



Total population (thousands)	26,600	Per capita income (current USD)	268
Population growth rate (%)	3.16	Per capita income (PPP, USD)	1,028
Percentage under 25	71	Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	1.2
Percentage 60 and older	4	Child dependency ratio	92
Total fertility rate	5.37	Old age dependency ratio	5
Life expectancy at birth	58	Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)	56.05

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values

KES	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	132,952	8,329,460	-12,555,859	8,327,344
Consumption	#####	8,698,449	14,505,399	#####
Less: Labor Income	#####	368,989	27,061,258	6,190,488
Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Public Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Private Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Asset-based Reallocations	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Asset Income	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Less: Saving	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values

KES1000000000	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	3,537	128,699	-131,073	5,911
Consumption	296,130	134,400	151,425	10,305
Less: Labor Income	292,593	5,701	282,498	4,394
Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Public Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Private Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Asset-based Reallocations	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Asset Income	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Less: Saving	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range

	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Labor Income	98.8	4.2	186.6	42.6
Private Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Public Transfers	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Asset-based Reallocations	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

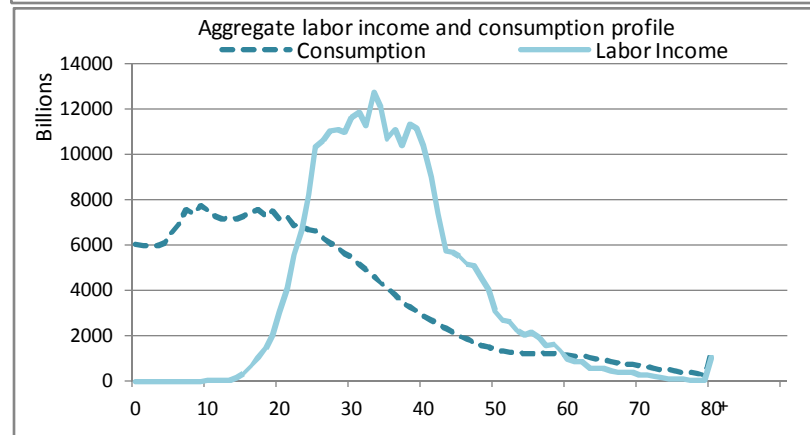
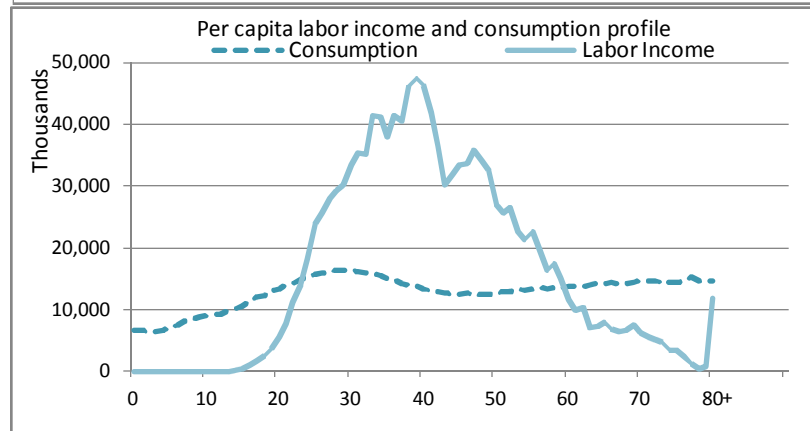
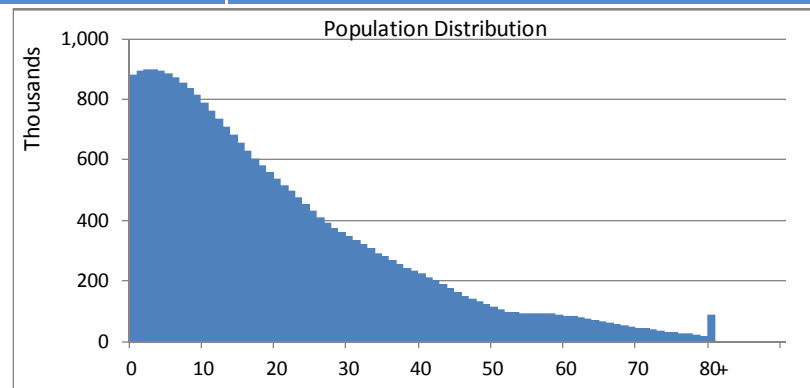
For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. *Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Support Ratios

1950-2050	
1950	66.7
1960	62.4
1970	56.1
1980	53.4
1990	55.2
2000	59.7
2010	62.9
2020	67.0
2030	70.5
2040	75.2
2050	78.6

Fiscal Support Ratios

1950-2050	
1950	#N/A
1960	#N/A
1970	#N/A
1980	#N/A
1990	#N/A
2000	#N/A
2010	#N/A
2020	#N/A
2030	#N/A
2040	#N/A
2050	#N/A



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: Germano Mwabu, Moses K. Muriithi, and Reuben G. Mutegi (2011).

NTA Country Report, Kenya, 1994. 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.