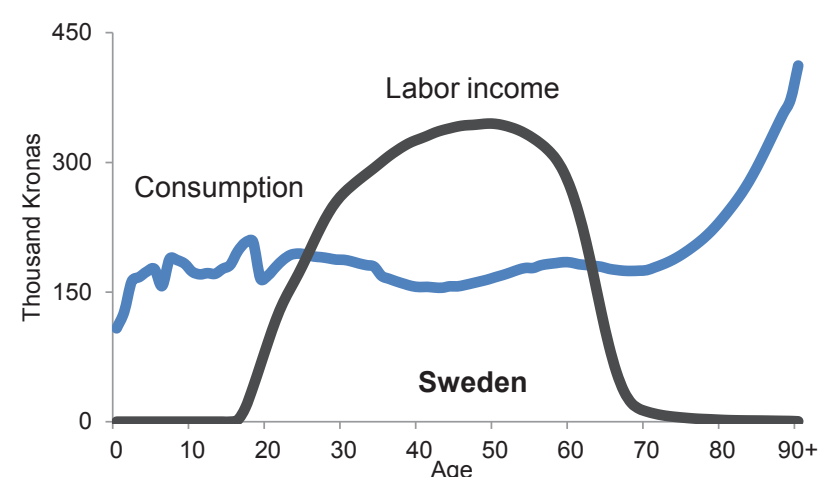
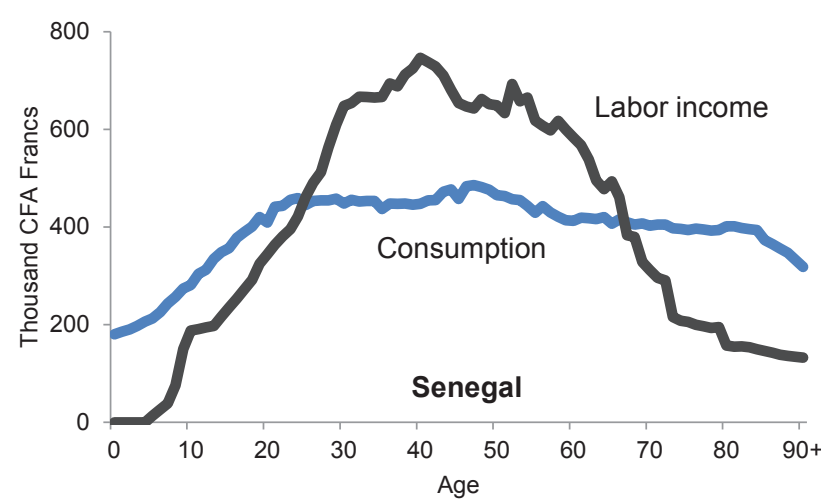


National Transfer Accounts: DATA SHEET

Per capita labor income and consumption by age in Senegal (2005) and Sweden (2003)



In countries all over the world, per capita consumption exceeds labor income during childhood and old age. These periods of economic dependency bracket a stage of life during which more is being produced than consumed. Labor income exceeds consumption for 42 years, on average, in Senegal and 38 years in Sweden. In many other countries, this stage of life is much shorter. NTA helps explain how children and the elderly, who consume more than they produce, are supported.

On average, individuals start earning labor income at younger ages in Senegal than in Sweden and continue earning at least some labor income throughout old age. This reflects the fact that many Senegalese work in agriculture or other forms of self-employment, while many Swedes work in the formal sector with relatively late entrance into the job market and a relatively early retirement age. Per capita consumption, including spending on education and healthcare, is higher for children in Sweden than in Senegal. Per capita consumption is extremely high for Sweden's elderly population, reflecting a particularly high level of spending on healthcare and long-term care in old age.

The National Transfer Accounts (NTA) project focuses on the economic impact of changes in population age structure. By providing estimates of income, consumption, saving, and both public and private transfers for specific age groups, NTA adds an important dimension to measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other widely used economic indicators. 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 East-West Center and the Department of Economics, University of Hawai'i at Manoa.

One of the unique features of the NTA project is the development of a unified framework for studying generational economic issues in widely varying cultural, social, political, economic, and demographic contexts. NTA teams all over the world are compiling data and developing new approaches to help answer important policy questions. Current work focuses on improving and expanding NTA analysis to new countries and additional time periods.

NTA members are also engaged in four major new initiatives: (1) the Counting Women's Work project is constructing accounts separately for males and females and measuring the production and consumption of unpaid care and housework services; (2) The AGENTA project looks at taxes and public transfers in Europe in light of demographic change and the potential for public policy reform; (3) a regional project on the demographic dividend in West and Central Africa is helping 13 countries construct accounts using the NTA model; and (4) work in Asia helps draw out the policy implications of population dynamics in the region by improving the availability and quality of NTA data and strengthening the links between data analysis and policy response.

