



**Policy and the Generational Economy:
The 15th Global Meeting of the NTA Network**
PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Monday, March 10, 2025 – Plenary Sessions (in person and streaming on Facebook Live)

- 9:00-9:15 Registration
- 9:15-9:30 Video Presentation on “National Transfer Accounts”
- 9:30-10:15 Opening Remarks
Danucha Pichayanan, Secretary General of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council
Pio Smith, Regional Director Asia Pacific, UNFPA
Concepció Patxot, Professor of Economics, Universitat de Barcelona, and Chair of the NTA Executive Council
- 10:15-10:30 Keynote Remarks
Pichai Chunhavajira, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (TBC)
- 10:30-11:00 Group Photo and Coffee/Tea Break
- 11:00-12:30 Reflections on NTA and NTA Around the World
Ronald D. Lee, Emeritus Professor of Demography and Economics, University of California at Berkeley, NTA Co-Founder
Sang-Hyop Lee, Professor of Economics, University of Hawaii
Gretchen Donehower, Academic Specialist, University of California at Berkeley
- 12:30-1:30 Lunch
- 1:30-3:00 Panel Discussion: Using NTA to Promote Social Welfare in Asia
Oh Jungwha, Deputy Director of Economic Statistics Planning Division, Economic Statistics Bureau, Korea
Pak Maliki Deputy Minister for Population and Labor, Ministry of Planning and Development, Indonesia
Setsuya Fukuda, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (IPSS), Japan
Wassana Im-em, UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office
Suphannada Lowhachai, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, Thailand
(moderator) Chalernpol Chamchan, Director of the Institute for Population and Social Research Research
- 3:00-3:30 Coffee/Tea Break

3:30-5:00 NTA Research Highlights

From ABC to GDP: How Investing in Younger Students Pays Off Big *Boontawee Teamvan, Bunnalin Thongpim, Nattawan Chuchalerm, and Virakorn Puranasamriddhi*

This study employs National Transfer Accounts (NTAs) to highlight the greater economic and social benefits of prioritizing investments in basic education over the expansion of free higher education in Thailand. Analysis of NTAs disaggregated by income quintile shows that public spending on primary and secondary education benefit more to children from lower-income families, and contributes to reducing income inequality. In contrast, free higher education disproportionately benefits wealthier households, who are more likely to access tertiary institutions. Prioritizing basic education not only supports the have-nots more effectively but also enhances national productivity, reduces long-term dependency on public transfers, and drives sustainable economic growth. International evidence reinforces that quality education at earlier stages yields higher economic returns, making it a more equitable and impactful policy choice. This research underscores the urgent need for the Thai government to refocus its education spending to build a stronger, more inclusive foundation for the country's future prosperity.

Mexico-U.S. Migration: Assessing the Benefits and Costs for Mexico *Iván Mejía-Guevara and Alma Vega*

There has long been interest in understanding the effects of Mexican immigration to the U.S., but less attention has been given to the impacts on Mexico, with most studies focusing primarily on remittances. This study takes a broader approach by using National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methods to assess the economic effects of emigration on Mexico. We consider not only the loss of emigrant labor income and assets, but also the savings associated with not having to fund the consumption of emigrants or provide for their welfare. Additionally, we introduce a novel method for quantifying the losses Mexico incurs from investing in the health and education of individuals who will eventually emigrate. In light of recent constitutional reforms to public cash transfer systems and the significant increase in remittances over the past eight years, we also evaluate the combined impact of both transfers on migrant families.

When the Abundance Ends: Economic Transformation, Population Aging, and Shrinking Lifecycle Surplus in China *Feng Wang, Ke Shen, and Yong Cai*

China's age of abundance, driven by rapid increases in labor income and a favorable population age profile, generated a sizable surplus of historical proportions. Using the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) approach, this study updates results published a decade ago. It traces changes in labor income and consumption patterns in China in the 2010s, and compares them with those in the decade prior. With economic growth and income increase slowing down, and consumption growth increasing faster than income growth in the 2010s, the sizable national total of the lifecycle surplus observed in the decade earlier shrank sharply in the 2010s. A decomposition analysis reveals that while the vast majority of shrinking in the national total of the lifecycle surplus is attributable to shifts in income and consumption profiles, demographic changes also played a substantial role. As China exits its age of abundance and as its population ages at an accelerating pace, our projection shows that the new economic lifecycle patterns and population aging could deplete China's lifecycle surplus with a decade's time.

Application of the NTTA and Micro-Simulation Approach to Assessing Gender Dividend in Bangladesh *Bazlul H. Khondker and M. Shahidul Islam*

The gender dividend refers to the economic gains achieved by advancing gender equality and empowering women, particularly through workforce participation and leadership roles. Tapping into women's untapped potential can drive substantial economic growth and social development. In Bangladesh, low female labor force participation and high NEET rates among female youth hinder the realization of gender and demographic dividends. Global studies indicate that targeted policies can unlock significant economic benefits for the country. This study employs Bangladesh's National Transfer Accounts (NTTA) 2012 and a micro-simulation model incorporating labor force surveys, the Time Use Survey 2019, and education attainment data to assess the gender dividend. NTTA offers a framework for quantifying women's contributions, while micro-simulation models for 2013, 2017, and 2022 provide complementary insights into education, labor force participation, and inactivity rates. Findings emphasize evidence-based policies to enhance women's economic participation and realize Bangladesh's gender dividend.

Group Dinner will be this evening, exact location and time to be announced

Tuesday, March 11, 2025 – Simultaneous Research, Workshops, and Training Sessions (in person)

9:00-10:45 Paper Session 1: Methodological innovation [Room A]

Introduction to the Japanese NTA Data: Its Methodological Features, Setsuya Fukuda, Takashi Suzuki, Yoshinori Nishimura

The Japanese NTA data, released in March 2023, went beyond the standard NTA methodology described in the UN NTA manual. Several adjustments and refinements were implemented in the estimation of NTA variables. These implementations include 1) adjusting the seasonality of private consumption, 2) having more granular variables for public transfer to represent the Japanese social security system, 3) applying separate tax/social security contribution rates, including the dependent deduction, for each public transfer, 4) adjusting the old-age profiles of the private health and long-term care to counter selection effects, and 5) estimating the inter-household transfer inflow/outflow to students who live in single private households in the construction of the inter-household transfer variables. We introduce some of these features and argue that these implementations are crucial for using NTA for actual policy analysis.

Emerging Life-Cycle Deficits in India from 2011 to 2036: A Simulation Exercise Using National Transfer Accounts (NTA) Methodology, Shivendra Singh, Arup Kumar Das, Sanjay Kumar

We have examined the effect of reshaping its age structure on India's LCD. This study uses the National Transfer Accounts methodology to simulate 2011, 2023, and 2036 life-cycle deficits. Using WPP 2024, IHDS (2004, 2011), and National Accounts Statistics, we computed LCDs for these years, assuming labour income and consumption grow at half the annual 2005-2011 growth rate. Between 2011 and 2023, India's GDP grew by 7%, while labor income and consumption increased by 2.4 and 1.7 times, respectively. Between 2011 and 2036, the lifecycle deficit (LCD) of children relative to the elderly is projected to decline four times. The LCD shifts rightward, rising notably in the 15-20 age group and a rapid rise observed in older age groups. Escalating healthcare, pension, and significant pressure on social security systems for the elderly, and demand for an increase in per capita expenditures in higher education, visibly more among females.

Statistical Matching of Different Microdata Sets, Matic Verbič, Matjaž Koman, and Tanja Istenič

Harmonized European NTA are estimated using income and consumption data from two separate micro-data surveys, the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and the Household Budget Survey (HBS). In the past, the estimates from these two datasets were merged by simply imputing age- and sex-specific averages of private consumption in EU-SILC. However, for a more precise estimation of intra-household transfers, the newly estimated European NTA aim to explore different statistical matching techniques to merge EU-SILC and HBS data. Matching is based on common variables such as income, household type, tenure and other socio-economic characteristics and provides more detailed insight into consumption patterns in relation to income levels and other household characteristics. Techniques such as random hot-deck imputation and semi-parametric approaches are used for matching. We believe that this research can also help other national NTA teams attempting to estimate NTA using income and consumption data from different datasets.

