

Capturing wellbeing by disaggregating NTA and NTTA

United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians. Fourth Beyond GDP Sprint Meeting
Population, Society and Well-being: Socio-demographic disaggregation of National Accounts

Session 4: Disaggregating National Accounts by Age and socio-economic status

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→ importance of considering **time trends**

(Ex.1) Change in **disposable income** by age groups

→ going **beyond age specific values**

(Ex.2) Inter-age private transfers by **gender** and **family types**

Ex.1 Disposable income by age groups

Research Questions:

- How did aggregate per-capita income and its components **change between 2008 and 2017?**
- How do these changes **differ between age groups** and **gender?**
- **What drives age-specific income trends:** changes in employment, wages, or transfer income?

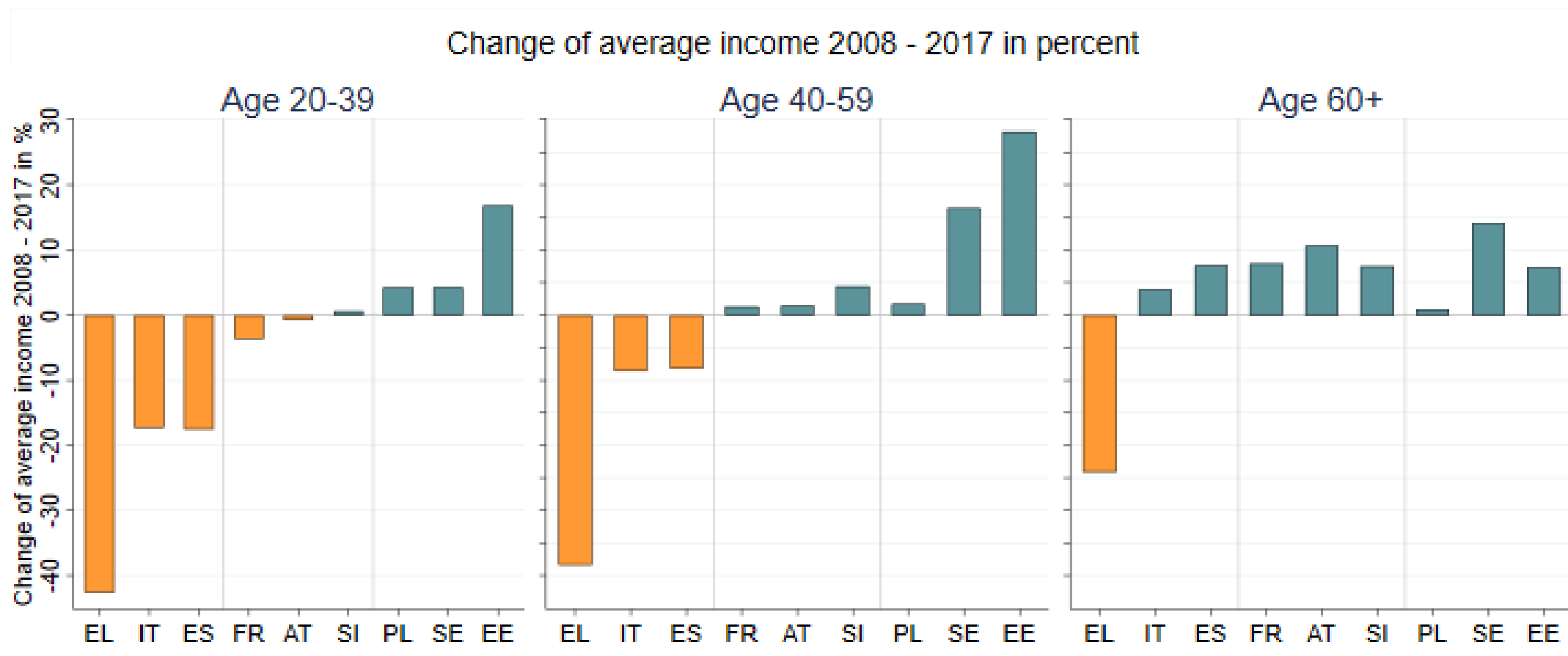
Hammer, B., Spitzer, S. and Prskawetz, A. (2021) Age - Specific Income Trends in Europe: The role of employment, wages and Social Transfers, Social Indicators Research, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-021-02838-w>

