

# LCD in Brazil by SES

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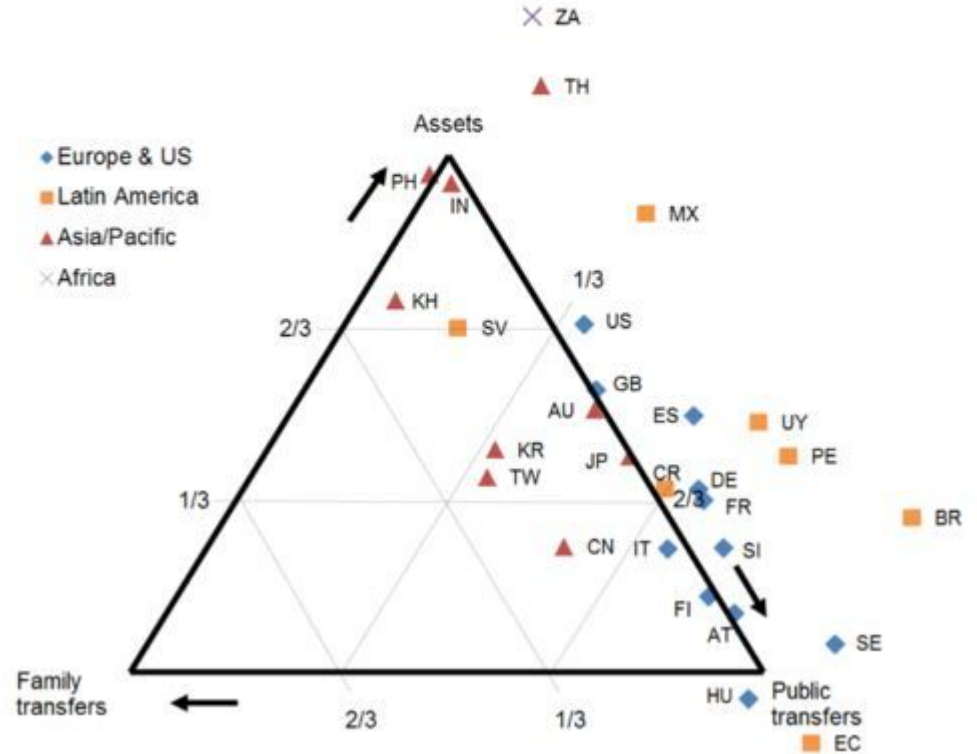
# Old-age Support System, Selected Countries.

## NTA in Brazil

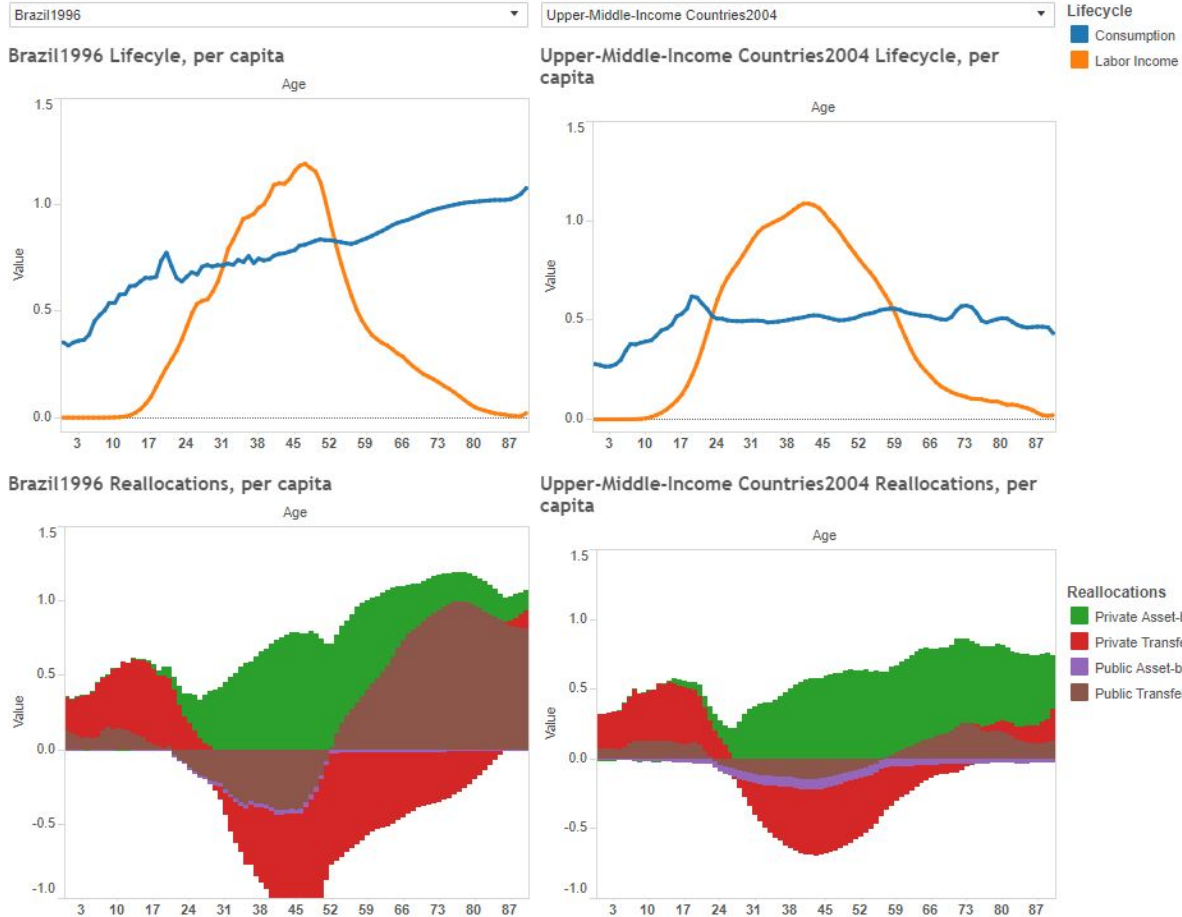
The first estimate of National Transfers Accounts dates back to Cassio Turra's MA thesis (2000)

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

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



# Lifecycle, Per capita



Note: Per capita values are expressed relative to the simple average of per capita labor income in the 30-49 age range.

# Lifecycle, Per capita

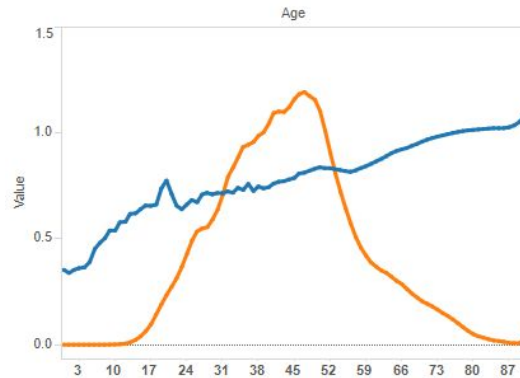
Brazil1996

High-Income Countries2006

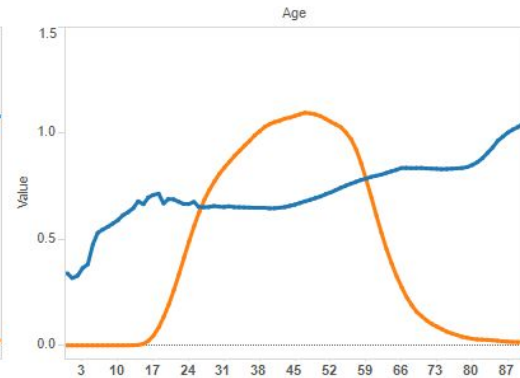
Lifecycle

- Consumption
- Labor Income

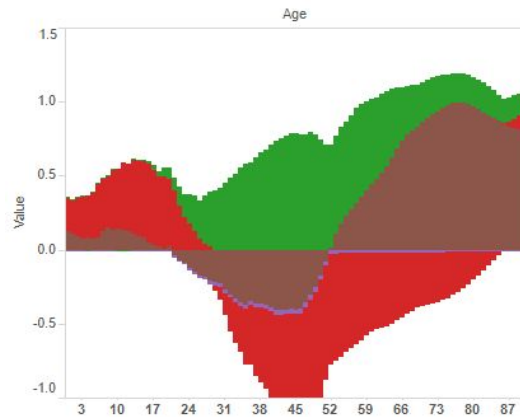
Brazil1996 Lifecycle, per capita



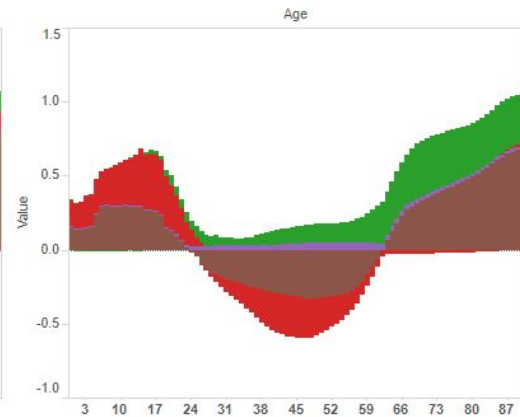
High-Income Countries2006 Lifecycle, per capita



