

Table 1 Trends and projections in old-age dependency ratios in Arab countries (1980-2030)

| Country | Dependency ratio (%) ^a | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| | 1980 | 2010 | 2030 |
| Algeria | 8 | 7 | 13 |
| Bahrain | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| Comoros | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Djibouti | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Egypt | 6 | 8 | 13 |
| Iraq | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Jordan | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Kuwait | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| Lebanon | 10 | 11 | 17 |
| Libya | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Mauritania | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Morocco | 8 | 8 | 15 |
| Oman | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| Palestine | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Qatar | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Somalia | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Syria | 7 | 7 | 11 |
| Sudan | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Tunisia | 7 | 10 | 18 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Yemen | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2012 (26), using medium variants

^aDependency ratios are calculated by the source through the following formula (number of persons aged 65 years and above per 100 persons between the ages of 15-64 years) of the de facto population.