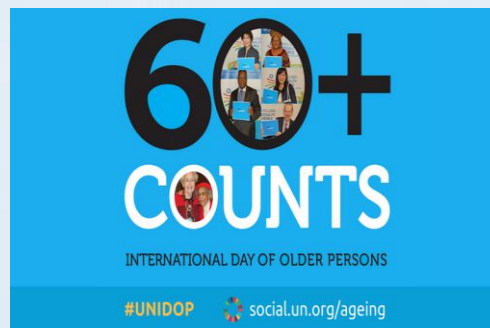


# Demographic and socioeconomic aspects of population ageing in Morocco :

## Some highlights of Moroccan censuses.

By  
**LFARAKH Abdellatif**

In the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons observed on October 1 each year.



# Introduction

- The High Commission for Planning has carried out several studies on specific population groups using mainly census data: youth, women, Moroccans living abroad, return migration, etc.
- Years ago, the 2004 census was used as a sample framework for a national survey, carried out by the HCP in 2006. This survey has permit to shed lite on many aspects of the elderly people.
- Since this date, no specific elderly survey has been conducted.

# Introduction

- However, a module on this category of the population has been included in 2017 DHS survey and results at the national level have been widely disseminated, during the current year.
- Still, only censuses make it possible to have comprehensive information on older people at the sub-national level and to study inequality between different categories of older persons.
- It is at these fine geographical levels and socioeconomic categories that development policies are usually put in place.
- Hence we should emphasize the importance of using census results to target these categories of population.



# Introduction:

As in many Arab countries, in Morocco, both the absolute number of old persons and their proportion in the total population is growing (or will grow) rapidly.

This process will have an important impact on several aspects of daily life of the aged people and their families.

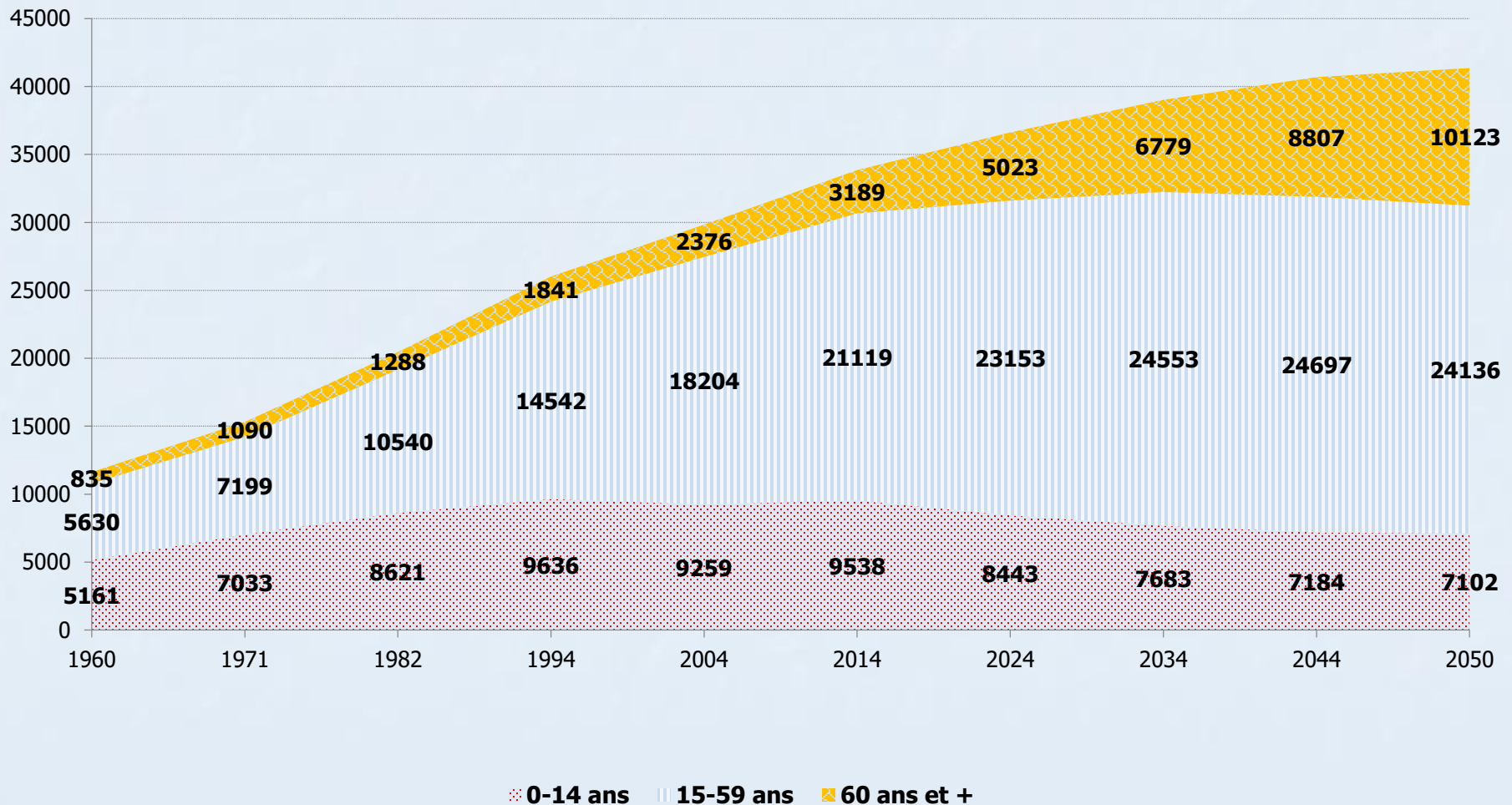
**How? why? What are the consequences?**

**That's what this short presentation will try to show using mainly census data.**

# plan

- Measures of population ageing
- Major demographic profile of old persons
- Main socio-economic Characteristics
- Conclusion

