



NATIONAL TRANSFER ACCOUNTS

Understanding the generational economy

Country Tables
Version 1.0

India

2004

Total population (thousands)	1,116,985	Per capita income (current USD)	643
Population growth rate (%)	1.55	Per capita income (PPP, USD)	1,984
Percentage under 25	56	Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	3.7
Percentage 60 and older	7	Child dependency ratio	54
Total fertility rate	2.88	Old age dependency ratio	8
Life expectancy at birth	63	Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)	45.32

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values

Rupee	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	3,845	12,006	-4,310	17,345
Consumption	17,687	13,181	20,921	23,599
Less: Labor Income	13,842	1,175	25,231	6,254
Transfers	304	11,420	-9,117	930
Public Transfers	0	1,550	-1,357	543
Private Transfers	304	9,871	-7,760	387
Asset-based Reallocations	3,541	586	4,807	16,415
Asset Income	9,553	968	14,735	31,124
Less: Saving	6,012	382	9,928	14,709

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values

100000000 Rupee	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	42,952	58,306	-24,852	9,497
Consumption	197,562	64,011	120,629	12,921
Less: Labor Income	154,610	5,705	145,481	3,424
Transfers	3,399	55,461	-52,571	509
Public Transfers	0	7,527	-7,824	297
Private Transfers	3,399	47,934	-44,747	212
Asset-based Reallocations	39,553	2,845	27,720	8,988
Asset Income	106,703	4,699	84,963	17,041
Less: Saving	67,150	1,853	57,243	8,054

Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range

	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Labor Income	78.3	8.9	120.6	26.5
Private Transfers	1.7	74.9	-37.1	1.6
Public Transfers	0.0	11.8	-6.5	2.3
Asset-based Reallocations	20.0	4.4	23.0	69.6

For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. *Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

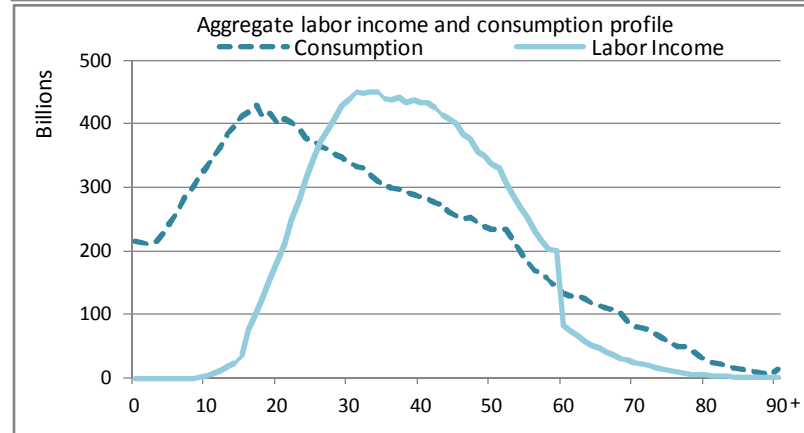
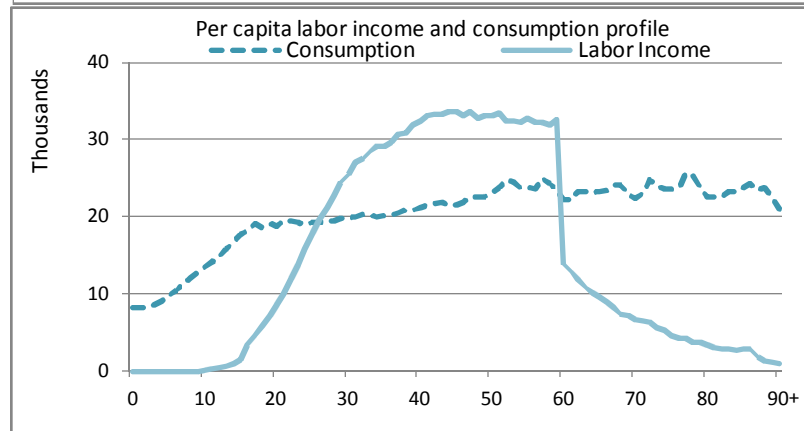
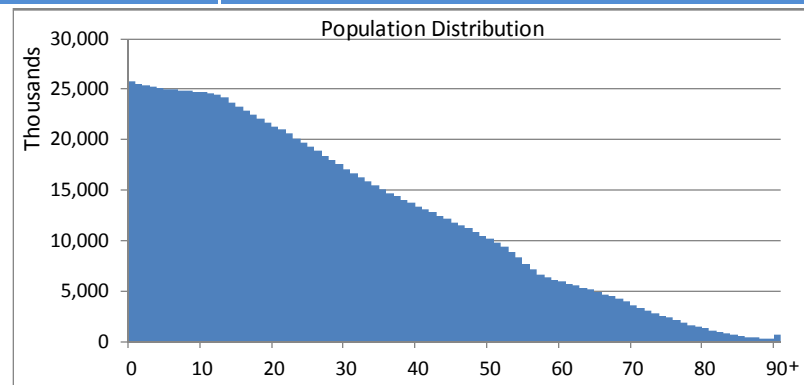
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Support Ratios

1950-2050	
1950	86.0
1960	84.2
1970	81.5
1980	82.0
1990	84.2
2000	87.3
2010	91.9
2020	96.1
2030	99.6
2040	101.3
2050	100.0

Fiscal Support Ratios

1950-2050	
1950	97.1
1960	95.7
1970	94.1
1980	95.4
1990	96.5
2000	97.9
2010	100.0
2020	102.0
2030	103.0
2040	103.2
2050	102.2



Total fertility rate

The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates and were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific fertility rates in a specific year.

Dependency ratios

Child dependency ratio: the number of people between 0 and 14 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Old age dependency ratio: the number of people over 65 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Lifecycle deficit

Consumption minus labor income. A positive value means that more is being consumed than is earned through labor. A negative value indicates that less is being consumed than is earned through labor.

Support ratio

Effective number of producers per 100 effective consumers.

Fiscal support ratio

Projected tax revenues relative to public transfers as percent of values in 2010. Revenues and expenditures are projected assuming that per capita taxes and public expenditures by single year of age remain constant at base-year values. Thus, values are the result of changes in population age structure only. Values less than 100% indicate a decline in tax revenues relative to expenditures. All cash and in-kind public transfers are included.

The sources for population growth rate, total fertility rate, life expectancy, and exchange rate are the United Nations World Population Prospects 2010 Revision, and World Bank data accessed May 2012.

Suggested citation: Laishram Ladusingh and M.R. Narayana (2011).

NTA Country Report, India , 2004. National Transfer Accounts. URL: <http://www.ntaccounts.org>

The NTA project is assessing the economic impact of changes in population age structure in a wide variety of social, economic, and political settings. To achieve this objective, the project is collecting data and developing methods to measure income and consumption by age as well as economic flows across age groups. NTA researchers from 36 economies are based in universities, government statistical agencies and research institutes, private research institutions, and international organizations. 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 Population and Health Studies Program, East-West Center, and the Department of Economics, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Please refer to www.ntaccounts.org for more information.