

Changes in Age Structure and the Challenges of Aging in Algeria: Prospects for 2045 (A Projection Study Using the Spectrum Program)

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Summary:

In recent decades, Algeria has witnessed profound demographic transformations affecting various aspects of its population structure, particularly regarding the age composition of the population. There have been rapid changes in key demographic indicators due to significant improvements in health and living conditions and the expansion of medical services. These factors have contributed to a decrease in mortality rates and an increase in life expectancy at birth, alongside a decline in fertility rates. This has directly impacted the age structure of the population, leading to a gradual change in the distribution of age groups. The Algerian society has transitioned from a demographic pattern characterized by a high proportion of young people and a dominance of younger age groups to a more balanced pattern where the importance of older age groups is increasing.

In this context, the phenomenon of population aging emerges as one of the natural outcomes of the demographic transition that Algeria is experiencing. It has become an issue attracting the attention of researchers and policymakers due to its potential implications for various economic, social, and health sectors. Accordingly, this research aims to study the changes in the age structure of the population in Algeria and to forecast its future trends up to the year 2045, relying on the Spectrum program for population projections. The descriptive-analytical method has been employed to study the development of the most important demographic indicators affecting the age structure of the population, which include population size, fertility, life expectancy, dependency ratios, and the proportion of the elderly.

Keywords: age structure, population aging, demographic transition, population projections, Spectrum program.

Introduction:

The 20th century witnessed profound demographic transformations characterized by declining birth and death rates accompanied by increased life expectancy. These transformations contributed to fundamental changes in the demographic structure of societies, necessitating the attention of public authorities and various social and economic actors due to the resulting future impacts and challenges, foremost among them the phenomenon of population aging. On a

global scale, in 2020, the number of elderly people reached 727 million, and this number is expected to rise to 1.5 billion by 2050 (International Telecommunication Union (Development Sector), 2021, p. 01). It is worth noting that although population aging has become a global phenomenon, its intensity and pace vary from country to country depending on its demographic, economic, and social characteristics, which is reflected in the distribution of the elderly within the demographic structure of each society. Algeria is not immune to these transformations, as it has witnessed profound demographic changes in recent decades affecting various components of the population structure, particularly in terms of age composition. These changes have been characterized by a decline in fertility rates and an improvement in life expectancy, leading to a reshaping of the population pyramid and a gradual transition from a youthful society to a more mature one. This signals the impending entry of Algerian society into a phase of population aging in the coming decades. The elderly population aged 60 and above, currently representing about 10% of the total population, will double in the coming years (2030-2050) as the generations of the demographic explosion (1970-1980) reach retirement age (Office National des Statistiques, 2018). Future projections by the National Statistics Office indicate that the elderly population in Algeria will constitute 14.7% of the total population by 2030, reaching 22% by 2050. Additionally, the number of elderly people will increase from 4.3 million in 2020 to 6.7 million by 2030 (Office National des Statistiques, 2004). Undoubtedly, the rising percentage of elderly people imposes multiple challenges, including economic, social, and health-related ones.

Based on these data, studying changes in the age structure and the challenges of aging in Algeria is of great importance, especially in light of the year 2045, which represents a future milestone revealing the course of demographic transformation in the country. Understanding the expected population trends and analyzing their economic and social impacts is a fundamental step in formulating comprehensive national strategies capable of reconciling development requirements with the necessities of social justice and demographic sustainability. Accordingly, this study aims to analyze changes in the age structure of the population in Algeria and to project its future until the year 2045 using the Spectrum program for population projections, in order to highlight the features of demographic aging and identify its most significant future challenges. From this perspective, the study's problem revolves around the following question:

How will the anticipated changes in the age structure of the population reflect on the growth of the aging phenomenon and the associated challenges in Algeria by the year 2045?