Support for NTA has been provided by the United States National Institute on Aging; the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada; the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation through the Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Bloomberg School of Public Health; the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Population Division; the Asian Development Bank; the World Bank; the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development, and Demonstration; and the Japanese government's Academic Frontier Project for Private Universities.

Revised August 2016



National Transfer Accounts: Selected Variables

NTA	Per Capita Consumption by Children and the Elderly ^a						Support Ratios (effective number of producers per 100 effective consumers) ^a			Fiscal Support Ratio Index (projected tax revenues relative to public transfers as % of values in 2015) ^b		Human-Capital Spending (% of average annual labor income of a prime-age (30–49) adult) ^c			Average Annual Labor Income Age 20–29 (% of average annual labor income of a prime-age (30–49) adult)	Annual Economic Resources for Children, Age 0–24 (as % of annual consumption) ^d				Annual Economic Resources for the Elderly, Age 65+ (as % of annual consumption) ^e			
	Private (% of per capita private consumption age 25–64)		Public (% of per capita public consumption age 25–64)		Combined (% of per capita combined consumption age 25–64)		2015	2035	2055	2035	2055	Private	Public	Total	Labor Income	Private Transfers	Public Transfers	Asset-Based Reallocations	Labor Income	Private Transfers	Public Transfers	Asset-Based Reallocations	
	Age 0–24	Age 65+	Age 0–24	Age 65+	Age 0–24	Age 65+																	
Africa	61	88	131	93	70	89	43	48	52	110	117	89	110	200	46	17	u	22	u	45	u	6	u
Benin (BEN) 2007	55	95	168	100	66	96	41	46	51	u	u	47	108	154	41	15	u	u	u	45	u	u	u
Burkina Faso (BFA) 2014	59	79	117	97	70	83	45	50	55	u	u	52	79	131	54	25	u	u	u	76	u	u	u
Chad (TCD) 2011	64	84	103	84	67	84	39	44	51	u	u	38	47	86	43	13	u	u	u	47	u	u	u
Côte d'Ivoire (CIV) 2015	66	81	123	80	67	82	45	54	58	u	u	107	32	139	60	25	u	u	u	50	u	u	u
Ethiopia (ETH) 2005	56	94	144	101	65	94	49	54	59	u	u	97	139	236	42	8	u	u	u	45	u	u	u
Ghana (GHA) 2005	65	96	130	94	71	95	41	46	52	u	u	58	74	132	37	10	u	u	u	39	u	u	u
Guinea (GIN) 2012	59	88	163	95	81	90	38	42	46	u	u	88	292	380	42	11	u	u	u	57	u	u	u
Kenya (KEN) 2005	58	85	142	100	69	87	43	46	48	109	116	34	97	131	51	22	u	19	u	15	u	10	u
Mali (MLI) 2015	60	91	119	94	68	92	40	43	49	u	u	41	62	103	47	16	u	u	u	28	u	u	u
Mauritania (MRT) 2014	65	94	119	95	78	94	45	50	54	u	u	122	156	278	40	15	u	u	u	66	u	u	u
Mozambique (MOZ) 2008	61	65	143	84	69	67	48	52	57	108	117	20	137	157	72	32	u	13	u	33	u	8	u
Niger (NER) 2014	63	95	119	99	71	96	32	31	36	u	u	89	38	127	30	11	u	u	u	20	u	u	u
Nigeria (NGA) 2009	82	96	137	93	85	96	41	44	49	u	u	487	40	527	51	19	u	u	u	62	u	u	u
Sao Tome & Principe (STP) 2011	58	97	127	84	65	96	50	56	60	u	u	13	95	107	60	24	u	u	u	71	u	u	u
Senegal (SEN) 2011	58	93	103	82	68	90	43	47	52	u	u	49	175	224	39	17	u	u	u	53	u	u	u
