

Analysis of Changes and Forecast of Population Mortality in Connection with Demographic Policy Measures in Tunisia

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Abstract

The problem of reducing human losses due to premature mortality remains the most urgent task of demographic policy. Despite the obvious positive shifts, characterized by an increase in life expectancy since 2005, the situation in our country looks much worse not only in comparison with the countries of Western, but also Central and Eastern Europe. If we compare the indicators for Tunisia with the old and new members of the European Union, then at present the gap in life expectancy for men is 16 and 10 years, respectively, for women, 10 and 5.5 years, respectively. The article discusses the causes and sustainability of positive shifts in mortality in Tunisia in 2012-2021. in the context of ongoing demographic policy measures in comparison with the trends observed during and after the socio-economic reforms in the countries of North Africa. The achievability of the goals of increasing life expectancy set in the Concept of the Demographic Policy of Tunisia until 2025 is assessed and the author's scenario of medium- and long-term mortality forecasts is given, respectively, until 2025 and 2050.