Brazil1996 Reallocations, per capita



High-Income Countries2006 Reallocations, per capita



Reallocations

- Private Asset-based Reall...
- Private Transfers
- Public Asset-based Reall...
- Public Transfers

Note: Per capita values are expressed relative to the simple average of per capita labor income in the 30-49 age range.

## Turra and Queiroz (2006)

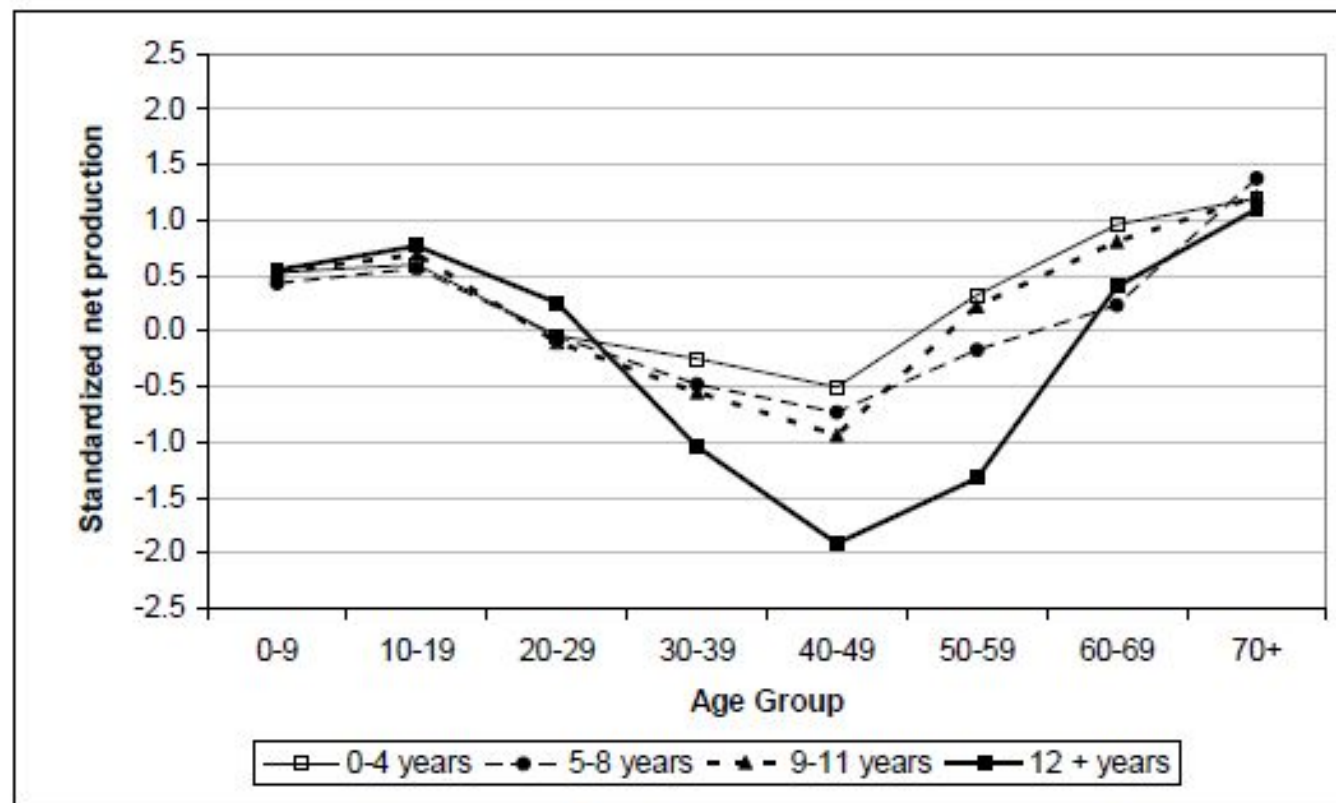
Examines the interactions between demographic changes, intergenerational transfers and socioeconomic inequality in Brazil

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

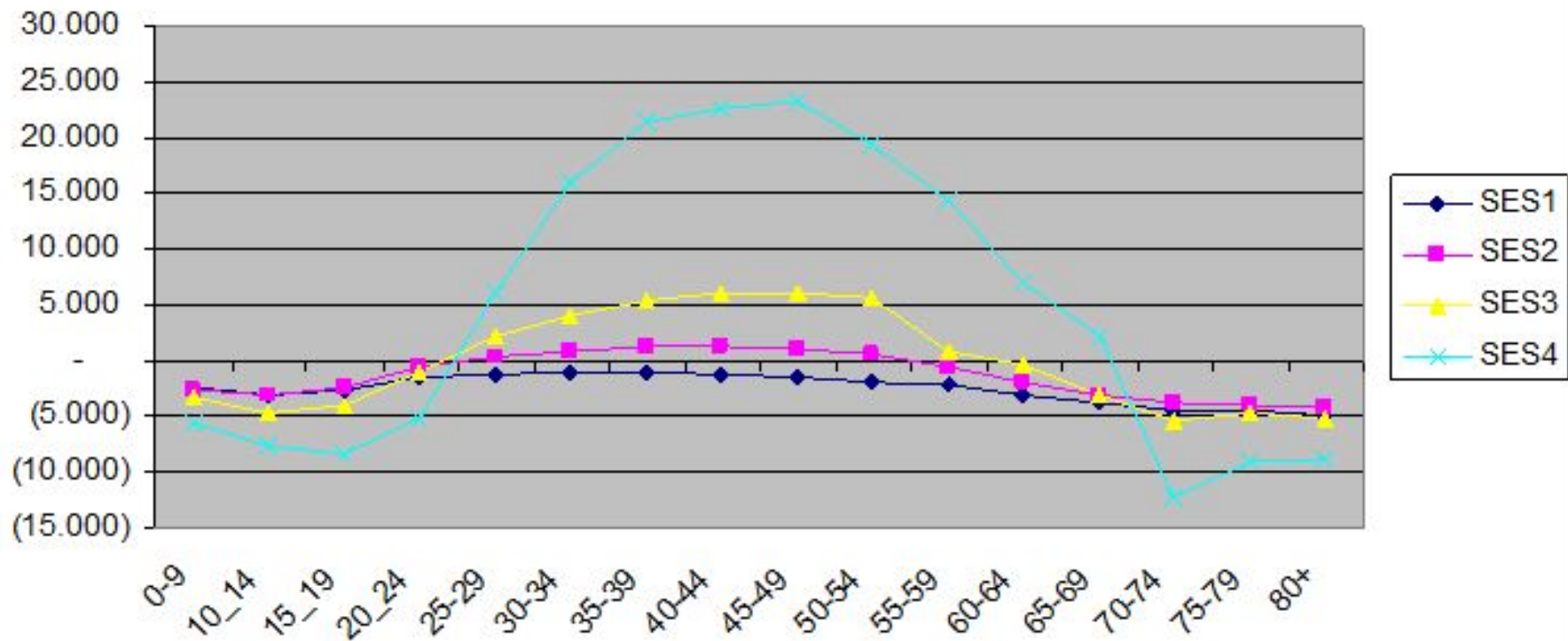
Figure 2. Standardized <sup>a</sup> Lifecycle Deficit by Level of Education <sup>b</sup>, Brazil 1996



