

Quality Report

General Population and Housing Census 2014



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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. These data are essential for understanding the population, formulating, monitoring and evaluating public policies, and establishing sampling frames for household surveys.

Since independence, Morocco has conducted several population and housing censuses, with the 2014 General Population and Housing Census representing the sixth edition. It further consolidated the modernisation of the census system initiated in 2004, particularly through the continued use and optimisation of the Automated Document Reading system for the comprehensive processing of census questionnaires. This technology, which replaced manual data entry, contributed to reducing the time required for data processing. Census mapping also relied on very high-resolution satellite imagery and a Geographic Information System (GIS) to ensure complete coverage of the national territory.

This report documents the main characteristics of the 2014 General Population and Housing Census, the methods implemented, and the main aspects relating to 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 2014 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**, including sex, age, relationship to the head of household, marital status, educational attainment, school attendance, literacy, and proficiency in local languages, including, for the first time, the introduction of a question on reading and writing Amazigh in the Tifinagh alphabet. They also cover economic activity, occupation, internal and international migration, fertility, infant mortality, and disability.
- **Household characteristics**, including household composition, household size, and selected overall socio-economic characteristics.

- **Housing characteristics and living conditions**, including the type of dwelling, occupancy status, number of rooms, access to basic amenities (water supply, electricity and sanitation), and the main characteristics of the housing stock, including building characteristics.

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

Several classifications are used for the 2014 Census:

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

1.3 – Sector coverage

Not relevant to this statistical operation.

1.4 – Statistical concepts and definitions

This section presents the main concepts and indicators required for the interpretation of the results of the 2014 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

The legal population comprises 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 consists of:

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

Household

A household is 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 who are obliged to live and sleep on the streets or in public spaces.

Building

A building is any structure constructed to shelter people or property, store goods, or accommodate professional, administrative, service or religious activities, such as mosques. It may serve a single purpose or multiple purposes, for example both residential and professional. A building is regarded as 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, a public road, a street, a *derb*, vacant land, or similar access.

Dwellings are classified into the following types: villa or floor of a villa, apartment, traditional Moroccan house (built around a courtyard and usually located in a medina), 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 (professional premises, garage, etc.), and rural dwelling (which differs from the above 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 the male population to the female population, expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

School attendance rate (ages 7–12)

The ratio of children aged 7 to 12 who attended school during the 2013–2014 school year to the total population of the same age group.

Illiteracy rate of 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 relative to the total legal population.

Housing occupancy rate

The housing occupancy rate, also referred to as the average number of persons per room, is defined as 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 2014 Census are the individual, the household and the dwelling. Individuals include household members as well as separately enumerated persons, while dwellings correspond to the housing units covered by the census.

1.6 – Statistical population

The statistical population covered by the 2014 Census comprises all persons (Moroccan and foreign nationals) residing in the national territory on the census reference date, or intending to reside there for a period of at least six months, as well as all dwellings located within the national territory.

1.7 – Reference area

The entire territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

1.8 – Time coverage

The data from the 2014 Census refer to the situation observed on the census reference date, which was 1 September 2014. For the purposes of time series analysis, the results may be compared with those of the previous censuses conducted in 1960, 1971, 1982, 1994 and 2004.

1.9 – Base period

Not relevant to this statistical operation.

1.10 – Unit of measure

The data from the 2014 Census are disseminated as counts (rounded to the nearest thousand, subject to the consistency of totals) and percentages (rounded to one decimal place).

1.11 – Reference period

The variables in the 2014 Census data refer to several reference periods:

- **Census reference date:** 1 September 2014;
- **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 2013–2014 school year;
- **Women's fertility during the previous 12 months:** the twelve months preceding the census reference date;
- **Women's lifetime fertility:** from the beginning of the reproductive period;
- **International migration:** the ten years preceding the census reference date.

