 September 2024. The first overall results, including the total population and main aggregates, were released on 17 December 2024. The time required to produce and disseminate the results was reduced through the digitalisation of the census process, particularly tablet-based data collection, secure data transmission and automated checks.

### **5.2 – Punctuality**

The detailed results of the 2024 Census and thematic analyses are released progressively following validation and the completion of the necessary data processing and quality checks.

## **6. Coherence and comparability**

### **6.1 – Geographical comparability**

The geographical comparability of the 2024 Population and Housing Census results is ensured by applying a uniform methodological framework across the entire national territory, based on the same concepts, definitions, questionnaires, data collection procedures and processing rules. Compliance with United Nations statistical recommendations on population and housing censuses also contributes to the international comparability of the main results.

### **6.2 – Comparability over time**

#### **a. Evolution of geographical coverage**

- 1960–1971: The 1960 Census was the first large-scale statistical operation conducted across Morocco in accordance with United Nations recommendations. For the first time, it provided comprehensive demographic and socio-economic data at the national level. The 1971 Census was the second national operation of this kind, covering the entire territory except the provinces of Laâyoune, Boujdour, Es-Semara and Oued Ed-Dahab.
- Since 1982: The populations of the southern provinces, recovered in 1975, were enumerated for the first time in 1982, in the same way as those of the other provinces of the Kingdom. The 1982 Census thus became the most comprehensive census operation conducted up to that time across the entire national territory. The 1994, 2004, 2014 and 2024 censuses maintained this complete territorial coverage.

#### **b. Methodological developments**

- 1960–1994: A traditional census approach was used, based on manual processing and computerised data entry. The length of the processing period required sample-based processing for detailed topics.
- 2004–2014 Censuses: Automated Document Reading (ADR) was introduced, enabling, for the first time, exhaustive processing of census data within shorter timeframes of less than one year.
- 2024 Census: The census marked a major technological shift with the transition to a paperless approach. The use of tablets and mobile GIS enhanced spatial consistency and enabled real-time processing, while maintaining the comparability of fundamental concepts with previous census rounds.

#### **c. Length of the time series**

The series of modern censuses conducted since independence spans a period of 64 years. The concepts of legal population and household have remained broadly stable, ensuring a high degree of comparability for structural indicators.

The technological developments introduced in 2024, particularly the transition from paper questionnaires to CAPI, improved data collection quality and processing speed without affecting the comparability of the main concepts with previous censuses.

### **6.3 – Coherence - cross domain**

The Population and Housing Census is a fundamental component of the statistical production system, providing the basis for compiling and measuring a range of demographic, economic and social indicators. These indicators are produced in accordance with international norms and standards established by the United Nations, as well as internationally recognised methodological recommendations.

The results of the 2024 Census are compared with several statistical sources, including administrative statistics and major national surveys, in order to assess their coherence. Any differences observed may be explained by the specific features of each statistical operation and do not call into question the quality or reliability of the census results.

### **6.4 – Coherence - internal**

The 2024 Census produces statistics from data collected using CAPI, with built-in consistency and validity checks. These checks are carried out at different levels, from the enumerator to the central level, helping to ensure a high degree of internal coherence in the census data.

## **7. Accessibility and clarity**

### **7.1 – Confidentiality : policy**

The HCP operates within a robust legal framework that ensures that data collected as part of the 2024 Population and Housing Census are strictly protected and used exclusively for statistical purposes. This framework includes:

- Royal Decree-Law No. 370.67 of 10 Jomada I 1388 (5 August 1968) on statistical studies;
- Law No. 001.71 on the Population and Housing Census, which strictly prohibits the use of census data for administrative, fiscal or judicial purposes;
- Law No. 09.08 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data, which governs the security and confidentiality of data processing under the supervision of the CNDP (National Commission for the Control of Personal Data Protection);

- The HCP Information Systems Security Policy, which sets out the organisational and technical rules for protecting statistical data produced by the HCP, in line with Law No. 05.20 on cybersecurity, Law No. 09.08 on personal data protection, and the international standards ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002.

## **7.2 – Confidentiality : data treatment**

The HCP ensures data confidentiality through a secure IT infrastructure dedicated to the storage and processing of raw data, with strictly controlled access.

For published tables and indicators, the HCP ensures a sufficient level of aggregation to prevent the identification of individuals or households. Confidentiality checks are also carried out before dissemination to ensure that no cell, or combination of cells, can be used to reconstruct individual information.

