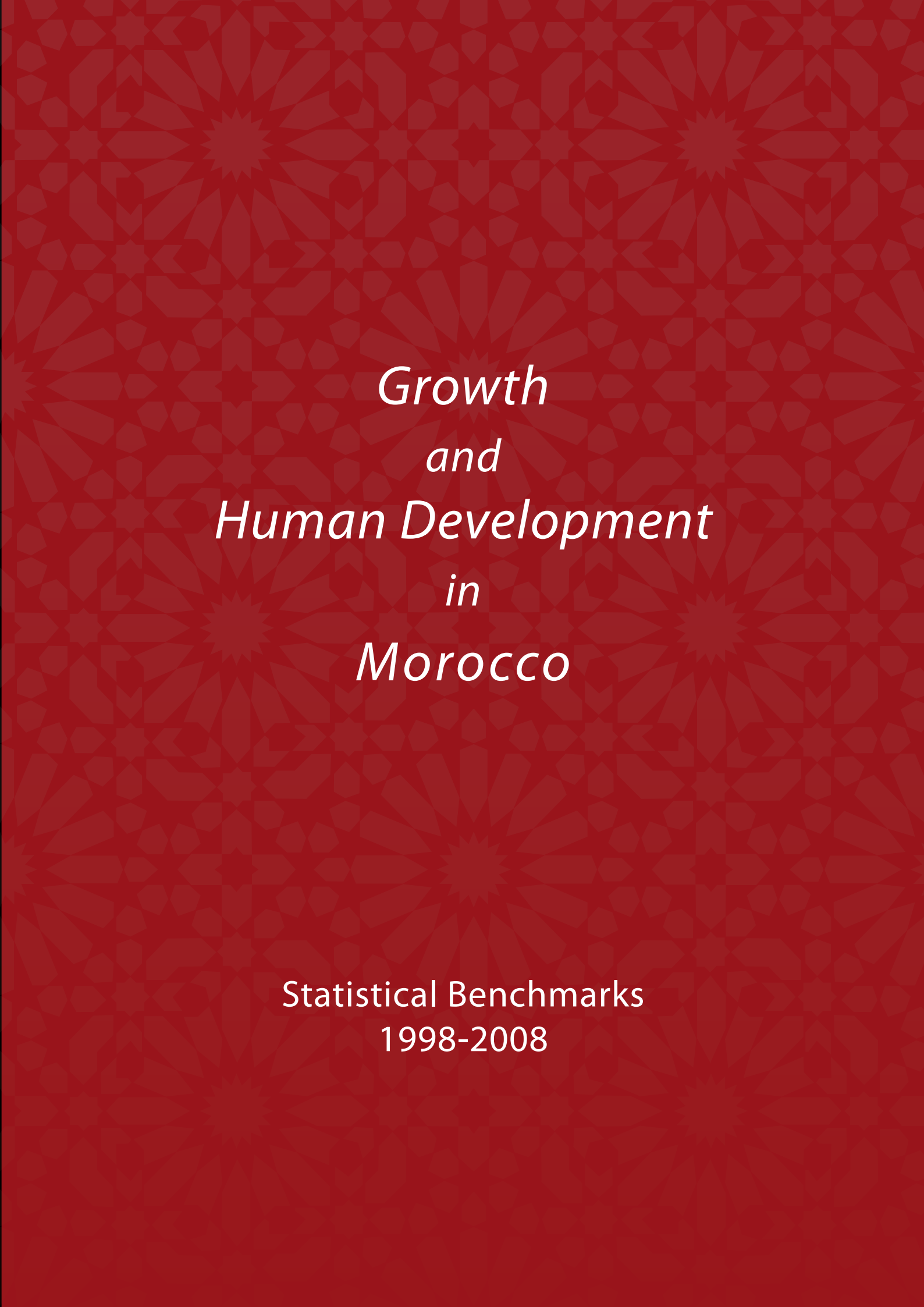


Kingdom of Morocco
High Commission for Planning

*Growth
and
Human Development
in
Morocco*

Statistical Benchmarks

1998 - 2008



*Growth
and
Human Development
in
Morocco*

Statistical Benchmarks
1998-2008

“

Reflecting all the confidence I have in our economy and in our capabilities, state authorities have been making efforts to expand and upgrade the Kingdom's infrastructures, both to sustain regional and international competition – through the construction of motorways, major ports and seaside resorts – and to meet the requirements of territorial and social development, through social housing programs, the supply of electricity and drinking water, and the construction of rural roads.

(...)

Social and economic development, however, cannot be achieved until large segments of our population have been freed from poverty, exclusion and marginalization.

”

*Excerpt from the speech given by HM King Mohammed VI on the 7th anniversary of the Sovereign's ascension to the Throne.
Rabat, July 30, 2006.*



HM King Mohammed VI

7 | Foreword

9 | A context of an Accelerated
Demographic Transition

17 | Active Population

29 | A Developing Economy

43 | Human Development

61 | Millenium Development Goals

foreword

The choice of this «Decade of Growth and Human Development in Morocco» stems from a will to enrich, with a decennial statistical synthesis, the least austere possible, the multiple annual and infra-annual publications about these topics regularly issued by the High Commission for Planning.

The goal is to identify a pattern of reference in light of two benchmark years that were particularly rich in pertinent indicators, and sectorial and/or thematic performance comparisons. These two years both saw the carrying out of basic surveys and studies relating as much to economic structures as to household living conditions. They capture like a freeze-frame, and bear witness to, the singularity of this time sequence, significant because of both its continuities and breaks, and to the nation's future options in terms of growth model and societal planning.

Edited as we celebrate the tenth anniversary of His Majesty Mohammed VI's ascension to the throne, this modest publication cannot, however, be regarded as an illustrative approach, much less a report, on the beginning of a reign that we hope will be long, prosperous and glorious. In an attempt to be illustrative, this publication would have failed by the obvious limits of its thematic and temporal range. As for the idea of a report, it is fundamentally inappropriate, with respect to the historical nature of a reign which is part of a perpetuity where the past, present and future of a Nation come together.

*Ahmed Lahlimi Alami
High Commissioner of Planning*

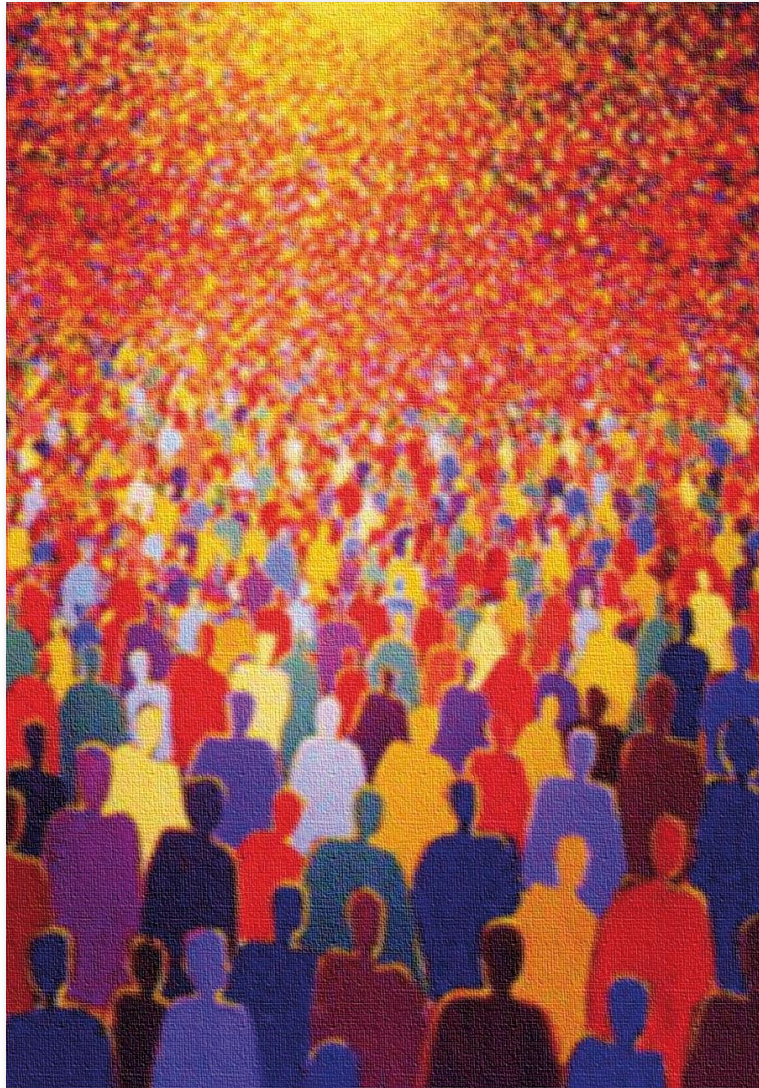
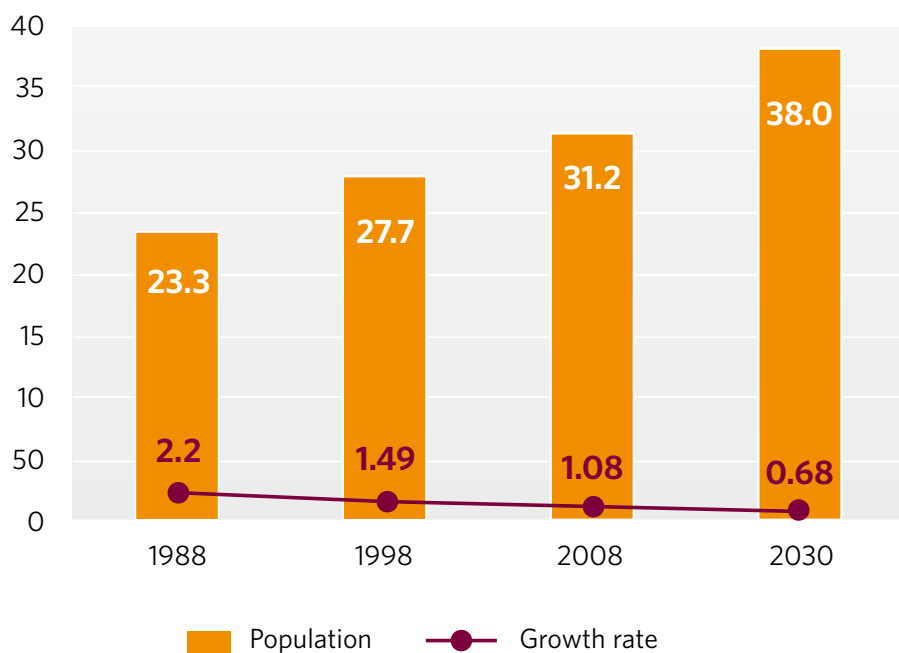


figure 1

*A context of
an Accelerated
Demographic
Transition*

Demographic Growth

Changes in population (in millions)
and in the average annual growth rate (in %)

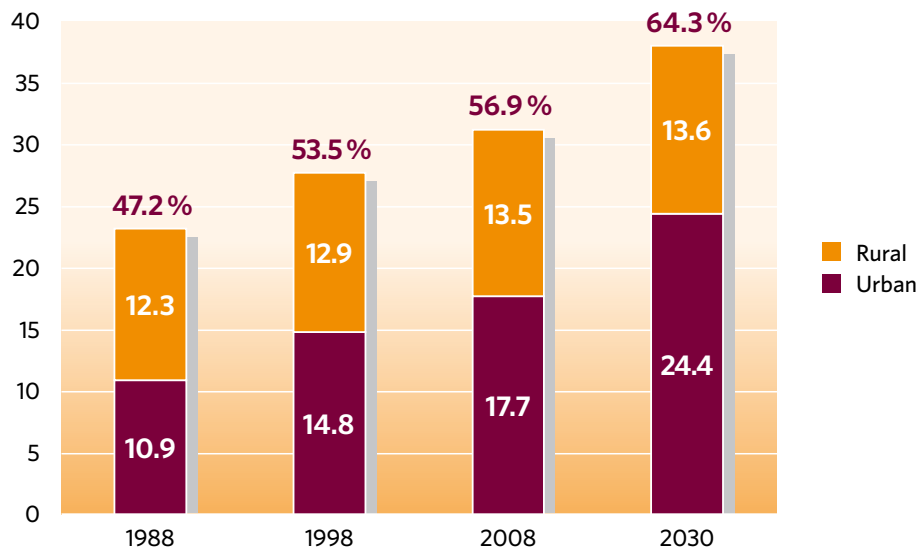


- During the decade spanning 1998-2008, a population increasing by 250 000 people annually (the equivalent of the city of Agadir) and by 300 000 between now and 2030.
- In 2008 the population of Morocco grows by 39 people every hour against 55 in 1998, a drop of 30%.

A rapidly slowing demographic growth rate

Urban Population

Changes in population (in millions) by area of residence and the proportion of urban population (in %)



Between 1998 and 2008:

- approximately 3 million new city-dwellers;
- five times fewer new rural dwellers.

A slow down of net urban migration:

- 170 000 yearly between 1988 and 1998;
- 110 000 yearly between 1998 and 2008.