1.12 – Legal Acts and Other Agreements

General legal framework

- **Law No. 001.71 of 22 Rabii II 1391 (16 June 1971)** relating to the General Population and Housing Census of the Kingdom (*Official Bulletin No. 3060 of 23 June 1971*).
- **Decree No. 2.71.099 of 5 Jomada I 1391 (29 June 1971)** laying down the implementing provisions of Law No. 001.71 and assigning responsibility for organising the Population and Housing Census to the Ministry of the Interior and the High Commission for Planning (HCP). The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for supervising the implementation of the various census phases and mobilising the necessary resources, while the HCP is responsible for the technical aspects of data collection and processing.
- **Decree No. 2.04.405 of 13 Rajab 1425 (30 August 2004)**, amending and supplementing Decree No. 2.71.099 by updating the practical rules governing the

organisation and implementation of the General Population and Housing Census in Morocco and clarifying certain definitions relating to the population categories to be enumerated.

Legal texts specific to the 2014 Population and Housing Census

- **Decree No. 2.14.137 of 5 Jumada I 1435 (7 March 2014)**, setting the date of the 2014 Population and Housing Census in the Kingdom and establishing the enumeration period from **1 to 20 September 2014**.
- **Decree No. 2.14.138 of 21 Jumada II 1435 (21 April 2014)**, concerning the remuneration of participants involved in the preparation and conduct of the 2014 Population and Housing Census.
- **Order of the Head of Government No. 3.209.14 of 11 Sha'ban 1435 (9 June 2014)**, setting the conditions to be met by participants in the 2014 Population and Housing Census.
- **Decree No. 2.15.234 of 28 Jomada I 1436 (19 March 2015)**, certifying the official legal population figures of the Kingdom, published in the *Official Bulletin No. 6354 of 23 April 2015*.

1.13 – Frequency of dissemination

Decennial.

1.14 – Cost and burden

Respondent burden corresponds to the time spent by households completing the questionnaire during the interview with the census enumerator. For the 2014 Census, no overall estimate of this burden, expressed in hours, is available. However, several measures were taken to limit respondent burden, including restricting the information collected to what was considered necessary, organising the data collection process, preparing appropriate census instruments and training the enumerators responsible for conducting the interviews. These measures were intended to facilitate the interview process and minimise, as far as possible, the time required from households.

1.15 – Comments

None.

2. Statistical processing

2.1 – Source data

The 2014 Census data are derived from a complete enumeration conducted across the entire territory of the Kingdom of Morocco, using data collection instruments designed for the different population groups covered by the Census.

2.2 – Frequency of data collection

Decennial.

2.3 – Data collection

Fieldwork period

Data collection was carried out from 1 to 20 September 2014.

General data collection method

Data were collected through direct face-to-face interviews conducted using a door-to-door approach. The information was recorded on paper questionnaires intended for households.

Data collection arrangements for specific population groups

Specific arrangements are implemented for the enumeration of the separately enumerated population, persons temporarily present, homeless persons and nomadic households.

- **Separately enumerated population and persons temporarily present:** specific questionnaires are provided, during field reconnaissance, to establishments accommodating these population groups.
- **Homeless persons:**
 - in urban areas, they are enumerated at the locations where they are present by specially trained teams, with the support of municipal supervisors and local authorities;
 - in rural areas, they are enumerated within their census district at the same time as ordinary households.
- **Nomadic households:** their enumeration is carried out by specialised teams, on the basis of a mapping framework prepared several months before the start of data collection. Nomadic households present in each rural commune are grouped into one or more specific census districts, referred to as “nomadic districts”.

2.4 – Data validation

Data validation for the 2014 Census is based on a hierarchical system of checks implemented at the different stages of data collection and processing. These checks cover census coverage as

well as the completeness, consistency, plausibility and correct coding of the information collected.

Verification during the interview

During the interview, the census enumerator checks that persons belonging to the household are correctly identified and classified according to their residence status on the reference date. The enumerator clarifies any imprecise information with the respondent before recording it on the questionnaire.

