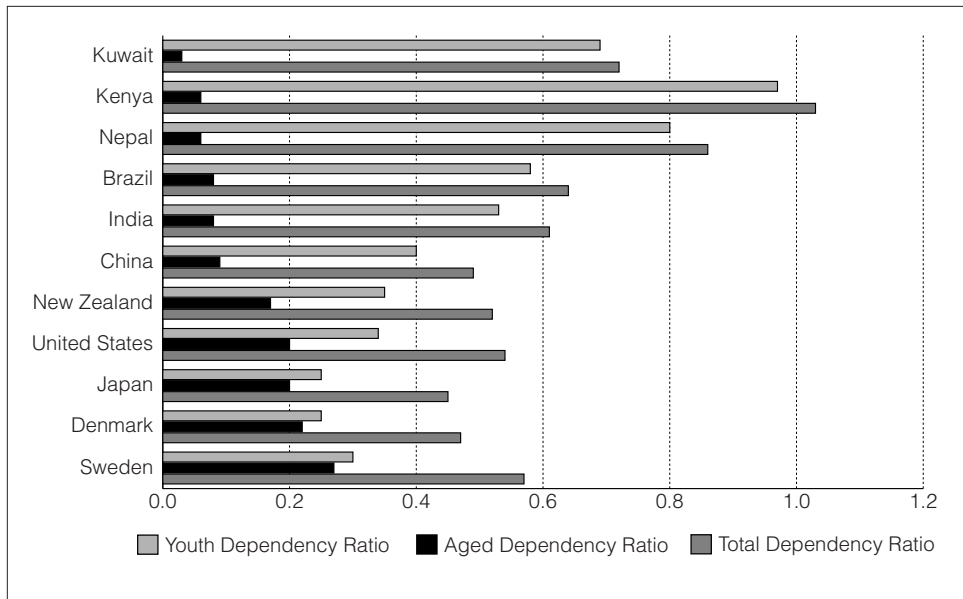


Exhibit 3.7 *Dependency Ratios for Selected Countries: 1994*

Source: Data calculated from information in World Population 1994, U.N. Department of Economics and Social Information and Policy Analysis.

one under 15 or over 64 as automatically being economically dependent, especially in countries where people work long before age 15 and sometimes long after age 65. In fact, a recent discussion of dependency ratios in the United States uses age 18 instead of age 15 (Treas, 1995). Despite this limitation, however, dependency ratios are useful as general comparative indicators of the relative proportions of working-age versus non-working-age people. As such, they point to different patterns across states or nations of demand on economic and social resources, such as health care, tax dollars, and the educational system.

The aged dependency ratio is similar to proportion aged, but is calculated in a slightly different way and interpreted in a very different way. The proportion aged in a society is simply the number of older people divided by the total population. The aged dependency ratio is the number of older people divided by the number of people ages 15 to 64. It is interpreted as the number of older people for every working-age person (sometimes stated as the number of older people per 100 working-age people).

Exhibit 3.7 shows the youth, aged and total dependency ratios for the same selection of countries as Exhibit 3.6. Of these, the country with the highest total dependency ratio in the list is Kenya, which has 103 non-working-age citizens for every 100 working-age citizens. Countries such as the United States, Japan, and Sweden have roughly two working-age people for every non-working-age person. If you look at the two components (aged and youth) of the total depend-