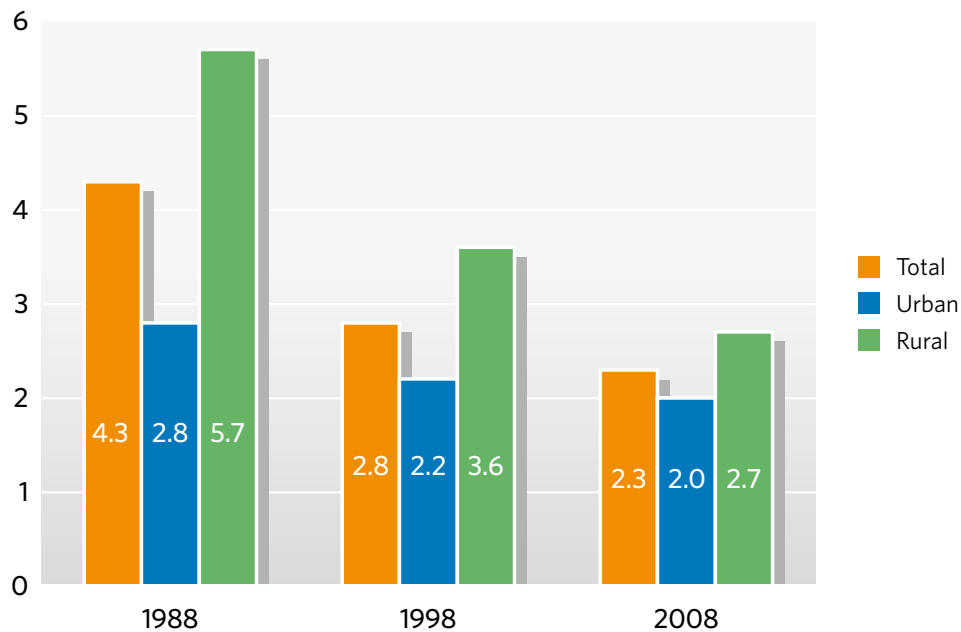
Sustained growth
of the urban population
and stabilisation of the rural population



figure 2

Fertility

Changes in the Total Fertility Rate
(number of children per woman) by Area of Residence



In 20 years, per woman:

- two fewer children at the national level;
- one less child in urban areas;
- three fewer children in rural areas.

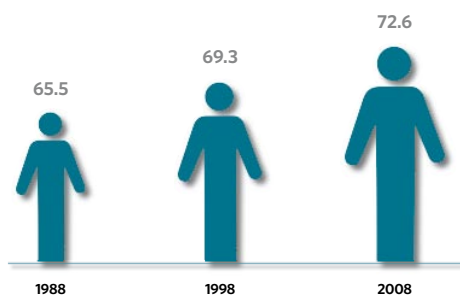


City populations under
the generation
replacement
threshold

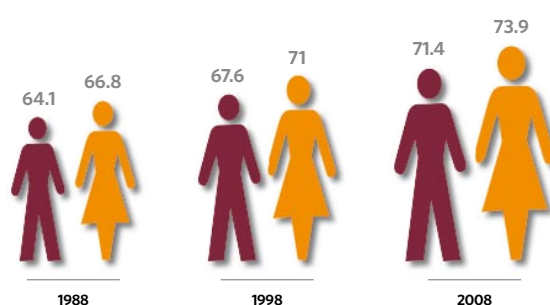
figure 3

Life Expectancy at Birth

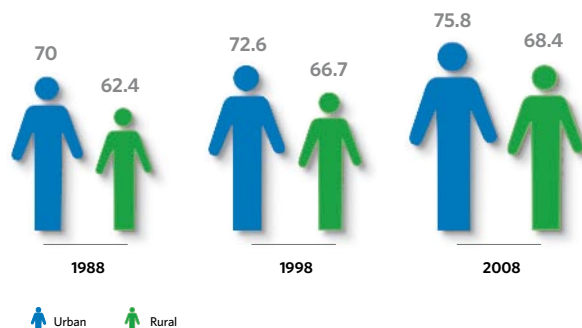
Changes in Life Expectancy at Birth (in years) at the National Level



Life Expectancy by Gender in 2008



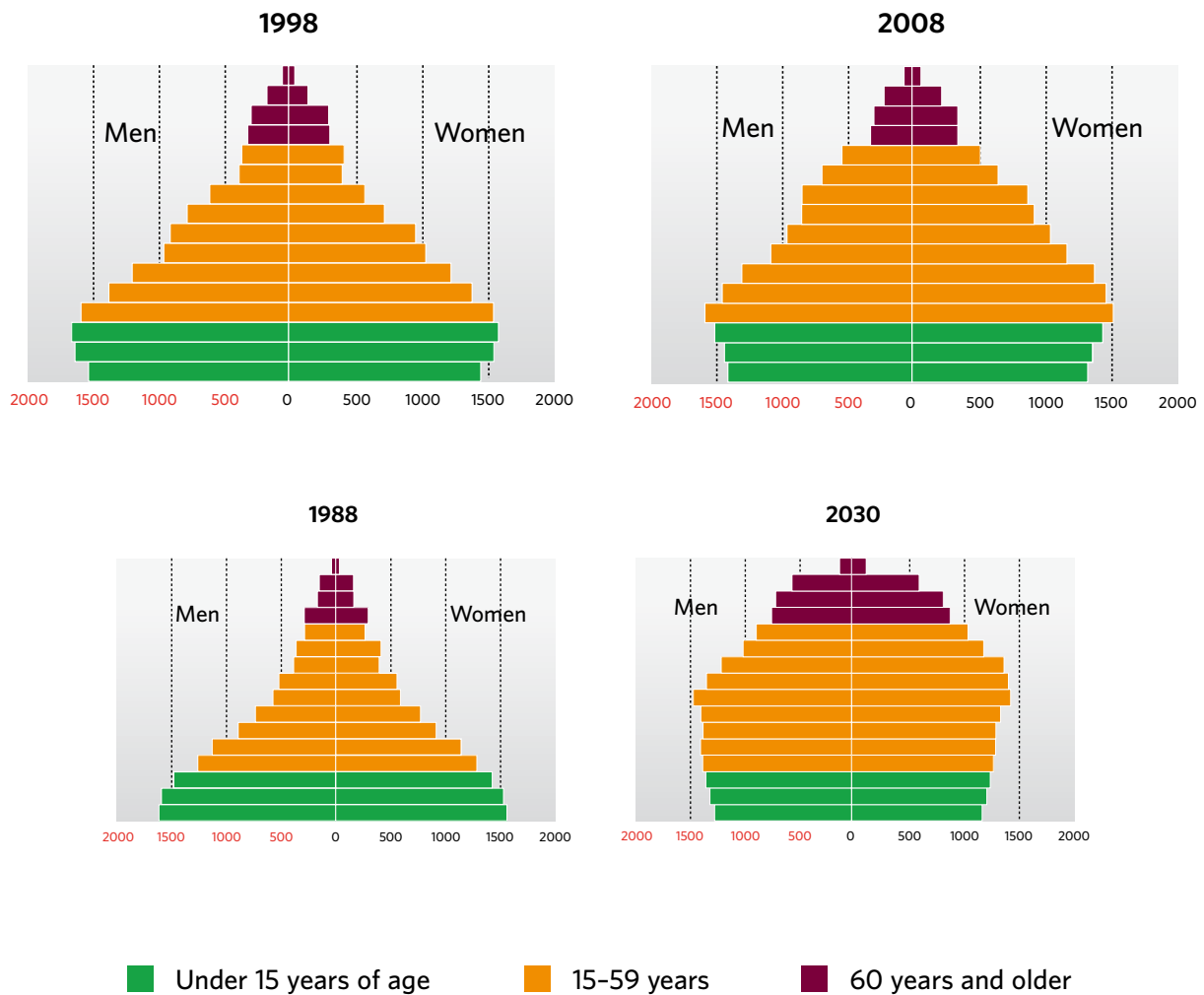
Life Expectancy by Area of Residence in 2008



- A Moroccan born in 2008 can expect to live seven years longer than one twenty years his elder.
 - Women expected to live two and a half years longer than men.
- City-dwellers expected to live seven and a half years longer than people living in rural areas.

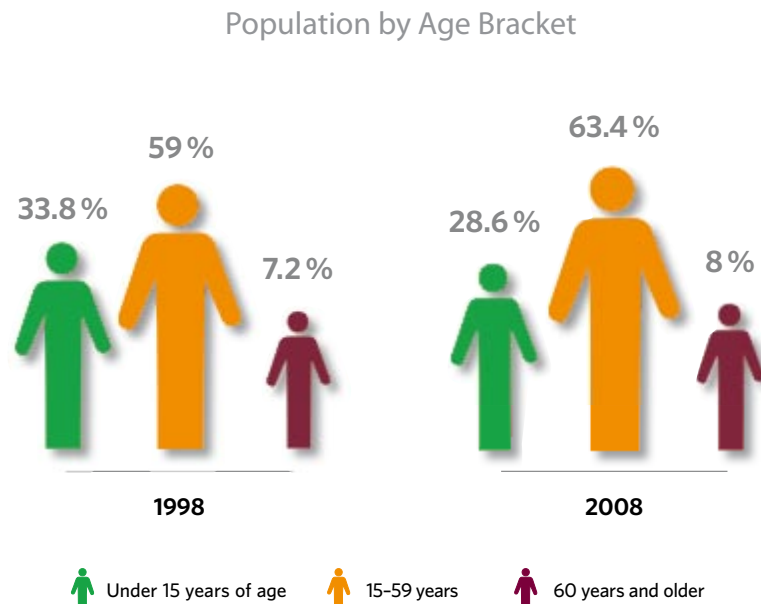
Improved living conditions result
in extended life expectancy

Population Pyramid



Clear trend towards the inversion of the population pyramid

Aging of the Population



Strong trend :

- in the decrease of the number of children to educate;
- in the increase in number of young people old enough to be active and number of elderly people.

Lowered birth rates
and extended life expectancy
resulting in an aging
of the population



figure 4

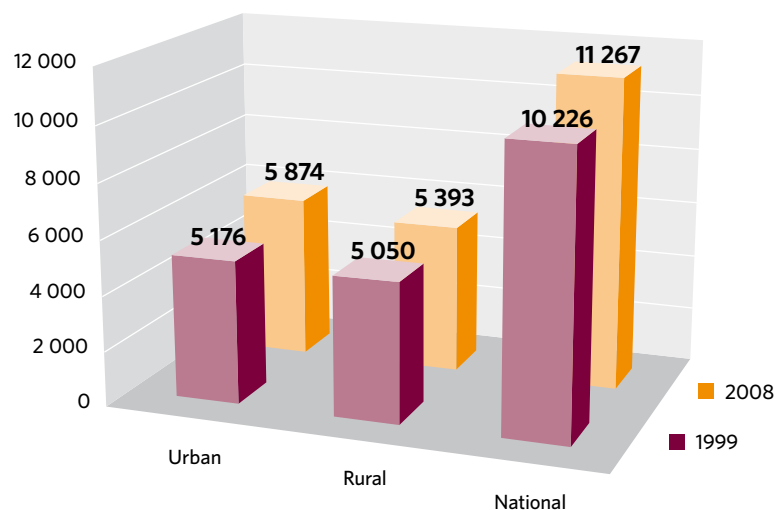


figure 5

Active Population

Active Population

Active Population (in thousands) by Area of Residence



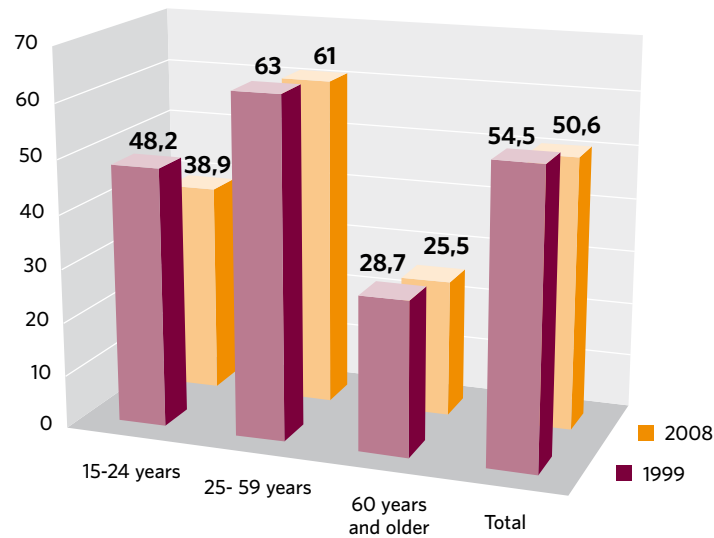
Between 1999 and 2008, the active population grows by:

- 10.2% at the national level;
- 13% in urban areas;
- 6.8% in rural areas.

On average, 100 000 new active members
on the labour market every year,
two thirds of which in urban areas.

Activity

Activity Levels by Age Bracket (by %)

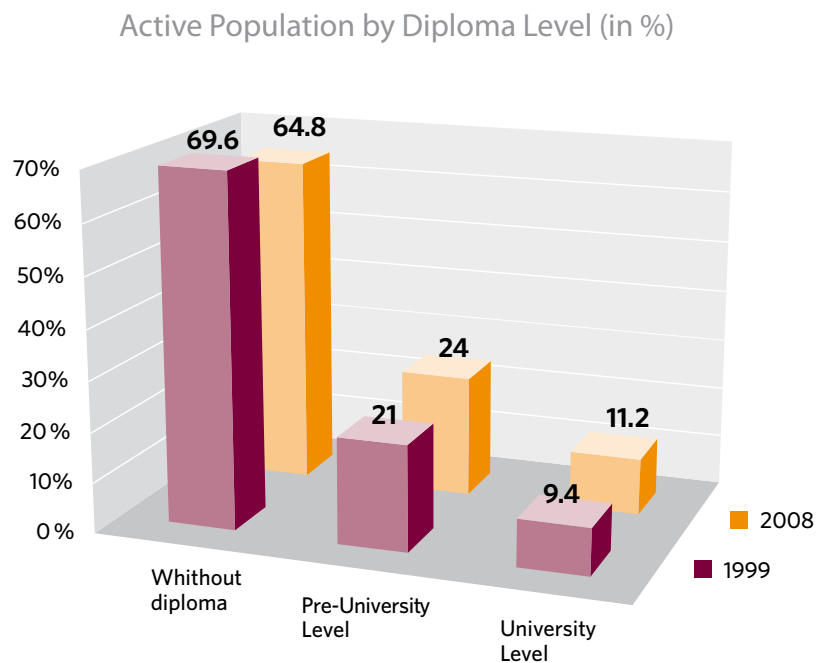


In nine years, the activity level decreased by:

- 4 points at the national level;
- 9 points for the age range of 15-24 years.

Extended schooling partly responsible
for the sharp decrease in activity of those aged 25 years and under

Level of Qualification of the Active Population



The statistical weight of diploma holders increases:

- by more than 3 points at the pre-university level;
- by more than 2 points at the college and university level.