Generational Connections, Population Aging, and Sustainable Consumption, Andrew Mason, Naohiro Ogawa, Rikiya Matsukura, Ron Lee, and Gretchen Donehower

Population aging requires shifts in the generational economy that would otherwise lead to large, and impossible, imbalances. Many responses are possible. Labor income could increase if people work longer. Consumption could decline and be spread over a longer life. Transfers could shift with reduced per capita inflows to seniors and higher per capita outflows from younger adults. Seniors and others could save less leading to greater asset-based reallocations that would mitigate the desire for greater consumption. This paper presents a model to quantify the long-run possibilities in the face of changes in population age structure. Analysis using NTA data for Japan from 1984 to 2019 and for the US from 1990 to 2019 shows that current consumption levels are unsustainable in either country. The model considers alternative scenarios varying fertility and mortality, the growth of labor supply, and the reliance on transfers and asset-based reallocations to children and seniors.

9:00-10:45 Workshop 1: NTA for impact evaluation: cost-benefit analyses [Room B]

Coordinators: Sang-Hyop Lee and Alex Weinreb

The goal of the workshop is to facilitate a group discussion of an NTA data-driven approach to evaluating financial benefits and costs of a (government) policy intervention, while paying particular attention to differences in primary and secondary effects at different ages, difficulties associated with estimation including the availability of suitable data, and issues with institutionalizing the practice. We anticipate a relatively free-flowing discussion and brainstorm that covers three general topics: i) Previous and ongoing research using NTA data or an NTA-type approach to evaluate policy in terms of cost and benefit, where these can be simulated or measured directly. Alex's example—a cost-benefit analyses of supporting GLP-1 drugs— merges the NTA with Global Burden of Disease (GBD) data on age-specific incidence of various chronic conditions and a secondary literature on costs (financial and person-years lived). Other areas of public policy where a similar model could be used include programs affecting education or growth and will be discussed; ii) Future research directions for the NTA network in this area, including establishing a common analytical framework/methodology that would expand NTA's reach and facilitate greater international comparability of research and results; and iii) Other work/directions of interest in this area. We look forward to open discussion, suggestions, proposals, and strategies to implement them.

9:00-10:45 Training 1: NTA concepts and macro controls [Room C]

Trainer: Gretchen Donehower

We will begin with an overall look at the NTA framework, concepts, and estimation strategies, followed by applications of NTA estimates to research and policy issues, and resources available on the NTA website. We will also go over estimating macro controls, the aggregate flows based on national accounts that link NTA to existing macroeconomic measurement and understanding. Training sessions are meant for those new to NTA or who want a basic refresher course.

10:45-11:15 Coffee/Tea Break

11:15-1:00 Paper Session 2: Public transfers and fiscal impacts [Room A]

Use of National Transfer Accounts to Project the Implications of Rapid Population Ageing on Fiscal Sustainability in Singapore *Christopher Gee*

Singapore is one of the most rapidly ageing countries in the world, by 2026 projected to become a super-aged society (>21% of the population aged 65 and over). Fiscal stewardship has reflected the motivations and behaviour proposed by Mason (2007) as rational societies anticipate a reversal of the first demographic dividend and accumulate public and private savings to support future consumption needs (the second demographic dividend). Projections of the fiscal support ratio indicate continued maintenance of balanced government budgets in the long-term will necessitate increases in effective tax rates from 2028. The paper will consider the implications of rapid population ageing on fiscal sustainability in the Singapore context and discuss relevant policy strategies. Reference: Mason, A. (2007a). Demographic Dividends: the Past, the Present and the Future. Contributions to Economic Analysis, 281, 75-98.

Fiscal Effects of Migration in Slovakia: Static and Dynamic Analysis *Tomas Domonkos and Stefan Domonkos*

Estimations of the fiscal effects of immigration in Slovakia are rare, the aim of this research is to fill this gap by calculating the static short-term as well as the dynamic long-term impact of immigration on public finances. The estimations are made based on the Slovak Generational Accounts differentiated with respect to origin, gender and educational attainment. The population is disaggregated to natives (i.e. Slovak citizens) and foreigners. First the results from the static approach are presented for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, which are subsequently followed by the dynamic approach. The results of the dynamic analysis are developed according to five different migration scenarios. The results showed that the key parameters of the direction and the size of the fiscal effects are the total number of foreigners, the age distribution, the educational structure and the gender composition of the foreign population.

An NTA Approach to Public Health Funding for Gp-1 Drugs *Alex Weinreb and Kyrill Shraberman*

We employ an NTA framework to consider the economic effects of publicly funding GLP-1 receptor agonists (e.g., Wegovy) for people classed as obese (BMI>30). Our estimates consider six scenarios, divided into two main groups: A baseline scenario defines the anticipated economic impact if levels of obesity continue to increase on their projected level, absent any GLP-1 intervention; a series of intervention scenarios consider the impact where GLP-1s are used by 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50% of people diagnosed as obese. Each scenario considers direct and indirect economic effects, respectively, anticipated reductions in expenditures on healthcare and disability, and anticipated increases in labor income, employment, years spent in the labor market and productivity. Estimates also include downstream effects on assets income and public inflows. A final extension of the series distinguishes between Israel's Jewish and Arab subpopulations, important given the differences in labor income profiles, as well as obesity.

Returns to Public Investment on Children in India: Evidence for Heckman's Curve by Using NTA Methodology *M. R. Narayana*

Public investment on child education, health and nutrition, protection and participation is consolidated and presented by child budget in India at national and sub-national levels, consistent with the UN-Convention on the rights of the child, and UN-SDGs as they are related children. However, lack of assessment of outcomes of investment or returns to investment on children is a research gap but a policy imperative. This paper aims to fill in this gap by distinguishing age-specificities (early, middle and later childhood) in child budgeting to assess the return to public investment on children in the framework of Heckman's curve (2008) which shows that earlier the investment, the greater the return on investment. Does this pattern of investment and return on child investment hold for India? NTA-based evidence generated in this paper is useful to answer such questions and to offer a new policy perspective for child development.

11:15-1:00 Workshop 2: Migration, immigration, and NTA [Room B]

Coordinated by Jorge Bravo and Gretchen Donehower.

The purpose of this workshop is to establish a working group on how NTA research can speak to issues around migration and immigration. Many of us have worked on related issues and it is a great opportunity to share methods and experiences and develop further innovative research ideas in this crucial area where so many member countries are experiencing rapid change and looking for research-informed policy recommendations. We will start with short presentations from a group of NTA researchers who have worked on migration and immigration using NTA tools and then have a moderated discussion to include other related work going on in the network, promising future directions to enhance policy relevance and international comparability of results, and what a common framework and collaboration strategy might be to make progress in this area. All are welcome. To be included in the email list for this working group, please email Jorge Bravo at

11:15-1:00 Training 2: NTA lifecycle deficit [Room C]

Trainer: Mun Sim Lai

This training session will cover the conceptual basis and how to compute the lifecycle deficit age profiles: labor income and consumption.

1:00-2:30 Lunch

2:30-4:15 Paper Session 3: Transfer dynamics [Room A]

Cohort Differences in Public Transfer Burdens in Japan: Insights from National Transfer Accounts (1984-2014) *Taiyo Fukai, Hidehiko Ichimura, Daigo Nakata, Itaru Sato, and Kazuyuki Terada*

Fukai et al. (2024) observed that the 23-39 age group experienced the slowest consumption growth since 2004, despite higher labor income growth relative to other age groups. This disparity was attributed to a heavier public transfer burden on this age group. In this study, we re-estimate public transfer burdens reflecting specific tax schedules and social insurance systems. We examine how Japan's social welfare reforms affected consumption, income, and financial well-being.