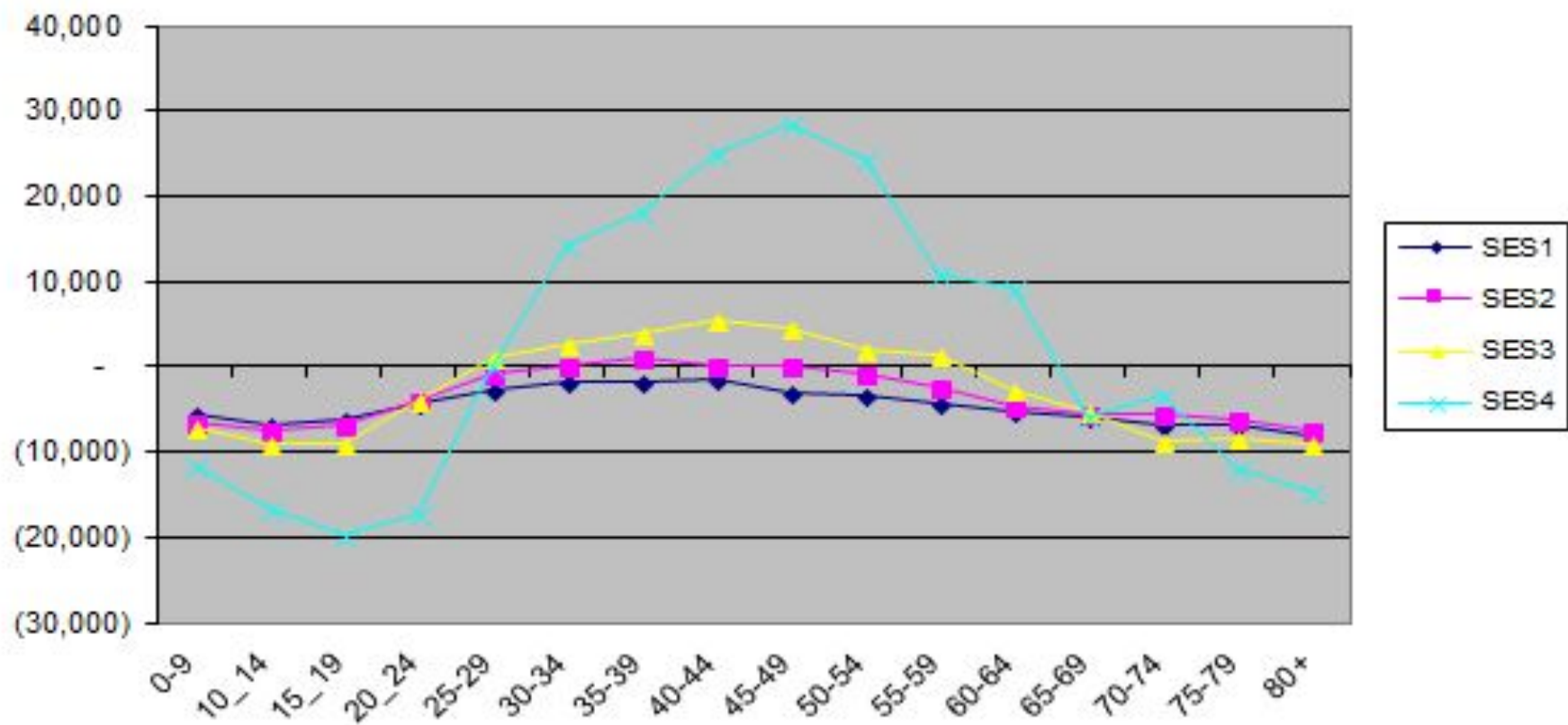
<sup>a</sup> Profiles were standardized by dividing by the average level of consumption between ages 30 and 50 for each education class.

