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NTAs for the 90%: The economic life cycle of the non-rich.

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What can NTAs tell us about the economic life of the non-rich* (90% of the population)?

Caution: Averages likely to mislead us.



- NTAs based on averages by age may not reflect the economic experience of the vast majority of people in the country ...
- ... because consumption, labor earnings, assets, and taxes are highly skewed.

 The richest 10% consume much more, earn much more, and own much more than the general population. NTA averages are heavily influenced by these "outliers."

What can NTAs tell us about the economic life of the non-rich (90% of the population)?

Method 1

NTAs for the 90%

- An initial benchmark.
- A simple hack of NTAs.
- Combines NTA with DINA.
- Information on the 90%.

Method 2

Distributional NTAs

- The gold standard.
- A sophisticated imputation.
- Creates NTA microdata sets.
- Information on everyone.

The Simple Hack: DINA + NTA = NTA for the 90%

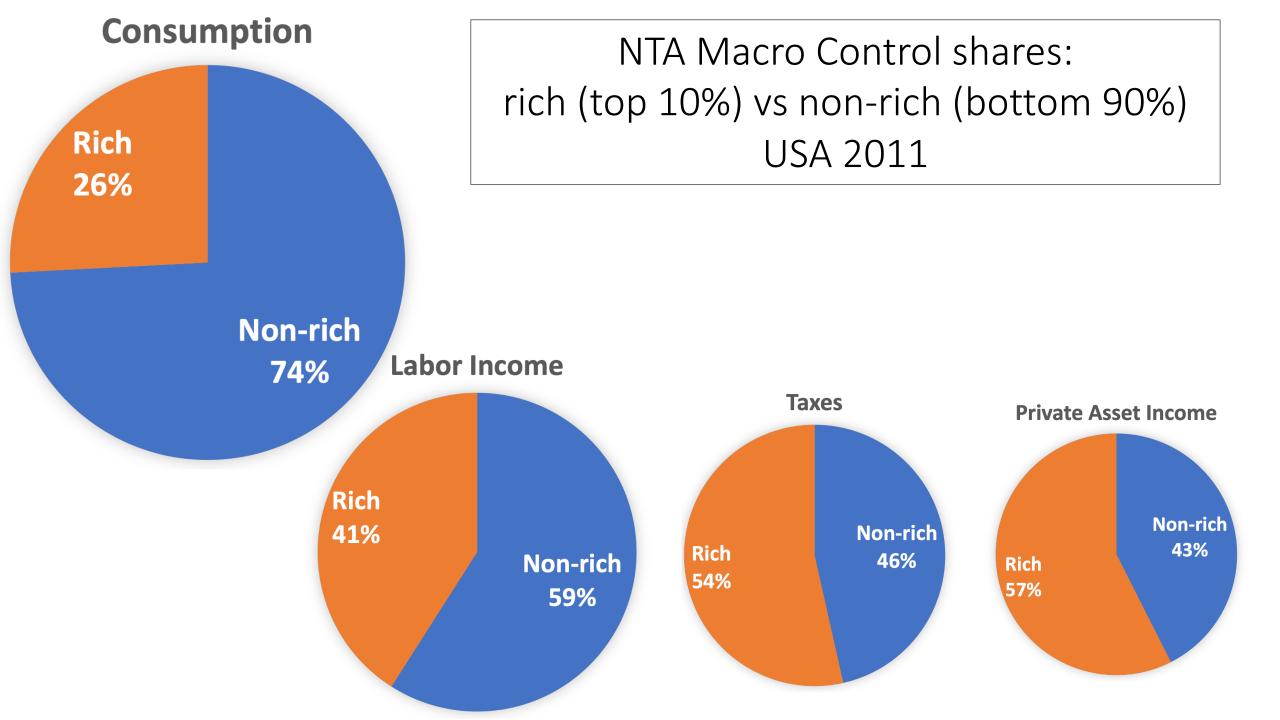
Step 1: DINA

Estimate NTA Macro
Control Totals for the
non-rich population
using data from
Distributional National
Accounts (Piketty, Saez,
and Zucman, 2018).