Population Aging, Inequality, and Old-Age Support Systems: the Role of Familial Transfers in South Korea *Hyun Kyung Kim and Sang-Hyop Lee*

By utilizing a micro NTA of South Korea by income and living arrangement, this study examines the role of familial transfers in the old-age support system and in reducing inequality. The results suggest that private transfers in extended households play a role in reducing consumption inequality for the elderly in South Korea. By income level, the elderly in low-income households are more dependent on public transfers. The elderly in nuclear high-income households rely heavily on their own asset for consumption, whereas those in extended high-income households are more dependent on private transfers. A counterfactual analysis suggests that the consumption inequality for the elderly has increased over time not only because the population is aging but because the share of extended households is rapidly declining in South Korea. Notably, a decrease in extended households contributes more significantly to the increase in consumption inequality for the elderly ages 70 and above.

The Process of Transfer Conversion: Historical Reconstruction of the Emergence of the Welfare State in Sweden *Miguel Sanchez-Romero, Pieter Vanhuyse, and Robert Ivan Gal*

Vanhuyse et al. (2023) use the term "transfer conversion" for the changing forms of inter-age transfers flowing between the same people through different channels, such as the family, markets and the government. They take the example of a mother who either gives time transfers directly to her children; or takes up paid labor and hires help, by which her time transfer is transformed into a money transfer between her and her child through an intermediary (a market transaction between her and the hired carer); or she works and sends her child to public daycare or kindergarten funded by her increased tax payment. In this new paper, Sanchez-Romero et al. develop a macrosimulation model to reconstruct a transfer conversion process induced by the emergence of the welfare state. The model is fed Swedish data and calibrated to match Sweden's demographic and macroeconomic developments between the 1850s and the 2010s.

Changes in Intergenerational Transfers in Japan During the Abenomics Period: An Examination Using the Japanese NTA Data from 2014 and 2019 *Takashi Suzuki, Yoshinori Nishimura and Setsuya Fukuda*

Previous Japanese Prime Minister ABE Shinzo, implemented an economic policy package known as “Abenomics”. Comparing 2012 and 2019, there was a significant change in the labor market, with an increase in the number of people in employment and a decrease in the unemployment rate. The rise in the employment rate of women and the elderly has likely changed the structure of intergenerational transfers, with those receiving social security now also becoming contributors. At the same time, this was also a period of population aging, and total social security spending has continued to increase. Whether the former exceeded the latter is important when assessing the sustainability of the social security system in Japan. In this presentation, we examine the results of Abenomics by using the Japanese NTA data from 2014 and 2019 to examine the structural changes in intergenerational transfers and their likely factors in the Abenomics period.

2:30-4:15 Workshop 3: Longitudinal/Historical NTA [Room B]

Organizers: G. Abio, Cio Patxot and Guadalupe Souto.

This workshop will focus on what can be learned about the generational economy when you have repeated years of NTA estimates. The goal is to re-establish the working group on Longitudinal Analysis and invite participation from more country teams to develop cross-country comparative publications. We will start by sharing research that has been done in European countries as part of the SUSTAINWELL project, demonstrating how the generational economy has evolved in the region and what the implications are for growth and sustainability. Then there will be open discussion on methodologies, research topics, and data availability across all countries in attendance. You do not need decades of NTA estimates to participate, any country that has or is planning to have multiple years of NTA age profiles is welcome. You do not need to be signed up in advance to attend the workshop, but if you would like to be added to an email list for this working group, please contact the organizer at cio.patxot@ub.edu.

2:30-4:15 Training 3: NTA transfers [Room C]

Trainer: Iván Mejía-Guevara

This workshop will cover the conceptual basis for how NTA measures public and private transfers, asset income, and saving by age and will give an overview of how to calculate the age profiles.

4:15-4:45 Coffee/Tea Break

4:45-6:00 Paper Session 4: Demographic dividend potential [Room A]

Leveraging Demographic Change in Tanzania Through the Lens of National Transfer Accounts (NTAs), *Amina S. Msengwa, Shadrack Kibona, Juma Nguyu, Samwel Msokwa, Mwinyi Mwinyi*

A demographic model applied to Tanzania indicates that the country's potential to benefit from a demographic dividend largely depends on reducing fertility rates. After peaking at 6.8 children per woman in 1968, the fertility rate dropped to 4.8 in 2022, positively impacting the economic support ratio, which began improving in 2024. Significant demographic shifts are expected, including an increase in the working-age population and a decrease in the number of dependent children. By 2050, the support ratio is predicted to reach 100 working-age individuals for every 58 dependents, with an economic growth opportunity emerging in 2055 when the proportion of children falls below 30%. Although life expectancy is rising and the elderly population is growing, both young and elderly groups face a lifecycle deficit. To fully realize the demographic dividend, Tanzania must address high birth rates while also investing in education, health, and job creation to stimulate economic growth.

Harnessing Egypt's Demographic Dividend Estimates Based on National Transfer Accounts
Morne Oosthuizen, Mostafaa Saad Badawi, Eman Abbass, Aziz Abdel, Shaarawy Hussein, and Willis Dawlat-Odek

Egypt is moving through the demographic transition, with a population age structure expected to shift towards older cohorts in the next two decades. This study was conducted collaboratively by the National Statistical Office (CAPMAS) and UNFPA to establish the timing and magnitude of the demographic dividend (DD) to inform policy actions. Methodology: the study utilizes the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) approach, combined with household survey data, national accounts, and population data to provide a detailed profile of consumption and labor income across different age groups in Egypt. This framework allows for a comprehensive evaluation of the potential for a DD and the factors that influence it. Findings: the results show that per capita consumption is higher than per capita labor income at every age. Despite this consumption pattern, Egypt is currently experiencing a demographic dividend, estimated at 0.18% per year in 2024. This dividend is projected to peak at 0.52% in 2037 before declining and becoming negative in 2043. The analysis suggests that policy interventions aimed at promoting women's participation in the labor market could significantly enhance the DD.

Thailand's Third Demographic Dividend Potential *Adhipat Warangkanand, Wiraporn Pothisiri, and Orawan Prasitsiriphon*

Thailand faces a rapidly ageing population, with around one-fifth of citizens aged 60 or older in 2020. This study, commissioned by UNFPA and undertaken by our local consultants, examines the "third demographic dividend" focusing on older adults' potential to remain healthy, active, and economically productive. Building on established approaches for analyzing demographic dividends, it incorporates new findings on older adults' health status, labor force participation, educational attainment, and National Transfer Account (NTA) data for age-specific labor income estimates. Results indicate a sizable untapped workforce capacity among Thai older people, suggesting that strategic investments in health, lifelong learning, and labor market policies can yield significant macroeconomic benefits. To realize Thailand's third demographic dividend, it is vital to remove barriers to older workers, promote healthy ageing, and adopt a life-cycle lens to strengthen the country's social and economic resilience.

4:45-6:00 Paper Session 5: NTA in Francophone Africa (in French): Human Capital [Room B]

Schooling and Child Labor Among 5-14-Year-Olds in Mali: An Analysis by Gender, Region, and Place of Residence / Scolarisation Et Travail Des Enfants De 5 - 14 Ans Au Mali : Une Analyse Par Genre, Région Et Milieu De Résidence *Fadogoni Diallo, Anna Traore, François Kone*

The objective of this study is to determine the factors explaining school attendance and child labor in Mali. It is based on data from the 2022 Permanent Modular Household Survey (EMOP). The model used is the bivariate Probit, which allows for simultaneous analysis of the effects of different variables on school attendance and child labor. The results show a strong negative correlation between schooling and child labor. This means that factors that increase the probability of being in school generally decrease the probability of working, and vice versa. We find that some factors similarly influence the schooling and labor of both boys and girls, such as living standards, school access, parental education level, and regional characteristics. However, some differences exist, particularly regarding the impact of maternal death on schooling and child labor.

L'objectif de cette étude est de déterminer les facteurs explicatifs de la scolarisation et du travail des enfants au Mali. Elle est basée sur les données de l'enquête modulaire permanente auprès des ménages (EMOP 2022). Le modèle utilisé est le Probit bivarié, qui permet d'analyser simultanément l'effet de différentes variables sur la scolarisation et le travail des enfants. Les résultats montrent une forte corrélation négative entre la scolarisation et le travail des enfants. Cela signifie que les facteurs qui augmentent la probabilité d'être scolarisé diminuent généralement la probabilité de travailler, et vice versa. Nous constatons que certains facteurs influencent de manière similaire la scolarisation et le travail des filles et des garçons, tels que le niveau de vie, l'accès à l'école, le niveau d'éducation des parents et les caractéristiques régionales. Certaines différences existent, notamment concernant l'impact du décès de la mère sur la scolarisation et le travail.

