**Tunisia**

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS**

Number of total population and adolescents (10-19 years), 2015, 2030 and 2050 (in millions)

- 2015: Total 11 million, Adolescents 1.6 million
- 2030: Total 13 million, Adolescents 2.0 million
- 2050: Total 14 million, Adolescents 1.6 million

**THE PROSPECT OF A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

Late-dividend (as of 2015)  
- Pre-dividend  
- Early-dividend  
- Late-dividend  
- Post-dividend

Declining working age population & high old-age-dependency ratio  
Window of the opportunity for accelerated economic growth is slowly closing

Prerequisites for realizing the window of opportunity for accelerated economic growth offered by this demographic dividend:
- Political and social stability
- Inclusive and equitable economic and social policies
- Expanded employment opportunities

**HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION**

Number of health service providers (doctors, nurses and midwives) for each scenario (in thousands)

- Health service providers 2015 (Estimated using 2000-2015 trend) 53
- Health service providers 2030 if trend maintained 70
- Health service providers in 2030 to meet WHO Standard

If trend maintained country will meet WHO recommended level of 4.45 skilled health personnel per 1,000 inhabitants.
EDUCATION SERVICE PROVISION

Increase in and composition of the school age population

By 2030, Tunisia will face a 15 per cent increase in school-age population (aged 5-17), resulting in the need for approximately 0.4 million additional students to be accommodated in the education system.

Increase in out-of-school children

If Tunisia does not address this additional influx of children and adolescents into the education system in an adequate manner, additional 65 thousand children (aged 5-17), reflecting a 26 per cent increase, may be out of school.

Most urgent policy priorities

Ensuring access to quality education opportunities, nurturing the skills required to realize the full potential as productive members of the economy and society.

SCHOOL TO WORK TRANSITION

Change in and composition of the youth labor force

By 2030, Tunisia will see a youth labor force (aged 15-24) of 0.5 million, a decrease of 10 percent compared to 2015.

Change in unemployed youth

If Tunisia does not take advantage of the influx of youth into the labor market in an adequate manner, 0.2 million youth (aged 15-24), even with a 10 per cent decrease, may be unemployed in 2030.

Most urgent policy priorities

Ensuring (1) the supply of qualified workforce through education systems that are adjusted to labor market requirement, and (2) the demand of the economy through creating new jobs for these new labor force entrance.

BOX 1 / Female youth labor force participation

Number of youth labor force in 2015 and 2030 under different scenarios (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scenario 1</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>−10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario 2</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario 3</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most urgent policy priorities

Realizing the full share of human capital with vast potential for economic growth, requires unlocking the potential of girls and women contributing to the labor force and productivity of the country.

BOX 2 / Government health expenditure

A growing population requires the increase in total health expenditure to even maintain the status quo. This chart shows the resulting health expenditure per capita for 2030 and 2050 if the total expenditure would remain at the level of 2015.

Most urgent policy priorities

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