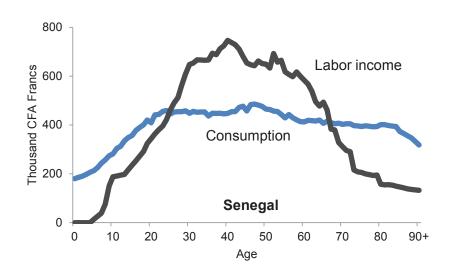
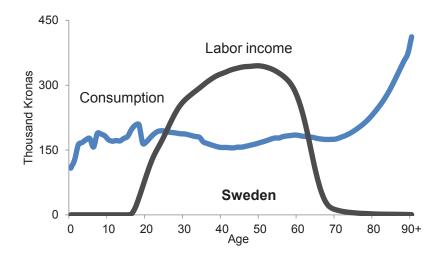
National Transfer Accounts: DATA SHEET

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





n 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 Mānoa.

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.

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National Transfer Accounts: Selected Variables

| | Per Capita Consumption by Child Private (% of per capita private consumption age 25–64) Public (% of per capita public consumption age 25–64) | | | ren and the Elderly ^a Combined (% of per capita combined consumption age 25–64) | | 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)° | | | 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 | | | | Annual Economic Resources for the Elderly, Age 65+ (as % of annual consumption)° | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| NTA | Age 0-24 | | Age 0-24 | Age 65+ | Age 0-24 | Age | 2015 | | 2055 | 2035 | 2055 | | · | Total | | Labor | Private Transfers | Public | Asset-Based | Labor | Private | Public Transfers | Asset-Based |
| Africa Benin (BEN) 2007 | 61 55 | 88 95 | 131 168 | 93 100 | 70 66 | 89 96 | 43 41 | 48 46 | 52 51 | 110 u | 117 u | 89 47 | 110 108 | 200 154 | 46 41 | 17 15 | u u | 22 u | u u | 45 45 | u u | 6 u | u u |
| Burkina Faso (BFA) 2014 Chad (TCD) 2011 | 59 64 | 79 84 | 117 103 | 97 84 | 70 67 | 83 84 | 45 39 | 50 44 | 55 51 | u u | u u | 52 38 | 79 47 | 131 86 | 54 43 | 25 13 | u u | u u | u u | 76 47 | u u | u u | u u |
| Côte d'Ivoire (CIV) 2015 Ethiopia (ETH) 2005 | 66 56 | 81 94 | 123 144 | 80 101 | 67 65 | 82 94 | 45 49 | 54 54 | 58 59 | u u | u u | 107 97 | 32 139 | 139 236 | 60 42 | 25 8 | u u | u u | u u | 50 45 | u u | u u | u u |
| Ghana (GHA) 2005 Guinea (GIN) 2012 | 65 59 | 96 88 | 130 163 | 94 95 | 71 81 | 95 90 | 41 | 46 42 | 52 46 | u u | u | 58 88 | 74 292 | 132 380 | 37 42 | 10 11 | u | u | u | 39 57 | u u | u | u |
| Kenya (KEN) 2005 Mali (MLI) 2015 | 58 60 | 85 91 | 142 119 | 100 94 | 69 68 | 87 92 | 43 40 | 46 43 | 48 49 | 109 u | 116 | 34 41 | 97 62 | 131 103 | 51 47 | 22 16 | u | 19 | u | 15 28 | u u | 10 u | u |
| Mauritania (MRT) 2014 | 65 | 94 | 119 | 95 | 78 | 94 | 45 | 50 | 54 | u | u U | 122 | 156 | 278 | 40 | 15 | u | u U | u | 66 | u | u | u u |
| Mozambique (MOZ) 2008 Niger (NER) 2014 | 61 | 65 95 | 143 119 | 84 99 | 69 71 | 67 96 | 48 | 52 31 | 57 36 | 108 u | 117 u | 20 89 | 137 38 | 157 127 | 72 30 | 32 11 | u u | 13 u | u u | 33 20 | u u | 8 u | u u |
| Nigeria (NGA) 2009 Sao Tome & | 82 | 96 | 137 | 93 | 85 | 96 | 41 | 44 | 49 | u | u | 487 | 40 | 527 | 51 | 19 | и | u | u | 62 | u | и | u |
| Principe (STP) 2011 Senegal (SEN) 2011 | 58 58 | 97 93 | 127 103 | 84 | 65 68 | 96 90 | 50 43 | 56 47 | 60 52 | u | u u | 13 49 | 95 175 | 107 224 | 60 39 | 24 17 | u u | u | u u | 71 53 | u u | u | u u |
| South Africa (ZAF) 2005 East Asia & the Pacific | 42 76 | 83 | 140 162 | 114 | 59 94 | 88 | 55 52 | 60 46 | 60 41 | 113 87 | 119 77 | 88 205 | 194 279 | 282 484 | 36 60 | 10 | 53 52 | 35 29 | 3 -6 | 11 15 | -23 10 | 0 | 112 34 |
| Australia (AUS) 2010 China (CHN) 2007 | 63 91 | 90 | 159 155 | 215 141 | 81 111 | 114 107 | 56 53 | 51 44 | 49 | 90 | 85 76 | 113 180 | 296 198 | 408 378 | 70 85 | 28 48 | 36 66 | 33 20 | 4 -34 | 13 20 | 1 16 | 41 45 | 44 |