As for the study tool and methodology, we relied on the descriptive-analytical approach, employing the Spectrum program for population projections developed by the United States Agency for International Development. This program is a system of integrated models designed to determine and calculate future demographic indicators over the study period. It provides the data and future needs required by governments, policymakers, and development programs related to the population. Regarding the data sources for our study, we relied on the published results of the five population censuses and statistics from the National Statistics Office (ONS). To achieve our objectives, the research was organized into the following sections:

1. The evolution of demographic indicators and age structure in Algeria (1966–2023):

According to the World Health Organization, an elderly person is someone who is 65 years old or older, (L, & J., 2003, p. 608) While many studies in Algeria consider the age of 60 and above in line with local demographic and social characteristics, it is worth mentioning that analyzing the phenomenon of population aging in Algeria is a fundamental approach to understanding the transformations in the age structure of the population based on data provided by censuses and various statistical sources. Accordingly, the most important demographic indicators reflecting these transformations will be analyzed

A- The development of Algeria's population during the period 1966-2023

Table (01): Development of Algeria's Population 1966-2023

	RGPH 1966	RGPH 1977	RGPH 1987	RGPH 1998	RGPH 2008	Demo 2023
Number of population	12096347	16063821	22881508	29398235	34080030	46344163

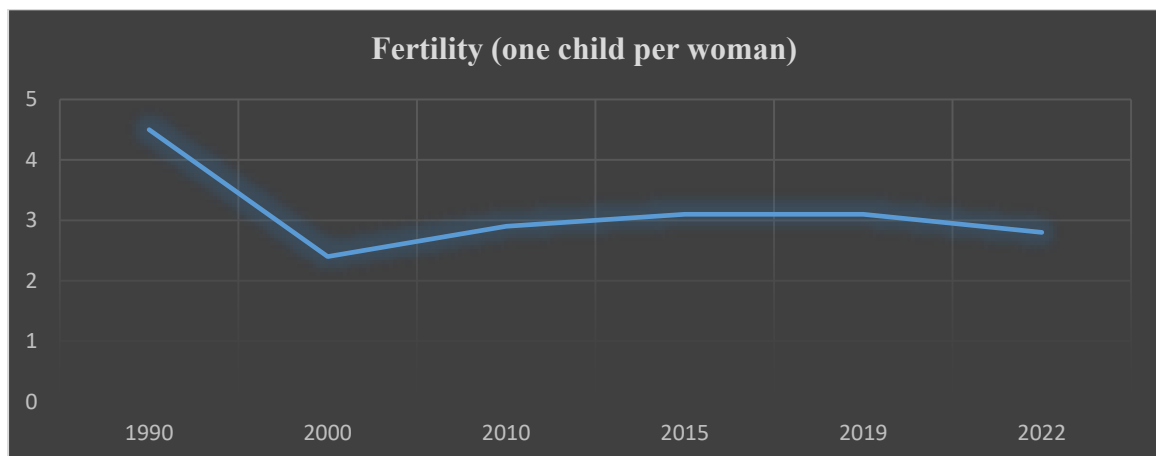
Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of the 2023 Algeria censuses and demographics.

The table shows the continuous development of Algeria's population from 1966 to 2023, where the population increased from 12.1 million in 1966 to 46.3 million in 2023, an increase of more than 34 million people. This rise was accompanied by varying demographic growth rates over different time periods; the annual growth rate was approximately 2.6% between 1966 and 1977, and 3.6% between 1977 and 1987, which were the highest growth rates recorded in Algeria during the studied period, due to increased fertility, decreased mortality, and improved health and living conditions.

However, the growth rate began to gradually decline during the subsequent periods, where the annual growth rate decreased to about 2.3% between 1987 and 1998, then to 1.5% between 1998 and 2008, before stabilizing around 2.0% during the period 2008-2023. This decline reflects Algeria's entry into an advanced stage of demographic transition, characterized by decreased fertility and slowed population growth compared to previous decades. These results indicate that the demographic transition in Algeria is not limited to an increase in population size only, but extends to profound changes in the age structure of the population, where declining fertility and rising life expectancy lead to a decrease in the relative weight of the younger age groups and an increase in the proportion of the elderly. This is what we will address next :

B- The evolution of fertility rates in Algeria 1990-2022:

Figure (01): Development of general fertility levels in Algeria for the period 1990-2022



Source: Created based on data from the National Statistics Office (ONS) publications.