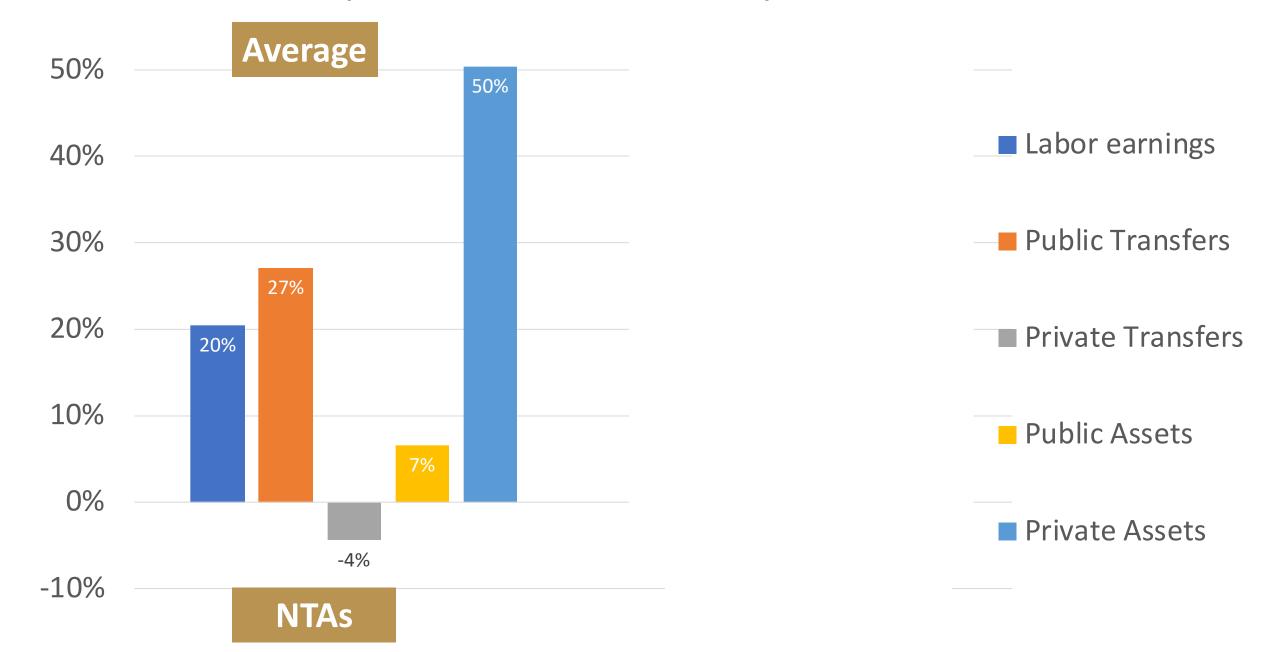


Step 2: NTA

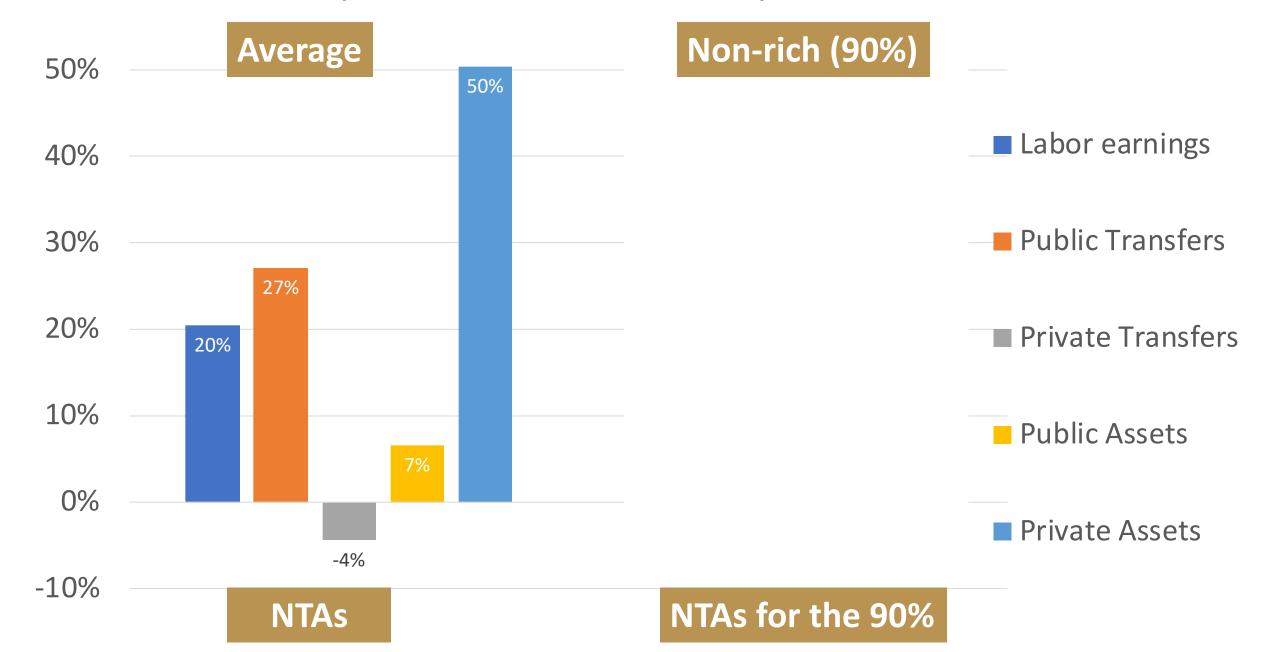
Adjust NTA age profiles to these new Macro Control Totals.