| 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 Rep. Korea (KOR) 2010 | 71 86 | 84 75 | 127 176 | 111 155 | 78 104 | 87 91 | 56 52 | 52 44 | 51 38 | u u | u u | 237 323 | 112 307 | 349 630 | 58 49 | 14 12 | u | u | u | 23 | u | u | u u |
| Taiwan (TWN) 2010 South & Southeast Asia | 82 65 | 89 | 160 146 | 161 112 | 99 | 104 | 52 55 | 44 57 | 34 55 | 87 109 | 71 | 23897 | 372 149 | 610 246 | 50 65 | 9 25 | 55 58 | 32 16 | 3 | 8 27 | 23 | 35 -3 | 35 74 |
| Bangladesh (BGD) 2010 Cambodia (KHM) 2009 | 73 66 | 95 98 | 117 112 | 101 117 | 75 69 | 96 99 | 58 69 | 62 69 | 60 64 | u 105 | u 102 | 127 151 | 18 44 | 145 194 | 65 101 | 43 48 | u 49 | u 5 | u -2 | 46 17 | u 18 | u 5 | u 61 |
| India (IND) 2004 | 59 | 107 | 124 | 137 | 67 | 111 92 | 56 | 60 58 | 58 59 | 102 | 101 | 68 178 | 107 | 175 431 | 54 | 22 | 66 | 7 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 70 |
| Indonesia (IDN) 2012 Iran (IRN) 2011 | | 90 | 243 157 | 120 107 | 82 77 | 111 | 57 54 | 57 | 51 | u u | u U | 67 | 253 254 | 321 | 6 1 41 | 18 13 | u u | u U | u u | 33 32 | u u | u U | u u |
| Lao PDR (LAO) 2012 Malaysia (MYS) 2009 | 61 59 | 72 87 | 149 181 | 116 113 | 72 78 | 78 91 | 53 55 | 61 57 | 63 54 | 129 u | 157 u | 46 63 | 108 253 | 154 316 | 60 56 | 29 18 | u u | 22 u | u u | 61 33 | u u | –27 u | u u |
| Maldives (MDV) 2010 Nepal (NPL) 2011 | 66 67 | 131 92 | 125 105 | 118 98 | 76 83 | 129 94 | 55 45 | 57 54 | 49 52 | u u | u u | 91 76 | 92 71 | 183 146 | 66 68 | 29 13 | u u | u u | u u | 20 13 | u u | u u | u u |
| Philippines (PHL) 2011 Thailand (THA) 2011 | 62 64 | 116 86 | 152 197 | 102 126 | 69 89 | 115 94 | 55 61 | 57 56 | 57 50 | u 101 | u 95 | 100 85 | 67 418 | 167 503 | 77 55 | 33 15 | u 59 | u 31 | u -4 | 24 19 | u -17 | u 7 | u 92 |
| Timor-Leste (TLS) 2011 Vietnam (VNM) 2012 | 68 76 | 109 83 | 109 132 | 102 102 | 91 80 | 105 84 | 34 64 | 38 57 | 45 52 | u u | u u | 25 187 | 207 42 | 231 229 | 56 91 | 7 40 | u u | u u | u u | 16 12 | u u | u 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 Brazil (BRA) 2002 | 58 54 | 97 103 | 143 126 | 121 112 | 87 70 | 105 105 | 51 59 | 52 58 | 51 52 | 100 88 | 93 75 | 86 82 | 475 218 | 561 300 | 61 56 | 17 20 | u u | 38 17 | u u | 19 22 | u u | 88 68 | u II |
| Chile (CHL) 2012 Colombia (COL) 2008 | | 107 106 | 182 156 | 164 143 | 82 82 | 114 114 | 54 63 | 51 62 | 46 58 | 84 91 | 69 81 | 222 160 | 258 285 | 480 445 | 47 68 | 12 47 | u | 19 16 | u | 20 46 | u u | 54 67 | u |
| Costa Rica (CRI) 2004 Ecuador (ECU) 2011 | 57 | 97 88 | 141 | 151 120 | 69 71 | 105 | 57 57 | 56 60 | 50 60 | 87 94 | 71 85 | 72 | 252 194 | 324 274 | 61 58 | 21 | 62 59 | 16 13 | 1 | 25 44 | -2 0 | 50 64 | 27 -8 |
| El Salvador (SLV) 2010 | 59 57 | 102 | 161 120 | 141 | 62 | 105 | 58 | 62 | 58 | 102 | 92 | 80 186 | 120 | 306 | 66 | 18 | 71 | 7 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 15 | 56 |
| Jamaica (JAM) 2002 Mexico (MEX) 2010 | 62 73 | 93 86 | 170 181 | 139 114 | 74 84 | 98 89 | 59 53 | 58 57 | 54 56 | 105 u | 102 u | 180 350 | 169 232 | 349 581 | 73 57 | 27 14 | 54 u | 17 u | 3 u | 21 26 | 53 u | 8 u | 17 u |
| Peru (PER) 2007 Uruguay (URY) 2013 | 61 61 | 111 108 | 181 166 | 100 143 | 74 75 | 109 112 | 55 53 | 56 53 | 54 51 | 92 97 | 74 88 | 139 162 | 195 299 | 334 461 | 61 58 | 23 18 | 61 u | 26 12 | –11 u | 23 12 | −19 u | 65 44 | 32 u |