The last figure illustrates the development of the total fertility rate in Algeria during the period 1990-2022, where a significant decrease in fertility rates was recorded from about 4.5 children per woman in 1990 to 2.4 children in 2000. Then, there was a relative increase during the period 2000-2019, stabilizing around 3 children per woman, before declining again to about 2.8 children in 2022. This development reflects the demographic transformations that Algerian society has witnessed in recent decades, especially regarding changes in reproductive behavior, improvements in educational and health levels, and increased female participation in economic activities. The general decline in fertility also indicates Algeria's gradual transition toward lower reproductive levels compared to previous stages.

These results are particularly important in studying changes in the age structure of the population, as the decline in fertility leads to a decrease in the relative weight of younger age groups and a reduction in the base of the population pyramid, while increasing the relative weight of adult and elderly age groups. With the continued increase in life expectancy and the improvement in health conditions, these trends are expected to accelerate the pace of population aging in the coming decades. In summary, the decline in fertility is one of the most significant demographic determinants influencing the age structure transformation of the Algerian population.

C- The evolution of life expectancy in Algeria during the period 1990-2023

Table (02): Development of Life Expectancy in Algeria 1990-2023

Year	1990	2000	2004	2008	2013	2018	2023
Life expectancy	66.9	72.5	74.8	75.6	77	77.7	79.6

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of the 2023 Algeria censuses and demographics.

Table 2 shows the continuous development of life expectancy at birth in Algeria during the period 1990-2023, where it increased from 66.9 years in 1990 to 79.6 years in 2023, an increase of nearly 13 years over more than three decades. This tangible improvement reflects the progress Algeria has made in the health sector, the improvement in living standards, the expansion of health coverage, and the decrease in mortality rates, especially infant and maternal mortality rates. And in connection with the previous

results related to the development of the population and the fertility rate, it is clear that the demographic transition in Algeria is moving toward a new phase characterized by a decrease in birth rates on one hand and an increase in life expectancy on the other. While the decline in fertility leads to a gradual reduction in the size of younger age groups, the increase in life expectancy contributes to a rise in the number of individuals reaching advanced ages and remaining within the population structure for longer periods.

These transformations have been reflected in the age structure of the population through the gradual change in the shape of the population pyramid, where the base of the pyramid has started to narrow relatively due to the decline in fertility. In contrast, the middle and upper age groups have expanded due to the increase in life expectancy. Undoubtedly, the continued rise in life expectancy is one of the main factors that will lead to an increase in the proportion of the elderly within Algerian society, especially when coupled with the decline in fertility. Therefore, these indicators warn of an increase in the levels of population aging in the future, along with the challenges related to healthcare, pension systems, and social services directed toward the elderly.

D- The evolution of the dependency ratio in Algeria during the period 1990-2023

Table (03):The Development of the Dependency Ratio in Algeria 1990-2023

	Demographic dependency ratio %		
year	Overall demographic dependency ratio	Demographic dependency ratio under 15 years	Demographic dependency ratio 60 and over
1990	92.4	81.3	11.1
2000	68.5	57.1	11.3
2004	58.5	47.2	11.3
2008	55	43.5	11.5
2013	57.3	44.2	13.1
2018	65.2	49.8	15.4
2023	69	51.3	17.8

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of the 2023 Algeria censuses and demography.

The latest table shows the demographic dependency ratio in Algeria during the period 1990-2023. The overall dependency ratio decreased from 92.4% in 1990 to 55% in 2008 before rising again to 69% in 2023. This decline during the first phase was mainly due to the significant reduction in the youth dependency ratio, which fell from 81.3% in 1990 to 43.5% in 2008 as a result of the continuous decline in fertility rates mentioned earlier. This decline reflects Algeria entering a phase known as the demographic dividend, where the proportion of the population in the economically active age group increased compared to the dependent groups, providing favorable demographic conditions for economic and social development. However, this situation has gradually changed in recent years, with the overall dependency ratio rising again to 69% in 2023.