<sup>b</sup> Level of education of household head

### Life Cycle deficit por SES

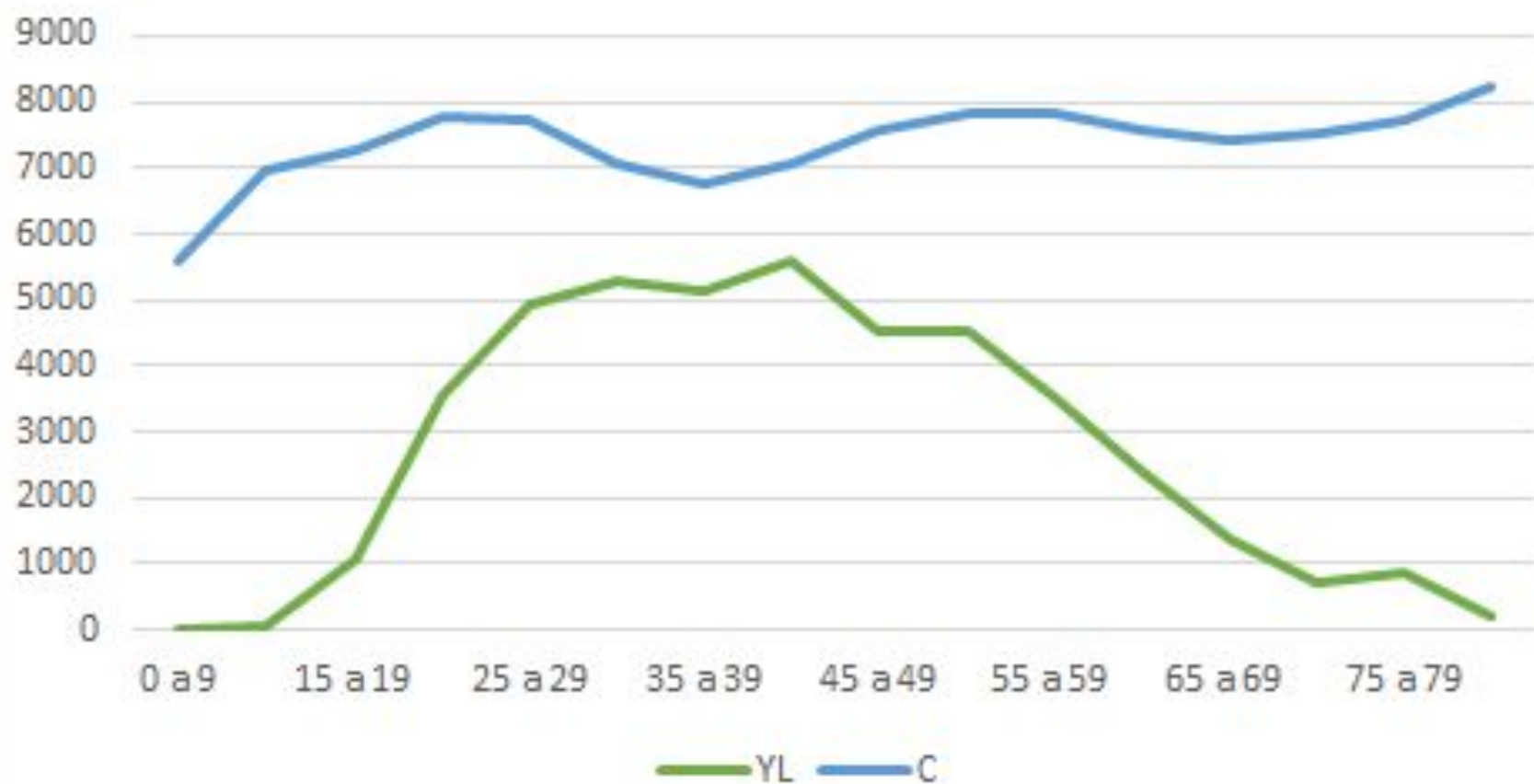


### LCD by SES 2008

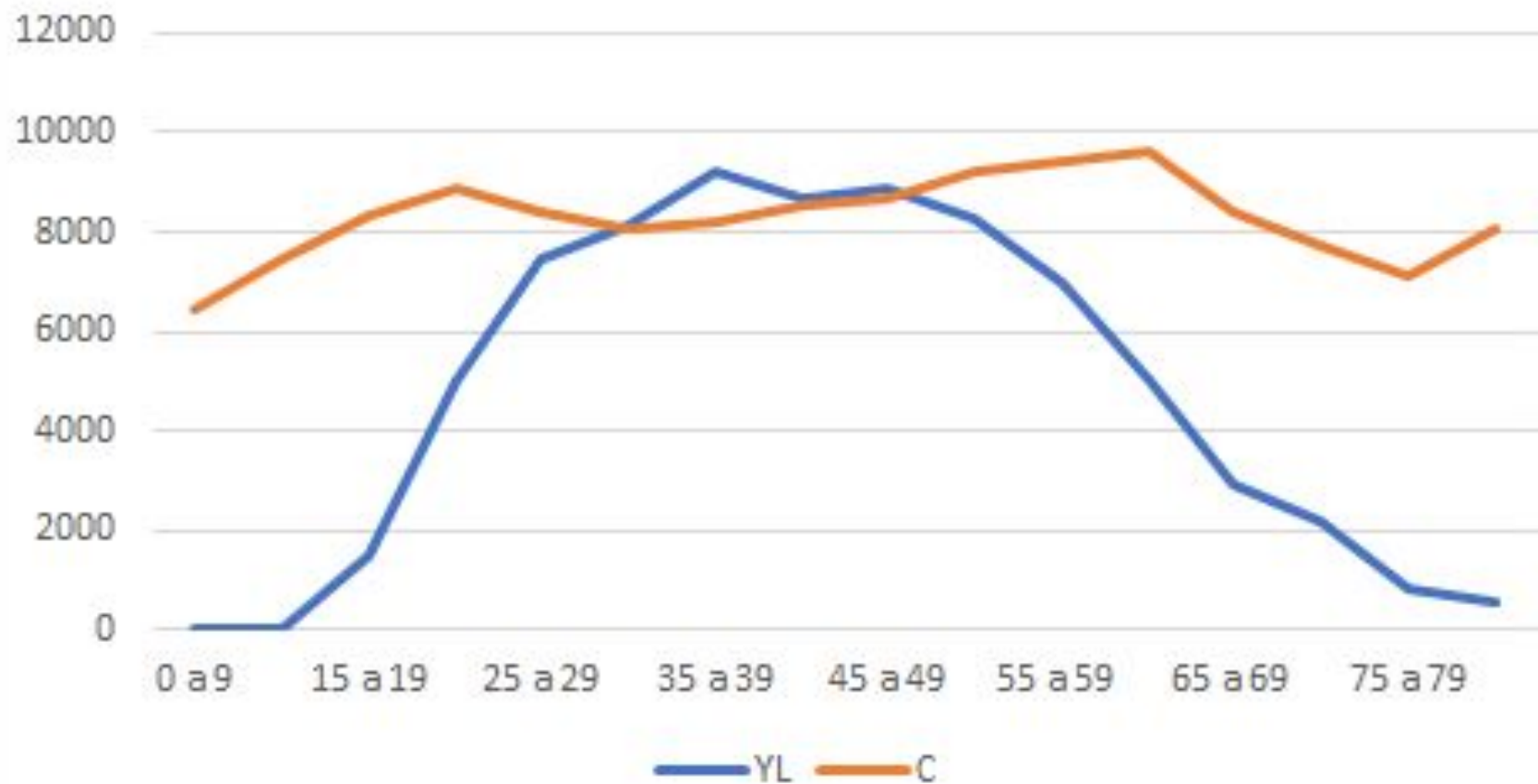




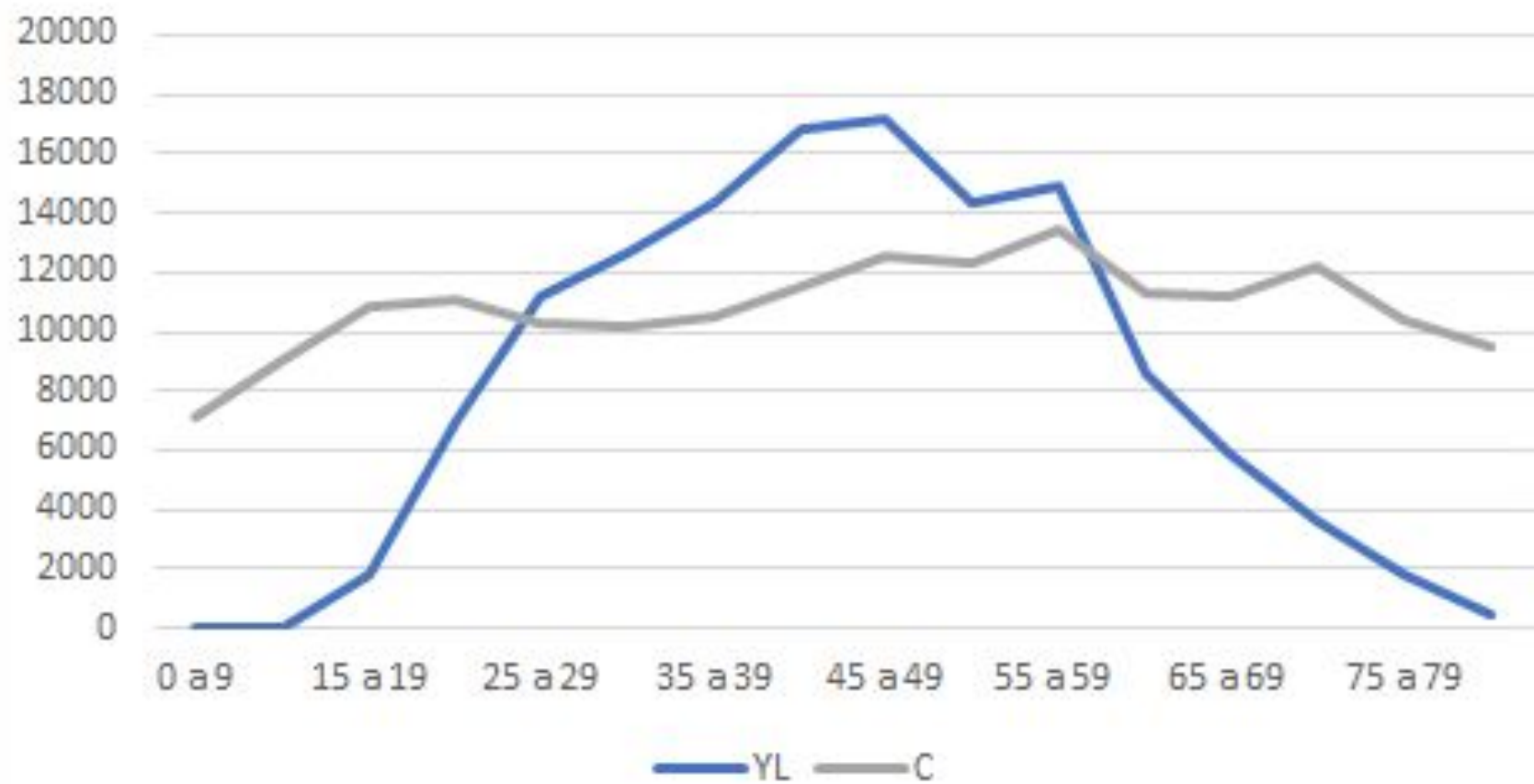