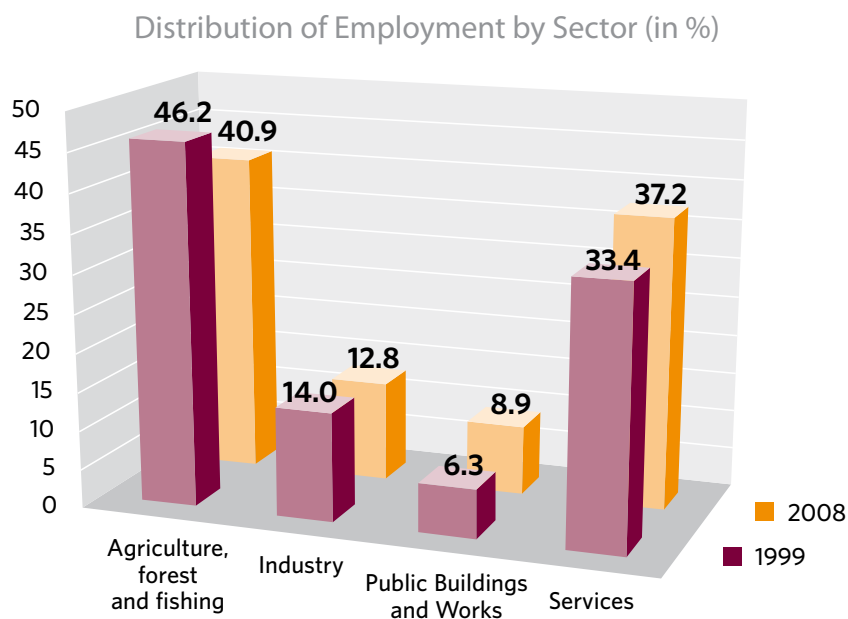
The proportion of unqualified active people remains preponderant (2/3 of active population).



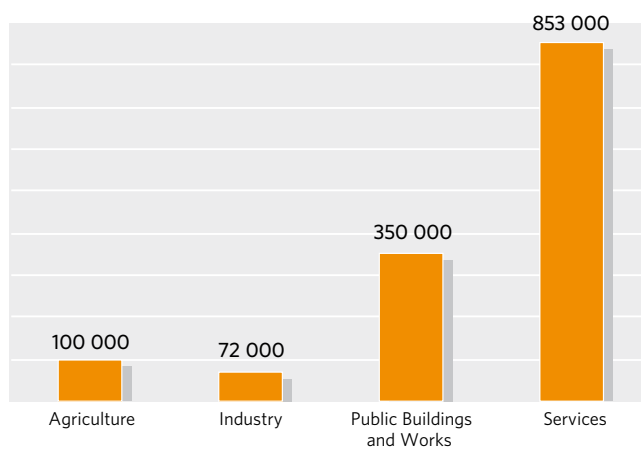
An active population still mostly unqualified

figure 6

Employment by Activity Sector



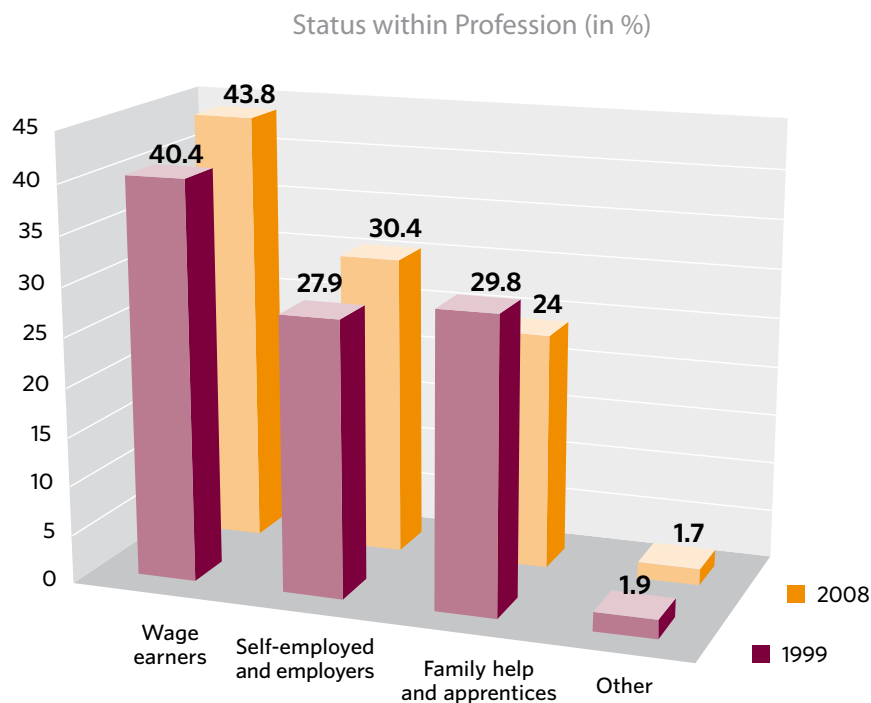
Net Employment Creations by Activity Sector between 1999 and 2008



- In 9 years, the service sector has created 8.5 more jobs than agriculture.
- The contribution of agriculture to employment decreases by 5.3 points.

Services and Public Buildings and Works, new driving forces in employment

Employment by Professional Status



In 9 years, the wage-earning class increases by more than 3 points, where as family work drops by 6.

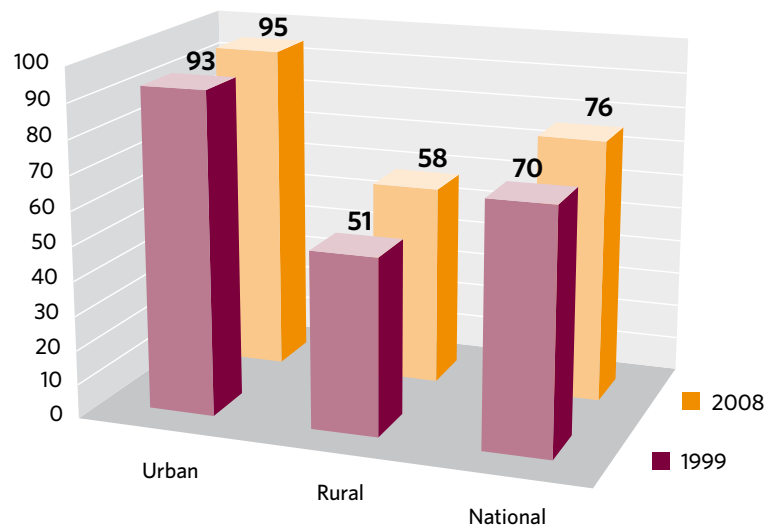


Decrease in traditional forms of work

figure 7

Remunerated Employment

Remunerated Employment by Area of Residence (in %)



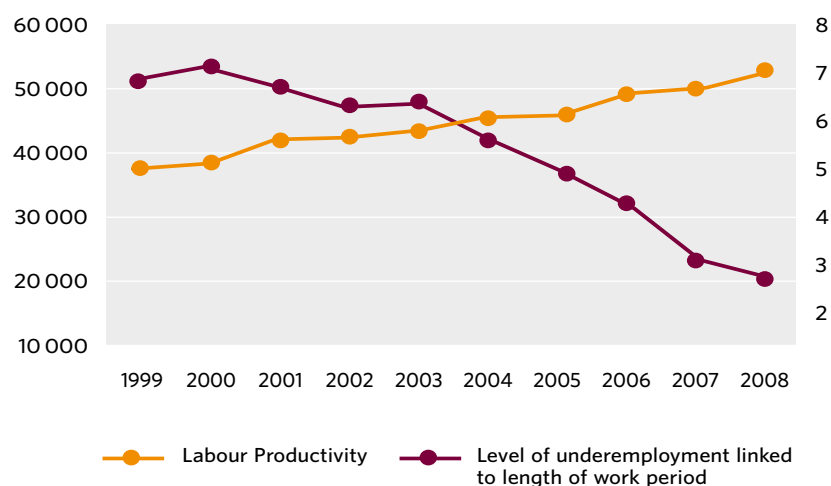
In 2008, wage earning employment:

- is almost universal in urban areas;
- concerns 6 out of 10 active members in rural areas.

Increase in remunerated employment
to the detriment of family work

Underemployment and Productivity

Changes in Underemployment (in %) and in Labour Productivity (in dirhams)



Levels of Underemployment by Activity Sector (in %)

Year	1999	2008
Agriculture, forest and fishing	13.1	9.4
Industry	13.1	6.0
Public Buildings and Works	26.1	17.5
Services	14.0	9.0
Combined	14.2	9.6

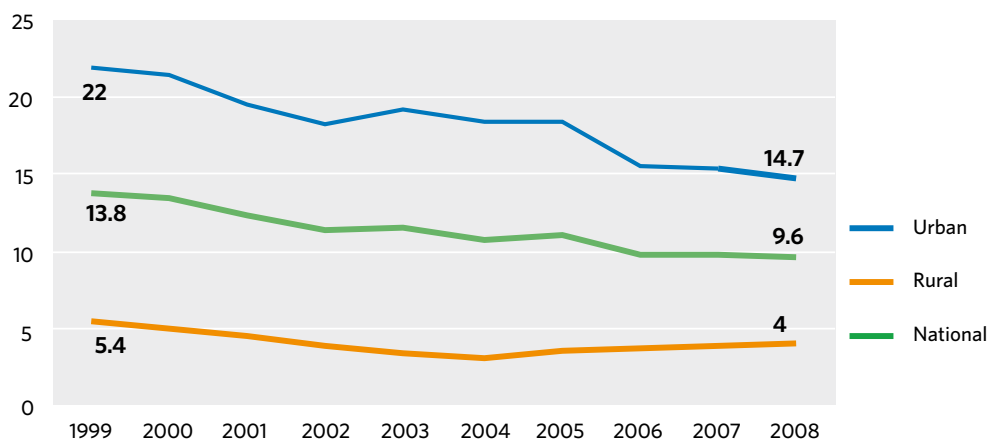
Between 1999 and 2008:

- the level of under-employment has globally decreased by 5 points;
- the level of under-employment linked to length of work period decreases by a half-point per year;
- labour productivity by type of job improves by 3.6% per year.

The decrease in underemployment contributes to improved productivity

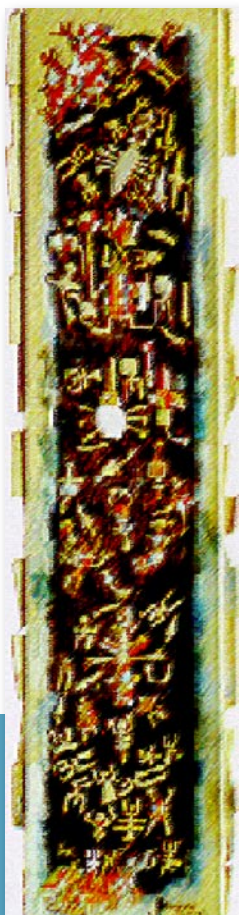
Unemployment

Changes in Unemployment Rate (in %)



Between 1999 and 2008, the unemployment rate decreases:

- by more than 4 points at the national level;
- by more than 7 points in urban areas;
- by 1.4 point in rural areas.

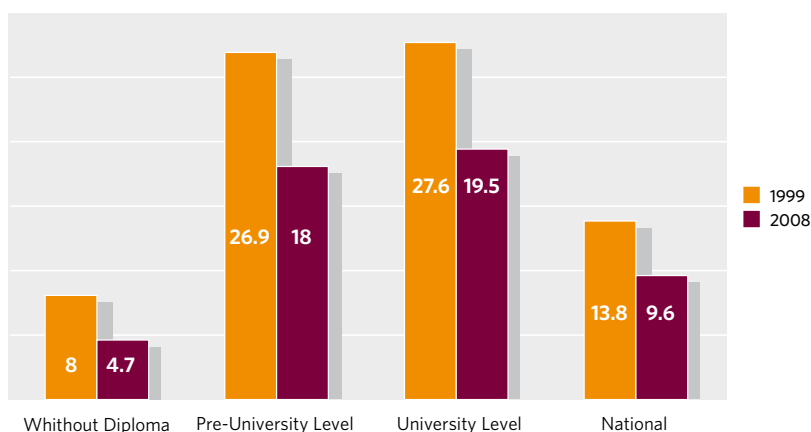


Decreasing trend in unemployment

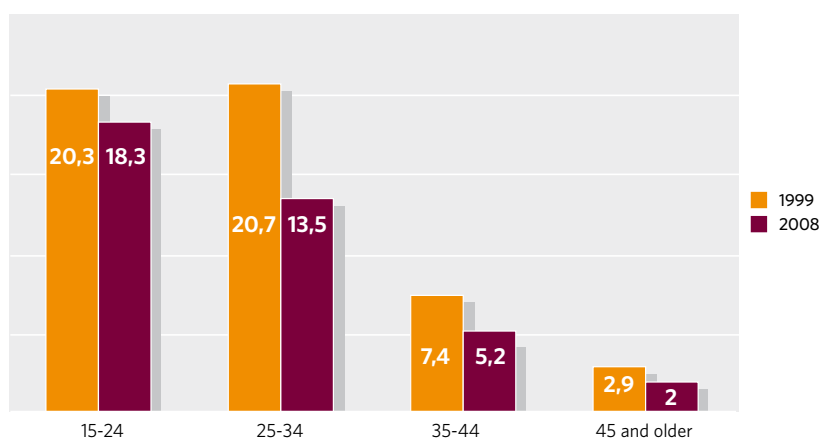
figure 8

Unemployment by Degree of Qualification and Age

Unemployment Rates by Level of Diploma (in %)



Unemployment Rates by Age Bracket (in %)



- Relative weakness in terms of competitiveness of diplomas
- Unemployment still prevalent in younger age brackets.