Income Inequality and Human Capital in Côte d'Ivoire: An Analysis Based on National Transfer Accounts (NTA) / Inégalités De Revenu Et Capital Humain En Côte D'Ivoire : Une Analyse Basée Sur Les Comptes Des Transferts Courants (NTA) *Moustapha Hinin, Angelo K. Kunibouo, Edano Niamien, and Binette R. Koffi*

In Côte d'Ivoire, income inequalities persist despite sustained economic growth over the past decades. These disparities directly affect households' ability to invest in education and health, thereby limiting human capital development. This paper aims to analyze the relationship between income inequality and human capital development in Côte d'Ivoire, using National Transfer Accounts (NTA). These accounts measure the production and consumption of economic resources within populations based on gender and place of residence, while integrating socio-economic inequalities. The study will highlight income disparities across different districts in the country and their impact on human capital accumulation, while providing empirical insights to guide public policies. To this end, the analysis will leverage cross-sectional and time-series data from 2010 to 2023, primarily sourced from Côte d'Ivoire's national accounts and World Bank databases.

En Côte d'Ivoire, les inégalités de revenu persistent malgré une croissance économique soutenue au cours des dernières décennies. Ces disparités affectent directement la capacité des ménages à investir dans l'éducation et la santé, limitant ainsi le développement du capital humain. Cet article propose d'analyser les relations entre les inégalités de revenu et le développement du capital humain en Côte d'Ivoire en s'appuyant sur les Comptes des Transferts Courants (National Transfer Accounts - NTA). Ceux-ci permettent de mesurer la production et la consommation des ressources économiques au sein des populations en fonction du genre et du milieu de résidence, tout en intégrant les inégalités socio-économiques. L'étude mettra en évidence les disparités de revenu entre les districts du pays et leur impact sur l'accumulation du capital humain, tout en fournissant des éléments empiriques pour orienter les politiques publiques. À cet effet, l'analyse mobilisera les données en coupe instantanée et en série temporelle sur la période 2010-2023, issues principalement des comptes nationaux de la Côte d'Ivoire et des bases de données de la Banque mondiale.

Public Health and Education Expenditures and Household Well-Being in Côte d'Ivoire: A Contribution of Demographic Dividend-Sensitive Budgeting (BSDD) / Dépenses Publiques De Santé Et D'Éducation Et Bien-Être Des Ménages Ivoiriens : Une Contribution De La Budgétisation Sensible Au Dividende Démographique (BSDD) *Moustapha Hinin, Angelo K. Kunibouo, Edano Niamien, and Binette R. Koffi*

Like many sub-Saharan African countries, Côte d'Ivoire faces a demographic dynamic characterized by a young population (75.6%), which presents growing development challenges. In this context, public spending in social sectors, particularly health and education, plays a crucial role in transforming this demographic transition into a real demographic dividend. Based on budgetary data from 2010-2023, this article examines the relationship between public spending on health and education and household well-being, from the perspective of harnessing the demographic dividend. It will highlight the demographic-sensitive budgeting approach to assess how the optimal allocation of public resources can improve households' socio-economic conditions. The study will also propose recommendations to strengthen public policies for inclusive and sustainable development.

La Côte d'Ivoire, à l'instar de nombreux pays d'Afrique subsaharienne, est confrontée à une dynamique démographique caractérisée par une population jeune (75,6%), entraînant une expansion des défis de développement. Dans ce contexte, les dépenses publiques dans les secteurs sociaux, notamment la santé et l'éducation, jouent un rôle déterminant dans la transformation de cette transition démographique en un véritable dividende démographique. À partir des données budgétaires couvrant la période 2010-2023, cet article examine le lien entre les dépenses publiques en santé et en éducation et le bien-être des ménages, dans une perspective d'exploitation du dividende démographique. Il mettra ainsi en lumière l'approche de budgétisation sensible à la démographie pour évaluer comment l'allocation optimale des ressources publiques peut améliorer les conditions socio-économiques des ménages. L'étude proposera également des recommandations visant à renforcer les politiques publiques en faveur d'un développement inclusif et durable.

4:45-6:00 Paper Session 6: Country studies [Room C]

The National and Regional Variations of Population Dynamics in Nigeria *Noah Olasehinde, Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Akanni Lawanson, Rasaki Dauda, Oyeteju Odufuwa, Chukwuedo Oburota, Olabanji Awodumi, Temitope Olalude, Omolola Lipede, Oluwatoyin Adebayo, Andat Dasogot, Basit Baruwa, and Funmilola Tade*

Nigeria has the 7th largest population in the world which continues to grow rapidly. the country is projected to rank 3rd by 2050 with a population of over 400 million people. Fertility rate in the country is highest among the ten largest countries, standing at 5.42 between 2015 and 2020. the population dynamics vary markedly across Nigeria. While an average woman in Anambra State is expected to have three children during her productive years, her counterpart in Jigawa State could have as high as eight. This variation in fertility rate underscores the heterogeneity of Nigerian States and regions in terms of population dynamics, which is what this study seeks to examine. Descriptive analysis will be conducted using data from both the national population and the labour force data. This is vital for designing measures and strategies to drastically reduce fertility and mortality, while addressing migration problems in affected states.

Lifecycle Deficit and Demographic Challenges in Resource-Rich Economies: the Case of Azerbaijan *Ayaz Zeynalov and Ruslan Aliyev*

This paper explores the dynamics of intergenerational transfers and life-cycle deficits in resource-rich economies, employing the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology. Such economies face significant challenges in achieving equal distribution of limited natural resource revenues across generations, particularly in the context of the resource curse and ongoing demographic transformations. Focusing on Azerbaijan, a small, oil-exporting developing economy, we evaluate forward-looking policies to mitigate the adverse effects of resource depletion, population aging, and declining fertility rates. To ensure long-term economic stability, we emphasize the potential for improvement through (i) enhancing labor productivity, (ii) promoting consumption smoothing across generations, (iii) extending working ages for older generations, and (iv) reducing dependence on asset-based income.

[Nepal Country Study] *Rishiram Sigdel*

DETAILS FORTHCOMING

Wednesday, March 12, 2025 – Mixed Plenary and Simultaneous (in person) Training Sessions (in person)

9:00-10:45 (Plenary) NTA in Asia policy dialogue: Balancing Generational Needs
NTA as a Tool for Future-Ready Social Protection

Organizer: Wassana Im-Em

This policy dialogue is designed to increase awareness of NTA as a policy tool for social protection planning, aiming for sustainable and resilience generational economy for countries. Through presentations and discussion, we will seek to develop policy recommendations for integrating NTA insights into national development strategies, including the key areas for investment in youth, labor force participation, and elderly care. We will also discuss how engaging with NTA research can strengthen collaboration among policymakers and development partners on demographic-responsive policymaking.

10:45-11:15 Coffee/Tea Break

11:15-1:00 (Plenary) NTA in Africa policy dialogue: Using NTA evidence in national development plans

Organizers: Latif Dramani, Aissata Fall

DETAILS FORTHCOMING

1:00-2:30 Lunch

2:30-4:15 Paper Session 7: Gender and work: paid and unpaid [Room A]

Changing Patterns of Female Employment in Poland: Increases of Paid Employment and Less Work at Home *Agnieszka Chlon-Dominczak and Pawel Strzelecki*

The initial results of the 2023 Time Use Survey in Poland show that there are increases of the average time spent on work between 2013 and 2023. On average, women spent 21 minutes more on paid work, and men: 10 minutes. The increase of time spent working at home was 1 minute for women and 20 minutes for men. Before full TUS results are available, we analyse the employment rates of women aged 25-49, with different educational level between 2013 and 2023, using the Age-Period-Cohort model. In this time the employment rate of women increased: among those primary education it increased by 1.4 pp, with secondary education by 8.8 pp, and by 7 pp for those with tertiary education. Our results support the assessment of the nature of this change.