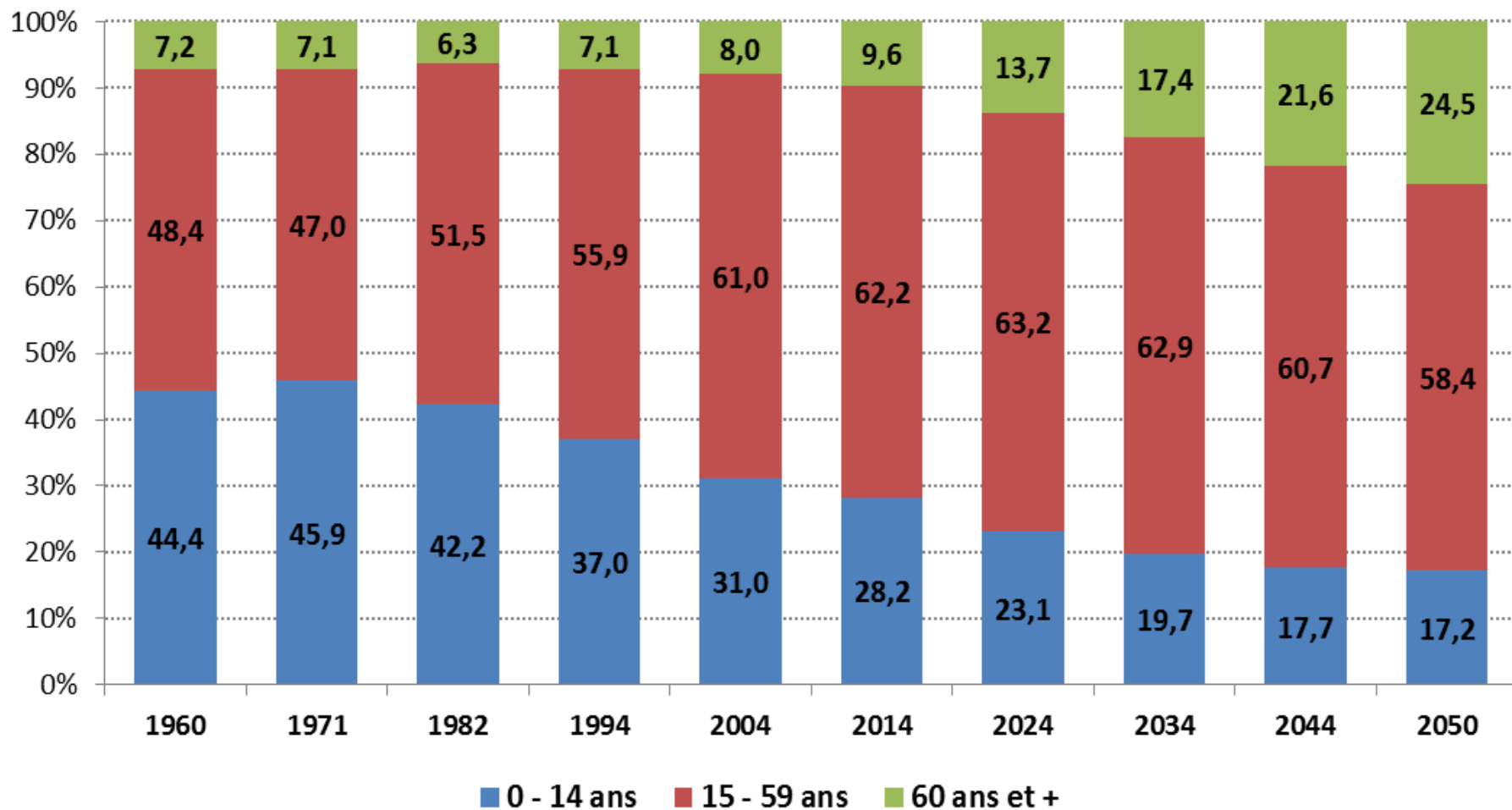
## Past and future trends of the population (in thousands) by major age groups: Morocco, 1960 to 2050



Sources : RGPH et Projections de la population

# Population age structure change :

## 1960 à 2050



Sources : RGPH et Projections de la population

## Number and annual growth rate of old persons and annual growth rate of total population

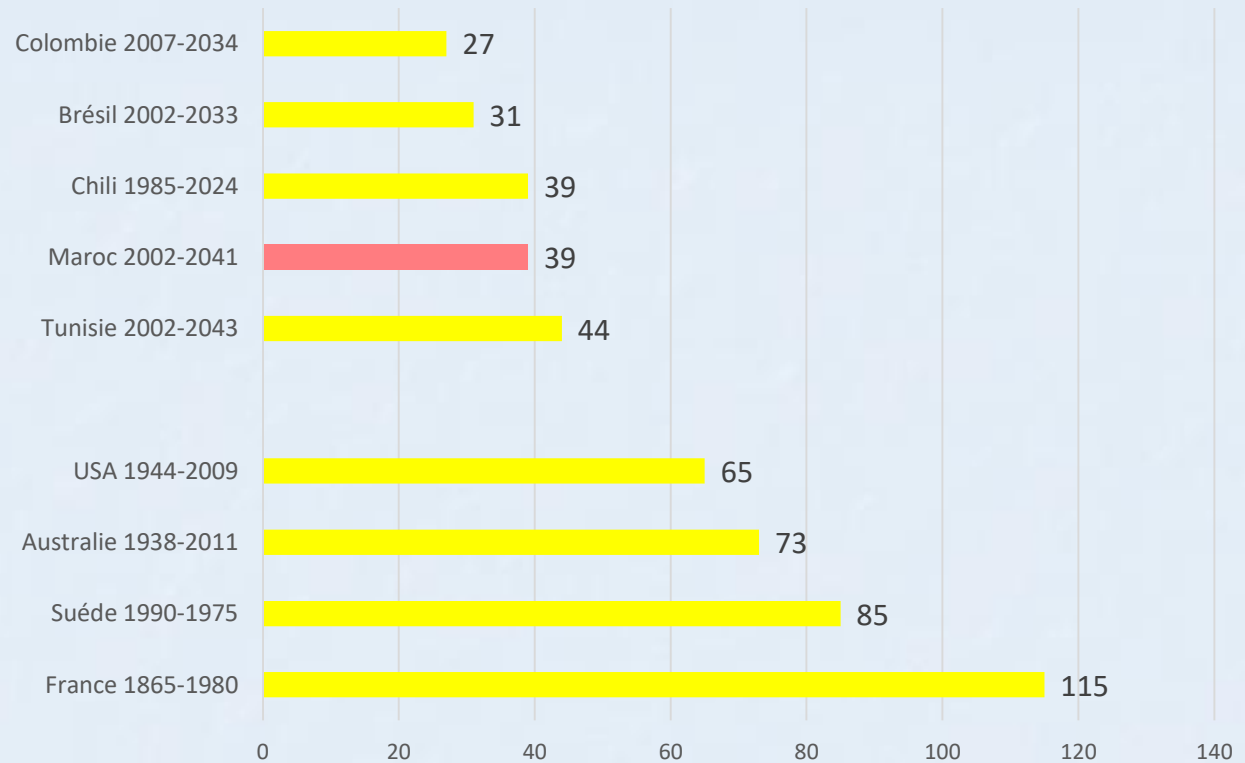
Années	Population 60 years and + (000)	annual growth rate (in %)	
		60+	0+
1960	835	-	-
1994	1841	<b>2,39</b>	<b>2,35</b>
2004	2376	<b>2,6</b>	<b>1,4</b>
2014	3174	<b>2,9</b>	<b>1,3</b>
2030	6048	<b>4,1</b>	<b>0,8</b>
2050	10123	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,4</b>
<b>Variation from 1960 to 2050</b>	<b>9288</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>1,4</b>