A decrease in unemployment across all active population categories

Changes in Activity and Unemployment Indicators 1998-2008

(numbers in thousands and rates in %)

Indicators	1998			2008		
	Urban	Rural	Combined	Urban	Rural	Combined
Activity and employment (15 years +)						
- Active population	5 176	5 050	10 226	5 874	5 393	11 267
- Rate of feminisation of the active population	24.3	32.6	28.4	22.2	32.1	26.9
- Activity Rates	48.1	63.1	54.5	44.7	59.0	50.6
• By sex						
Men	74.6	85.5	79.3	71.6	82.0	75.9
Women	22.8	40.9	30.4	19.3	37.0	26.6
• By age						
15-24 years	36.9	60.4	48.2	30.0	49.3	38.9
25-34 years	62.2	68.8	64.8	60.1	65.8	62.4
35-44 years	60.2	71.1	64.2	57.9	70.1	62.4
45 years and older	36.8	57.3	45.8	37.3	58.3	45.6
• By diploma						
Without diploma	43.1	63.1	53.8	39.9	60.4	50.8
With diploma	54.6	63.1	56.0	49.9	52.0	50.3
- Working active population	4 035	4 777	8 812	5 013	5 176	10 189
- Employment rate	37.5	59.7	46.9	38.2	56.6	45.8
- Proportion of paid employment in respect to total employment, which :						
• Wage-earners	70.7	37.4	57.5	69.0	39.8	57.7
• Self-employed	29.3	62.6	42.5	31.0	60.2	42.8
Unemployment						
- Unemployed active population	1 141	273	1 414	861	217	1 078
- Rate of feminisation of the unemployed active population	30.4	12.7	27.0	30.8	14.7	27.5
- Unemployment rate	22.0	5.4	13.8	14.7	4.0	9.6
• By sex						
Men	20.3	7.0	14.1	13.0	5.1	9.5
Women	27.6	2.1	13.2	20.3	1.8	9.8
• By age						
15-24 years	37.8	8.6	20.3	31.8	8.7	18.3
25-34 years	30.2	7.0	20.7	20.2	4.3	13.5
35-44 years	10.4	3.0	7.4	7.7	1.7	5.2
45 years and older	5.0	1.1	2.9	3.1	0.9	2.0
• By diploma						
Without diploma	15.2	3.8	8.0	8.3	2.6	4.7
With diploma	29.2	18.0	27.1	20.0	12.2	18.5

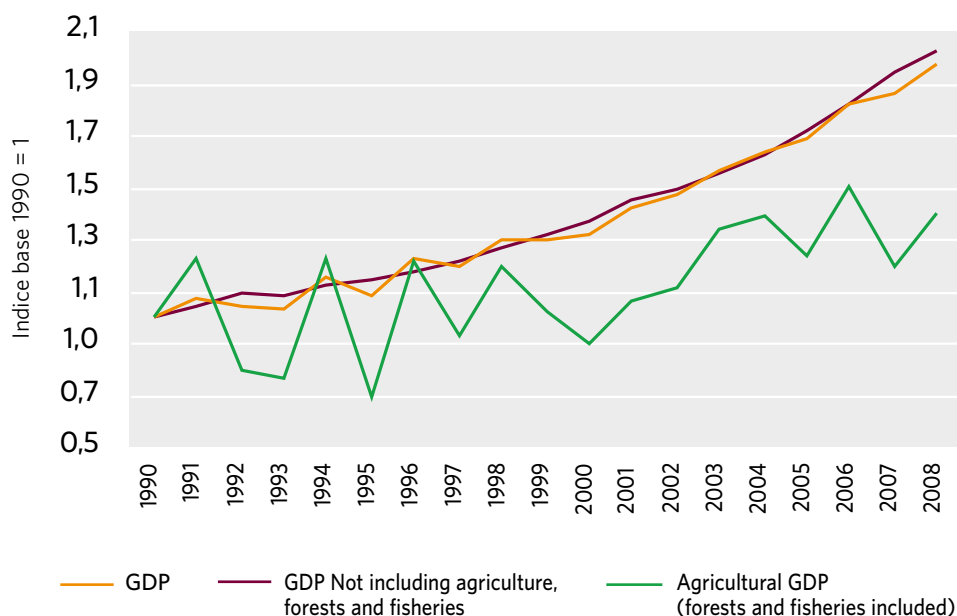


figure 9

A Developing Economy

Economic Growth

Changes in Volume of the GDP, the Agricultural GDP, and the Non Agricultural GDP



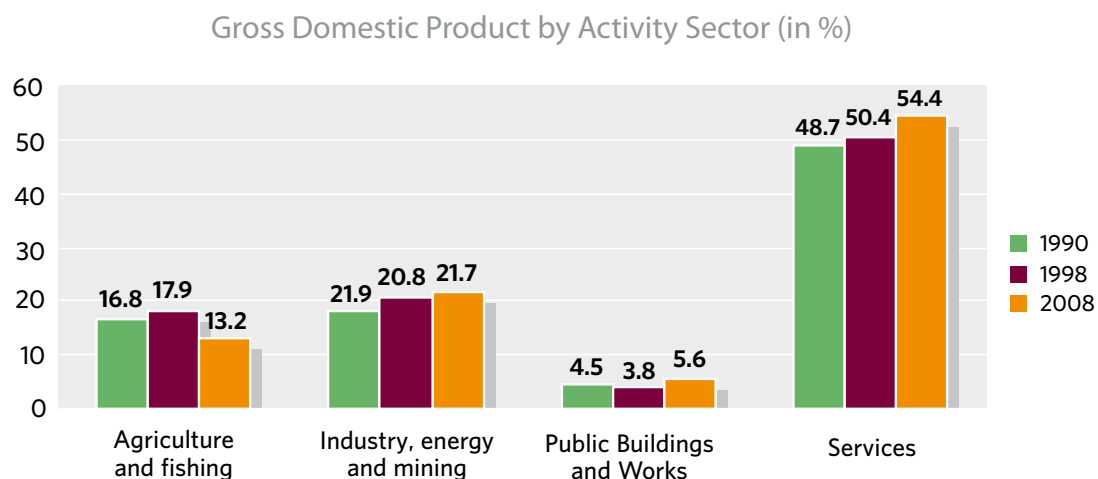
- On average, annually:**
- the growth rate of the GDP increased by a third, from 3.3% between 1990 and 1998 to 4.3% between 1998 and 2008;
 - the growth rate of the GDP unrelated to agriculture and fishing increased from 3% to 4.8%.

An economic growth of:

- 0.5% in 1999 with a decrease of the agricultural GDP of 16.3%;
- 2.7% in 2007 with a decrease of the agricultural GDP of 20.8%.

Sustained growth less dependent on fluctuations in agricultural production

Origin of National Wealth by Sector



(in % of the GDP)

Activity Sectors	1990-1998	1998-2008
Agriculture and fishing	17.1	14.5
Industry, energy and mining	21.2	20.0
Public Buildings and Works	3.9	5.1
Services	49.8	54.0
Others*	8.0	6.4

* Taxes levied on products net of subsidies and financial services.

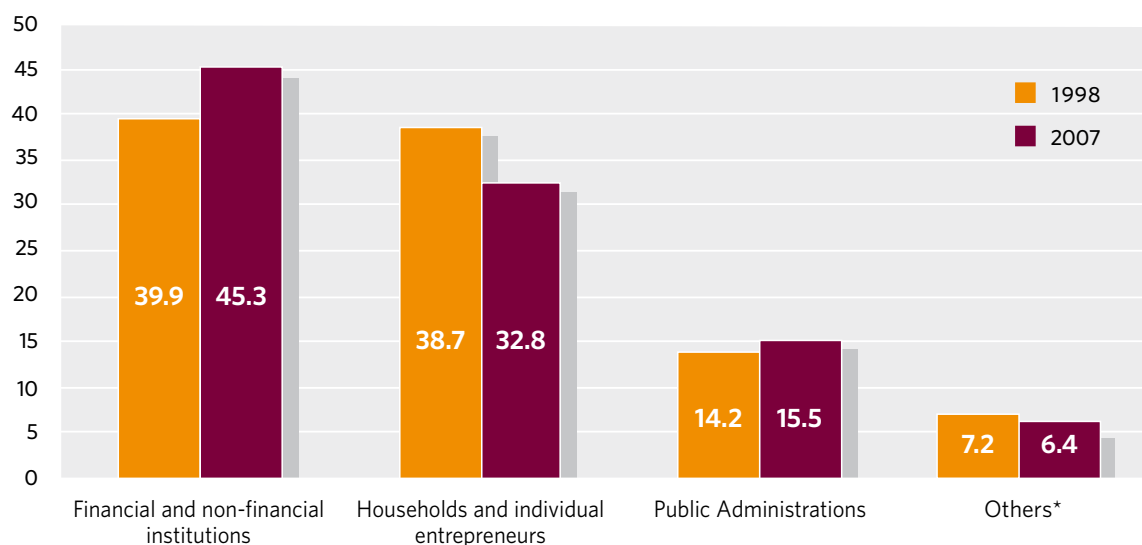
Between 1998 and 2008:

- the proportion of the service sector in the GDP gains 4 points against 1.7 points between 1990 and 1998;
- the proportion of Public Buildings and Works increases by 1.8 points against a drop of 0.7 point;
- agriculture drops 4.7 points against an increase of 1.1 point.

An economic growth led by the service sector
Emergence of Public Buildings and Works and drop in agriculture sector

Contribution of Economic Agents to National Wealth

Gross Domestic Product by Institutional Sector (in %)



* Taxes levied on products net of subsidies and chargeable financial services.

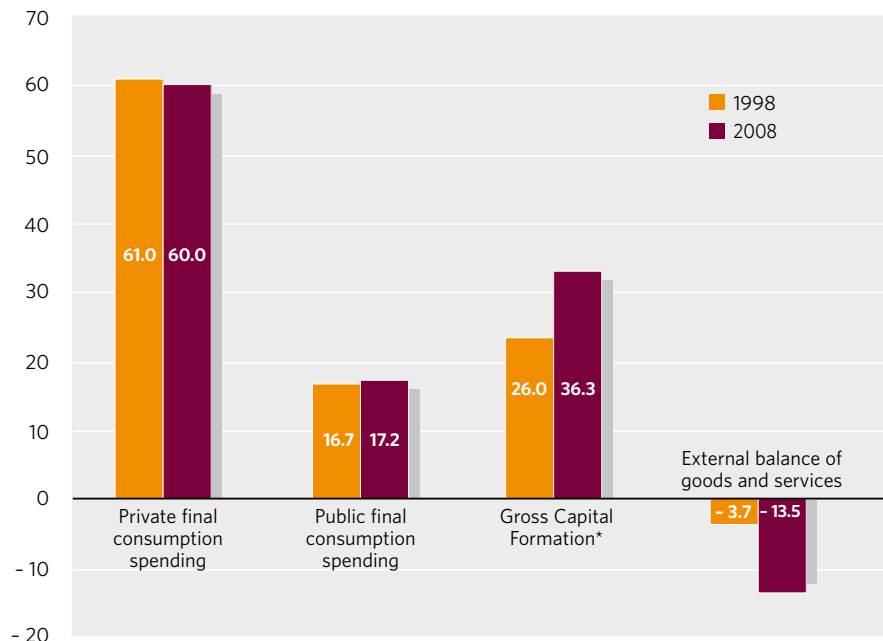
In 9 years:

- the proportion of financial and non-financial institutions increases by 5.4 points;
 - that of public administrations increases by 1.3 point;
- that of households (including individual companies) drops by 6 points.

Increasing statistical weight of the organized sector,
indicative of the modernization of an economy

Final Destination of National Wealth

Uses of the Gross Domestic Product (in %)



* Gross fixed asset formation + stock variation.

Between 1998 and 2008:

- spending on final consumption products almost stable;
- investment (gross capital formation) increases by more than 10 points;
- the external deficit of goods and services accentuated by 10 points.

Investment increasingly favoured
in the allocation
of national resources

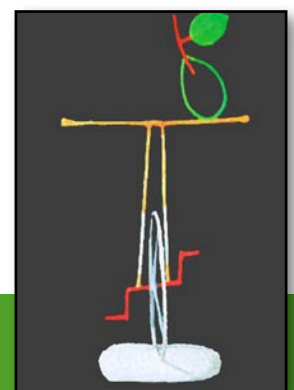
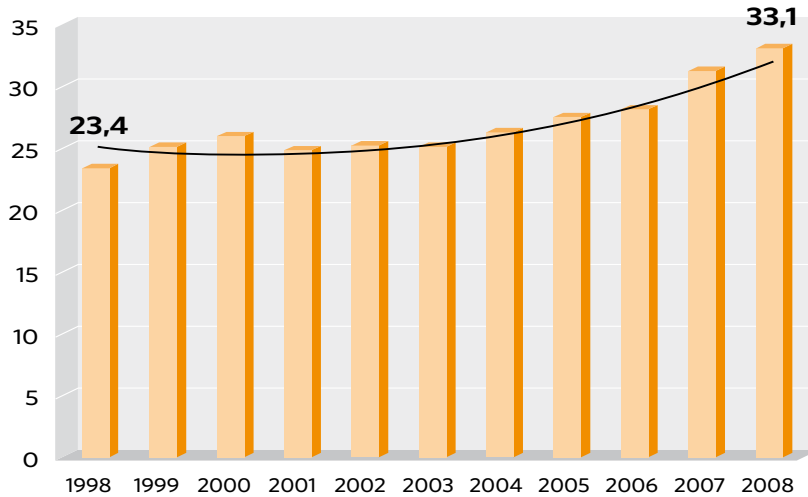


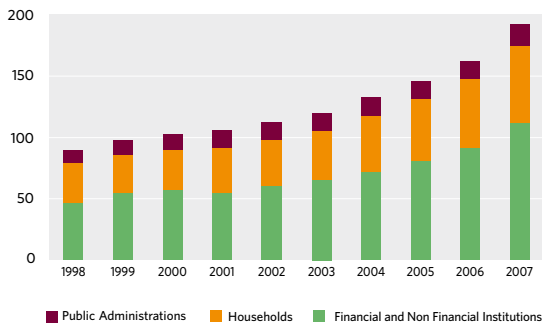
figure 10

Investment

Changes in Investment Rate (in %)

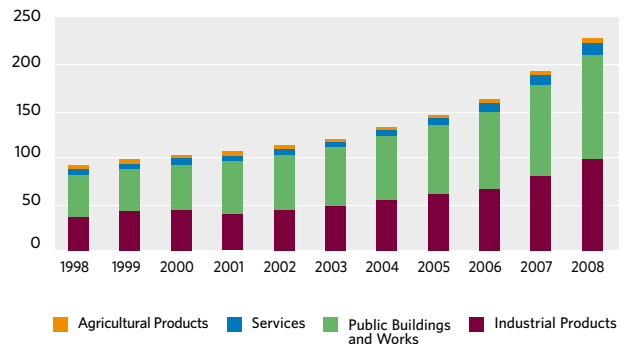


GFAF* by institutional sector
(in billions of dirhams)



* Gross fixed asset formation

GFAF* by product
(in billions of dirhams)

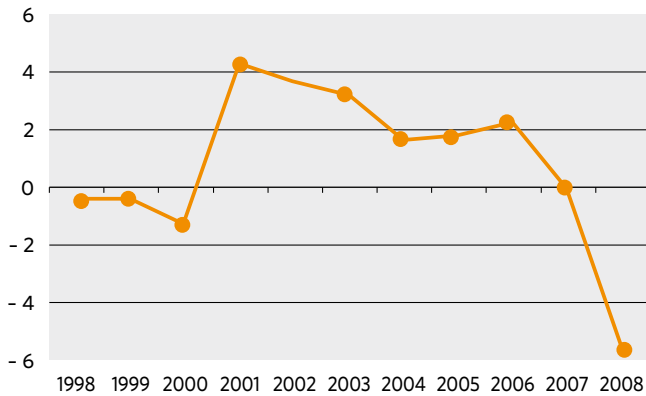


- A sustained investment effort since 2001.
- Increasingly significant contribution to the investment effort on the part of organized sector companies.
- Increasing statistical weight of public buildings and works and industrial products in investment.