On the other hand, the data reveal a continuous increase in the dependency ratio of the elderly (60 years and older), which rose from 11.1% in 1990 to 17.8% in 2023. This increase reflects

the continuous improvement in life expectancy at birth, which rose from 66.9 years in 1990 to 79.6 years in 2023, leading to a growing number of individuals reaching advanced ages and remaining within the population structure for longer periods.

And in connection with the previous results related to population growth, declining fertility, and increasing life expectancy, it is clear that Algeria is experiencing a gradual transformation in its age structure from a predominantly youthful society to one moving toward population aging. This is evident thru the relative decrease in the burden of child dependency compared to the continuous increase in the burden of elderly dependency, which represents one of the key indicators of the advancement of demographic aging.

E- Evolution of the elderly rate in Algeria during the period 1966-2023:

Table (04): Evolution of the elderly population ratio in Algeria 1966-2023

year	1966	1977	1987	1998	2008	2023
60 years and older	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.6	7.6	10.5

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of the 2023 Algeria censuses and demography.

Data on the development of the population aged 60 and above in Algeria from 1966 to 2023 show a clear upward trend, reflecting profound changes in the demographic structure of Algerian society. In 1966, the percentage of the elderly was estimated at 6.6%, before stabilizing relatively during the period 1977–1987 around 5.7% to 5.8%. This reflects a phase of a young society characterized by high fertility and a predominance of young age groups. This phase also shows that population aging was limited and not influential in the overall population structure.

Starting from 1998, the percentage began to gradually increase, reaching 6.6% and then 7.6% in 2008. This coincided with the demographic transformations that Algeria experienced, particularly the decline in fertility, improvement in health conditions, and increase in life expectancy, as shown in the previous tables. Recently, this increase has accelerated, reaching 10.5% in 2023, which is demographically significant as it exceeds the 10% threshold, considered in demographic studies as the beginning of the relative aging phase of society. When linking these results with the previous tables, it becomes clear that the increase in the elderly population cannot be understood in isolation from other transformations. The decline in fertility has led to a reduction in the size of the younger age groups, while the increase in life expectancy (from 66.9 years to 79.6 years) has contributed to individuals remaining in the advanced age groups for longer periods. This development is consistent with the change in the demographic dependency ratio, which has started to rise again after 2013 due to the increasing weight of the elderly population. This means that the demographic burden is gradually shifting from children to the elderly. Therefore, this indicator confirms that Algeria has entered an advanced demographic transition phase, characterized by the beginning of population aging.

2.Population projections in Algeria 2020–2045

What is agreed upon in the Spectrum program is that data is entered either manually or automatically, provided that in both cases the data comes from reliable and accurate sources. For Algeria, the latest detailed population statistics in terms of gender and age composition