# SES1



## SES2



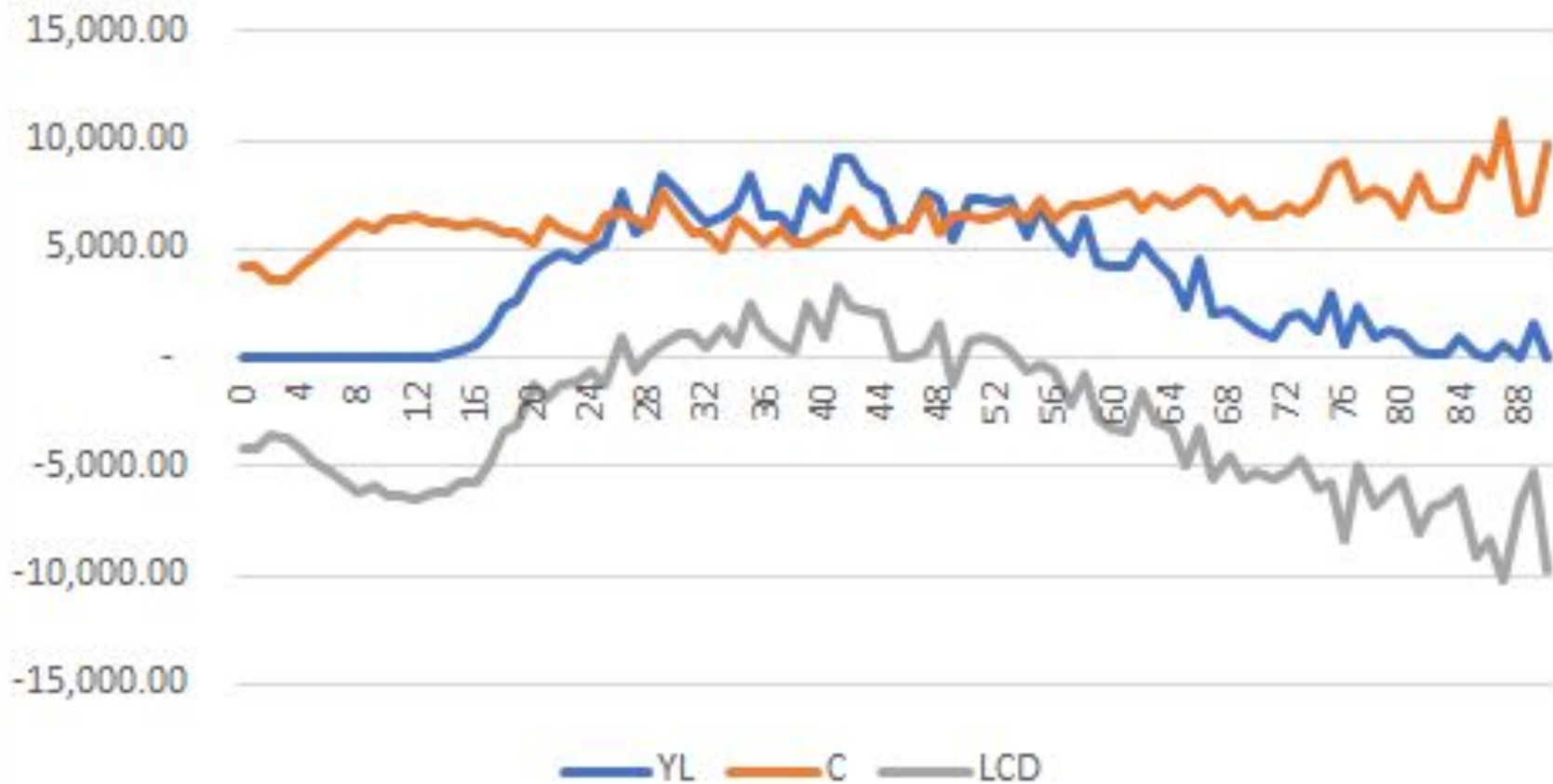
## SES3



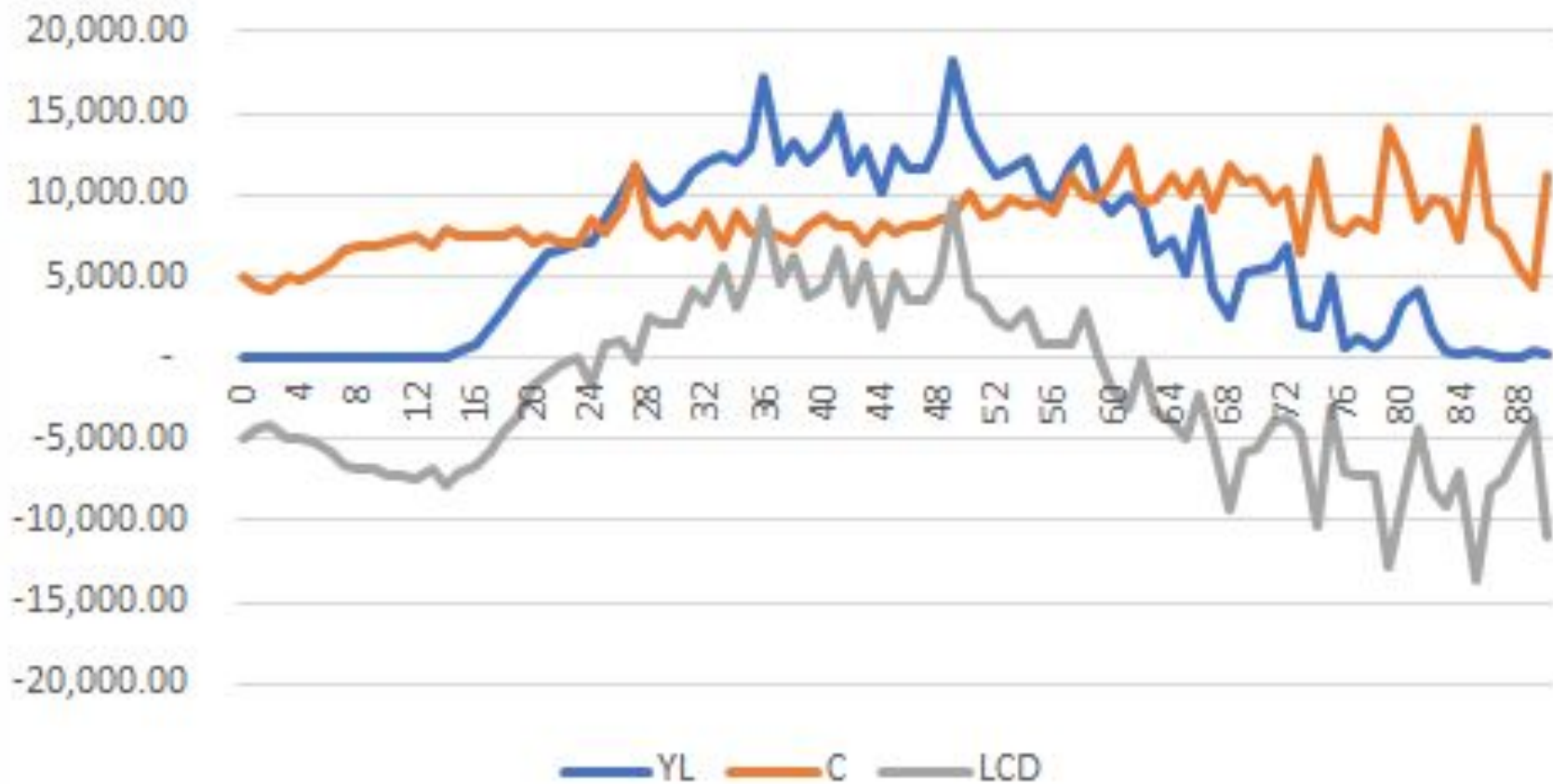
# SES4



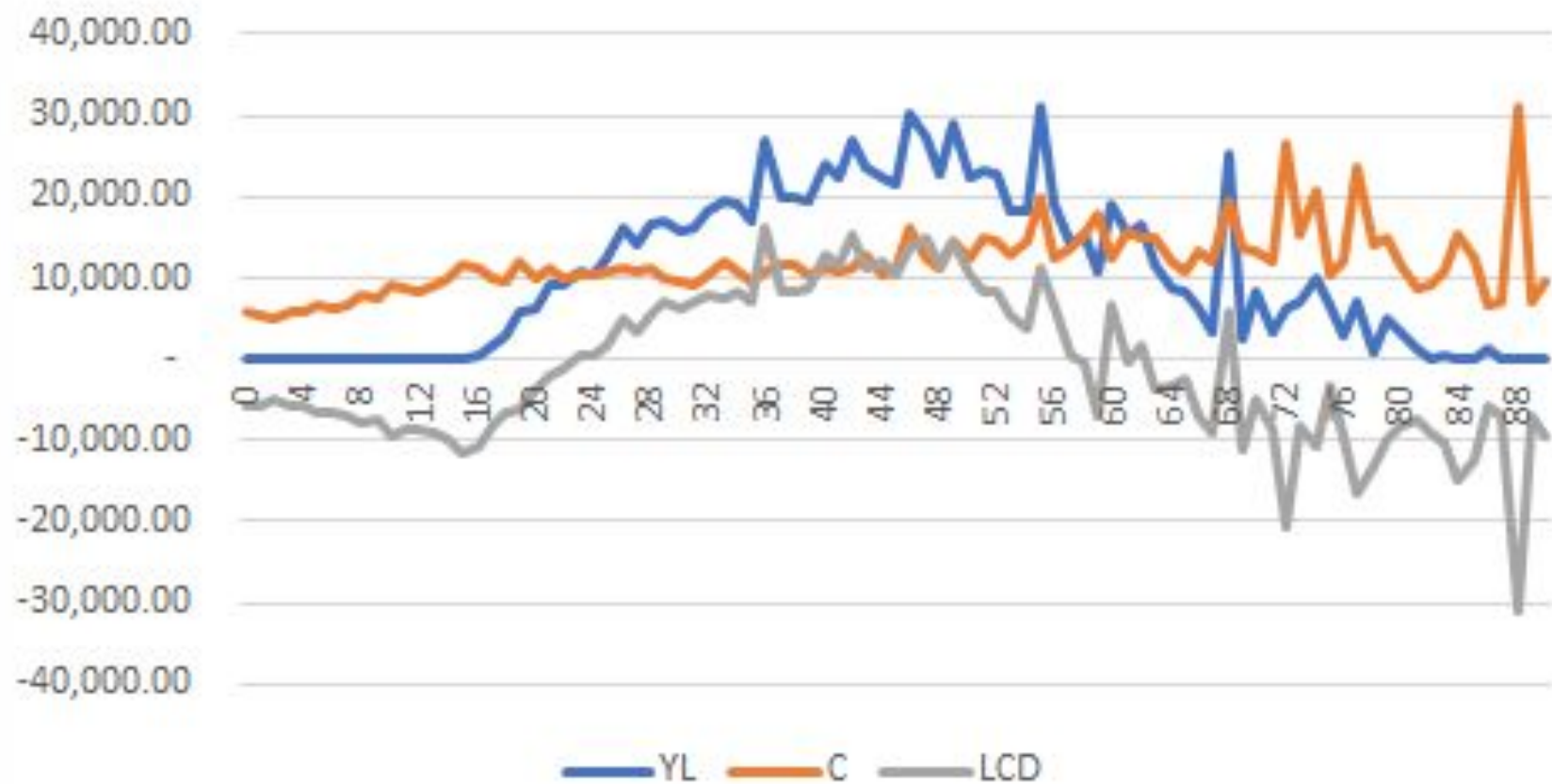
## 2008 Men SES1



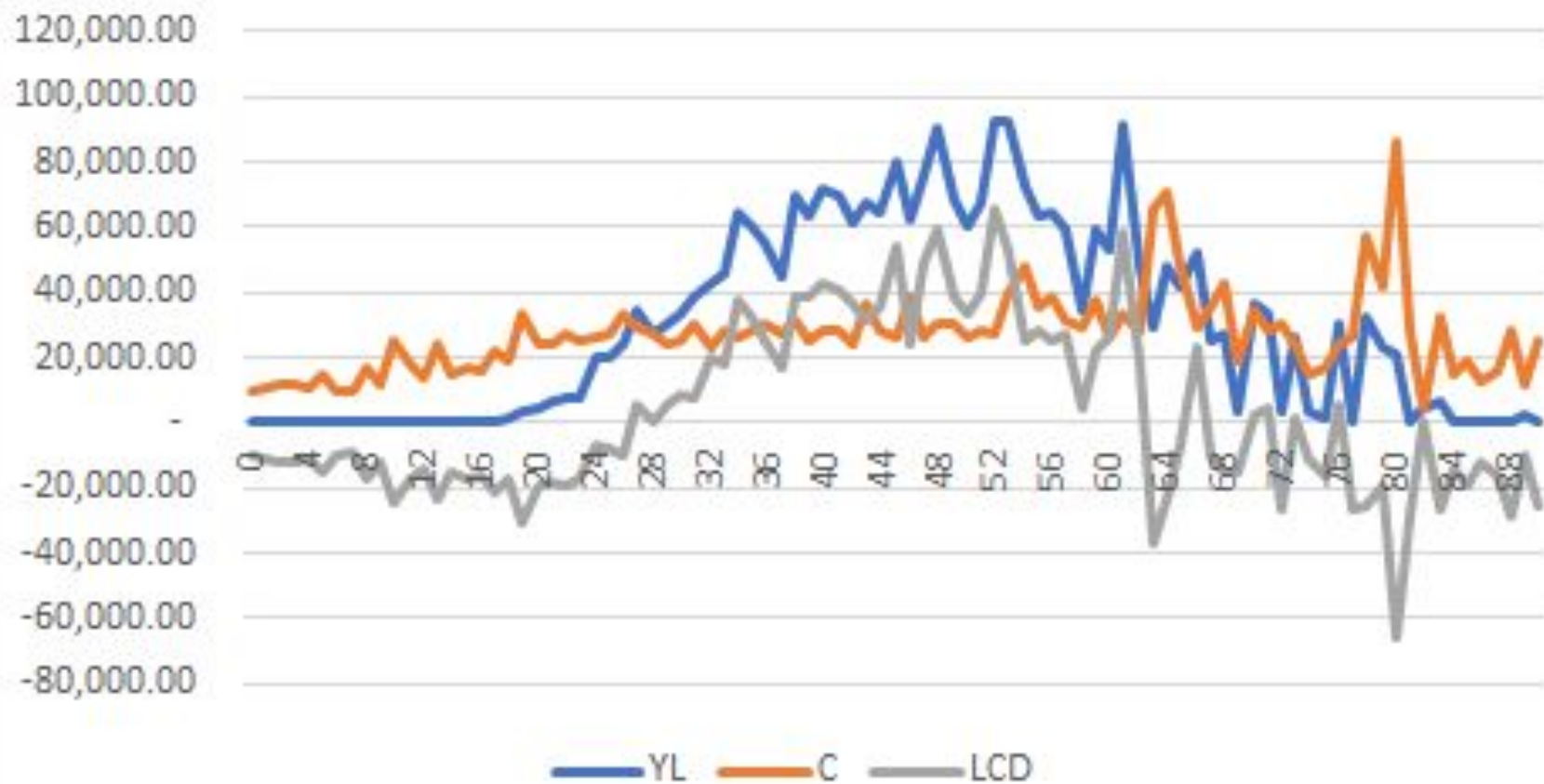
## 2008 Men SES2



## 2008 Men SES3

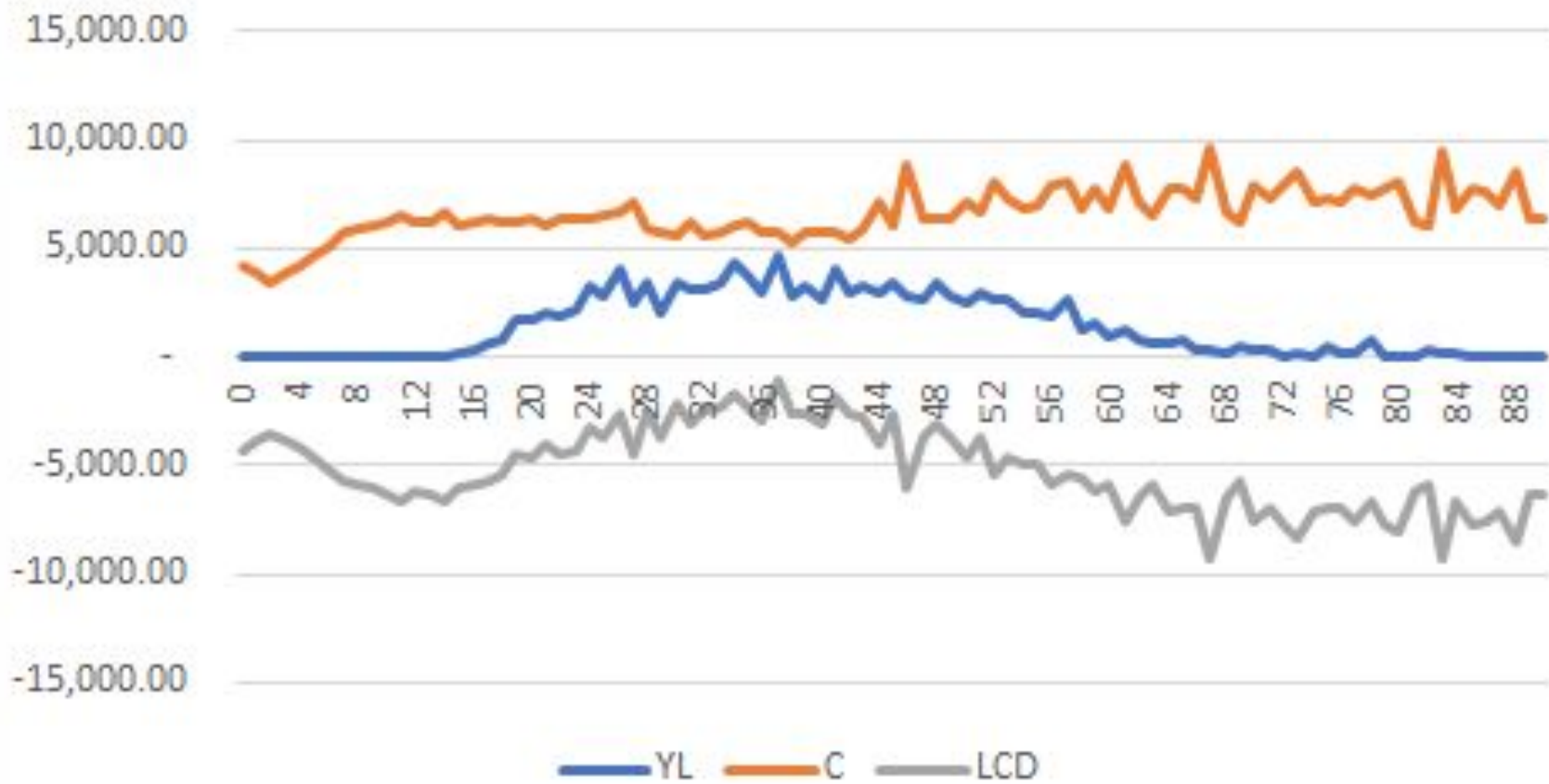