Unpaid Work, Paid Work, and Gender Inequality: An Analysis of Time Transfer Accounts for Turkey *Nazlı Şahanoğulları, Aylin Seçkin, and Patrick Georges*

The National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology examines how people produce, consume, share and save by age. An extension of NTA is to add gender, which involves the creation of a time inputs account, the National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA). Time inputs include non-monetized productive activity referred to as "household production". the methodology eventually permits a comprehensive representation of the total (market and non-market) gender-based production and consumption activities of people at different stages of the life-cycle. Turkey, one of the few emerging economies that is also a member of the OECD, offers an interesting case-study as the women labor force participation rate is one of the lowest among OECD countries. Our results show that women bear the overwhelming burden of the unpaid household work in a time use proportion (women-to-men) close to twice as much as the one observed for the OECD average. We estimate that the monetary value of women unpaid household production exceeds 29% of GDP, while the corresponding estimate for men is 8%.

Does the Gendered Nature of Invisible Work Explain Low Female Labor Participation Rate: Insights from Morocco, *Sara Loukili and Najat El Mekkaoui*

This study employs the framework of National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) to examine the interplay between demographic shifts, labor market dynamics, and gender inequalities in Morocco, where female labor force participation remains notably low despite rising educational attainment. Our findings reveal that invisible work accounts for over 27% of Morocco's GDP, with women disproportionately bearing this responsibility. This burden exacerbates economic disparities, restricts women's financial independence, and poses broader structural challenges to the economy. We identify critical barriers -- particularly the limited coverage of social policies -- that hinder women's engagement in the labor market. the insights underscore the necessity of targeted interventions to dismantle systematic barriers and foster economic equity, serving as a reference for other developing countries facing similar challenges.

Gender-Based Inequalities in Labor Earnings and Unpaid Work in Kenya: Human Capital and Lifecycle Perspectives, *Muriithi Moses, Reuben Mutegi, and Germano Mwabu*

This study employs the framework of National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) to examine the interplay between demographic shifts, labor market dynamics, and gender inequalities in Morocco, where female labor force participation remains notably low despite rising educational attainment. Our findings reveal that invisible work accounts for over 27% of Morocco's GDP, with women disproportionately bearing this responsibility. This burden exacerbates economic disparities, restricts women's financial independence, and poses broader structural challenges to the economy. We identify critical barriers -- particularly the limited coverage of social policies -- that hinder women's engagement in the labor market. the insights underscore the necessity of targeted interventions to dismantle systematic barriers and foster economic equity, serving as a reference for other developing countries facing similar challenges.

2:30-4:15 Paper Session 8: Change over time [Room B]

Life Cycle Analysis of National Transfer Accounts in Japan (1984-2014): Cohort Differences in Age Profiles of Consumption, Income, and Transfer Burdens *Taiyo Fukai, Hidehiko Ichimura, and Kazuyuki Terada*

Fukai et al. (2024) observed that the 23-39 age group experienced the slowest consumption growth since 2004, despite higher labor income growth relative to other age groups. This disparity was attributed to a heavier public transfer burden on this age group. In this study, we re-estimate public transfer burdens reflecting specific tax schedules and social insurance systems. We examine how Japan's social welfare reforms affected consumption, income, and financial well-being.

Financing Consumption by Age in France: Mutations in Savings Over the Last Forty Years *Hippolyte d'Albis, Julien Navaux, and Jacques Pelletan*

This article presents the National Transfer Accounts for the period 1979-2019 in France. They reveal that consumption by the over-60s has exceeded that of the working population over the last decade. Their high consumption is not explained by labor income, neither by more generous public transfers, but by reduced savings at older ages. Thus, financing the consumption of the elderly relies increasingly on individual resources and less on public transfers, even if these transfers remain significant compared to those received by seniors in the other countries studied. The main resource used by French seniors to finance their consumption is the reduction of their savings. Since 2016, the net savings of the over-60s has been lower than those of the working-age population. Furthermore, going beyond the commonly used definitions of savings in the NTA methodology, we analyze how the results are modified by taking into account the flows corresponding to living donations and inheritances, both increasing throughout the period and which are part of private transfers. The use of resources to finance consumption is then significantly modified.

Changing Age Pattern of Income, Consumption and Lifecycle Deficit in India *Laishram Ladusingh, Sanjay Kumar, and Shivendra Singh*

Income of individuals relative to the average income of prime working age groups 30-49 years change from 80 percents to 110 percent during 1993-94 to 2011-12. There is a right shift in the age pattern of labor income in the past 60 years of age indicating an increase in earnings in older ages of individuals. Equally the age pattern of consumption has considerable upward shift across the age groups during the period 1993-94 to 2011-12. For children under the age of 5 years increased from 20 to 40 percents and that for elderly over 60 years increased from 60 to 80 of the average income of 30-49 years. Increase of 50 to 80 percents of the average income 30-49 years in the LCD of elderly over 60 years of age is noticed in the aforesaid period while the increase is from 20 to 50 percents for children under 15 years.

No Evidence of Shedding Burden of Non-Market Household Work by Women in India *Laishram Ladusingh, Aruna Roy, Preeti Dhillon, and Balhasan Ali*

Time use survey (TUS) of India conducted in 2019 after a gap of twenty years since the first TUS women regardless of residence background spent over four hours dailies on the average with no significant change over time in cooking, food preparation and serving, washing and household maintenance while their male counterpart spent just about 20 minutes for the same activities. Women devote on the average 30 to 45 minutes daily for taking of sick members in the households while men spare just 10-15 minutes. During the period 1999 to 2019 daily time spent on personal care including sleeping time for both male and female regardless of residence have reduced by two hours. Time spent for socio-cultural activities in rural areas have gone up by an hour for either sex while no such change is notice in urban areas. No change in time for learning and community services were noticed.

2:30-4:15 Paper Session 9: Research to policy [Room C]

Leveraging the National Transfer Account for Economic Transformation in Nigeria: Insights from the Subnational Profiles *Andat Dasogot, Basit Baruwa, Funmilola Tade, Noah Olasehinde, Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Akannia Lawanson, Rasaki Dauda, Oyeteju Odufuwa, Chukwuedo Oburota, Olanbanji Awodumi, Temitope Olalude, Omolola Lipede, and Oluwatoyin Adebayo*

The huge population of Nigeria and its heterogeneity at the subnational levels implies that the process and opportunities for harnessing the demographic dividend would be location-specific. This paper seeks to examine how National Transfer Account Profiles of Kaduna (2017), Lagos (2020) and Ogun (2023) States, the three existing subnational entities and their implications for localized policy formulation. Kaduna is a northern state while Lagos and Ogun are southern states. The duration and value of the lifecycle surplus are 40 years and NGN340million (Ogun); 23 years and NGN1.4billion (Kaduna) and 18 years and NGN1.3billion (Lagos). Child deficit was NGN26.04billion and ended at 38 years in Lagos; it ended at 35 years in Kaduna and valued NGN1.03billion; it stopped at 27 years at NGN1.33billion; in Ogun. Old age deficit began at 68 years in Ogun at NGN240million; 59 years in Kaduna at NGN410million and 57 years in Lagos but with NGN30.12billion.

Capture of the Demographic Dividend in Niger: Issues and Challenges, *Idrissa Boukary Abdoulaye*

The demographic dividend is a boost that the change in the age structure of a population can bring to the economic development of that country. This boost is possible when the dependency rate in a country is low. Obtaining the dividend involves a chain of steps, including (1) a rapid decline in fertility; (2) a decline in the demographic dependency rate, (3) a decline in the real dependency rate, (4) an increase in savings and investment, and (5) an improvement in economic growth and the living conditions of the population. In Niger, this chain of steps constitutes issues and challenges for political authorities in order to achieve the Demographic Dividend. What are these issues and challenges and how can the Demographic Dividend be captured in the Nigerian context? The methodology will consist of analyzing survey data and interpreting the growth of variables mainly according to gender and place of residence.