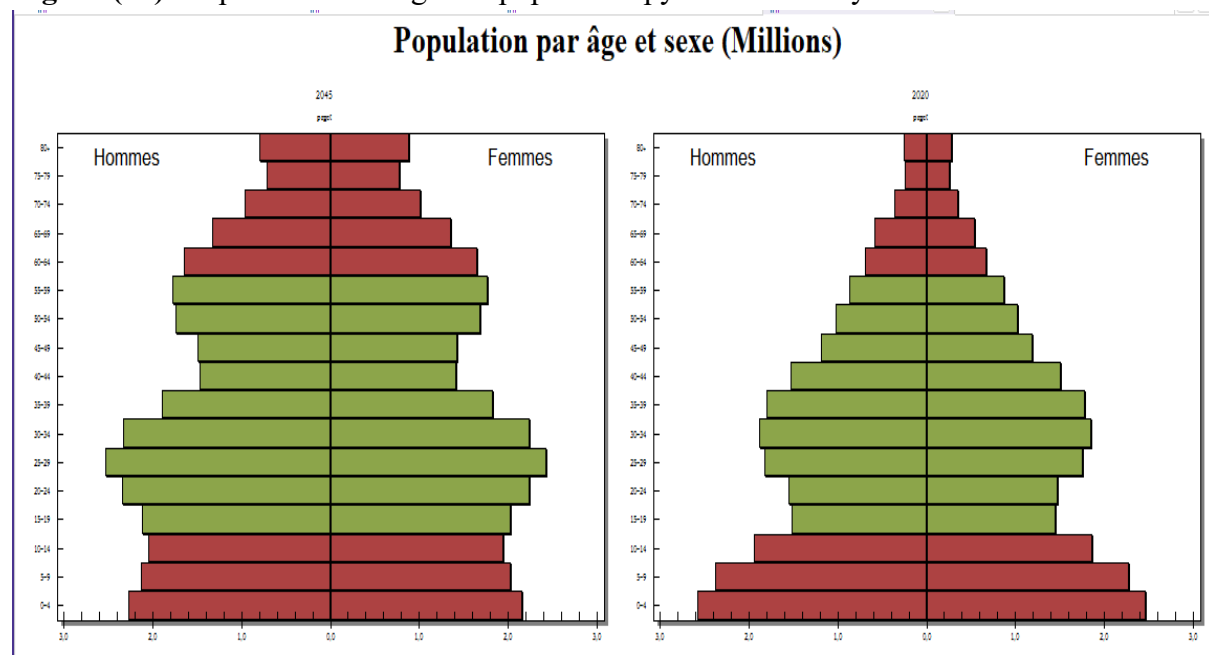
were published in 2019 by the National Statistics Office (ONS), and we started from there with automatic entry. Additionally, in population projections, hypotheses and scenarios are adopted. In this part, we relied on only one hypothesis, that is, one scenario regarding the total fertility rate, after examining the levels and trends of fertility we discussed earlier. Furthermore, the United Nations' predictions for this trend in Algeria by 2050 assume that the fertility rate of women in Algeria will approach 2.12 children per woman. This is from the fertility aspect. As for life expectancy, as we mentioned earlier, it is also on an upward trend, which led us to adopt the United Nations program's hypothesis for the year 2050, which assumes that life expectancy for women will reach 82.7 years and for men 80.7 years. After that, we adopted the DemProj software in parallel with the year 2045, adopting the following hypotheses:

- Fertility in Algeria is heading toward 2.18 children per woman by 2045.
- Life expectancy in Algeria is projected to reach 80.1 years for men and 82.1 years for women by 2045.

As for the projection results related to our study, they are:

A - Development of the Algerian population during the period 2020-2045

Figure (02): Represents the Algerian population pyramid for the years 2020 and 2045



