

Flash note
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So many conclusions to be drawn from this graph

On the Y axis, we have the "dependency ratio" (or weight represented by people over 64 over the entire population of working age). On the X axis, we have the per capita income of the country.

Conclusions to be drawn, that may surprise many:

1. China is still young in relation to the rest of the peers, but it is aging faster, and the worst thing is that it is aging with a standard of living that is 80% lower than the rest of the economies. That means the dependency problem will be double.
2. In Japan, there are as many over 64s as there are people between 14-64. The dependency ratio is overwhelming.
3. The fact that in countries such as Japan or Italy there is such a dependency ratio, means that consumption habits present much less volatility (too much capital in the hands of older people, with more stable habits, and less likely to be affected by changes in trends and fashions). This means less volatile economies, and maybe less volatile corporations and equity markets. But this also helps to understand why these economies are less adaptative to cultural and technological (¿?) changes, explaining why these economies are losing economic relevance.
4. India is very poor, but very young. That is a unique dividend on the planet.
5. The US may have aged, but the relative rate of aging is reasonably good (slower than Europe), and it ages very well, at least in financial terms.

