

“Opportunities and Challenges of the Demographic Transition for Meeting the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals”

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**WORKSHOP ON NTA BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS:
SELECT ASIAN PERSPECTIVES**

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Which SES to use? Global framework for analysis of socio-economic status: UN-SDG 2030

The goals , targets and indicators of SDGs may have a socio-economic focus

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by **sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)**

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by **sex and age**

Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

SDG 2: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of **age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by **age, sex and persons with disabilities**

Available approaches to SES by NTA in Asia

Asian diversity by all descriptions is well known by now.

NTA by SES is focused on:

- Age/generational gaps in the distribution of income and consumption by their components; and LCD
- Inequality in distribution of income and consumption including human capital investments and public transfers

Disaggregation of the above by:

- Rural/urban; inter-provincial
- Gender (male/female)
- Income quartiles (low/medium/high income groups)
- Formal and informal sectors/employment
- Inter-generations (e.g., young, youth, working and elderly) and intra-generation (e.g., elderly)

Source of country-level experience

Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, Indonesia, and China

Outside NTA, SES in India

Focus: Consumption poverty and inequality by:

- Expenditure classes
- Asset size distribution (e.g., land-size)
- State and inter-state levels
- Religion (e.g. Hindu, Muslim and other minorities)
- Social categories (e.g. Scheduled Caste, Schedules Tribe, Other Backward Classes and others)

Can the above disaggregated analyses be done by using NTA?

- In general, no, because of lack of aggregate controls in NIPA
- Alternative: Gender has no reference in National Income Accounting but NTA by gender is made possible through approximations. Will those approximations work for the above variables? If yes, conclusions and implications must be qualified
- State-level NTA has not been started especially due to lack of data on aggregate controls (e.g., private consumption)

Other issues

- **Method:** Follow the method used for NTA by gender in the absence of aggregate control in NIPA
- **Standardization of methods:** Needed for comparability of results across countries, especially for aggregate controls
- **Applications:** To be driven by data and methods; both country-specific and comparative studies across countries to be encouraged to learn and draw lessons from mutual experience

**Thanks
and
good wishes for your NTA by SES**

