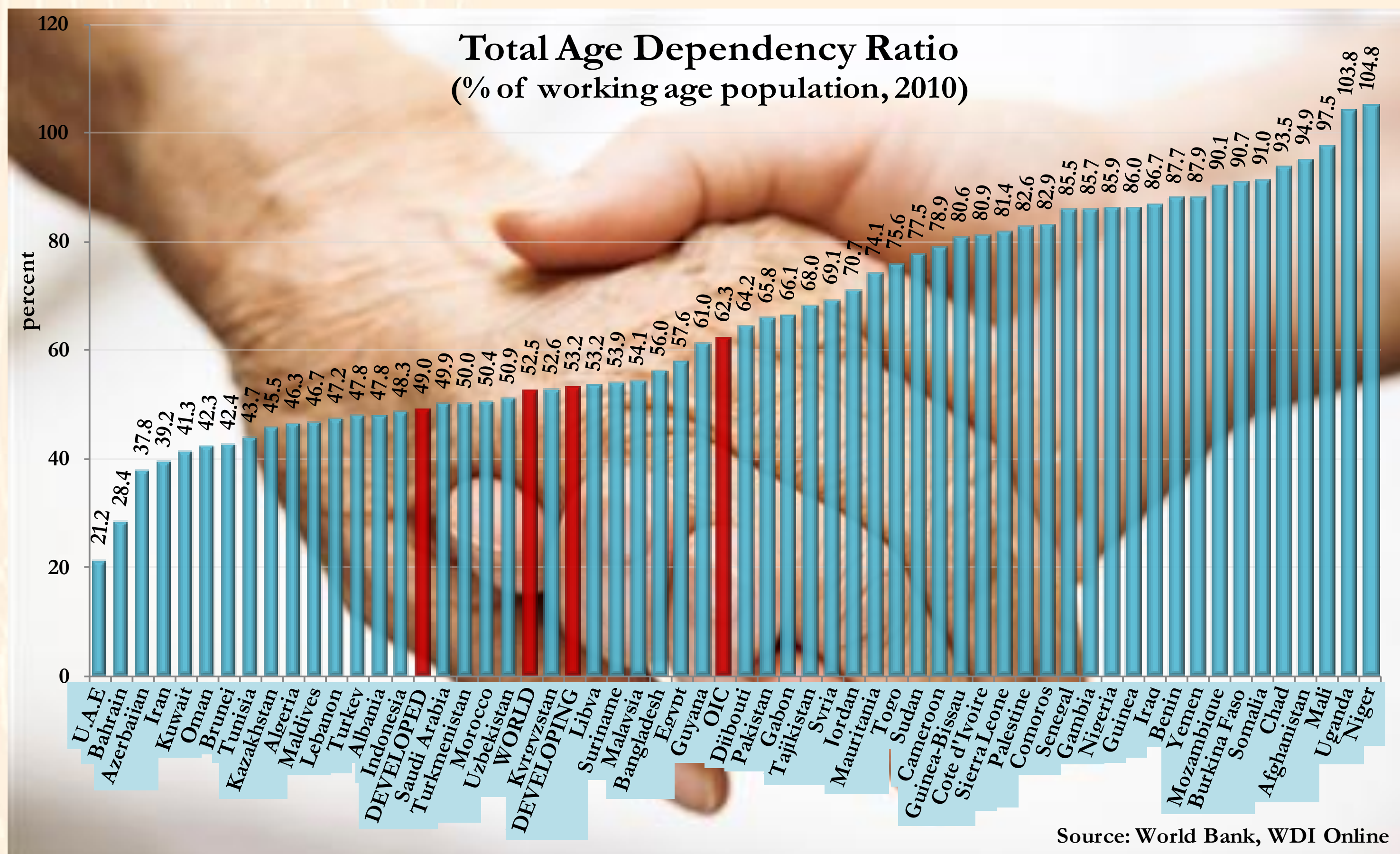
DID YOU KNOW?

- The **total age-dependency ratio** is a measure of the age structure of the population. It relates the number of individuals who are likely to looked after or be "dependent" on the support of others for their daily to the number of those individuals who are capable of providing this support.
- The **total-age-dependency ratio** is calculated as the ratio of the sum of the number of young and the number of elderly people at an age when both groups are generally economically inactive, (i.e. under 15 years of age and aged 65 and over), compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64 years old). In this regard, it is also the sum of the two ratios, the **young-age-dependency ratio** and the **old-age-dependency ratio**.
- Age-dependency ratios affect the global environment where social policy operates and the types of needs that it will be called to meet. Countries that have a high dependency ratio have more people who are not of working age, and fewer who are working and paying taxes. As the largest proportion of a government's expenditure is on health, education, social security and pensions which are most used by old and young population, a high dependency ratio can cause serious problems for a country.
- The average total age dependency ratio of **OIC**, **62.3%,** is above the averages of **developing** countries, **53.2%** and the **world**, **52.5%**.
- On the other hand, **16** Member Countries, namely **Qatar, UAE, Bahrain, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Brunei, Tunisia, Kazakhstan, Algeria, Maldives, Lebanon**, **Turkey, Albania** and **Indonesia** have dependency ratios less than the average of **developed** countries, **49.0%.** In **Qatar** and **UAE**, the ratios were even below 25% meaning that each economically active worker supports more than 4 economically inactive people.



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