LCD in Brazil by SES

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The first estimate of National Transfers Accounts dates back to Cassio Turra’s MA thesis (2000)

Brazil has been a member of the NTA research network since 2003

First NTA profiles by SES (Turra and Queiroz, 2006)
Lifecycle, Per capita

Brazil 1996 Lifecycle, per capita

Upper-Middle-Income Countries 2004 Lifecycle, per capita

Brazil 1996 Reallocations, per capita

Upper-Middle-Income Countries 2004 Reallocations, per capita

Note: Per capita values are expressed relative to the simple average of per capita labor income in the 30-49 age range.
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Examines the interactions between demographic changes, intergenerational transfers and socioeconomic inequality in Brazil

Family transfers have greater importance for children, especially those in wealthier families

Children of poorer families rely more on public transfers

Effect of age structure on political coalitions
Figure 2. Standardized Lifecycle Deficit by Level of Education, Brazil 1996

Profiles were standardized by dividing by the average level of consumption between ages 30 and 50 for each education class.

Level of education of household head
For men of all SES, labor income is greater than consumption for a span of years, but only for women of the higher SES and theirs is only greater than those of men of the lowest SES.

For men of SES4 this span runs from ages 25 to 70, while for men of the lowest SES it is only from ages 30 to 45.

For women of SES4 this span runs from ages 30 to 55; this is the only group of women whose labor income ever exceeds consumption.
Per-Capita Public Education Expenditure 1996-2008