| North America Canada (CAN) 2006 | 61 67 | 99 86 | 176 192 | 220 203 | 83 92 | 123 109 | 55 55 | 49 49 | 48 47 | u | u | 87 54 | 378 416 | 465 470 | 50 53 | 15 16 | u | u | u | 22 21 | u | u | u |
| United States (USA) 2011 | | 113 | 159 | 203 | 74 | 137 | 54 | 50 | 47 | u 90 | u 88 | 120 | 340 | 460 | 48 | 13 | u 43 | u 38 | u 6 | 24 | u -4 | u 28 | u 52 |
| Europe (USA) 2011 | 59 | 93 | 173 | 169 | 85 | 111 | 51 | 45 | 43 | 85 | 78 | 40 | 371 | 411 | 54 | 19 | 44 | 32 | 3 | 10 | -2 | 74 | 23 |
| Austria (AUT) 2010 Finland (FIN) 2006 | | 94 90 | 188 178 | 159 196 | 86 84 | 109 116 | 53 46 | 45 42 | 41 41 | 82 88 | 73 84 | 24 10 | 431 347 | 454 357 | 58 54 | 26 19 | 42 29 | 28 46 | 4 6 | 6 5 | -1 2 | 84 79 | 11 14 |
| France (FRA) 2011 Germany (DEU) 2008 | | 99 105 | 148 152 | 169 168 | 82 78 | 117 119 | 46 49 | 41 | 40 | 89 84 | 87 77 | 38 37 | 333 292 | 371 329 | 53 51 | 17 18 | 46 41 | 44 | -7 2 | 3 | -7 -10 | 71 56 | 32 51 |
| Hungary (HUN) 2008 Italy (ITA) 2008 | 60 | 95 96 | 151 201 | 136 181 | 87 88 | 107 113 | 50 52 | 47 43 | 42 40 | 89 80 | 76 72 | 34 48 | 376 472 | 410 520 | 55 50 | 15 14 | 32 | 44 32 | 9 | 7 8 | 5 -5 | 93 74 | -4 |
| Slovenia (SVN) 2010 | 68 | 95 | 208 | 141 | 101 | 106 | 47 | 38 | 35 | 81 | 76 | 49 | 481 | 530 | 44 | 14 | 51 53 | 30 | 3 | 6 | -5 2 | 74 | 23 19 |
| Spain (ESP) 2008 Sweden (SWE) 2003 | 65 57 | 83 89 | 203 | 165 231 | 93 102 | 99 129 | 54 47 | 45 42 | 40 | 83 91 | 73 88 | 71 18 | 442 586 | 513 604 | 49 56 | 13 18 | 52 42 | 34 38 | 2 | 9 | 1 -12 | 64 99 | 26 6 |
| Turkey (TUR) 2006 United Kingdom | | 93 | 115 | 102 | 61 | 93 | 68 | 70 | 67 | 80 | 68 | 48 | 31 | 79 | 60 | 29 | u | -1 | u | 54 | u | 77 | u |
| (GBR) 2007 | 62 | 86 | 141 | 215 | 78 | 112 | 52 | 47 | 45 | 91 | 86 | 64 | 295 | 359 | 69 | 28 | 50 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 43 | 52 |

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Source: Calculated from National Transfer Accounts data, 2016.

- u Unavailable.
- a The effective number of producers sums the population in each one-year age group, weighted to incorporate age differences in employment and productivity estimated for the base year. The effective number of consumers sums the population in each one-year age group, weighted to incorporate age differences in consumption estimated for the base year.
- b Revenues and expenditures are projected assuming that per capita taxes and public expenditures by single year of age remain constant at base-year values.
- c Human-capital spending is total spending per child given per capita health spending for children age 0–17 and per capita education spending for children age 3–26 in the base year.
- d In some cases, annual economic resources for children do not sum to 100% of their consumption due to rounding. Regional averages do not necessarily sum to 100% because the information available for some countries is incomplete.
- e In some cases, annual economic resources for the elderly do not sum to 100% of their consumption due to rounding. Regional averages do not necessarily sum to 100% because the information available for some countries is incomplete. Negative values for transfers indicate that the elderly are providing more resources to other age groups than they are receiving.