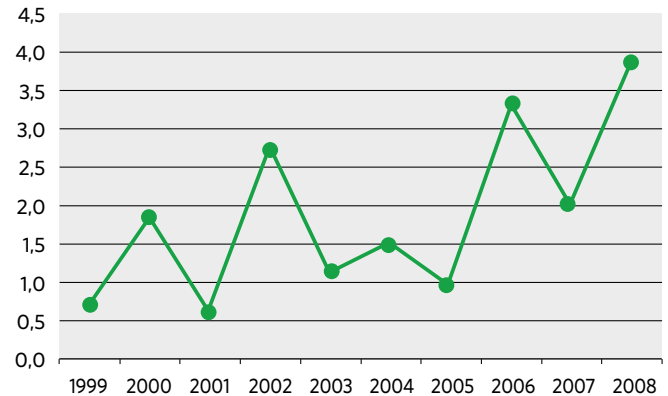
Investment rate of an emerging country since 2007

Macro-Economic Balances

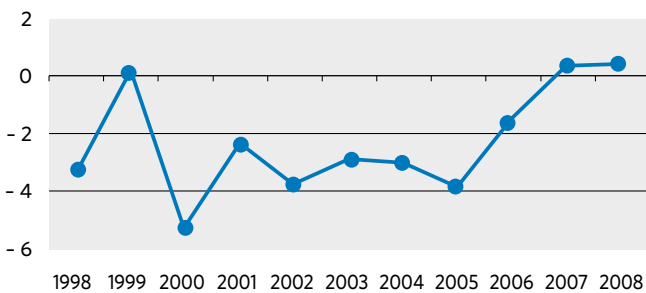
Current Balance of Payments Account (in % of GDP)



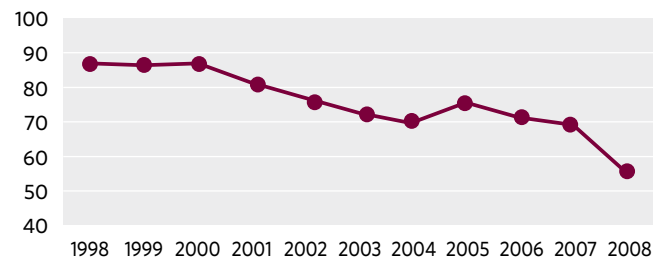
Variation of the Cost of Living Index (in %)



Budget Balance (in % of the GDP)



Public Debt (in % of GDP)

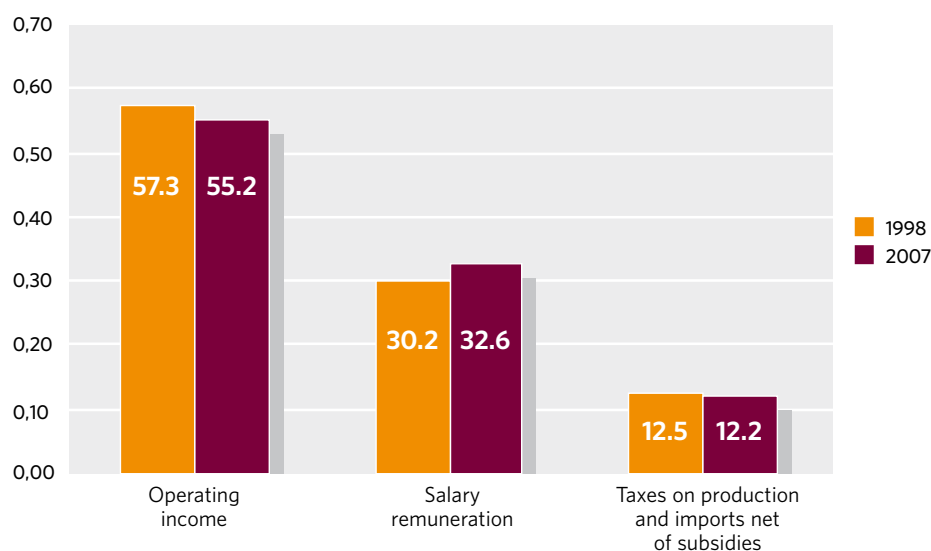


- **Balance of payments** : surplus (1.5% on average) until 2006, increasingly in the red since 2007 (0.1% in 2007 and 5.4% in 2008).
- **General budget** deficit of 2.6% on average each year until 2006, budget surplus since 2007.
- **Inflation** maintained at 1.9% per year between 1998 and 2008 (against 4.9% between 1989 and 1998).
- **Public debt** declining trend, pegged under 60% of the GDP in 2008.

Growth benefitting from a control of fundamental balances, though threatened by the deficit in external accounts

Remuneration of Production Factors

Primary Distribution of Gross Domestic Product (in %)



- The proportion of the wage earning class in the GDP increases by 2.4 points between 1998 and 2007.
 - The proportion of producers drops by 2 points.
 - The proportion of public administrations remains stable.

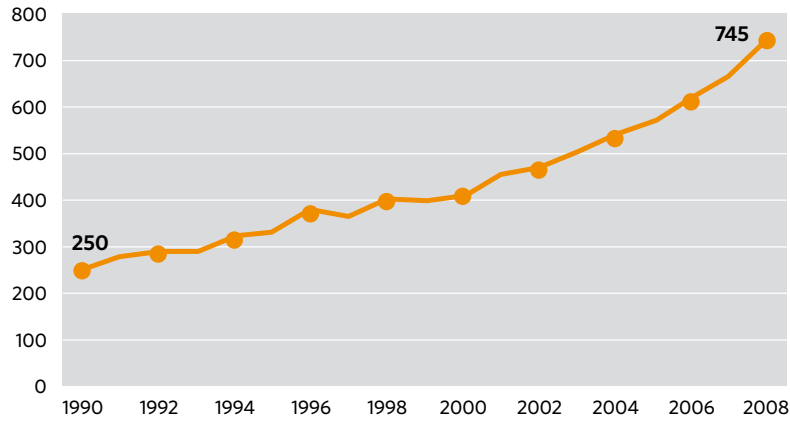
Increasing statistical weight
of the wage-earning class



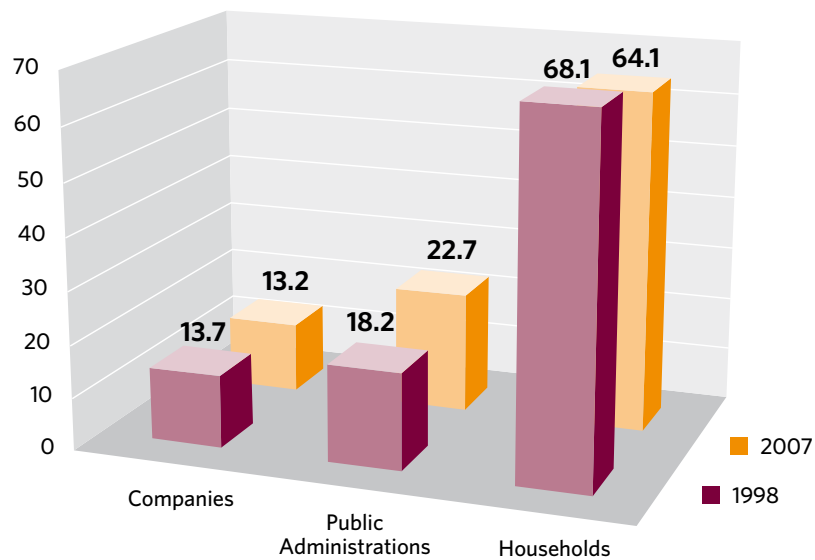
figure 11

National Income

Changes in the Gross National Disposable Income (in billions (10⁹) of dirhams)



Gross National Disposable Income by Institutional Sector (in %)

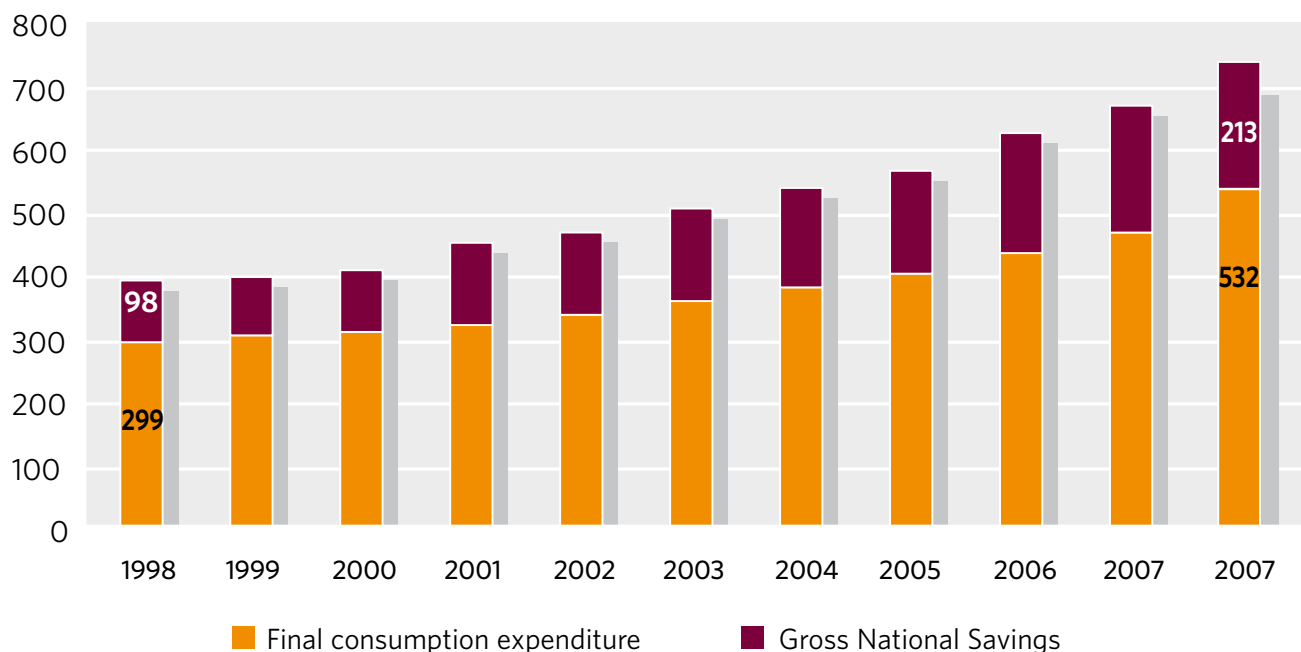


- With improved fiscal performance, public administrations increase their part in the gross national disposable income to the detriment of households and companies.

Broader assessment and a better tax collection,
an economic investment reserve and social progress

Destination of National Income

Allocation of the Gross National Disposable Income (in billions of dirhams)



(in % of the GNDI)

	1990-1998	1998-2008
National Savings Rate	23.0	27.9

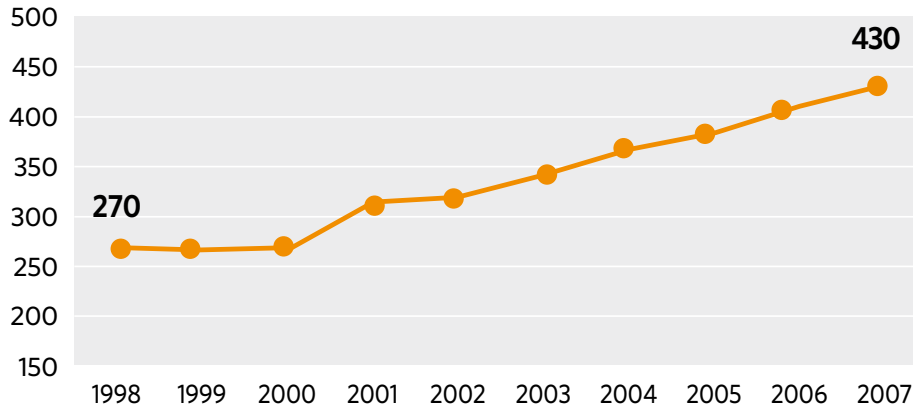
Between 1998 and 2008:

- the gross national disposable income increases by 6.5% per year instead of 6% between 1990 and 1998;
- global final consumption by 5.9% per year against 6.3%;
- gross national savings of 8% per year against 4.9%.

