NATIONAL TRANSFER ACCOUNTS

Understanding the generational economy

Country Tables

Hungary

2005

Total population (thousands)	10,077	Per capita income (current USD)	10,924
Population growth rate (%)	-0.25	Per capita income (PPP, USD)	16,955
Percentage under 25	31	Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	1.9
Percentage 60 and older	21	Child dependency ratio	22
Total fertility rate	1.31	Old age dependency ratio	23
Life expectancy at birth	73	Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)	199.58

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values

Forint	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	168,685	1,087,336	-474,677	1,459,464
Consumption	1,373,097	1,093,302	1,424,206	1,554,078
Less: Labor Income	1,204,412	5,966	1,898,884	94,614
Transfers	-18,313	1,075,845	-762,419	1,431,195
Public Transfers	-13,125	644,309	-610,572	1,453,754
Private Transfers	-5,188	431,536	-151,847	-22,559
Asset-based Reallocations	186,998	11,491	287,742	28,269
Asset Income	213,563	1,093	294,580	183,698
Less: Saving	26,565	-10,398	6,839	155,429

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values

Forint1000000000	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	1,700	2,371	-2,993	2,322
Consumption	13,836	2,384	8,980	2,472
Less: Labor Income	12,136	13	11,973	151
Transfers	-185	2,346	-4,807	2,277
Public Transfers	-132	1,405	-3,850	2,313
Private Transfers	-52	941	-957	-36
Asset-based Reallocations	1,884	25	1,814	45
Asset Income	2,152	2	1,857	292
Less: Saving	268	-23	43	247

Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range

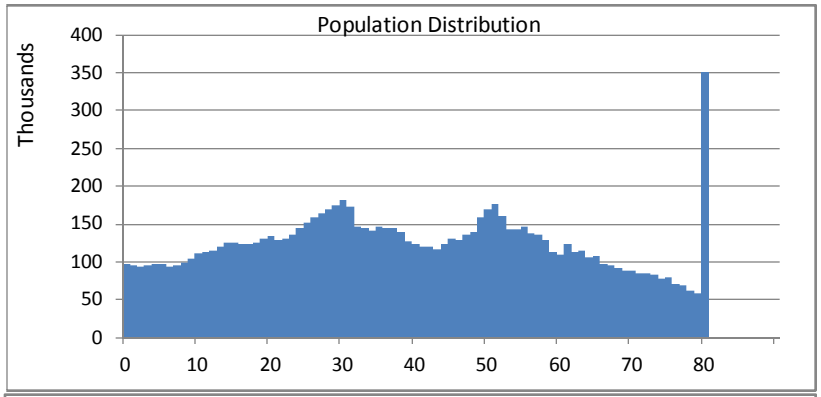
	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Labor Income	87.7	0.5	133.3	6.1
Private Transfers	-0.4	39.5	-10.7	-1.5
Public Transfers	-1.0	58.9	-42.9	93.5
Asset-based Reallocations	13.6	1.1	20.2	1.8

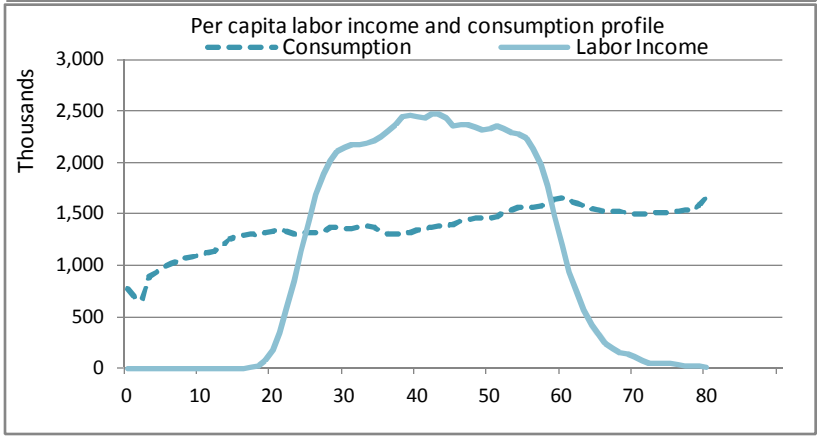
Support Ratios

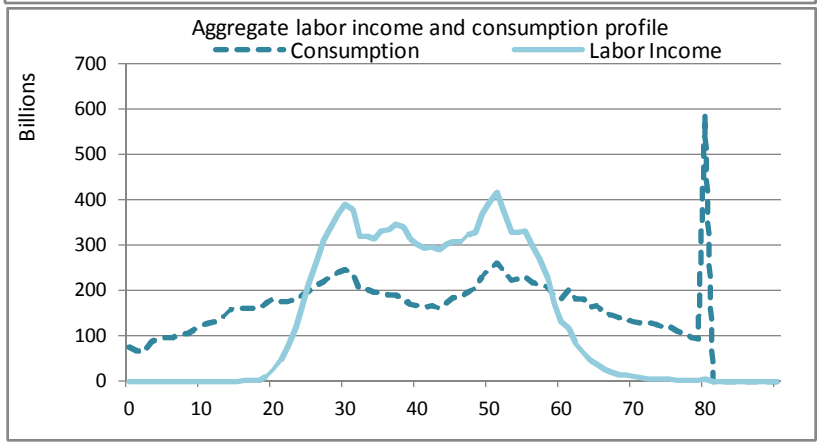
1950-2050	
1950	85.0
1960	82.7
1970	80.8
1980	83.2
1990	82.3
2000	84.1
2010	86.3
2020	85.0
2030	82.3
2040	76.6
2050	72.7

Fiscal Support Ratios

1950-2050	
1950	106.3
1960	101.1
1970	96.3
1980	99.3
1990	97.2
2000	99.2
2010	100.0
2020	96.6
2030	92.9
2040	83.1
2050	77.1







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.

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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: Róbert I. Gál, Vera Gergely, and Márton Medgyesi (2011).
NTA Country Report, Hungary, 2005. 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.