Intergenerational Economic Flows and Demographic Dynamics in Tanzania: Insights from the National Transfer Accounts Framework *Amina S. Msengwa, Mwinyi Mwinyi, Juma Nguyu, Samwel Msokwa, and Shadrack Kibona*

This study examines intergenerational economic transfers in Tanzania utilizing the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology, concentrating on changes in consumption and labour income among different age cohorts. The techniques entail mapping the economic lifecycle to measure life cycle deficits and surpluses. Findings reveal substantial deficiencies among young people in Tanzania (under 24 years) stemming from restricted labour income and educational reliance, as well as among the elderly (over 70 years) due to diminished workforce engagement. In contrast, working-age people (30-49 years) are characterized by a surplus resulting from more income generation than they spend, therefore supporting the economy. The discourse emphasizes the implications of these findings for resource allocation, tackling demographic issues including the youth bulge, ageing populations, and economic stability. This study suggests that customized policies are essential to ensure resource distribution and guarantee sustainable economic development for all age groups.

What is the Role of Time Use Data in the Development of Gender and Care-Work Policies in Kenya? *Moses Kinyanjui Muriithi, Reuben Mutegi, and Germano Mwabu*

The Government of Kenya's signature in both international and national treaties and instruments in support of SDGs provides the underlying rationale for inaugural nationally representative time use survey conducted in 2021 and published by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in 2023. Kenya needed to measure unpaid care work to monitor the SDGs agreed to by UN member states in 2015. More immediately, however, researchers in Kenya could not effectively include the country in the National Time Transfer Account (NTTA), a global project to measure the economic status of women and men using a lifecycle approach, without a national time use survey. As a result, time use data became a priority of the Kenya Government. The utilization of nation-wide time use data will only be of policy value if its potential to generate evidence to improve gender equality in care-work in the country is appreciated by the government and other stakeholders. This paper explores the usage of time-use data in Kenya among individuals, groups, and organizations with capacity to use or advocate the use of this type of data to improve gender equality care-work using evidenced policies and interventions.

4:15-4:45 Coffee/Tea Break

4:45-6:00 Paper Session 10: NTA perspectives on crisis and conflict [Room A]

Upward Intergenerational Economic Transfers for Health *Mayanka Ambade, Avnish Pal, Shalem Balla, and Laishram Ladusingh*

Intra-household economic transfers usually involve resource reallocation from older to younger generations. However, in cases of chronic illnesses, such transfers may reverse direction. This study uses longitudinal data from the Indian Human Development Survey to examine how chronic health conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer affect household consumption patterns. Focusing on expenditures for health, education, food, and non-food items (e.g., leisure), the analysis applies the full insurance model also accounting for alternative healthcare financing sources. Findings show that households with chronic illnesses struggle to smooth consumption, resulting in consumption restructuring. The greatest impact is seen in leisure spending, followed by reductions in education and food expenditures. The study also aims to quantify the consumption restricting of education at national levels across socio-economic categories to highlight upward intergenerational transfers at the national level.

The Effect of Covid-19 Lockdown on Unpaid Work in Kenya *Reuben Mutegi, Moses Muriithi, and Germano Mwabu*

The government containment measures implemented to help slow spread of Covid-19 have had an unprecedented effect on labour markets, affecting millions of workers and businesses worldwide, Kenya included. Most countries used border closures, partial or complete economic lockdowns, and curfews in an effort to slow the spread of the pandemic, resulting in closure of businesses, schools, and social services, some of which never reopened after it ended. Many people were forced to stay indoors due to the lockdown and curfews. These restrictions may have affected the number of hours spent on unpaid work by individuals in households. This paper investigates the extent effect of COVID-19 lockdown on the number of hours spent on unpaid work by individuals disaggregated by gender controlling for age, education, and area of residence, and occupation. The paper uses Kenya Life Panel Data and World Bank data on Covid 19 collected in 2020 and 2021 by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank.

Youth Bulge As Early Warning Indicator for Continuous Youth Restiveness: the Case of #Endbadgovernance Protests *Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Noah Olasehinde, Akanni Lawanson, Oyeteju Odufuwa, Olabanji Awodumi, Temitope Olalude, Andat Dasogot*

The population of Nigeria, currently ranks 7th in the world, is the most rapidly growing among the ten largest countries. In 2020, the 15 and 34 years old were 33.1% of the population and expected to reach 35.1% by 2050. This youth bulge - an increase in the population of the youth relative to other age groups. This bulge represents an opportunity as the potentials of the youths are being harnessed for positive economic growth. However, 56% of those looking for decent jobs in Nigeria are aged 15-34 years old, creating a large restless young people who are frustrated by lack of opportunity, increased competition for jobs and other resources. This study investigates the implication of youth bulge for restiveness in Nigeria, focusing on the 2024 #EndBadGovernance Protests that ravaged the country. Descriptive analysis will be conducted using data from both the national population and the labour force data.

4:45-6:00 Paper Session 11: NTA in Francophone Africa (in French): Gender Dynamics [Room B]

Determinants of School Dropout in Bamako: A Gender-Based Analysis / Les Déterminants De L'Abandon Scolaire À Bamako : Une Analyse Par Sexe *Anna Traore, Salimou Keita, Tiédian Fane, and Fadogoni Diallo*

School dropouts are frequent in Mali. They occur among both girls and boys, in all regions of the country, and at all levels of education, from primary to higher education. In Bamako, 36.6% of primary school dropouts are voluntary, 27.6% are related to academic performance, and 12.7% are due to preferences for vocational training or work (EMOP-2022). However, Bamako has advantages in terms of school infrastructure that, in principle, should encourage children's retention in school. The objective of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the main determinants of school dropout among girls and boys in Bamako. To achieve this, we use the logit model. The data from the EMOP 2019-2023 survey will serve as the basis for analyzing the determinants of school dropout among girls and boys in Bamako.

Les abandons scolaires sont fréquents au Mali. Ils sont constatés chez les filles comme chez les garçons, dans toutes les régions du pays et à tous les niveaux d'enseignement, du primaire au supérieur. À Bamako, 36,6% des cas d'abandon scolaire au niveau du primaire sont volontaires, 27,6% sont liés aux résultats et 12,7% aux préférences d'un apprentissage ou d'un travail (EMOP-2022). Cependant, Bamako dispose d'atouts en termes d'infrastructures scolaires qui, en principe, sont favorables au maintien des enfants à l'école. L'objectif de cette étude est d'effectuer une analyse comparée des effets des principaux facteurs déterminants de l'abandon scolaire chez les filles et les garçons à Bamako. Pour atteindre nos objectifs, nous utilisons le modèle logit. Les informations issues de l'EMOP 2019-2023 nous serviront de base d'analyse des facteurs déterminants de l'abandon scolaire chez les filles et les garçons à Bamako.

Unpaid Domestic Work and Women's Empowerment in Côte d'Ivoire / Travaux Domestiques Non Rémunérés Et Autonomisation Des Femmes En Côte D'Ivoire *Moustapha Hinin, Angelo K. Kunibouo, Edano Niamien, and Binette R. Koffi*

Unpaid domestic work in Côte d'Ivoire is largely carried out by women, with an estimated production value of 674.43 billion CFA francs, or 2.1% of GDP, compared to 179.13 billion CFA francs for men, representing about 0.6% of GDP (UNFPA, 2022). This disproportionate burden of caregiving and household management, often overlooked, is generally not accounted for in women's empowerment initiatives. However, it constitutes a significant barrier to their economic empowerment by limiting the time, resources, and energy they can devote to income-generating activities, vocational training, or labor market participation. This article thus aims to analyze the relationship between unpaid domestic work and women's empowerment in Côte d'Ivoire. Using data from the 2021 Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey (EHCVM), it explores the socio-economic implications of unpaid work to promote inclusive women's empowerment and their contribution to national wealth creation.

