Abstract: This paper explored three interconnected issues, linked together by Morocco’s youth unemployment crisis. In the past twenty-five years, urbanization has led to the growth of slums in the major cities, as well as the comparative neglect of rural areas and their residents. In addition to the rural and urban poor, a significant percentage of college graduates are also unemployed, and mismatches between formal education and employer needs persist. The paper first examines educational reforms and the effects of Arabization in primary and secondary schools, and identifies challenges facing educators and students, concluding that a democratization of education, coordinating the needs and desires of parents, students, educators, and employees, is desirable, as well as an increased emphasis on practical skills training and the development of an advocacy network. With respect to concerns about possible brain drain through immigration to western Europe, the paper then examines the history of Morocco’s immigration policies, attitudes towards citizens abroad, and Morocco’s relationship to the European Union. Recommendations focus on specific ways that Morocco can exert its political will in relation to its European neighbors and create a bilateral conversation about immigration. Finally, the paper examines efforts to encourage entrepreneurship and the factors which have hindered entrepreneurship in Morocco, even with laws in place to encourage young entrepreneurs to start businesses. Public and private endeavors to facilitate entrepreneurship, as well as efforts to encourage microfinance in rural areas, are examined; two representative nongovernmental organizations are profiled, and recommendations for state agents build upon their work, while recognizing the challenges of scaling these efforts to effectively address unemployment in Morocco.