



Total population (thousands)	158,825	Per capita income (current USD)	5,109
Population growth rate (%)	1.52	Per capita income (PPP, USD)	6,422
Percentage under 25	55	Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	2.2
Percentage 60 and older	8	Child dependency ratio	51
Total fertility rate	2.47	Old age dependency ratio	9
Life expectancy at birth	69	Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)	1.01

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values

Real	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	1,368	2,554	125	4,139
Consumption	3,443	2,699	3,882	5,033
Less: Labor Income	2,076	145	3,757	894
Transfers	16	2,541	-2,315	2,861
Public Transfers	0	478	-845	4,482
Private Transfers	16	2,063	-1,470	-1,621
Asset-based Reallocations	1,352	13	2,440	1,279
Asset Income	1,688	167	2,365	7,092
Less: Saving	337	153	-75	5,814

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values

Real1000000	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	217,210	171,555	10,432	35,222
Consumption	546,893	181,282	322,783	42,828
Less: Labor Income	329,684	9,727	312,351	7,606
Transfers	2,534	170,654	-192,462	24,343
Public Transfers	0	32,109	-70,249	38,141
Private Transfers	2,534	138,545	-122,213	-13,798
Asset-based Reallocations	214,675	901	202,894	10,879
Asset Income	268,156	11,187	196,619	60,350
Less: Saving	53,481	10,285	-6,275	49,471

Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range

	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Labor Income	60.3	5.4	96.8	17.8
Private Transfers	0.5	76.4	-37.9	-32.2
Public Transfers	0.0	17.7	-21.8	89.1
Asset-based Reallocations	39.3	0.5	62.9	25.4

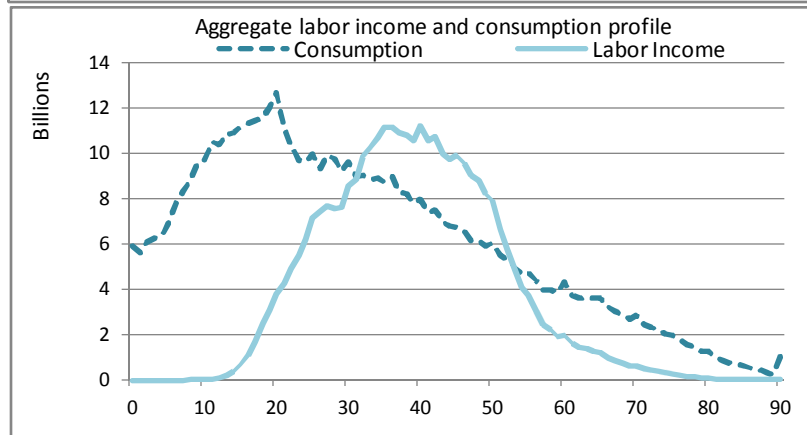
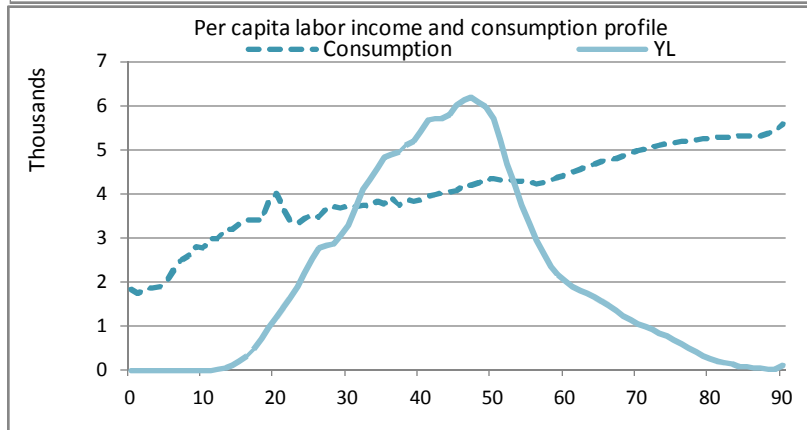
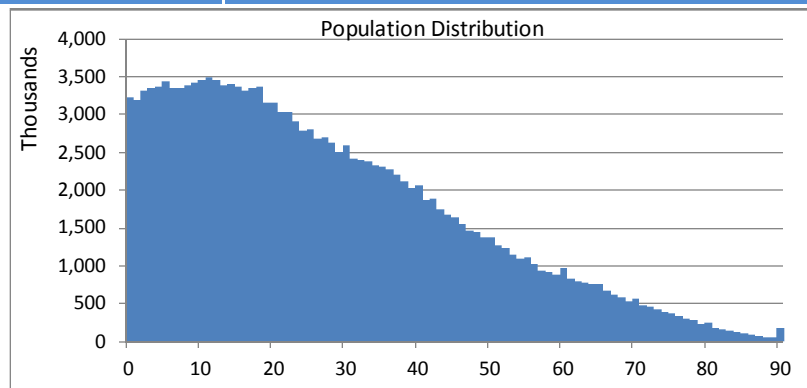
For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. *Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Support Ratios

1950-2050	
1950	69.1
1960	67.6
1970	66.2
1980	68.7
1990	73.6
2000	79.7
2010	84.4
2020	86.9
2030	87.2
2040	83.3
2050	77.7

Fiscal Support Ratios

1950-2050	
1950	99.8
1960	97.0
1970	95.1
1980	96.8
1990	100.4
2000	102.4
2010	100.0
2020	93.8
2030	85.9
2040	76.7
2050	68.8



Total fertility rate

The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates and were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific fertility rates in a specific year.

Dependency ratios

Child dependency ratio: the number of people between 0 and 14 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Old age dependency ratio: the number of people over 65 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Lifecycle deficit

Consumption minus labor income. A positive value means that more is being consumed than is earned through labor. A negative value indicates that less is being consumed than is earned through labor.

Support ratio

Effective number of producers per 100 effective consumers.

Fiscal support ratio

Projected tax revenues relative to public transfers as percent of values in 2010. Revenues and expenditures are projected assuming that per capita taxes and public expenditures by single year of age remain constant at base-year values. Thus, values are the result of changes in population age structure only. Values less than 100% indicate a decline in tax revenues relative to expenditures. All cash and in-kind public transfers are included.

Suggested citation: Cassio M. Turra, Bernardo L. Queiroz, and Eduardo L.G. Rios- Neto (2011).

NTA Country Report, Brazil, 1996. National Transfer Accounts. URL: <http://www.ntaccounts.org>

The NTA project is assessing the economic impact of changes in population age structure in a wide variety of social, economic, and political settings. To achieve this objective, the project is collecting data and developing methods to measure income and consumption by age as well as economic flows across age groups. NTA researchers from 36 economies are based in universities, government statistical agencies and research institutes, private research institutions, and international organizations. Project coordinators are Ronald D. Lee at the Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California at Berkeley, and Andrew Mason at the Population and Health Studies Program, East-West Center, and the Department of Economics, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Please refer to www.ntaccounts.org for more information.