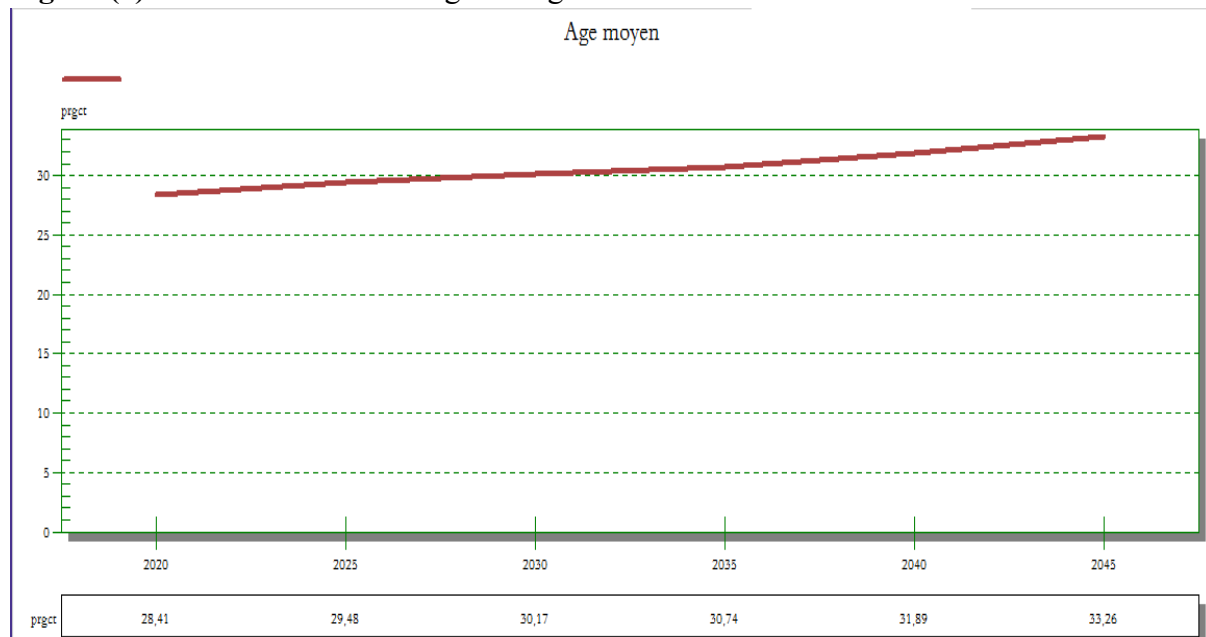
Source : Spectrum output

The population pyramid for the year 2020 shows that Algeria still has a relatively youthful age structure, with a broad base due to the significant proportions of children and youth, while the percentage of the elderly remains limited compared to other age groups. This shape reflects the continuation of the demographic legacy of high fertility levels that the country experienced in previous decades. In contrast, projections for 2045 reveal a clear shift in the age structure of the population, characterized by a narrowing base of the pyramid and an expansion of the middle and upper age groups, especially the segment of the population aged 60 and above. This shift reflects the continuous decline in fertility levels on one hand, and the noticeable improvement in life expectancy on the other, leading to an increase in the proportion of the elderly within the total population.

These results indicate that Algeria is gradually transitioning from a predominantly youthful population structure to a more mature one, moving toward demographic aging. This transformation is expected to increase pressures on pension systems, healthcare, and social services directed at the elderly, highlighting the importance of preemptive planning to address the challenges associated with population aging by the year 2045.

B- Middle age development 2020-2045:

Figure (2): Evolution of middle age in Algeria 2020-2045



Source : Spectrum output

The average age curve of the population in Algeria during the period 2020-2045 shows a continuous upward trend, rising from 28.41 years in 2020 to 33.26 years in 2045, an increase of approximately 4.85 years over the projection period. This rise reflects the gradual change in the age structure of the population toward older ages, due to the continued decline in fertility rates and the increase in life expectancy. The increase in the average age also indicates a relative decrease in the weight of the younger age groups compared to the growing adult and elderly groups, confirming the increasing trend toward demographic aging in Algeria. This development aligns with the changes shown in the population pyramid for the year 2045. Therefore, the increase in the average age is one of the indicators of Algeria's gradual transition from a predominantly youthful society to an older one, which necessitates preparation to address the economic and social repercussions resulting from the rising number of elderly people and their increasing needs in the fields of healthcare and social protection.

C - Evolution of the number and percentage of the aged population from 2020 to 2045:

Table (05): Evolution of the number and percentage of elderly people in Algeria 2020-2045

year	population	Aged population 60+	proportion of older persons %
2020	43 947 114	4286264	9.75

2025	47 536 880	5269481	11.08
2030	50 544 583	6386587	12.6
2035	53 211 389	7616464	14.31
2040	55 838 676	9250096	16.56
2045	58 532 650	11167352	19.07

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the Spectrum Projections program. The table shows the development of population aging in Algeria during the period from 2020 to 2045, where the data indicate a continuous increase in both the number of people aged 60 and over and their percentage of the total population. The number of elderly people rose from approximately 4.28 million in 2020 to more than 11.16 million in 2045, more than doubling during the projection period.

The percentage of the elderly also gradually increases from 9.75% in 2020 to 19.07% in 2045, reflecting the accelerated pace of demographic transition toward aging. This development is evident through the increasing weight of the elderly population within the demographic structure, in parallel with the overall population growth but at a slower pace than the growth of the elderly segment.

This trend confirms that Algeria is approaching an advanced stage of demographic transition, where population aging becomes a more pronounced phenomenon, imposing increasing challenges on social protection systems, healthcare, and the labor market by the year 2045.