Census completeness checks

Field controllers ensure complete census coverage within the areas under their responsibility, in order to limit the risks of omission and double counting. This check is based on the census mapping files, enumerators' fieldwork logs and daily monitoring of the number of households enumerated, as well as temporarily absent households still to be enumerated.

The control log provides for a schedule of coverage checks at several points during the data collection period and allows the dwellings selected for these checks to be recorded.

Field Controls and Anomaly Resolution

For each census enumerator, four main dwellings already enumerated are selected at different stages of data collection, according to a predefined schedule and using a random number table. The selection is made from the dwelling numbers recorded in the enumerator's fieldwork log.

In each selected dwelling, the field controller checks the composition of the main household, the residence status of its members and the possible presence of other households. The two immediately neighbouring dwellings are also checked in order to verify that they have been enumerated and that all households residing there have been included.

Any discrepancies identified are recorded in the control log and discussed with the census enumerator to determine their causes and provide the necessary methodological clarifications. When omissions or errors are identified, the enumerator is asked to return to the field to verify and correct the information concerned. In the event of repeated errors or persistent shortcomings, the municipal supervisor is informed so that replacement of the enumerator may be considered.

Questionnaire verification

Field controllers regularly review completed questionnaires. The checks cover, in particular, the completeness and legibility of responses, compliance with questionnaire completion

instructions, the validity of codes and the logical consistency between the different items of information reported.

Incomplete, ambiguous or inconsistent information is clarified and corrected by the census enumerator, under the supervision of the field controller, before the documents are submitted to the municipal supervisor.

The checks also cover the accuracy of geographical identifiers and their consistency with the mapping file. For the separately enumerated population and persons temporarily present, the checks concern, in particular, the identification of establishments, the reported counts, the completeness of responses and the compatibility of certain information with the census reference date.

Monitoring and verification by municipal supervisors

Municipal supervisors monitor the progress of data collection and the work of field controllers on the basis of daily reports completed for each enumeration area, including the number of households enumerated.

They also carry out visits to the control areas to verify compliance with instructions, identify any shortcomings and examine the difficulties encountered and the solutions to be applied. The findings from these visits are recorded in the municipal supervisor's logbook.

Daily reporting of enumeration counts complements this system and makes it possible to identify delays or unusual trends in order to take the necessary corrective measures.

Validation during data processing

At the central level, data obtained through automated document reading and video coding are subject to checks designed to identify invalid values, missing information and inconsistencies between variables. Detected anomalies are then examined and corrected according to the validation rules defined for census processing.

2.5 – Data compilation

The processing of the 2014 Census data is based on Automated Document Reading technology, which had already been used for the 2004 Census and was fully handled in 2014 by HCP staff.

The questionnaires are scanned using document scanners. Pre-coded responses are read automatically and converted into digital files, while responses not coded during fieldwork are processed through video coding. Operators assign the corresponding codes according to the classifications applicable to each question.

The resulting files then undergo data editing, checking and correction procedures in order to produce a structured and usable database. These operations are carried out at the HCP Automated Document Reading Centre using appropriate software and IT infrastructure.

2.6 – Adjustment

Not relevant to this statistical operation.

3. Relevance

3.1 – User needs

The 2014 Census addresses information needs relating to the main demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population, household structure, housing conditions and the housing stock.

Its results constitute a reference source for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, economic and social development planning, spatial planning and the analysis of demographic trends. They are used in particular by public administrations, local authorities, national and international organisations, researchers, academics and economic stakeholders.

The 2014 Census also provides the basic data needed to construct and update the sampling frames used for household surveys conducted during the intercensal period.

3.2 – User satisfaction

User needs were taken into account during the preparation of the 2014 Census, notably through the work of an interministerial committee responsible for reviewing sector-specific requirements and determining the topics to be included in the census questionnaire.