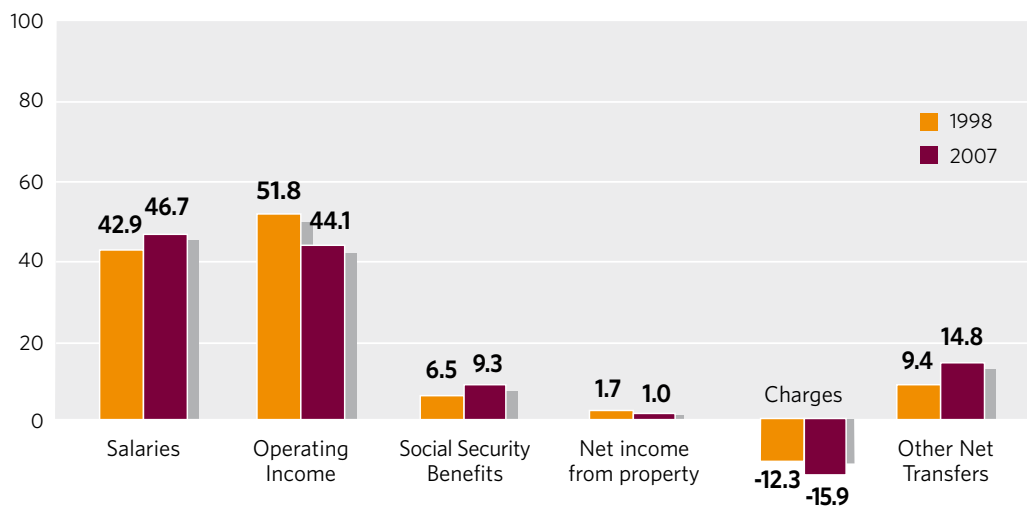
An increasing propensity for savings

Household Income

Change in Gross Disposable Income of Households (in billions of dirhams)



Composition of Gross Disposable Household Income (in %)



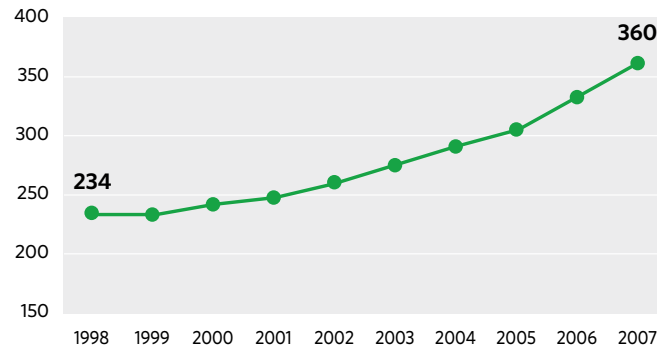
Between 1998 and 2007 :

- the proportion of salaries increases 4 points, that of social security benefits and other transfers by 9 points;
- the proportion of operating revenue (gross operating surplus and mixed income) drops by 8 points.

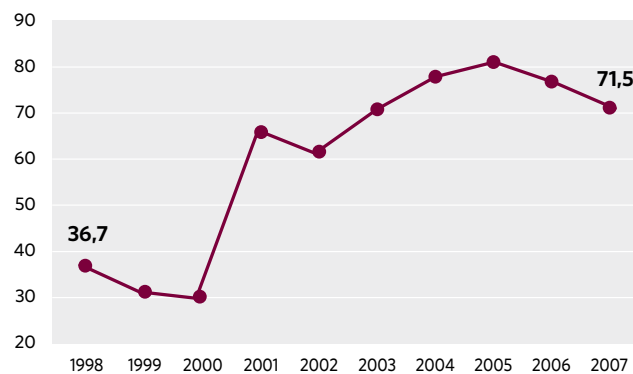
Salaries and transfers increasingly contribute to household income formation

Uses of Household Income

Changes in Household Consumer Spending (in billions of dirhams)



Changes in Gross Household Savings (in billions of dirhams)



(in % of GDI)

	1998	2007	1998-2007
Rate of Household Savings	13.6	16.6	17.6

Between 1998 and 2007 :

- the gross disposable income increases by 5.3% per year on average;
 - household consumer spending increase by 4.9%;
 - gross savings of households increase by 7.7%.

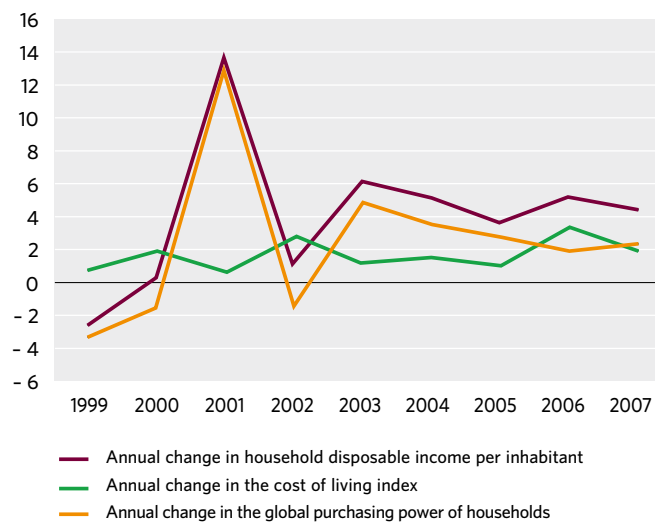


Household savings on the rise,
but little consolidation

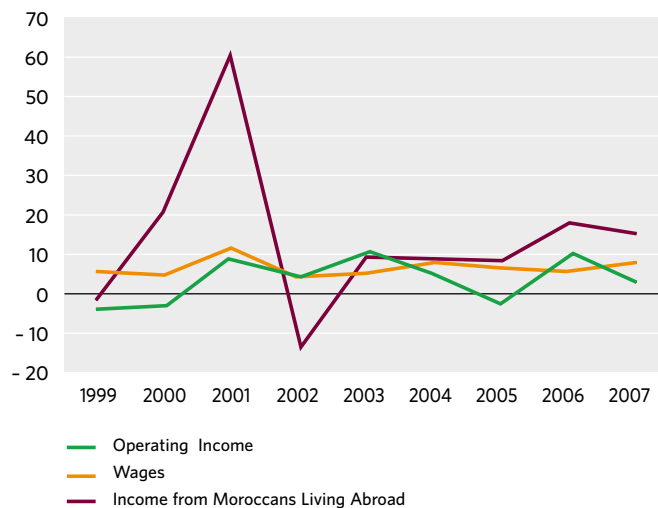
figure 12

Purchasing Power of Households

Variation of Income and Purchasing Power of Households (in %)



Variation in the Main Sources of Disposable Income for Households (in %)



Between 1998 and 2007 :

- the available gross income of households per head increases by 4% per year;
- in 2001, Moroccans residing abroad bring this rate to 13.6%;
- the inflation rate remains stable at 1.7% per year.

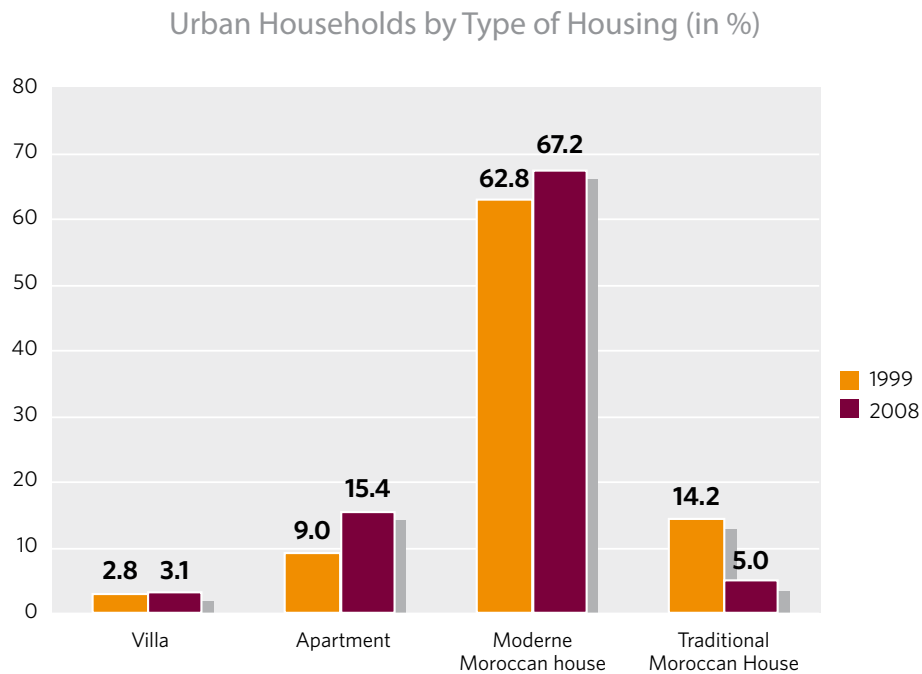
Household purchasing power increases by 2.3% overall per year



figure 13

Human Development

Types of Urban Housing



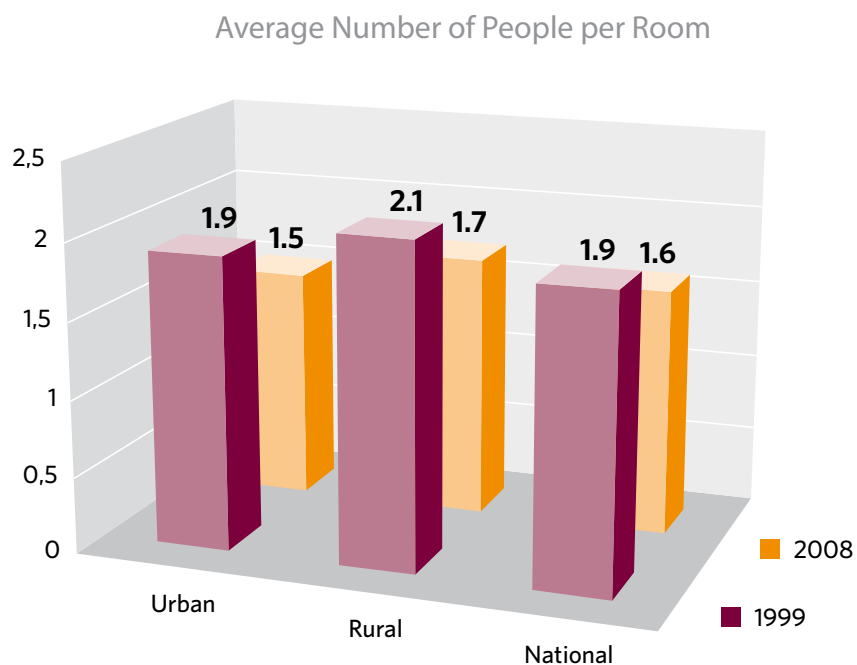
The modern Moroccan house dominates the urban landscape with more than 2/3 of households



Abandonment of traditional houses in favour of more modern types of housing

figure 14

Occupant Density in Housing



Lowered occupant density in homes
in both urban and rural areas

Less cramped accommodations
indicative of an improvement in
living conditions

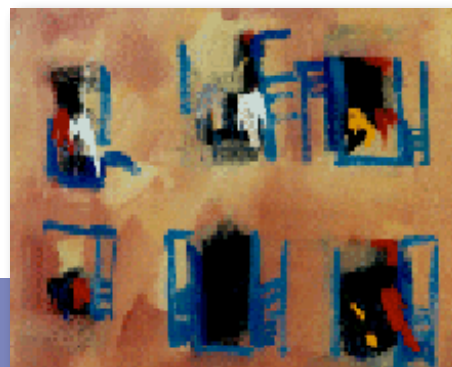
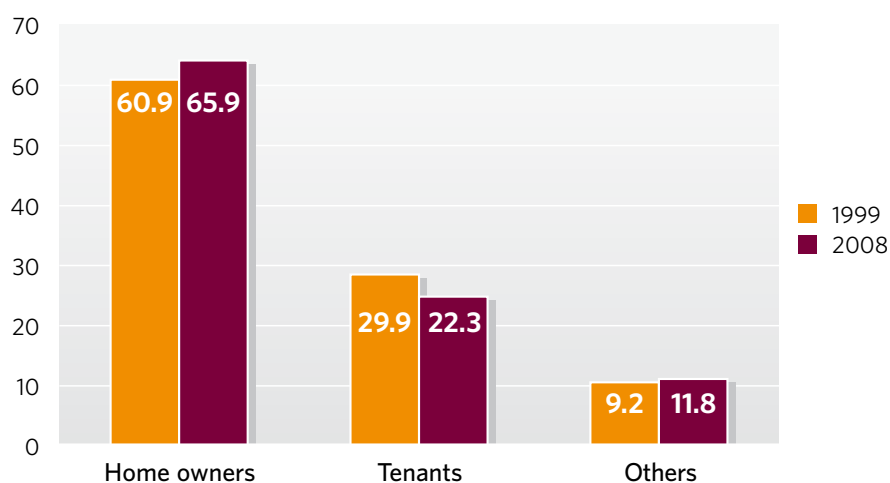


figure 15

Access to Housing Ownership

Urban Households by Status of Housing Occupancy (in %)



- The proportion of urban households owning their homes increases by 5 points in 9 years.
 - The proportion of tenants decreases by almost 8 points.

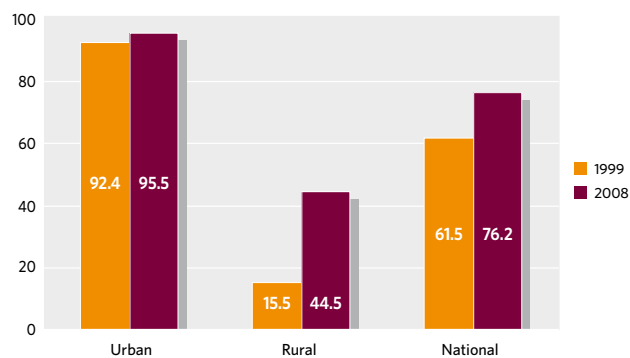
Home ownership increasingly accessible to Moroccan households



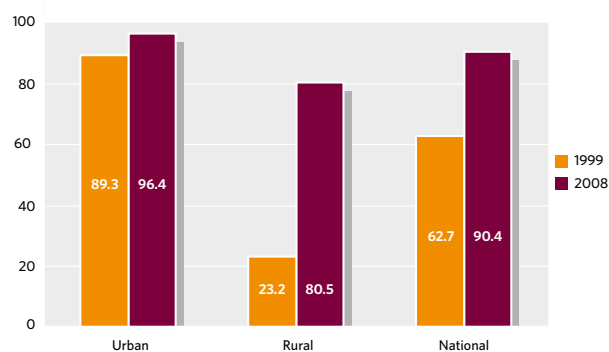
figure 16

Household Access to Clean Drinking Water and Electricity

Proportion of Households with Access to Clean Drinking Water (in %)



Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity (in %)



- Almost universal access in urban areas.
- The proportion of rural households benefitting from clean drinking water multiplied by 3, from electricity by 3.5.