Source : Calcul de l'auteur à partir de: HCP. Projections de la population.

- **The current average annual growth rate of the 60+ population is a function of past fertility levels, at least 60 years ago, as well as the probability that the corresponding births will survive 60 years later. this rate is increasing and in the future, this trend is expected to increase until 2030 ... In other words, today's seniors belong to pre-Independence cohorts.**
- **On the contrary, the rate of increase of the total population decreasing, thanks to the decrease of fertility, since the 1980s.**

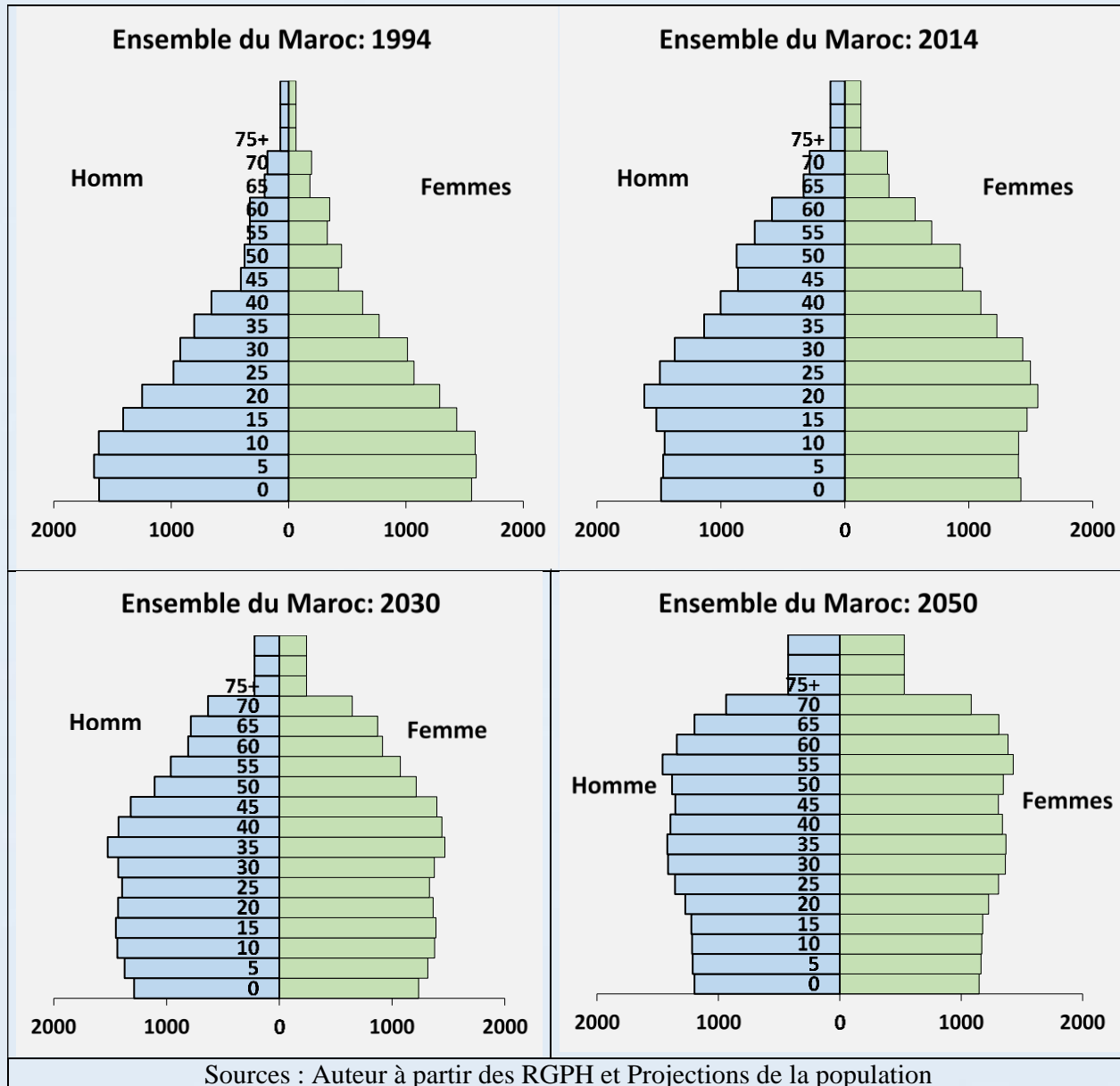