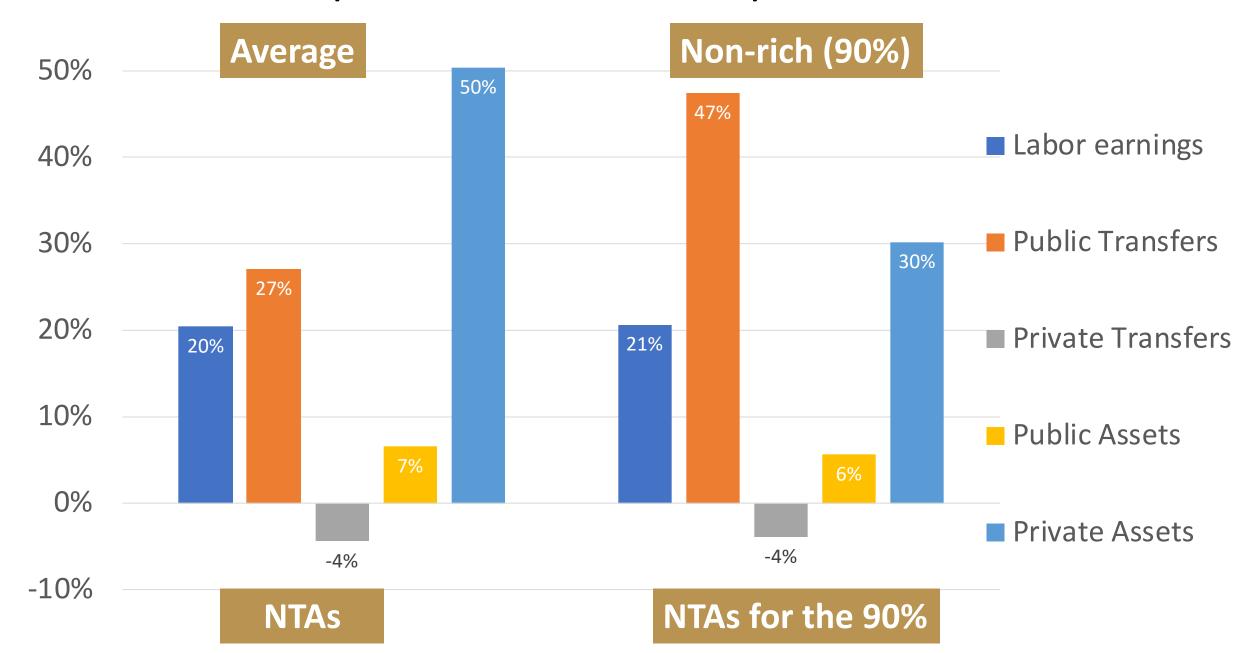
How older persons fund consumption: USA, 2011.



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NTAs for the 90%: Next steps

- Evaluate the hack against the "gold standard" of distributional NTAs (for example, Lee, Donehower, Mason, and Abrigo, 2020).
- If the hack works, let's calculate NTAs for the 90% for all NTA countries using information on inequality gleaned from Distributional National Accounts (DINA) and World Inequality Database.
- Both dNTA and DINA aim to develop a micro-accounting of the macroeconomy. Both research groups confronted the same sorts of problems in how to assign taxes, benefits, primary deficits, etc. Let's compare the solutions arrived at by these two groups.