D- Evolution of dependency ratios in Algeria during the period 2020-2045

Table (06): Evolution of Demographic dependency ratios in Algeria 2020-2045

	Demographic dependency ratio%		
year	Overall demographic dependency ration	Demographic dependency ratio (under 15 years)	Demographic dependency ratio (60 years and over)
2020	68.1	51.7	16.39
2025	70.02	51.17	18.84
2030	66.5	45.5	21.04
2035	62.17	38.96	23.2
2040	62.95	35.95	26.99
2045	68.2	36.17	32.10

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the Spectrum Projections program. The table highlights the development of the demographic dependency ratio in Algeria during the period 2020-2045, where the structure of dependency changes significantly, reflecting the profound transformation in the age composition of the population. On one hand, the elderly

dependency ratio shows a continuous increase from 16.39% in 2020 to 32.10% in 2045, which reflects the growing economic and social burden on the elderly due to their increasing numbers and improved life expectancy, as previously explained in the development of the percentage and number of the elderly. On the other hand, the child dependency ratio (under 15 years) decreases significantly from 51.7% to about 36.17%, indicating a continued decline in fertility and a shrinking base of younger age groups, which is also evident in the shape of the population pyramid for 2045, characterized by a narrowed base compared to 2020. On the other hand, the overall dependency ratio initially shows a slight increase, then tends toward relative stability by the end of the period, reflecting an advanced demographic transition characterized by a decrease in the weight of the younger age groups compared to a gradual increase in the older age groups. Consequently, these results confirm that Algeria is heading toward a clear demographic shift toward aging, where the burden of dependency is increasingly linked to the elderly rather than children, imposing new challenges on the labor market and social protection systems by the year 2045.

The study results reveal that Algeria is undergoing an advanced stage of demographic transition, characterized by a gradual shift from a youthful society to one moving toward population aging. This transformation is primarily due to the continuous decline in fertility rates on one hand, and the sustained increase in life expectancy at birth on the other. This has led to a reshaping of the age structure of the population and a change in the distribution of age groups in favor of the older age groups. The demographic projections carried out using the Spectrum program confirm this trend, as it is expected that the number of people aged 60 and above will rise from approximately 4.28 million in 2020 to more than 11.16 million in 2045, more than doubling during the projection period, with their proportion increasing from 9.75% to 19.07% of the total population. This reflects a clear transition toward a demographic aging phase.

These results also support other indicators related to the age structure, as the average age of the population rises from 28.41 years in 2020 to 33.26 years in 2045, reflecting the increasing weight of the adult and elderly age groups within Algerian society. This is accompanied by a change in the shape of the population pyramid, which is gradually shifting from a wide base reflecting high fertility rates in previous decades to a more balanced structure where the base of the pyramid shrinks in favor of the middle and upper age groups. On the other hand, the study results show a clear transformation in the demographic dependency structure, where the burden of child dependency gradually decreases while the burden of elderly dependency continues to rise, increasing from 16.39% in 2020 to 32.10% in 2045. This transformation reflects the shift of the demographic burden from younger age groups to older age groups, indicating a gradual end to the demographic window that Algeria has benefited from in recent decades due to the increase in the proportion of the population in the economically active age group.

These results align with international population projections, as United Nations estimates (according to the medium scenario) indicate that the percentage of the population aged 60 and over in Algeria is expected to rise to about 20.8% by 2050 (Nations unies. département des affaires économiques et sociales, 2017), a level close to the current study's findings (19.07%

by 2045). This reinforces the reliability of the general trend identified in the study. Comparisons with Arab projections also show that Algeria will record higher aging levels than the Arab average, estimated at around 15.1% by 2050 (ESWA, 2017). Algeria could reach about 23% (according to the high scenario) if population growth rates continue to accelerate (Nations unies. département des affaires économiques et sociales, 2017), reflecting a faster pace of population aging compared to some Arab countries.