## Number of years for the proportion of the population aged 60 and over to increase from 8% to 20%

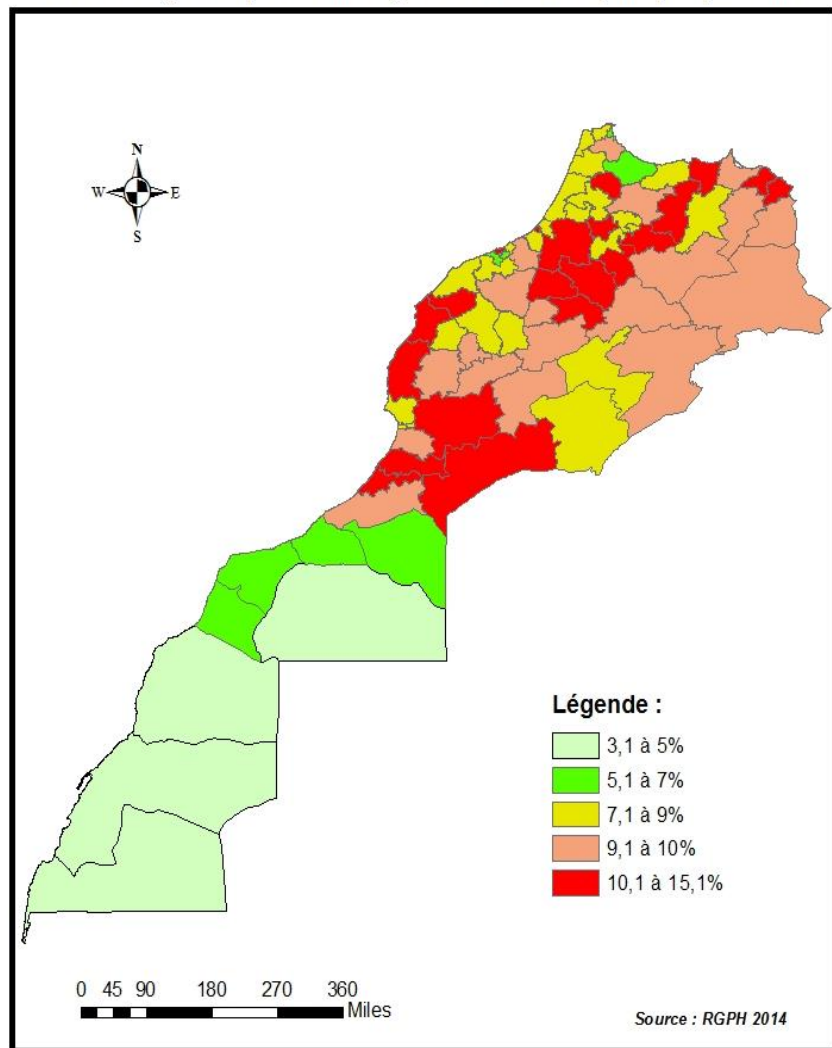


**In sum, the aging process, which took sixty to one hundred years to occur in most advanced countries, will take in Morocco no more than forty years; less than in countries like Colombia (27 years) or Brazil (31 years), but much shorter time than the one already observed in countries like the United States of America (65), Australia (73), Sweden (85) or France (115) ...**

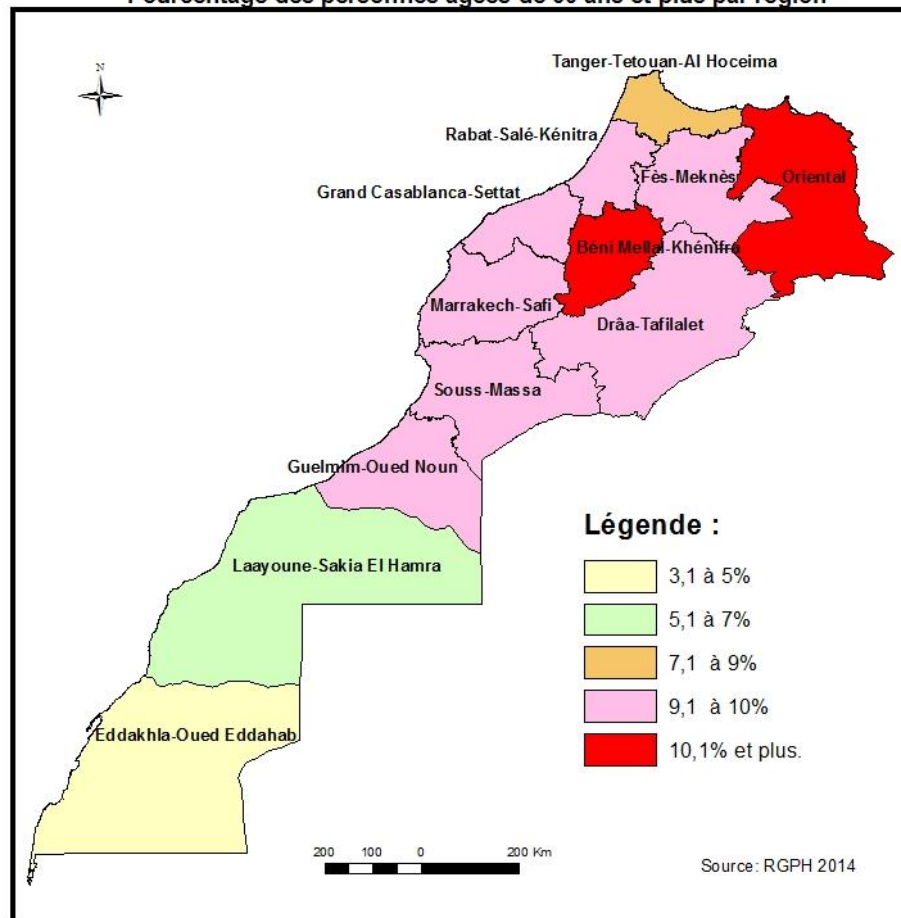
# La transformation de la structure par âge 1994 à 2050 (000)