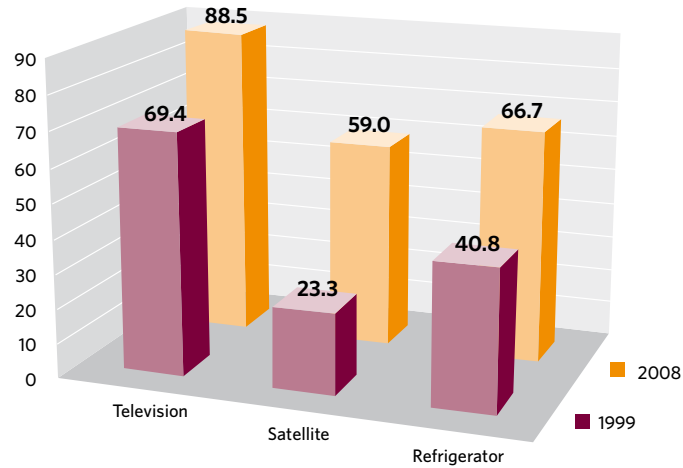
Half of rural households still do not have access to clean drinking water



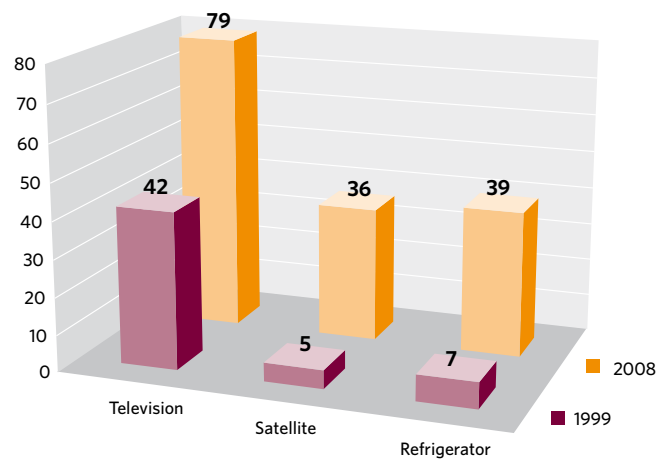
figure 17

Household Equipment

Equipment in Durable Goods of Moroccan Households (in %)



Equipment of Rural Households in Durable Goods (in %)

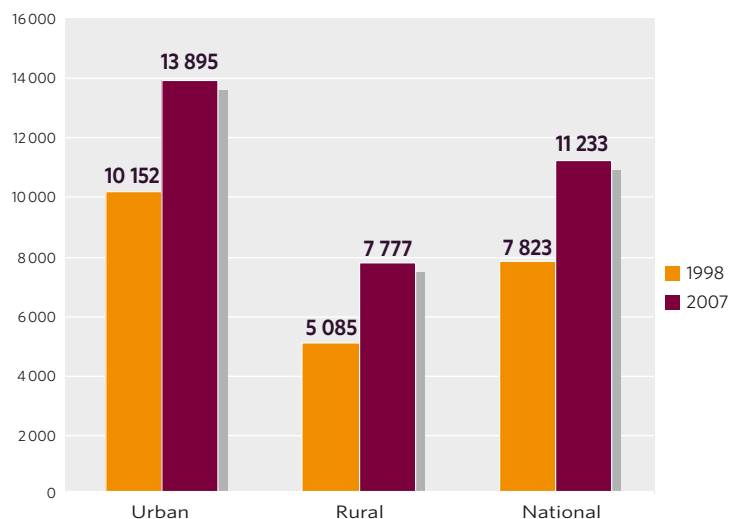


Moroccan households increasingly better equipped in durable goods

Greater household comfort and openness to the world, indicative of changes in the household consumption model

Household Consumer Spending

Yearly Spending per Person by Area of Residence (in dirhams)



Annual spending per person increases by:

- 43.6% at the national level;
- 53% in rural areas;
- 37% in urban areas.

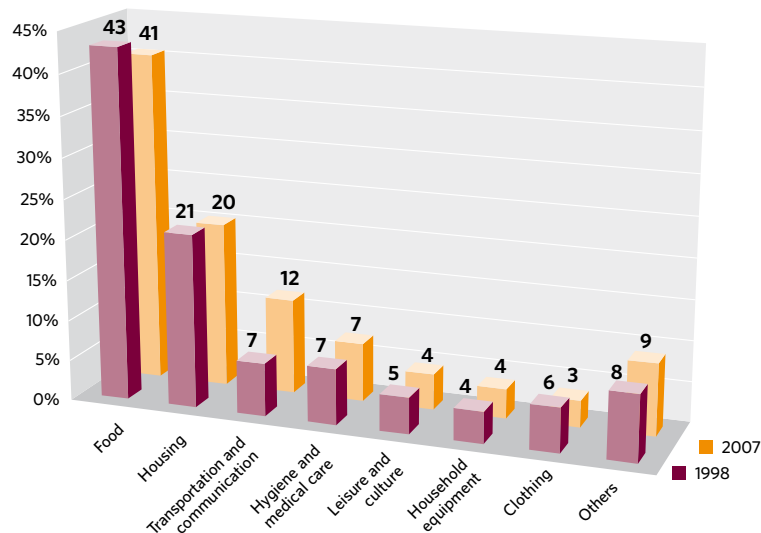
The city-countryside gap is reduced, the spending ratio between the two areas lowered from 2 in 1998 to 1.8 in 2007



figure 18

Structure of Household Consumer Spending

Structure of Household Spending (in %)



Structure of Household Spending by Area of Residence (in %)

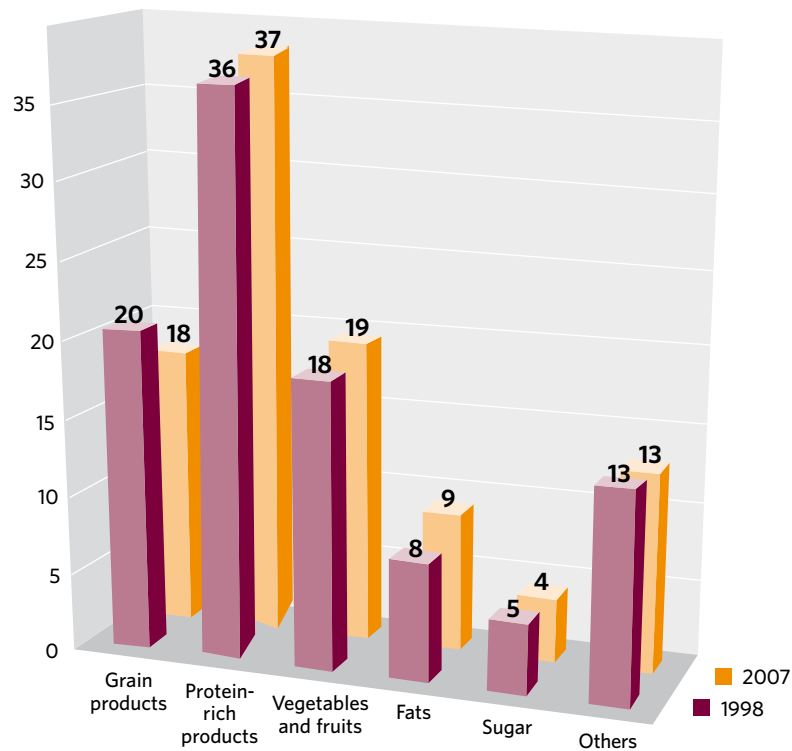
Main Categories of Goods and Services	Urban		Rural	
	1998	2007	1998	2007
Food	38.4	36.8	54.2	49.3
Housing	23.4	21.1	16.7	18.2
Transportation and communication	7.1	12.8	5.2	9.1
Hygiene and medical care	7.6	7.6	5	6.3
Leisure, culture and entertainment	5.6	5.2	2.1	2.5
Household equipment	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6
Clothing	5.7	3.5	5.1	3.1
Other expenses	8.3	9.3	7.8	7.9
Total	100	100	100	100

- The portion of household budgets attributed to food decreases by 3 points, that of transportation and communication increases by 5 points.
- For the first time, the budgetary coefficient for food in rural areas dips below 50 %.

Changes in spending structure commensurate with the improvement in quality of life and the attractiveness of the modern society consumption model

Food Spending

Structure of Food Spending (in %)



- Decrease in the proportion of grain and sugar products.
- Increase in the proportion of protein-rich products and fruits and vegetables.

Improvement in the quality of food consumption

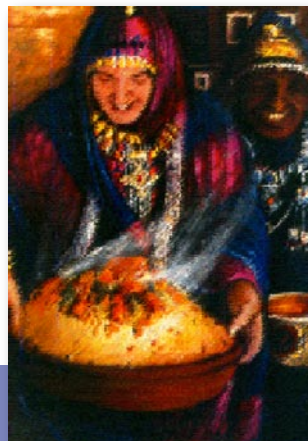
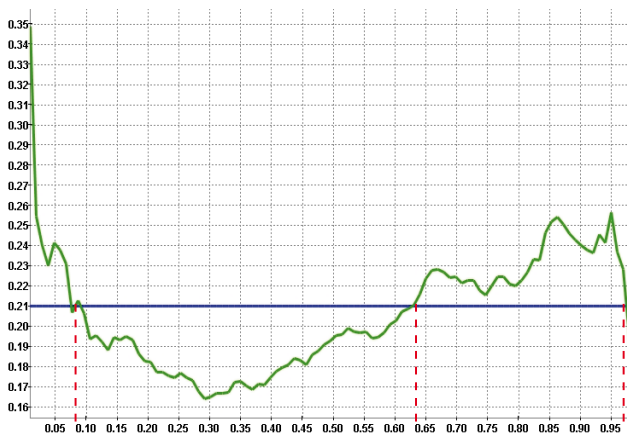


figure 19

Increase in Household Consumer Spending

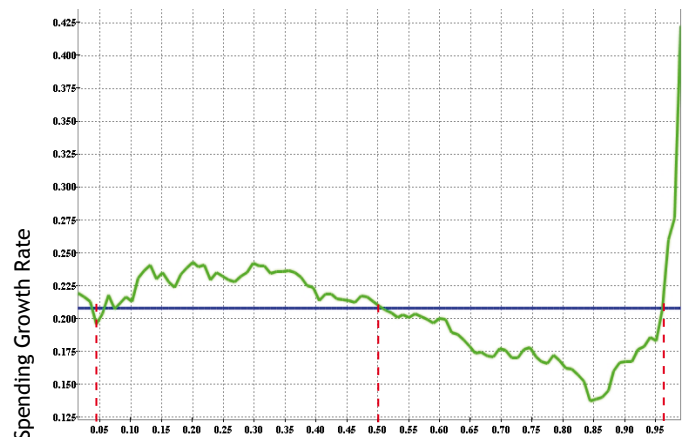
Expenditure Growth Incidence Curve

1985-2001



Level of expenditure

2001-2007



Level of expenditure

The expenditure growth incidence curves show that between:

- 1985 and 2001, growth was most favorable towards the poorest and wealthiest classes;
 - 2001 and 2007, this growth was more favorable towards the poor, the vulnerable, and the wealthier categories.

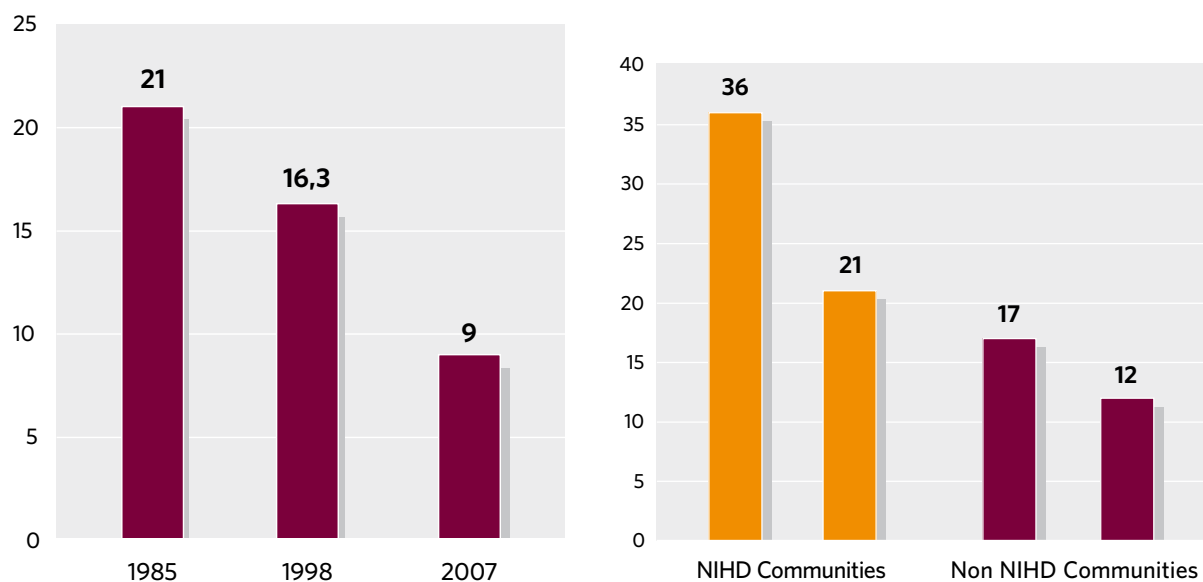
Between 1985 and 2007, the proportion of total spending of:

- the poorest 20% stagnated around 6.5%;
- the wealthiest 20% increased slightly from 46.9% to 48.1%.