The selection of topics was based on several criteria: continuity with previous censuses, consideration of new national needs, compliance with international recommendations, and the technical, organisational and financial feasibility of the operation.

Some requests were not included when they could be addressed through specific surveys or when their inclusion risked making the questionnaire excessively long and affecting the time required for data processing and dissemination of the results.

3.3 – Completeness

Data relating to the topics included in the census questionnaire were collected, processed and made available. They cover all the areas addressed by the operation and meet the main identified user needs.

4. Accuracy and reliability

4.1 – Overall accuracy

Given its exhaustive nature and the scale of the operation, the 2014 Census may be affected by various sources of non-sampling error, including coverage, response, data collection, coding and processing errors.

The overall quality of the results is assessed in particular through a post-enumeration survey. It is also supported by preparatory mapping work, the delineation of enumeration districts, specific enumeration arrangements for certain population groups, and the selection, training, supervision and monitoring of field staff. Control, validation and data processing procedures also help to limit errors that may affect the reliability of the data produced.

4.2 – Sampling error

As the 2014 Census was based on a complete enumeration, the concept of sampling error does not apply to the overall results.

4.3 – Non-sampling error

The main sources of non-sampling error affecting the 2014 Census include coverage errors, measurement errors, and coding and data processing errors.

Coverage errors

Coverage errors mainly arise from omissions or duplicate enumeration of persons, households or dwellings. To assess their magnitude, the HCP conducted a post-enumeration survey from 23 October to 13 November 2014 based on a random sample of 15,000 households. The survey involved re-enumerating selected area segments and comparing the results with the corresponding census records. It estimated the overall census coverage rate at **98.62%**, indicating a high level of population coverage.

Measurement errors

Measurement errors may result from misunderstanding the questions, inaccurate statements or errors when recording responses. These risks were limited in particular through staff training, supervision of fieldwork and questionnaire verification.

Coding and data processing errors

These errors may occur during automated reading of the questionnaires, coding of responses and data-editing operations. Validity and consistency checks were applied to detect and address the anomalies identified.

5. Timeliness and punctuality

5.1 – Timeliness

Fieldwork was carried out from 1 to 20 September 2014. The first overall results, including the total population and the main aggregate figures, were released on 20 March 2015.

The reduction in processing and dissemination times had already begun with the 2004 Census following the introduction of the Automated Document Reading system, which made it possible to process all paper questionnaires within shorter timeframes than in previous censuses. The 2014 Census consolidated this approach by extending the use of automated document reading and scaling up centralised data processing.

5.2 – Punctuality

Detailed results of the 2014 Census and thematic analyses are made available progressively, after validation and completion of data processing and the necessary quality checks.

6. Coherence and comparability

6.1 – Geographical comparability

The geographical comparability of the 2014 Census results is ensured by the application of a uniform methodological framework throughout the 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 comparability of the main results at the international level.

6.2 – Comparability over time

a. Evolution of geographical coverage:

- 1960–1971: The 1960 Census was the first large-scale statistical operation conducted throughout Morocco in accordance with United Nations recommendations. For the first time, it provided comprehensive demographic and socio-economic data at national level. The 1971 Census was the second national operation of this kind and covered 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 operation conducted up to that time across the entire national territory. The 1994, 2004 and 2014 Censuses maintained this complete territorial coverage.

b. Methodological developments

- 1960–1994 period: Conventional method (manual tabulation and computer data entry). The slow pace of processing required sample-based processing for detailed topics.
- 2004–2014 Censuses: Introduction of Automated Document Reading, making it possible, for the first time, to process the data comprehensively within shorter timeframes (less than one year).

c. Length of the time series

The series of modern population and housing censuses conducted since Morocco's independence spans 54 years. The concepts of “legal population” and “household” have remained broadly stable, ensuring a high degree of comparability for structural indicators over time.

6.3 – Coherence - cross domain

The Population and Housing Census is a fundamental statistical production system used to produce a wide range of demographic, economic and social indicators that serve as reference statistics for many other statistical operations.