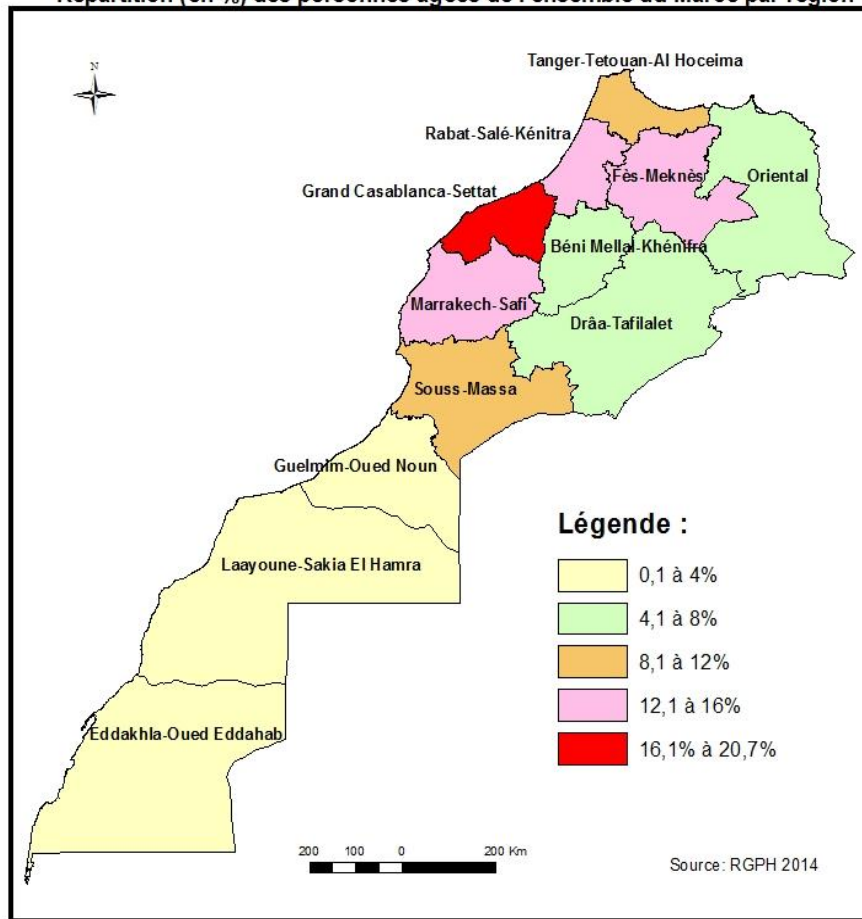
## Pourcentage des personnes âgées de 60 ans et plus par province



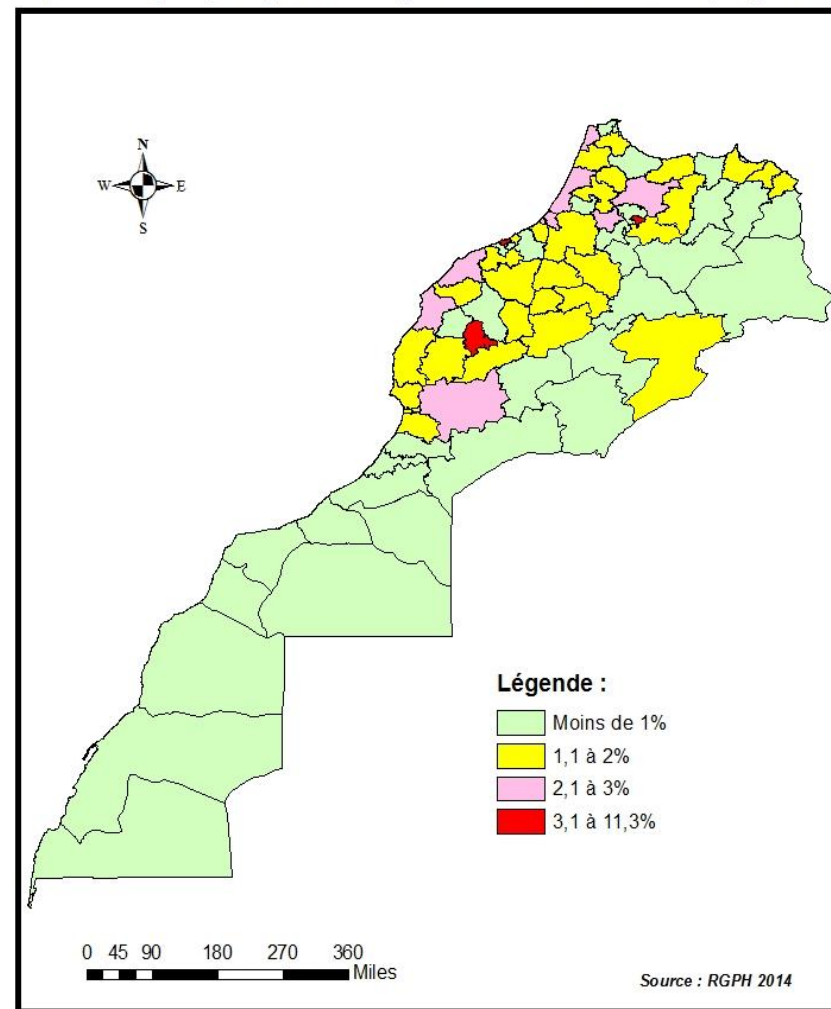
## Pourcentage des personnes âgées de 60 ans et plus par région