## **7.3 – Release calendar**

The results of the 2024 Census are published on the HCP website once they have been validated. Detailed results and in-depth thematic studies are then released on an ongoing basis as data processing, tabulation, analysis and quality control work is completed.

## **7.4 – User access**

The results of the 2024 Population and Housing Census are disseminated to all users through the HCP's official dissemination channels, including its institutional website, the websites of the HCP Regional Directorates and the 2024 Census website. Available data and key results are made accessible to all users under the same conditions of access.

The "2024 Population and Housing Census News" section keeps the public informed about newly released census results, publications, summaries and analyses.

Access to microdata, however, remains controlled and is limited, in accordance with the applicable procedures, to requests submitted through an authorised institutional framework, while ensuring compliance with statistical confidentiality and data protection requirements.

## **7.5 – News release**

Institutional communication on the results of the 2024 Population and Housing Census mainly relied on a [press conference](#) presenting the first results, together with presentation materials made available to the public through the HCP's official dissemination channels.

## **7.6 – Publication**

Publications relating to the 2024 Census are made available to the public through the HCP institutional website, notably on the dedicated 2024 Census download page:

[https://www.hcp.ma/downloads/RGPH-2024\\_t22752.html](https://www.hcp.ma/downloads/RGPH-2024_t22752.html)

Depending on the publication, these include summary notes, thematic briefs, presentations and PDF documents covering the legal population and the main demographic and socio-economic indicators, as well as indicators relating to housing conditions.

### **7.7 – Online database**

Aggregated data from the 2024 Population and Housing Census are also disseminated through an interactive platform dedicated to the census results, available at:

<https://resultats2024.rgphapps.ma>

The platform allows users to explore indicators through tables, charts and thematic maps, with breakdowns by socio-demographic characteristics and available geographical levels.

Open to all users, the platform provides dynamic access to the results and complements the publications made available on the HCP institutional website. It covers a range of topics, including demography, disability, education and illiteracy, local languages used, economic activity and employment, and housing conditions.

### **7.8 – Microdata access**

Microdata from the 2024 Population and Housing Census are not publicly available online. Access is strictly controlled to ensure statistical confidentiality and the protection of individual data.

Access may be granted for research or analytical purposes, within a framework established by the HCP, on the basis of requests submitted by authorised institutions or organisations. Access is provided through a secure Data Room or a secure remote access system, following the signing of a confidentiality undertaking.

Only aggregated statistical results that have undergone prior checks to prevent any risk of re-identification may be returned to users.

### **7.9 – Other dissemination formats**

The results of the 2024 Population and Housing Census are also made available through a range of dissemination and public communication channels, including dedicated pages on the websites of the regional directorates, presentation materials used during results briefings for public authorities and institutional partners, media coverage and press content, audiovisual materials, and content shared through social media.

The results are also reproduced and disseminated by international partners, particularly organisations within the United Nations system, thereby contributing to their wider dissemination and use.

### **7.10 – Documentation on methodology**

The main methodological documents relating to the 2024 Population and Housing Census, including definitions, concepts, classifications and methodological notes, are available on the HCP institutional website and on the website dedicated to the 2024 Census results, notably through the following sections:

- **Definitions** : <http://rgphentableaux.hcp.ma/Definitions>
- **Concepts and definitions**: <https://resultats2024.rghapps.ma> .
- **Classifications and nomenclatures**: [https://www.hcp.ma/Classification-et-nomenclatures\\_a3178.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Classification-et-nomenclatures_a3178.html)
- **Methodological note on the 2024 Population and Housing Census**:
  - <https://www.hcp.ma/file/242744/>
  - [https://www.hcp.ma/Nouveautes-methodologiques-Questions-du-Recensement-2024\\_a3937.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Nouveautes-methodologiques-Questions-du-Recensement-2024_a3937.html)

### **7.11 – Quality documentation**

The available quality documentation includes the quality report for the 2014 Population and Housing Census, together with methodological and technical documents relating to the 2024 Population and Housing Census. These documents cover, in particular, concepts and definitions, the classifications used, methodological notes, data collection materials, and the handbook describing the processes for selecting, training and assigning census staff. These documents describe the main measures implemented to ensure data quality throughout the different stages of the census process.

## **8. Contact**

### **8.1 – Contact organisation**

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