These indicators are compiled in accordance with the international standards defined by the United Nations for population and housing censuses, as well as the applicable methodological recommendations.

The results of the 2014 Census are compared with the main statistical sources available, in particular selected administrative statistics and national surveys, in order to assess their consistency. Any differences observed are analysed in light of differences in concepts, coverage and reference periods between the respective sources.

6.4 – Coherence - internal

The internal consistency of the 2014 Census data was checked at different stages of the census process. During fieldwork, completed questionnaires were reviewed by field controllers and supervisors to identify possible inconsistencies. At the central level, validity and consistency checks were applied during computer processing at the HCP Automated Document Reading Centre.

The validation and data editing rules implemented during processing enabled logical inconsistencies between variables relating to the same individual, household or dwelling to be identified and resolved.

7. Accessibility and clarity

7.1 – Confidentiality: policy

The HCP relies on a robust legal framework that ensures that the data collected for the census are strictly protected and used exclusively for statistical purposes. This legal framework includes:

- **Royal Decree-Law No. 370.67 of 10 Joumada I 1388 (5 August 1968)** on statistical surveys;
- **Law No. 001.71** on the Population and Housing Census, which provides that individual information may under no circumstances be used for judicial proceedings, tax audits or economic enforcement 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 processing under the supervision of the National Commission for the Control of Personal Data Protection (CNDP).

7.2 – Confidentiality: data treatment

Individual data collected through the 2014 Census were processed in accordance with the principles of statistical confidentiality and personal data protection. Access was restricted to authorised persons, and the data were stored, processed and used in secure environments to prevent unauthorised access or use.

Results disseminated in the form of tables and indicators were subject to confidentiality checks before publication. They were presented at appropriate levels of aggregation in order to prevent any individual or household from being identified directly or indirectly.

For the dissemination of microdata, the HCP created an anonymised file based on a 10% sample of the population and households, excluding nomads, homeless persons and the separately enumerated population. Several measures were applied to reduce the risk of identification, including limiting the level of geographical detail, treating rare categories, removing certain information or atypical observations, changing the order of households and perturbing certain data.

These measures are intended to reconcile the protection of confidentiality with the preservation of the analytical value of the data made available to users. The detailed anonymisation methodology is presented in [the methodological note](#) accompanying the 2014 Census microdata.

7.3 – Release calendar

The results of the 2014 Census are published on the HCP website as soon as they are validated. Detailed results and in-depth thematic studies are then disseminated on an ongoing basis as processing, tabulation, analysis and quality-control work is completed.

7.4 – User access

The results of the 2014 Census are made available to all users through the HCP's official dissemination channels, including its institutional website, the websites of its regional offices and the dedicated 2014 Population and Housing Census website.

The main results are disseminated as publications and downloadable files, and through platforms that present indicators in the form of tables, charts and thematic maps. The areas covered include demography, disability, education and literacy, local languages used, activity and employment, and housing conditions.

7.5 – News release

The results relating to the legal population from the 2014 Census were the subject of a news release issued by the HCP at the time of their official presentation. The news release is available on the HCP's institutional website at the following address:

https://www.hcp.ma/Conference-de-presentation-des-resultats-relatifs-a-la-population-legale-du-RGPH-2014_a1513.html

7.6 – Publication

The results of the 2014 Census led to several publications prepared and disseminated by the High Commission for Planning. These include the Note on the First Results of the 2014 General Population and Housing Census, documents on the legal population of the Kingdom at different territorial levels, and a national report presenting the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population.

Thematic publications and studies were also produced on subjects such as the geographical distribution of the population, persons with special needs, the nomadic population, foreign residents, mobility and transport, and the characteristics of the rural population.

Regional, provincial and prefectural publications complement these outputs in order to present results at more detailed geographical levels. All available publications and documents can be consulted and downloaded from the HCP institutional website and the portal dedicated to the 2014 Census.