## 2008 Men SES4

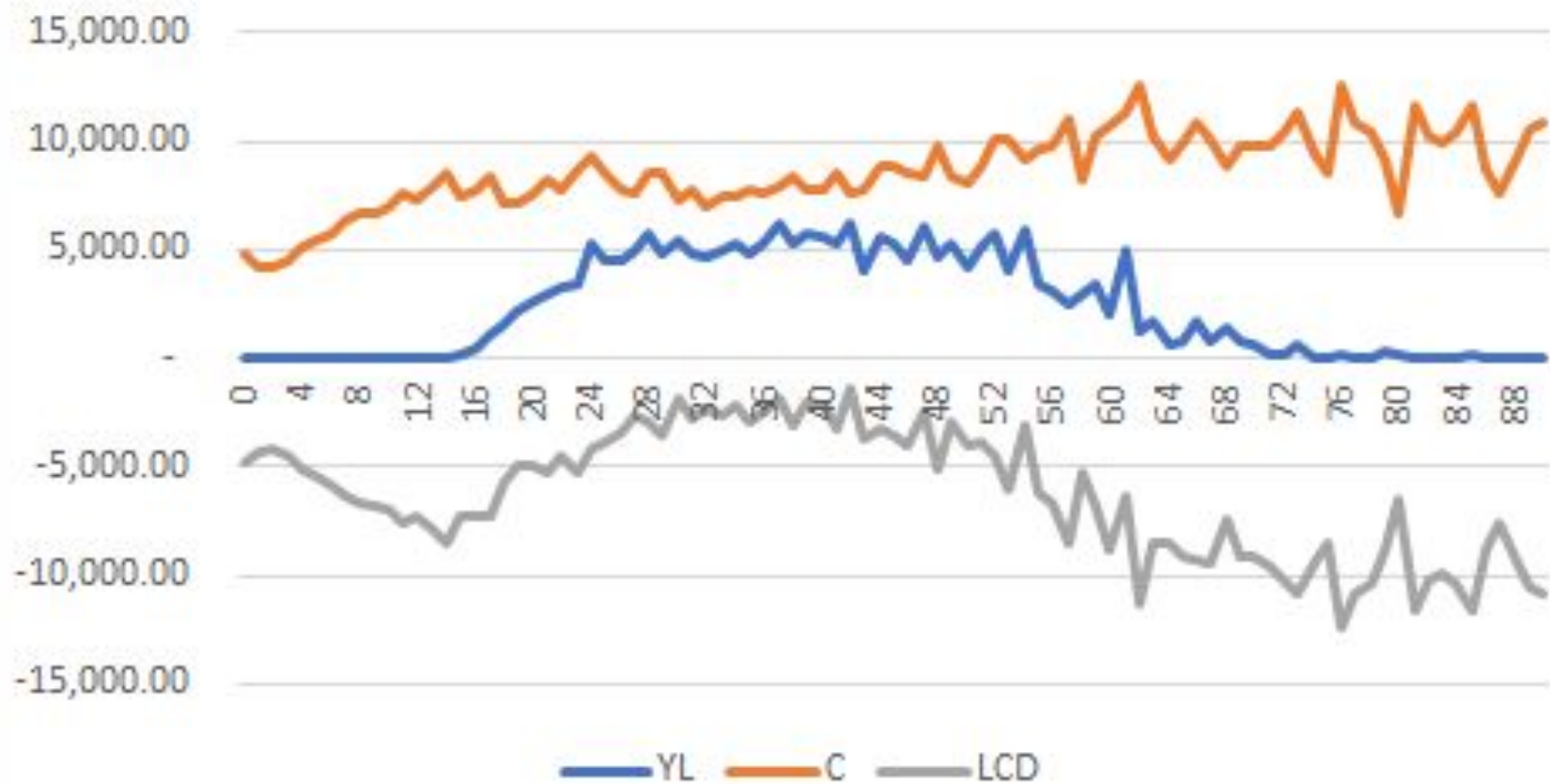




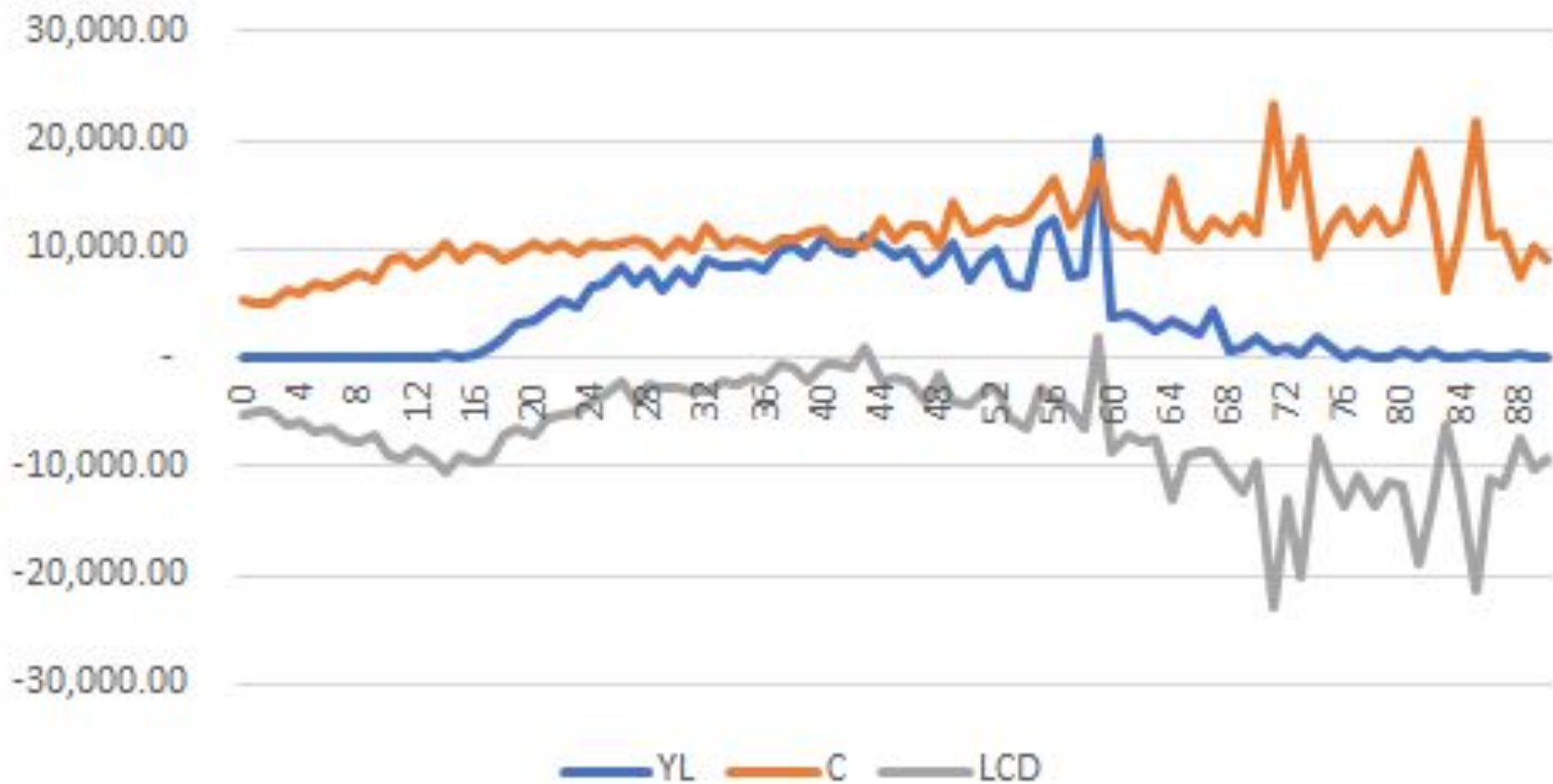
## 2008 Women SES1



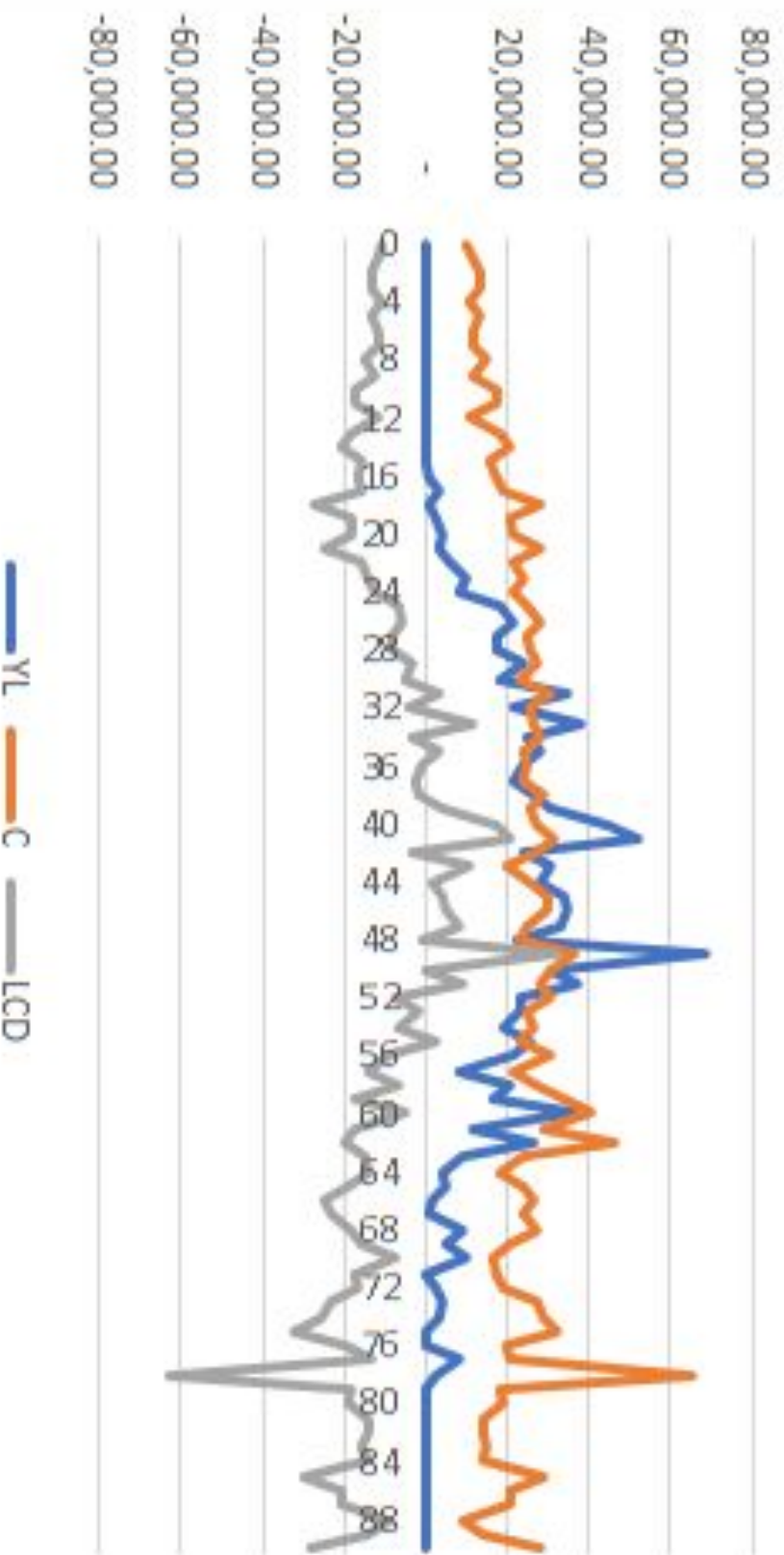
## 2008 Women SES2



## 2008 Women SES3



## 