South Africa (ZAF) 2005	42	83	140	114	59	88	55	60	60	113	119	88	194	282	36	10	53	35	3	11	-23	0	112
East Asia & the Pacific	76	89	162	168	94	106	52	46	41	87	77	205	279	484	60	21	52	29	-6	15	10	43	34
Australia (AUS) 2010	63	90	159	215	81	114	56	51	49	90	85	113	296	408	70	28	36	33	4	13	1	41	44
China (CHN) 2007	91	91	155	141	111	107	53	44	39	85	76	180	198	378	85	48	66	20	-34	20	16	45	19
Japan (JPN) 2004	67	108	194	228	90	130	45	40	36	87	77	140	389	529	48	14	50	33	3	12	0	51	37
Mongolia (MNG) 2014	71	84	127	111	78	87	56	52	51	u	u	237	112	349	58	14	u	u	u	23	u	u	u
Rep. Korea (KOR) 2010	86	75	176	155	104	91	52	44	38	u	u	323	307	630	49	12	u	u	u	14	u	u	u
Taiwan (TWN) 2010	82	89	160	161	99	104	52	44	34	87	71	238	372	610	50	9	55	32	3	8	23	35	35
South & Southeast Asia	65	98	146	112	77	100	55	57	55	109	114	97	149	246	65	25	58	16	0	27	1	-3	74
Bangladesh (BGD) 2010	73	95	117	101	75	96	58	62	60	u	u	127	18	145	65	43	u	u	u	46	u	u	u
Cambodia (KHM) 2009	66	98	112	117	69	99	69	69	64	105	102	151	44	194	101	48	49	5	-2	17	18	5	61
India (IND) 2004	59	107	124	137	67	111	56	60	58	102	101	68	107	175	54	22	66	7	5	27	1	2	70
Indonesia (IDN) 2012	68	90	243	120	82	92	57	58	59	u	u	178	253	431	61	18	u	u	u	33	u	u	u
Iran (IRN) 2011	64	111	157	107	77	111	54	57	51	u	u	67	254	321	41	13	u	u	u	32	u	u	u
Lao PDR (LAO) 2012	61	72	149	116	72	78	53	61	63	129	157	46	108	154	60	29	u	22	u	61	u	-27	u
Malaysia (MYS) 2009	59	87	181	113	78	91	55	57	54	u	u	63	253	316	56	18	u	u	u	33	u	u	u
Maldives (MDV) 2010	66	131	125	118	76	129	55	57	49	u	u	91	92	183	66	29	u	u	u	20	u	u	u
Nepal (NPL) 2011	67	92	105	98	83	94	45	54	52	u	u	76	71	146	68	13	u	u	u	13	u	u	u
Philippines (PHL) 2011	62	116	152	102	69	115	55	57	57	u	u	100	67	167	77	33	u	u	u	24	u	u	u
Thailand (THA) 2011	64	86	197	126	89	94	61	56	50	101	95	85	418	503	55	15	59	31	-4	19	-17	7	92
Timor-Leste (TLS) 2011	68	109	109	102	91	105	34	38	45	u	u	25	207	231	56	7	u	u	u	16	u	u	u
Vietnam (VNM) 2012	76	83	132	102	80	84	64	57	52	u	u	187	42	229	91	40	u	u	u	12	u	u	u
Latin America & the Caribbean	61	100	157	132	75	104	56	57	54	94	83	156	245	401	61	21	61	18	1	25	8	52	25
Argentina (ARG) 2010	58	97	143	121	87	105	51	52	51	100	93	86	475	561	61	17	u	38	u	19	u	88	u
Brazil (BRA) 2002	54	103	126	112	70	105	59	58	52	88	75	82	218	300	56	20	u	17	u	22	u	68	u
Chile (CHL) 2012	67	107	182	164	82	114	54	51	46	84	69	222	258	480	47	12	u	19	u	20	u	54	u
Colombia (COL) 2008	60	106	156	143	82	114	63	62	58	91	81	160	285	445	68	47	u	16	u	46	u	67	u
Costa Rica (CRI) 2004	57	97	141	151	69	105	57	56	50	87	71	72	252	324	61	21	62	16	1	25	-2	50	27
Ecuador (ECU) 2011	59	88	161	120	71	92	57	60	60	94	85	80	194	274	58	20	59	13	8	44	0	64	-8
El Salvador (SLV) 2010	57	102	120	141	62	105	58	62	58	102	92	186	120	306	66	18	71	7	3	19	10	15	56
Jamaica (JAM) 2002	62	93	170	139	74	98	59	58	54	105	102	180	169	349	73	27	54	17	3	21	53	8	17
Mexico (MEX) 2010	73	86	181	114	84	89	53	57	56	u	u	350	232	581	57	14	u	u	u	26	u	u	u
Peru (PER) 2007	61	111	181	100	74	109	55	56	54	92	74	139	195	334	61	23	61	26	-11	23	-19	65	32
Uruguay (URY) 2013	61	108	166	143	75	112	53	53	51	97	88	162	299	461	58	18	u	12	u	12			