Répartition (en %) des personnes âgées de l'ensemble du Maroc par région



Répartition (en %) des personnes âgées de l'ensemble du Maroc par province



## Distribution (%) of old persons by area of residence: 1960 to 2014

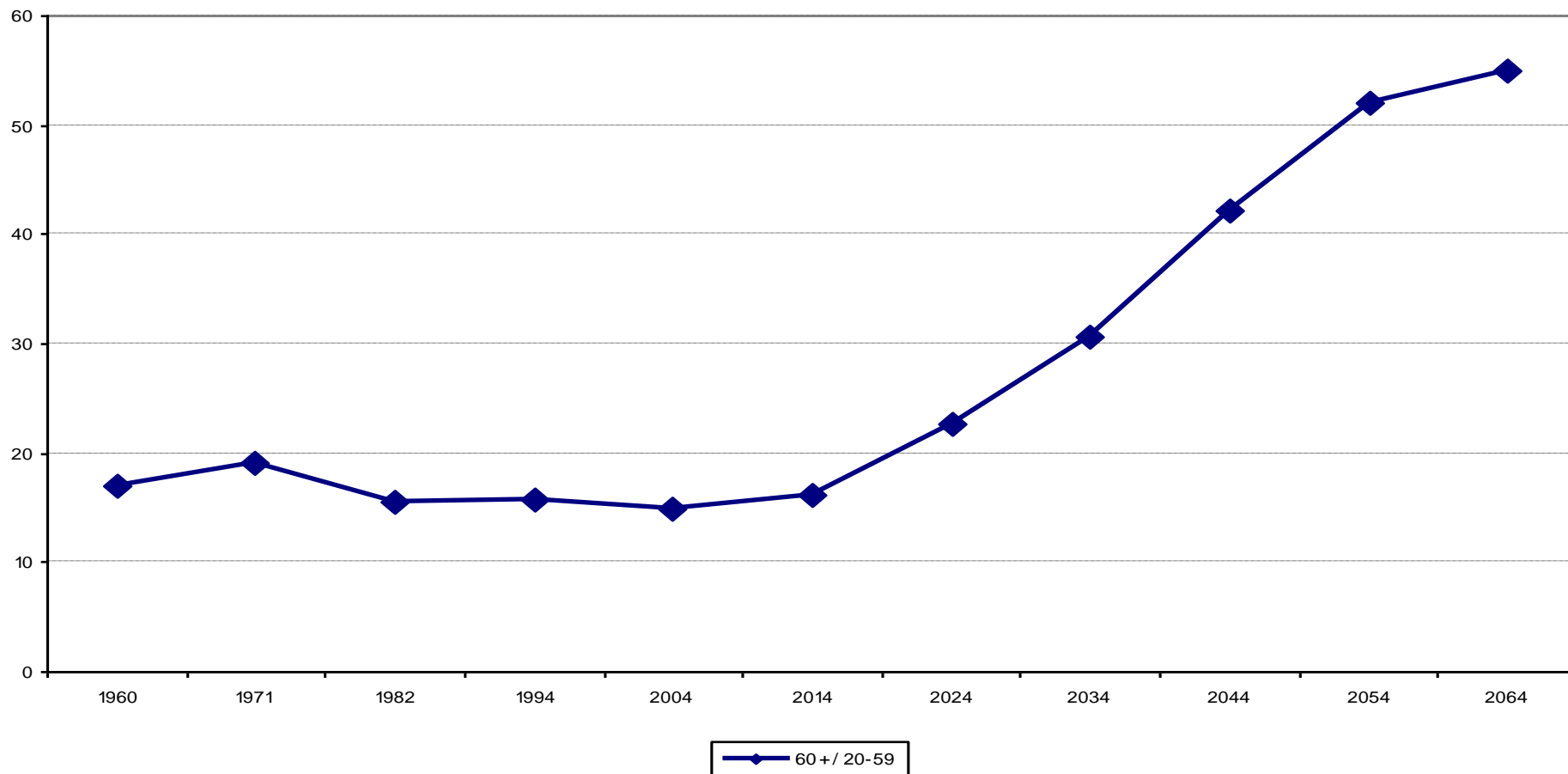
Milieu	1960	1971	1982	1994	2004	2014
Urbain	23,4	29,1	36,7	47,1	52,2	59,4
Rural	76,6	70,9	63,3	52,9	47,8	40,6
Ensemble	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source : HCP: RGPH de 1960 à 2014

**Like the total population, 6 / 10th of O.P are in urban areas in 2014 instead of less than 1/4 in 1960.**

# Trend of the old dependency ratio of population (number of persons 60 years or over per 100 persons aged 15-59): Morocco, 1960 to 2064

Evolution du ratio de dépendance des personnes âgées entre 1960 et 2064

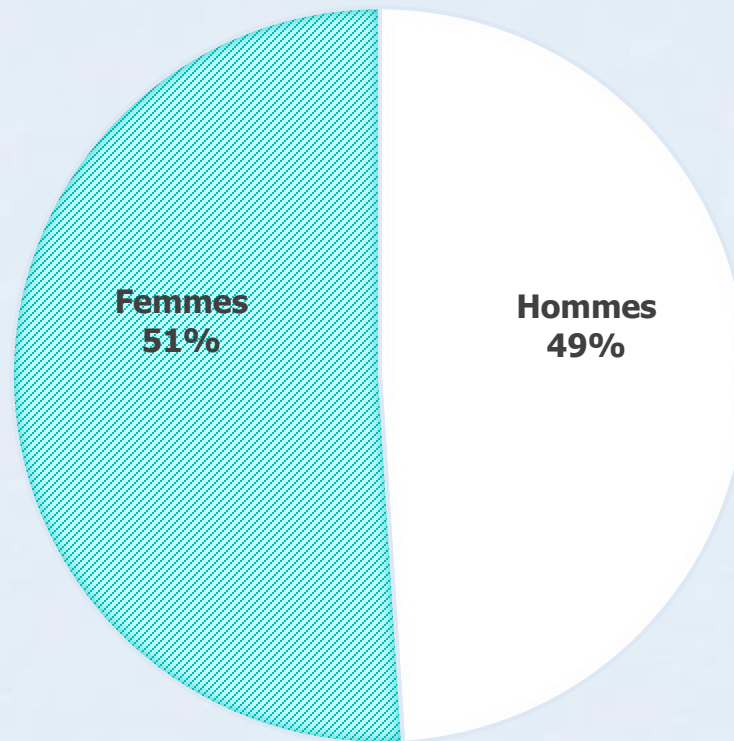


**Since 2014, less than two potential retired persons for ten working age persons, ratio that will increase in the future: it will be more than four over ten after 2044.**