Expenditure growth favouring the entire population and a resistance to the lowering of social inequalities

Decline in Poverty

Changes in the Rate of Poverty (in %)

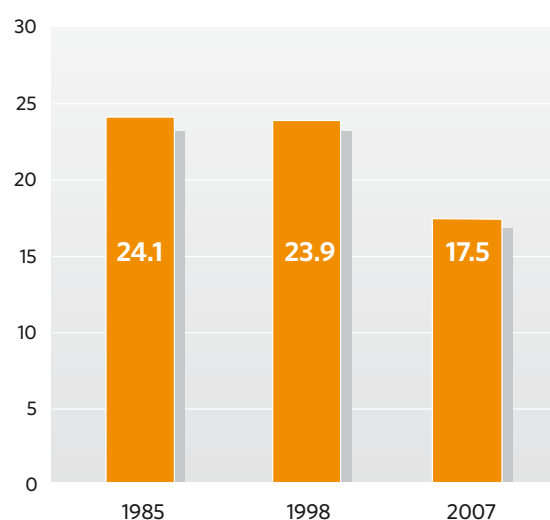


- 200 000 people overcame poverty each year between 1998 and 2007 compared to 8 700 between 1985 and 1998.
- Poverty declining more rapidly in the rural communities targeted by the National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD).

Between 1998 and 2007, approximately 1.8 million people overcame poverty

Decline in Vulnerability

Changes in the Rate of Vulnerability (in %)



The number of people in vulnerable situations:

- increased by 108 000 per year between 1985 and 1998;
- decreased by 144 000 per year between 1998 and 2007.

Between 1998 and 2007, approximately 1.3 million people overcame vulnerability

Disparities in Household Consumer Spending

Growth Rates of Consumer Spending by Social Category (in %)



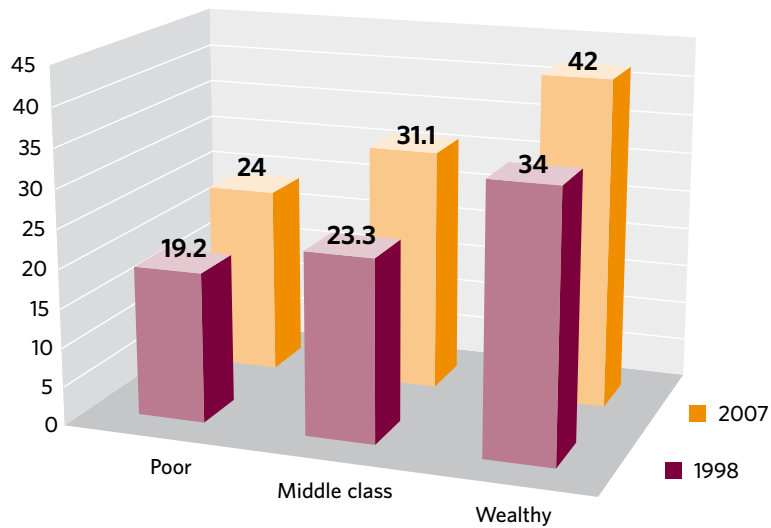
The annual growth of per capita spending between 1998 and 2007, compared to that of 1985-1998, is of:

- 2.2 times for poor households;
- 1.7 times for middle classes;
- 4.8 times for wealthy households.

Wealthy households and, to a lesser extent, poorer households, have benefitted the most from the general improvement in the population's standard of living

Household Debt

Household Debt Rate by Social Category (in %)



Between 1998 and 2007, household debt rates increase by:

- 25% in poor and wealthy classes;
- 33.5% in middle classes.

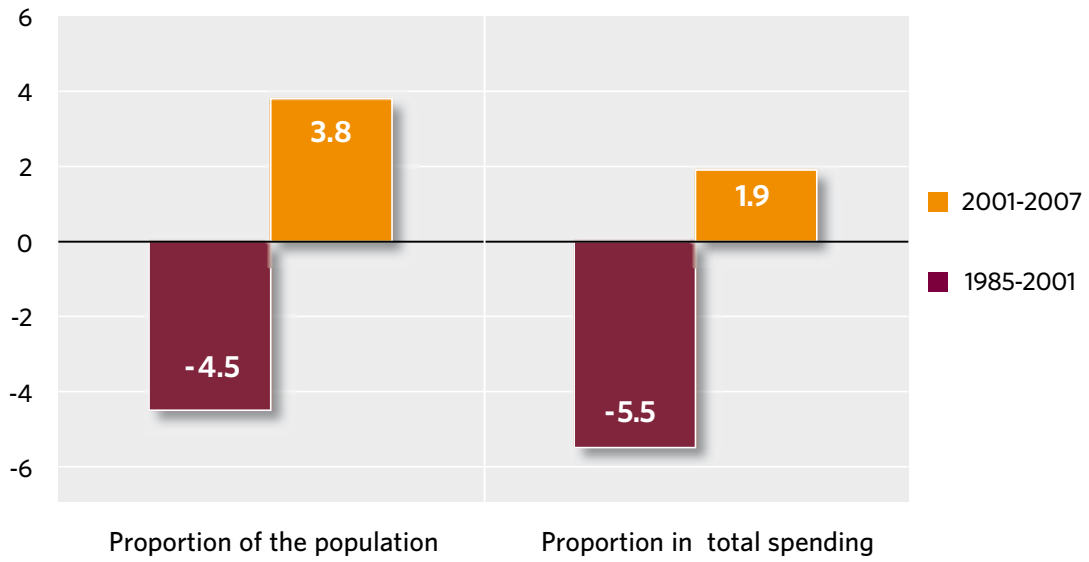
Relative increase in debt, felt more in the middle class



figure 20

Demography and Consumer Spending of the Middle Class

Growth Rates of the Demographic Weight of Middle Class and their Share in Consumer Spending (in %)

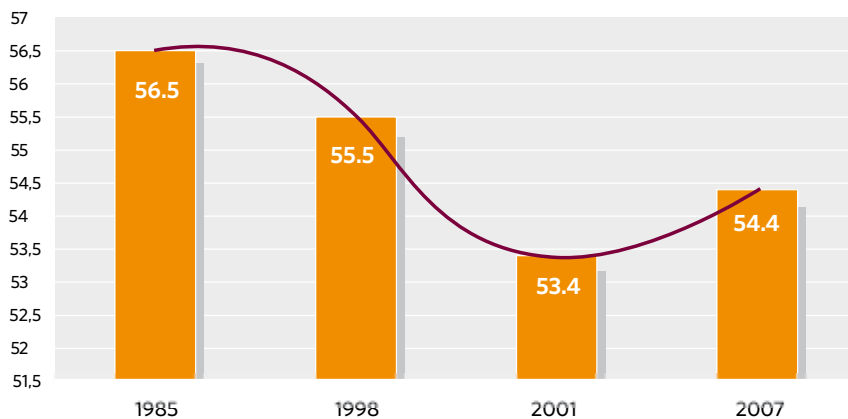


- The demographic weight of the middle class fell by 4.5% between 1985 and 2001, increased by 3.8% between 2001 and 2007.
- Their weight in household consumer spending fell by 5.5% between 1985 and 2001, increased by 1.9% between 2001 and 2007.

Middle class contribution to consumer spending remains lower than their demographic weight

Middle Class Spending

Proportion of the Middle Classes in Total Household Spending (in %)



The proportion of the middle class in household spending:

- decreases by 3 points between 1985 and 2001;
- increases by one point between 2001 and 2007.

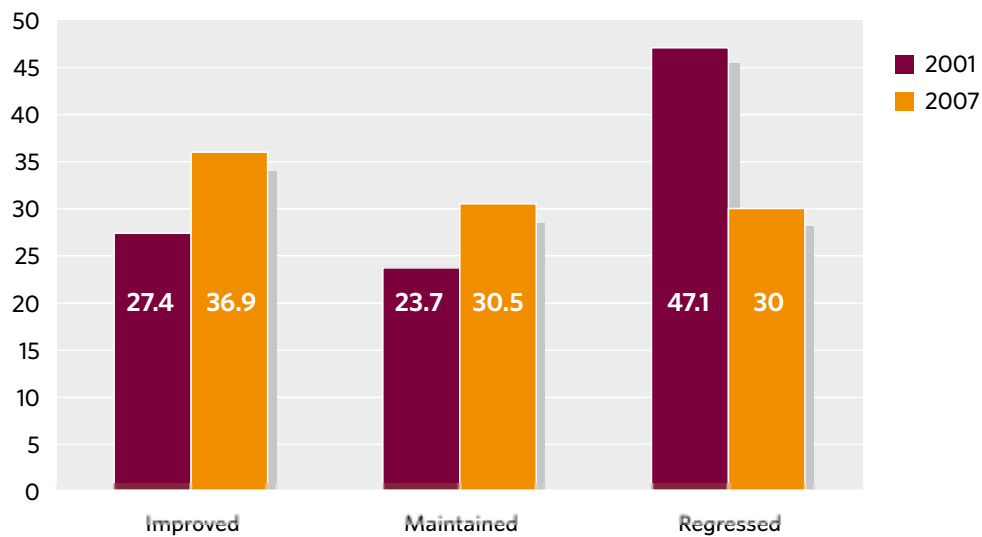
Beginning in 2001, reversal of the declining trend with respect to the proportion of the middle class in total spending



figure 21

Perceptions of Living Standards

Changes in the Way Households Perceive their Living Standards (in %)



The standard of living has improved or been maintained:

- according to half of heads of households in 2001 ;
- for 2/3 in 2007.

Objectively quantified observations
corroborated by the subjective evaluations
by household heads



figure 22

*Millenium Development
Goals*

Millenium Development Goals for Morocco

The Millenium Declaration is made up of 8 objectives, grouped together under the name « Millenium Development Goals »:

- reducing extreme poverty and hunger;
- ensuring elementary education for all;
- promoting gender quality and women's autonomy;
- reducing mortality of children under 5 years of age;
- improving maternal health;
- fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other illnesses;
- ensuring sustainable development;
- putting in place a global partnership for development.

The target date is 2015, and the baseline year is 1990.

Objectives Attained

Poverty

Proportion of the population possessing less than a dollar a day purchasing power:

- Targeted objective: 1.75% in 2015
- Attained value in 2007 : 0.6%

Proportion of the population not meeting minimal calorie intake values:

- Targeted objective: 2.3% in 2015
- Attained value in 2007: 0.9%

Malaria

Incidence rate (for 100 000 inhabitants):

- Targeted objective: 0 in 2015
 - Attained value in 2006: 0
-



figure 23

Objectives in Progress

Net rate of elementary education (6-11 years)

Targeted objective: 100% in 2015
Attained value in 2008: 90.1% against 52.1% in 1991
Required attainment rate (2008/2015): 1.50% per year
Effective attainment rate (1991/2008): 3.24% per year

Proportion of the population with access to clean drinking water in rural areas

Targeted objective: 100% in 2015
Attained value in 2007: 85%
Required attainment rate (2007/2015): 2.1% per year
Effective attainment rate (1994/07): 15% per year

Birthing in supervised environment

Targeted objective: 80% in 2015
Attained value in 1999-2003: 63%
Required attainment rate (1999-2003/2015): 1.7% per year
Effective attainment rate (1987-1991/1999-2003): 6.1% per year

At this rate, these objectives will be attained before 2015



figure 24

Objectives Attainable under the Condition of Better Performances

Youth literacy rates ages 15-24 years

Targeted objective: 100% en 2015
Attained value in 2008: 78%

Effective attainment rate, per year: 2.1%

Targeted attainment rate: 3.6 %

Rate of incidence of tuberculosis (for 100 000 inhabitants)

Targeted objective: 50 in 2015
Attained value in 2008: 82

Effective attainment rate, per year: 1.8%

Targeted attainment rate: 6.8%

Maternal moratlity rate (for 100 000 births)

Targeted objective: 50 in 2015
Attained value in 1995-2003: 227

Effective attainment rate, per year: 3.1%

Targeted attainment rate: 9%

Infant Mortality Rates

Targeted objective: 14 per thousand in 2015
Attained value in 1999/2003: 40 per thousand

Effective attainment rate, per year: 2.9%

Targeted attainment rate: 7.2%

Rates of mortality of children under 5 years of age

Targeted objective: 19 per thousand 2015
Attained value en 1999-2003: 47 per thousand

Effective attainment rate, per year: 3.9%

Targeted attainment rate: 6.3%



figure 25





(...)With the ambition of making human development both the product of, and a factor in, economic growth, Morocco devotes almost 55% of its national budget to social programs. To strengthen these programs, HM the King of Morocco launched, under His High Authority, a wide-ranging project called National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD), which represents a clear expression of this ambition, and has become a veritable focus of concerted effort.

This project has a specific framework for planning, follow-through and evaluation and a considerable pluriannual budget. Its implementation is based on a participant and contractual approach involving local administrations, elected officials and civil society. Implemented since 2006, this project is part of the process for the Millenium Development Goals (MDG) and specifically targets the improvement of the population's living conditions by the development of social infrastructures and incentives for the creation of small revenue-generating projects at the basic geographical unit level. Its vocation is to boost cumulative synergies with programs to fight unfit housing, promoting economic housing and the results of societal reforms that are audacious for a muslim country, particularly those concerning Family law and the rigorous management of the religious field...

(...)Today, human development is a national priority and remarkable progress has been made, particularly in the last ten years. The HDI, as measured by the UNDP, is composite, partial and static, and thus can only partially reflect this reality. This index, which in 2005 places Morocco 126th out of 177 countries, obscures the progress accomplished by the country. For example, of the 138 countries ranked in 2000 and 2006, Morocco achieved the 7th best performance in terms of progress of the HDI. (...)



Excerpt from the introduction to the conference organized in Paris on July 1st 2008 by the HCP in partnership with the Center for Economic Analysis, on the theme « Growth and Human Development in Morocco ».

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figure 26