Le travail domestique non rémunéré en Côte d'Ivoire est largement assumé par les femmes, avec une valeur de production estimée à 674,43 milliards de FCFA, soit 2,1% du PIB, contre 179,13 milliards de FCFA pour les hommes, représentant environ 0,6% du PIB (UNFPA, 2022). Cette charge disproportionnée des tâches de soin et de gestion du foyer, souvent ignorée, n'est généralement pas prise en compte dans les initiatives en faveur de l'autonomisation des femmes. Elle constitue pourtant un frein significatif à leur autonomisation économique en limitant le temps, les ressources et l'énergie qu'elles peuvent allouer à des activités rémunératrices, à leur formation professionnelle, ou à leur participation au marché du travail. Cet article propose donc d'analyser la relation entre le travail non rémunéré et l'autonomisation des femmes en Côte d'Ivoire. En s'appuyant sur les données de l'Enquête Harmonisée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM 2021), il explore les implications socio-économiques de la charge de travail non rémunéré en vue de promouvoir une autonomisation inclusive des femmes et leur contribution à la création de richesse nationale.

Women and Access to Formal Employment in Mali / Femmes Et Accès À L'Emploi Formel Au Mali *Anna Traore, Fadogoni Diallo, and Salimou Keita*

Women are significantly underrepresented in formal employment compared to men in Mali. With only 23% working in the public sector and 25% in the private sector (EMOP 2023), very few women hold formal jobs. Several reasons are cited to explain this situation, including social constraints and low levels of education and qualification. This underrepresentation of women in formal employment affects almost all sectors. The objective of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the determinants of women's access to formal employment in both the public and private sectors. To achieve this, we will use a multinomial logit model, which allows us to determine the explanatory factors for women in informal employment, public formal employment, and private formal employment.

Les femmes sont beaucoup moins présentes dans les emplois formels que les hommes au Mali. Avec un taux de 23% travaillant dans le public et 25% dans le privé (EMOP 2023), elles sont très peu nombreuses à exercer un emploi formel. Plusieurs raisons sont avancées pour expliquer cet état de fait, dont les pesanteurs sociales et les faibles niveaux d'instruction et de qualification. Cette sous-représentativité des femmes dans l'emploi formel concerne presque toutes les branches. L'objectif de cette étude est d'effectuer une analyse comparée des déterminants de l'accès des femmes aux emplois formels des secteurs public et privé. Pour atteindre notre objectif, nous utiliserons un modèle logit-multinominal, qui permet de déterminer à la fois les facteurs explicatifs des femmes en situation d'emploi informel, formel-public et formel-privé.

4:45-6:00 Training 4: Asset-Based Reallocations and National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) **[Room C]**

Trainer: Gretchen Donehower

This training session will finish up the basic NTA "course" and then move on the National Time Transfer Accounts. Asset-Based Reallocations include saving and asset income, both public and private. We will cover how to estimate those age profiles, with private saving being the final balancing item. (Asset-Based Reallocations should last from 4:45pm-5:15pm, if you only want to attend that part.) Then we will move on to cover understanding and computing National Time Transfer Accounts, which account for the production, consumption, and transfers of unpaid care work. With a new United Nations technical manual just released on NTTA, this is the perfect time to get started if your country has time use data and you have not yet added this important part to your picture of the generational economy. Care creates the future, so join us to learn how to measure and understand it within the NTA framework. (NTTA should last from 5:15-6:00pm if you only want to attend that part.)

Thursday, March 13, 2025 – Mixed Plenary and Simultaneous (in person)

9:00-10:45 Paper Session 13: Regional studies [Room A]

The Old Age Orientation of European Welfare States, *Bernhard Binder-Hammer and Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz*

The social support systems in European countries differ considerably in their old age orientation, i.e. how much of the income of the working age population is redistributed to the elderly population. Considering the age- and the income dimension together shows, that the old age orientation of welfare states depends on how generous pension systems are to those with high income. Our analysis of public transfers in European countries is based on aggregate data from the European system of accounts and harmonized European micro data. We use the National Transfer Accounts methodology to estimate public transfers between generations, and additionally distinguish by income quartiles. The results show that southern European countries redistribute strongly to the rich elderly population and provide little support to the younger age groups, while Northern European countries provide social support, but little transfers to the rich elderly.

Understanding National Transfer Accounts in Latin America and the Caribbean: Opportunities for Public Policy Development, *Sabrina Juran and Jackeline Romio*

This systematic review examines the implementation and findings of National Transfer Accounts (NTA) in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries. NTA provides a robust framework for understanding economic flows across generations and their sociodemographic implications, particularly how demographic changes affect national economies. Despite its potential to inform policies on gender equality, aging, and intergenerational transfers, its application in the LAC region remains limited. The review synthesizes studies from UNFPA publications, the NTA portal, SciELO, Jstor and Academia, identifying key methodological approaches and findings. It highlights challenges such as the valuation of unpaid work, leveraging demographic dividends, addressing social protection gaps, and tackling inequalities. The review concludes with recommendations to expand NTA research in the region, aiming to better inform policies that respond to demographic changes, labor market dynamics, and social protection needs.

Population Aging in the ESCAP Region and its Economic and Intergenerational Consequences, *Ronald Lee*

Some ESCAP countries are benefiting now from demographic dividends but will soon be joining others that are rapidly aging. GDP growth will slow, but the effect on individual welfare is less clear. The economic impact depends on whether elderly fund their consumption through their labor and asset income, or through familial or public intergenerational transfers. Close examination of longitudinal and cross-sectional NTAs for the ESCAP countries is revealing. Typically, the growing public transfer systems are replacing traditional family systems. These public programs help achieve SDGs, but are vulnerable to population aging. Pronatalist policies, if successful, would actually raise fiscal pressures and general dependency loads for many decades before they begin to help. Sharing costs of population aging through higher taxes and later retirement ages is necessary although unpopular. Incentivizing asset accumulation and continuing labor supply by the increasingly healthy elderly will reduce the need for transfers in the future.

The Quality-Quantity Trade-Off in Education: Comparing Education Transfers and Fertility in Asia and Europe, *Mei Jing Serene Ho and Poh Lin Jennifer Tan*

This paper investigates the differences in the quality-quantity trade-off in Asia and Europe by examining variations in education transfers. Using NTA education expenditure data, we analyze each country's public and private education transfers relative to their labor income and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Preliminary exploration reveals that East Asian countries allocate larger proportions to private education transfers and have experienced a more pronounced decline in TFR compared to their European counterparts. To understand these regional differences in private education transfers, we incorporate data from the World Values Survey to explore societal norms toward education in these regions and their impact on educational transfers and TFR. Ultimately, the study underscores how the quantity-quality trade-off manifests across societies, with choices often leading to fewer children or no children at all.

9:00-10:45 Paper Session 14: Special topics in demographic dividends [Room B]

Gender and Education Contributions to Singapore's Economic Support Ratio *Eddie Choo and Christopher Gee*

Singapore's rapid economic development has been attributed to favourable demographics, with large cohorts of the population receiving education and then participating in the workforce. The growth in labour product associated with demographic transition includes a gender component, which was reflected in a 46-fold increase in the rate of female educational attainment at the tertiary level, and a two-fold increase in overall labour force participation rate. This paper evaluates how changing gender and education profiles contribute to Singapore's ESR using Das Gupta's decomposition technique, estimating the relative contributions of both gender and education to Singapore's ESR. This builds on earlier work understanding the ESR change from HQA changes alone, providing an estimate of the gender contribution to Singapore's demographic dividend.

A Longitudinal Approach to the Demographic Dividend *Pablo Comelatto*

The demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that arises from an increase in the working-age population relative to dependents, offering a window of opportunity for economic development in less developed countries before population aging sets in (UN DESA 2023). This period is typically assessed using cross-sectional measures like the Age Dependency Ratio or the Support Ratio, which quantify the relative sizes of specific age groups and their economic roles at a given time. In this paper, I propose a longitudinal approach that emphasizes the economic life cycle and the intergenerational dynamics shaped by changing fertility and mortality trends. This perspective provides an alternative interpretation of the first and second demographic dividends, linking them to the concept of Transfer Wealth as introduced by Lee (1994).