# Characteristics of old persons

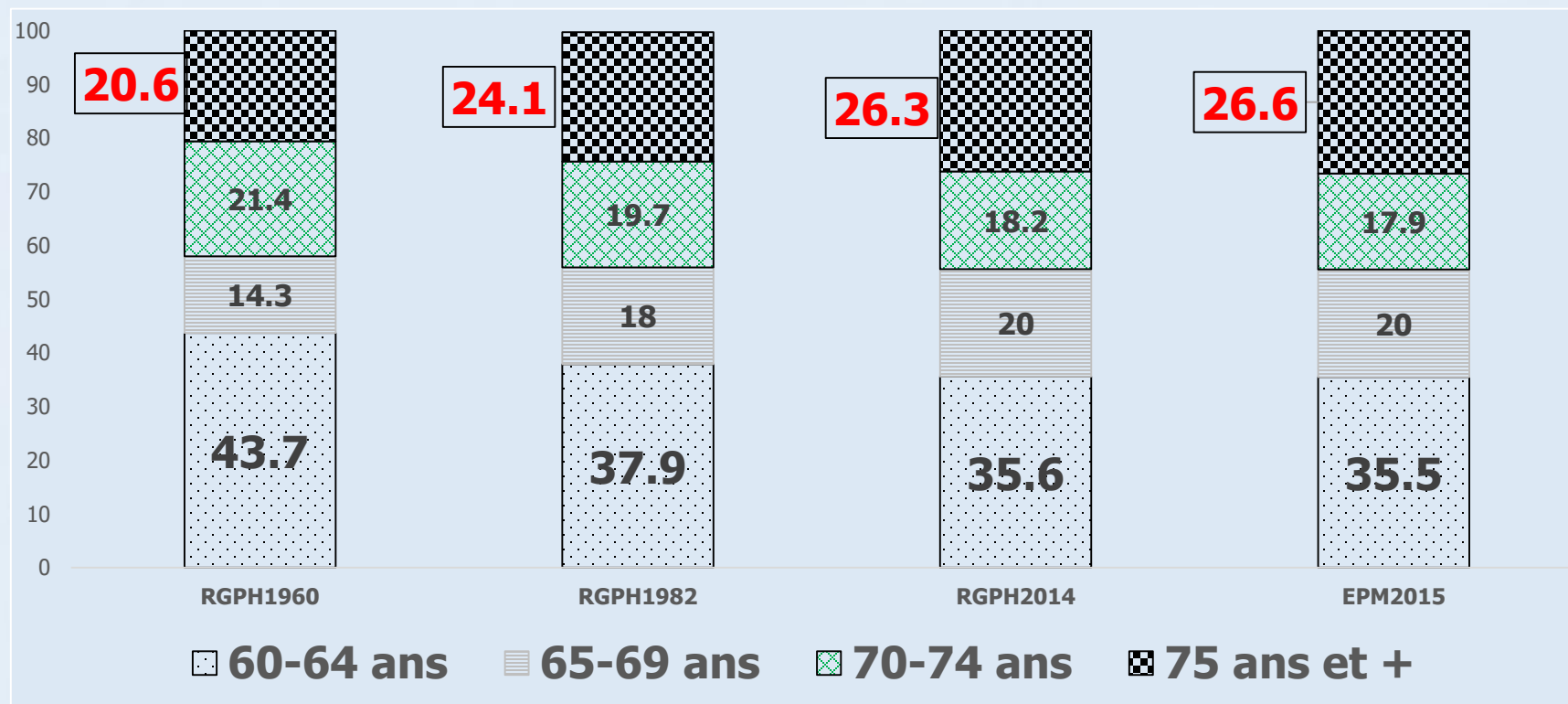
- Demographic characteristics
- Socioeconomic characteristics

## Old persons by sex: 2014





# Age distribution of old population (in%) by age group: 1960, 1982, 2014 and 2015



Sources : RGPH et EPM2015

✓ Morocco's population is not only aging, but its elderly themselves are also aging, thanks to the improvement in the life expectancy at age 60: It's why the proportion of the old of the old persons is increasing from 20,6% to 26,6% in 2015.

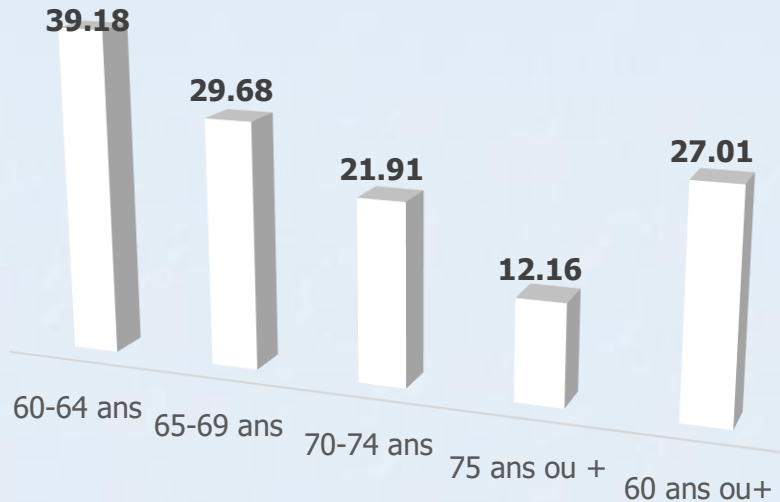
# Population 60 years and over by age, sex and marital status (in %) : Morocco, 1971 to 2015

sexe	Etat matrimonial																			
	Célibataires					Mariés					Veufs					Divorcés				
	1971	1982	1994	2004	2015	1971	1982	1994	2004	2015	1971	1982	1994	2004	2015	1971	1982	1994	2004	2015
Masc.	3,6	1,7	2,9	3,0	1,0	86,1	88,8	89,8	90,2	93,6	8,0	7,4	6,3	5,9	4,6	2,3	2,1	1,1	5,9	0,8
Fém.	3,9	1,8	0,6	2,1	1,6	26,1	31,5	40,0	45,5	50,4	64,7	62,1	55,7	54,4	46,0	5,3	4,6	3,7	5,4	2,0