2008 Women SES4



# LCD by Gender and SES

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

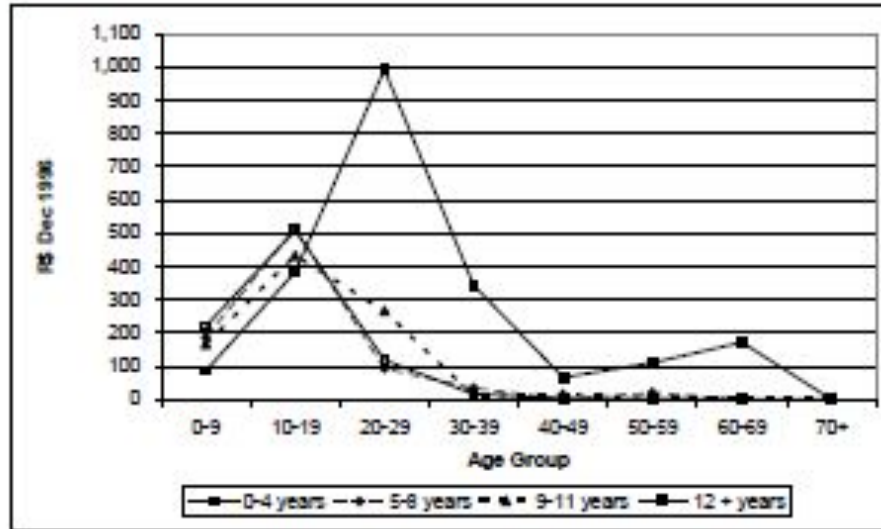
For men of SES<sub>4</sub> this span runs from ages 25 to 70, while for men of the lowest SES it is only from ages 30 to 45

For women of SES<sub>4</sub> 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

Figure 4. Per-Capita Public Expenditures on Education by Age and Level of Education \*, Brazil 1998

Nominal



Per capita Public Education Expenditures