- [Note on the First Results of the 2014 Population and Housing Census](#): publication presenting the first demographic results of the census.
- [General Download Area for the 2014 Population and Housing Census Results](#): it includes, in particular, the first results, documents on the legal population, methodological materials and several detailed results.
- [Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Population – National Report](#): based on the results of the 2014 Population and Housing Census.
- [Geographical Distribution of the Population According to the 2014 Population and Housing Census](#): report analysing the territorial distribution of the population across municipalities and administrative areas.
- [2014 Population and Housing Census Portal](#): dedicated portal providing access to census news, publications, thematic analyses, and related resources.

7.7 – Online database

Aggregated data from the 2014 Census are disseminated through interactive tools accessible from the census results section of the High Commission for Planning's institutional website:

https://www.hcp.ma/Recensement-population-RGPH-2014_a2941.html

These tools include an online database for browsing statistical indicators through tables and charts, an interactive thematic mapping application, and a custom tabulation tool that enables users to generate their own statistical tables.

The available data can be explored by indicator and geographical level. The database covers a wide range of topics, including demography, disability, education and literacy, local languages, economic activity and employment, as well as the housing stock and household living conditions.

Selected indicators from the 2014 Census are also available through the HCP Statistical Database: <https://bds.hcp.ma/main/home>

This database brings together indicators from a range of statistical domains and allows users to view and download them.

These tools are openly accessible to users and enable interactive access to the results, in addition to the publications and downloadable files relating to the 2014 Census.

7.8 – Microdata access

Anonymised microdata from the 2014 Census are made available to users on the HCP's institutional website. They cover a 10% sample of the population and households, excluding nomads, homeless persons and the separately enumerated population.

The file contains anonymised data for 730,099 households and 3,341,426 persons and includes 85 variables. It enables users to carry out customised data processing and produce tables at the national, regional and provincial levels.

The microdata are accompanied by technical documentation including, in particular, the dictionary of variables and their categories, as well as the concepts, definitions and conditions of use required for working with the data. The measures applied to preserve confidentiality and limit the risks of identification are presented in Section 7.2 – Confidentiality: data treatment.

The microdata files and the accompanying documentation are available from the following webpage:

https://www.hcp.ma/downloads/RGPH-2014-Microdonnees-anonymisees-Open-Data_t22401.html

7.9 – Other dissemination formats

The results of the 2014 Census were also disseminated and promoted through mechanisms that complement publications, online databases and microdata. In particular, they were presented at briefings and dissemination sessions for authorities, deconcentrated government services and institutional partners, and were also reported in the media and used in various analytical studies.

Census results and selected indicators have also been referenced and disseminated through international organisations and data platforms, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) [Population Data Portal](#). In addition, the 2014 Census data have been used in analytical work carried out by international organisations, including the [World Bank](#), further enhancing their visibility and supporting their wider use.

7.10 – Documentation on methodology

The main methodological documents relating to the 2014 Census, including definitions, concepts, classifications and methodological notes, are available through the HCP institutional website and the website dedicated to the 2014 Census results, in particular through the following resources:

- **Definitions**
<http://rgphentableaux.hcp.ma/Definitions>
- **Statistical Classifications and Nomenclatures**
https://www.hcp.ma/Classification-et-nomenclatures_a3178.html
- **2014 Population and Housing Census Questionnaire**
https://rgph2014.hcp.ma/Questionnaire-du-RGPH-2014_a89.html
- **2014 Population and Housing Census Press Kit:**
<https://rgph2014.hcp.ma/attachment/499369/>

7.11 – Quality documentation

Quality documentation for the 2014 Census includes, in particular, the documents relating to the post-enumeration survey, which was used to assess census coverage, as well as documentation describing the arrangements for supervising fieldwork, coverage and data consistency checks, and the verification and validation procedures implemented at the different stages of the census.

8. Contact

8.1 – Contact organisation

High Commission for Planning (HCP), Morocco

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