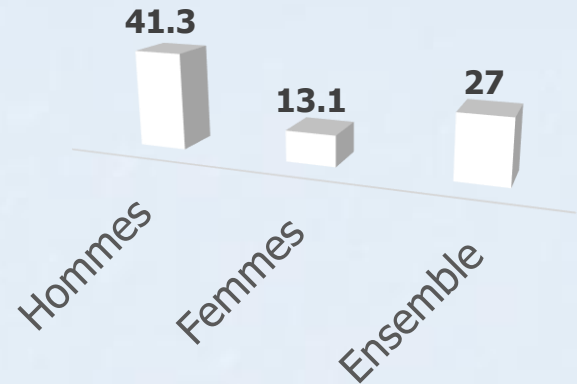
- About 9 old men in 10 are still married while only half of women they are .
- Over time these proportions are increasing in part due to the gain in life expectancy.
- More than 4 old women out of 10 are widowed, proportion that doesn't exceed 5% in 2015. Over time, these proportions are decreasing.

# Socioeconomic Characteristics

Literacy rate (%) by age, 2015



Literacy rate (in%) by sex, 2015



**Illiteracy is a characteristic that accentuates the fragility of the elderly .**

**Only about one in four people can read and write..**

**This rate is lower for women than for men. Literacy efforts for people aged 60 and over seem to benefit men more since the gender gap has progressively increased from 12% in 1971 to 28% in 2015.**

### Trend of the activity rate of the elderly by sex and place of residence: 1960 to 2015

		Both urban and rural			Urban			Rural		
		M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
<b>1960</b>		<b>76,4</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>42,9</b>	<b>58,1</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>31,7</b>	<b>80,3</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>45,6</b>
<b>1971</b>		<b>43,1</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>44,5</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>25,1</b>	<b>42,6</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>24,1</b>
<b>1982</b>		<b>51,6</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>30,4</b>	<b>46,8</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>27,9</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>30,8</b>
<b>1994</b>		<b>46,4</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>25,7</b>	<b>35,8</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>55,7</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>31,2</b>
<b>2004</b>		<b>41,0</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>54,2</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>30,1</b>
<b>2014</b>		<b>36,0</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>28,4</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>46,7</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>24,5</b>
<b>2015</b>		<b>36,7</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>29,1</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>47,3</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>24,7</b>

- The rate of participation in the labor market of older persons has declined steadily regardless of gender and place of residence
- To meet their consumption needs (even partially), less than one-fifth of the cases (19.5%) of the P.A can count on remuneration in kind or in cash in return for the exercise of a job. This participation is much higher for men (36.7%) than for women (2.8%) and in rural than in urban place of residence.

# Old persons(%) by type of work participation in the labor force , sex and place of residence, 2014

	Actif Occupé	Chômeur	Femme au foyer	Rentier	Retraité	Infirme ou Malade	Vieillard	Autre inactif	Non déclaré	Total
Urbain										
Masculin	27,3	2,1	0,0	0,7	44,3	6,1	18,7	0,6	0,1	100
Féminin	3,6	0,5	40,3	0,2	6,5	6,4	41,5	0,6	0,2	100
Total	15,1	1,3	20,7	0,5	24,9	6,3	30,4	0,6	0,2	100
Rural										
Masculin	45,6	1,0	0,0	0,3	8,7	11,0	32,7	0,6	0,1	100
Féminin	3,1	0,1	37,2	0,1	0,4	10,0	48,0	0,7	0,3	100
Total	24,0	0,5	18,9	0,2	4,5	10,5	40,5	0,6	0,2	100
Total										
Masculin	34,8	1,6	0,0	0,6	29,7	8,1	24,5	0,6	0,1	100
Féminin	3,4	0,4	39,1	0,2	4,0	7,9	44,2	0,6	0,2	100
Total	18,8	1,0	20,0	0,4	16,6	8,0	34,5	0,6	0,2	100

The "old men" مسنون و مسنات, the "housewives", the "infirm or sick" and the "other inactive" are dependent on others.

By adding to them the unemployed and retiring pensioners and retirees, we can estimate that seniors without own resources represent nearly 64% nationally, 60% in urban areas and 71% in rural areas.

# Conclusion

- **The process of ageing took between sixty and hundred years to occur in the advanced Western countries. It will only takes between twenty and forty years in the majority of developing countries like Morocco.**
- **The old persons could be the most exposed group to the precariousness and poverty, especially in a context of increasing globalization, and increasing number of occasional jobs and the widening of the informal sector. These two factors could decrease the work quality (i.e.: jobs without social protection).**
- **The social transformations of all types will contribute to the decline in family solidarity ties and affect the well being of old persons.**

**Thus old persons should be integrated in all social politics without omitting that they contribute to the well being and development of others.**

**To do so, and « leave no one behind » , we should, first of all, ensure the developpment of data systems inclusive of older people and increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data by socioeconomic characteristics on old persons.**



EYXARISTIES



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THANK YOU !  
THANK YOU !

TEŞEKKÜR



Between 2017 and 2030, the number of persons aged 60 years or over is projected to grow by 46 per cent (from 962 million to 1.4 billion) globally outnumbering youth, as well as children under the age of 10. Moreover, this increase will be the greatest and most rapid in the developing world ([A/RES/73/143](#)). [Population ageing](#) is poised to become one of the most significant social transformations of the 21st century.

Older people have always played a significant role in society as leaders, caretakers and custodians of tradition. Yet they are also highly vulnerable, with many falling into poverty, becoming disabled or facing discrimination. As health care improves, the population of older people is growing. Their needs are also growing, as are their contributions to the world.

The 2019 theme is aligned with [Sustainable Development Goal 10](#) (SDG 10) and focuses on pathways of coping with existing — and preventing future — old age inequalities. SDG 10 sets to reduce inequality within — and among — countries, and aims to "ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome," including through measures to eliminate discrimination, and to "empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status."

Often, disparities in old age reflect an accumulated disadvantage characterized by factors such as: location, gender, socio-economic status, health and income.