3. Challenges of Population Aging in Algeria in Light of Demographic Projections Until 2045

The demographic transformations highlighted by the study, characterized by declining fertility, increasing life expectancy, and a rise in the elderly population to about 19% by 2045, result in a set of structural challenges affecting various aspects of the economic and social system, including:

Sustainability of pension and social protection systems: The pension system is one of the sectors most affected by the shift toward aging, as the increase in the proportion of retired population compared to the relatively declining economically active groups leads to an imbalance between contributors and beneficiaries. With the elderly dependency ratio rising to around 32.10% by 2045, financing pension funds becomes more complex, potentially imposing increasing financial pressures on the state. This situation necessitates considering structural reforms to ensure the sustainability of social protection systems, whether through reorganizing the retirement age or diversifying funding sources.

Pressure on the healthcare system and long-term care: The increase in life expectancy and the growing number of elderly people, which will exceed 11 million by 2045, is accompanied by a rise in demand for specialized healthcare services, particularly those related to chronic diseases and long-term care. This situation necessitates a shift in the healthcare system from a traditional treatment model to a more specialized one in geriatric medicine, with the need to develop both home and institutional care services. Consequently, the healthcare system in Algeria will be required to adapt to this transformation by enhancing geriatric medicine, expanding healthcare infrastructure, and improving the quality of services provided to the elderly population in line with the demographic changes observed in the results.

Transformations in the Labor Market and Economic Structure: The study's projections indicate that Algeria will witness a significant change in its population pyramid during the period 2020–2045. This change will manifest as a narrowing of the base of the pyramid due to the continued decline in fertility rates, alongside an expansion of the older age groups, with the average age rising from 28.4 years to 33.2 years. This transformation means a relative decrease in the size of the younger age groups compared to previous decades, which could lead to a gradual decline in workforce growth. Conversely, the increase in the elderly population will result in a higher number of retirees and those exiting the labor market.

And if this transformation is not accompanied by appropriate economic policies such as increasing productivity, enhancing the integration of youth and women into the labor market, and improving the efficiency of human capital, Algeria may face challenges related to maintaining the dynamism and sustainability of economic growth in light of the change in the age structure of the population.

Social adaptation to an aging society: The study results show that the demographic shift in Algeria is not limited to economic and health dimensions, but also extends to the social structure, where the increase in the elderly population from 6.6% to 10.5% currently, with an expected rise to 19% by 2045, is reshaping social relations within the community. Additionally, the change in the structure of Algerian families from extended families to nuclear families, along with declining fertility rates, leads to a decrease in the number of children capable of caring for their parents in the future. This, in turn, weakens traditional family solidarity mechanisms in taking care of the elderly. Therefore, this transformation necessitates the development of new social policies that respond to the needs of an aging society, by enhancing social care services, expanding home support programs, and adapting public spaces, transportation, and services to the needs of the elderly.

Conclusion:

The results of this study reveal that Algeria is undergoing a gradual and profound demographic transformation characterized by the transition from a youthful society to one moving toward population aging, reflecting its entry into an advanced stage of demographic transition. This transformation is primarily due to the decline in fertility rates on one hand, and the increase in life expectancy at birth on the other, which has led to a reshaping of the age structure of the population. Demographic indicators, along with population projections for 2045, have highlighted the continuation of this trend thru the rising proportion of the elderly and the increasing median age of the population, alongside a gradual reduction in the base of the younger age groups. This shift primarily reflects a change in the demographic dependency structure, indicating a gradual transfer of the burden toward the elderly. Based on these results, Algeria is facing multi-dimensional challenges, primarily related to the increasing pressure on pension and social protection systems, the rising demand for health services and long-term care, as well as the anticipated transformations in the labor market and economic structure. Therefore, there is a need to adopt proactive policies that take into account the changes in the age structure of the population, in order to ensure a balance between the requirements of economic and social development and demographic sustainability by 2045. In light of the study's findings, a series of recommendations can be made:

- Developing the social protection and pension system in line with the expected increase in the number of elderly people, while ensuring sustainable financing and improving management efficiency.
- Strengthening the healthcare system and adapting it to the shift toward an aging society, by expanding healthcare services aimed at the elderly and developing long-term care.
- Investing in human capital and increasing the productivity of the economically active population to address the rising demographic dependency ratio and maintain economic and social balance.
- Adopting forward-looking policies based on accurate demographic data to preemptively plan for the requirements of demographic transition in Algeria.

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