Integrating Demographic Dividend Into the Budgetary Process in Nigeria: A Subnational Perspective *Noah Olasehinde, Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Oyeteju Odufuwa, Olabanji Awodumi, Temitope Olalude, Andat Dasogot, and Musa Wamakko*

Sokoto State commenced the implementation of the Demographic Dividend (DD) Programming by developing its Roadmap in 2021. To further commit the State's financial resources into harnessing the gains that accrues from its population age structure, the State developed its DD-sensitive budget by mapping the roadmap activities with the capital projects identified in the 2022 Budget. Adopting the Budget for Demographic Dividend (B4DD) model, this study explored the process to map, estimate the overall cost allocation to these activities and enumerate the agencies expected to coordinate the process. Data were extracted from the 2021 Sokoto State DD-Roadmap and the 2022 Annual State Budget. Only 69 of the 158 activities in the roadmap were mapped with 475 capital projects. 61% of the budgetary projects were not DD-related. The total estimated cost of the 475 DD-related projects was NGN58.53 billion. Duplicity of projects should be avoided, and other funding sources explored.

Harnessing Demographic Dividend in Nigeria: Evaluation of the Progress in the Implementation of the National Roadmap *Noah Olasehinde, Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Rasaki Dauda, Oyeteju Odufuwa, Chukwuedo Oburota, Olabanji Awodumi, Temitope Olalude, Omolola Lipede, Oluwatoyin Adebayo, and Andat Dasogot*

The Roadmap for harnessing demographic dividend (DD) in Nigeria was developed to guide and facilitate the implementation of the African Union theme for the year 2017 to put Nigeria on the path to reaping DD within the shortest possible time, through key deliverables, milestones and concrete activities divided along five thematic pillars. By design, the Roadmap has five-year implementation timeline and to measure the progress of the implementation, a comparative analysis of the Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index (DDMI) of 2017 (baseline) and 2023 (endline) was conducted through the computation of 24 domains and 96 standardized outcome indicators. In five years, the pillars that progressed include health (32.9% to 39.6%), economic (34.2% to 38.3%) and evidence-building (10.6% to 23.4%) while the two that witness decline are education (45.1% to 43.6%) and governance (51.1% to 40.6%). The implementation of DD-related activities in Nigeria was not impressive during the five-year period.

9:00-10:45 Paper Session 12: NTTA country studies [Room C]

National Time Transfer Accounts for Colombia Patricia Angela Casas Valencia and Ana Maria Mondragon Moreno

Unpaid domestic and care work predominantly falls on women. In Colombia, according to the National Time Use Survey, women of all ages engage in such work at significantly higher rates than men. In this context, measuring women's contribution to society is essential. To address this, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) in Colombia has developed the National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA). These accounts complement the National Transfer Accounts by expanding their focus to gender economics, including the measurement of economic activities related to unpaid household and care work. These accounts provide valuable insights into how individuals produce and consume time across the life cycle, categorized by age and gender. The construction of the NTTA in Colombia primarily relies on data from the National Time Use Survey (NTUS).

Gendered Analysis of Economic Production and Consumption in Sri Lanka: Insights from the National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) Lakshman Dissanayake and Manori Weeratunga

This study applies the 'Counting Women's Work' methodology to extend Sri Lanka's National Transfer Accounts (NTA) with a gendered perspective, using data from market and household production. It reveals that unpaid care and domestic work, undertaken predominantly by women, constituted 36% of GDP in 2017. The analysis highlights significant gender disparities, with men engaging more in market work while women dedicate substantial time to unpaid care and domestic activities throughout their life cycles. Time-use patterns show young women's higher participation in learning activities and older women's increasing involvement in unpaid care. The study also identifies children as the largest consumers of unpaid care work, which influences fertility decisions, while older adults offset their dependency costs through their unpaid contributions. Policy recommendations include affordable childcare, flexible work options, and recognition of unpaid labor in national accounts to enhance gender equality and labor force participation, aligning with sustainable development goals.

Gender Disparities in Domestic Labor in Russia: Analysis Using National Time Transfer Accounts Vladimir Kozlov and Mikhail Denisenko attendance uncertain

This paper uses the methodology of National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA), which build upon to examine gender inequality in household labor and time use in Russia. Using data from Russia's time-use survey organized in 2019 and the estimated market prices, the study reveals significant gender disparities in household work, particularly among women aged 20-59, who spend more time on domestic tasks compared to men. While men's participation peaks in agricultural tasks, women dominate in domestic chores and caregiving. The study also finds that women's production of non-market goods in households exceeds consumption, while men have a production surplus only in mid-life. The results underscore the unequal distribution of domestic labor, with women contributing significantly to household production despite similar consumption levels. The NTA profiles calculated for men and women at the same year is used to illustrate the whole distribution of the market and non-market life cycle deficit.

Accounting for Unpaid Care Work in India: National Time Transfer Accounts Analysis Aparna Roy and T.V. Sekher

Economic flows from unpaid care work/home-produced services fall outside the national accounts production boundary, systematically understating women's economic contributions, as they predominantly contribute to household production. This paper accounts for unpaid care workflows for men and women in time and monetary units, estimating its economic value in India. Using the National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) methodology, data from Time Use Survey 2019 and Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-2020, we estimate the profiles of production, consumption, and transfers of unpaid care work across all ages. Significant gender differences are observed. Women specialize in unpaid care, and men in paid work. Women are net givers of unpaid care from ages 16 to 79, while men are net beneficiaries across all ages. Young children are the prime receivers of unpaid care. The monetary profiles mirror the time-based profiles. The study addresses the unequal unpaid care burden in India from a generational economy perspective using NTTA.

10:45-11:15 Coffee/Tea Break

**11:15-1:00 Dialogue and Workshop 4: Bridging NTA to National Inclusion Accounts (NIA):
Towards Socioeconomic Insights for Inclusive Policy Design [Room A]**

Organizers: Mun Sim Lai, Napaphat Satchanawakul and Marco Roncarati

The global demographic shift towards ageing populations necessitates innovative policy approaches to ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Building on the foundation of NTAs, National Inclusion Accounts (NIAs) further disaggregate intergenerational resource flows by age, educational level, income quintile and family structure, to provide data-driven insights and serve as a vital tool to inform policies on social protection, education and health care. This level of granularity is essential for addressing inequalities, planning long-term public expenditures and ensuring fiscal sustainability in response to population ageing. For instance, NIAs can show whether lower-income groups are receiving adequate public transfers, how educational investments vary across socioeconomic groups, or whether caregiving responsibilities are unequally distributed based on family structures. By providing these nuanced insights, NIAs enable the design of policies that reduce inequities, ensure inclusivity and foster sustainability.

The session aligns with the objectives of the United Nations interregional project: “Inclusive and sustainable economic growth in a society for all ages in the post-COVID-19 era in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean”, being implemented by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The project aims to strengthen capacities in eight pilot countries (for ECLAC: Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Uruguay; for ESCAP: Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives and Viet Nam) to use NIAs for evidence-based policymaking. The session will include an interactive panel: “The legacy of NTAs for intergenerational policy design and the transition to NIAs”, as well as discussion on “Moving from concept to application: NIA estimation and data needs”, with a focus more on the ESCAP (Asia-Pacific) countries.

11:15-1:00 NTA Data Upload and Methods Clinic [Room B]

Organizer: Gretchen Donehower and NTA EXPERTS

We know you have it! New NTA estimates that you have not yet uploaded to the NTA database. Please bring them to the meeting room (on your laptop or flash drive) and let Gretchen copy them so they can be uploaded to the NTA database for all to access. This database is our prize creation, but we have to feed it new, fresh estimates or it will die. Feed the database and we all win! We can also help you upload NTA working papers to the website and update our bibliography with published papers, so we have a record of what people are producing. There will also be several NTA experts on hand to help answer any NTA questions you may have. Bring just your questions, or bring all of your data and programs on your laptop and get help with any NTA topic: macro controls, programming NTA, making that pesky intrahousehold transfer algorithm work... we will help you with all of it!

11:15-1:00 UNFPA staff closed meeting [Room C]

1:00-2:30 LUNCH

2:30-4:15 (Plenary) NTA business meeting and concluding remarks

NTA business meeting items:

Announcement of the next elected executive council and thanking outgoing members

Announcement of next NTA global conference location (NTA16)

Brainstorming on future of the project, discussion of a “rebrand” with a new name that is easier for people unfamiliar with NTA to understand

Visualization competition results

Thanking hosts

Concluding remarks

4:15-5:30 (Plenary, optional) Continuation of NTA Data Upload Clinic