GDP growth vs. change in disposable income

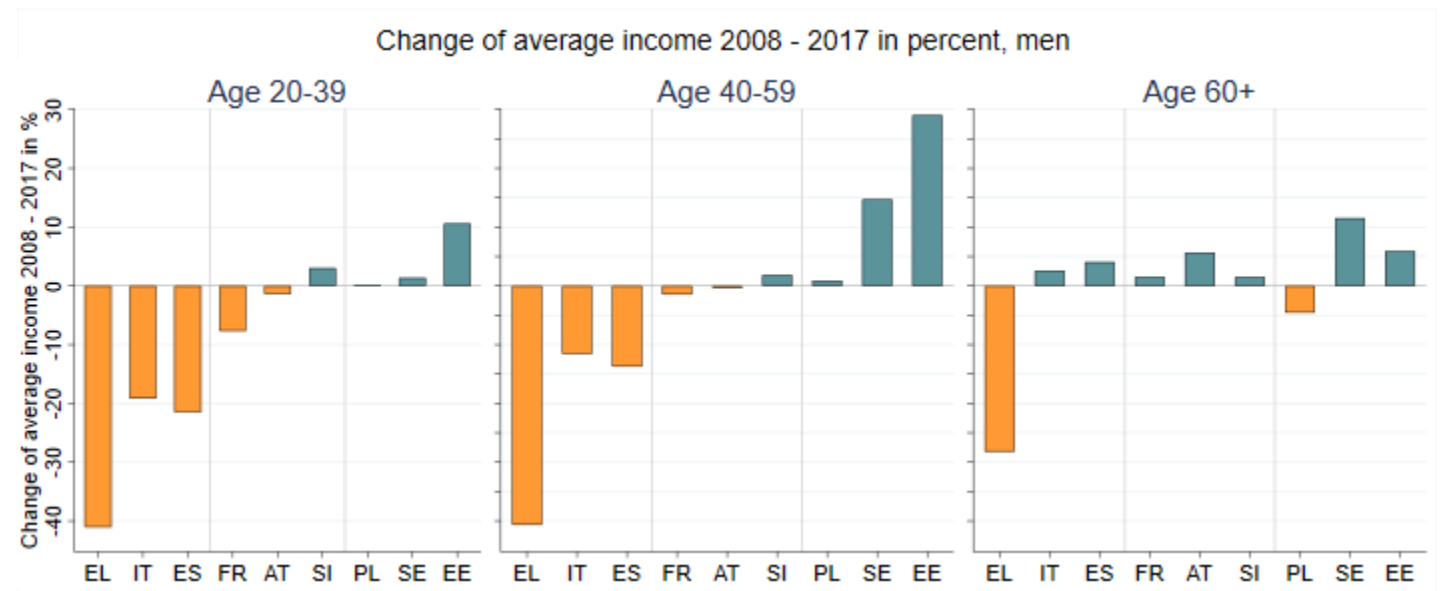
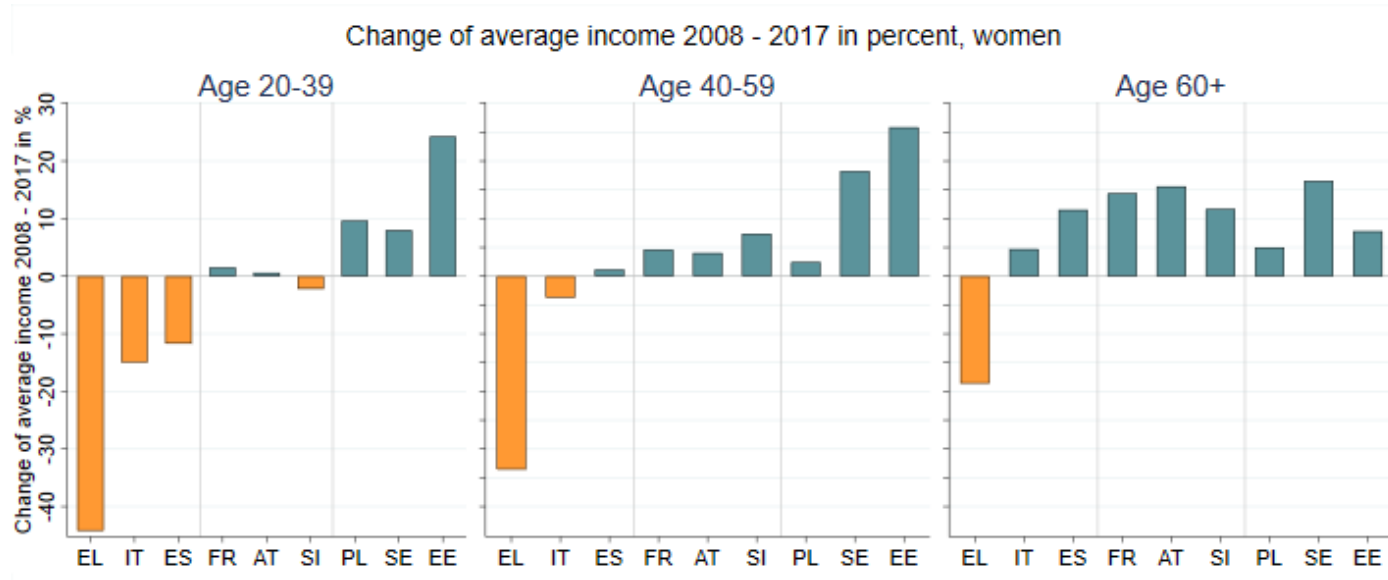
Country	(1) GDP per capita	(2) Primary income (PI)	(3) Income tax ratio (% of PI)	(4) Benefit ratio (% of PI)	(5) Disposable income
Changes 2008–2017					
	(%)	(%)	(%-points)	(%-points)	(%)
Austria	2	-3	2	2	-2
France	3	-1	4	4	-1
Slovenia	1	-3	1	3	-2
Greece	-24	-32	7	3	-35
Spain	0	-10	0	4	-7
Italy	-7	-14	3	5	-12
Estonia	15	16	1	1	17
Poland	11	3	1	2	4
Sweden	8	16	0	1	17

GDP per capita only declined in Greece and Italy, disposable income declined in 6 out of 9 countries

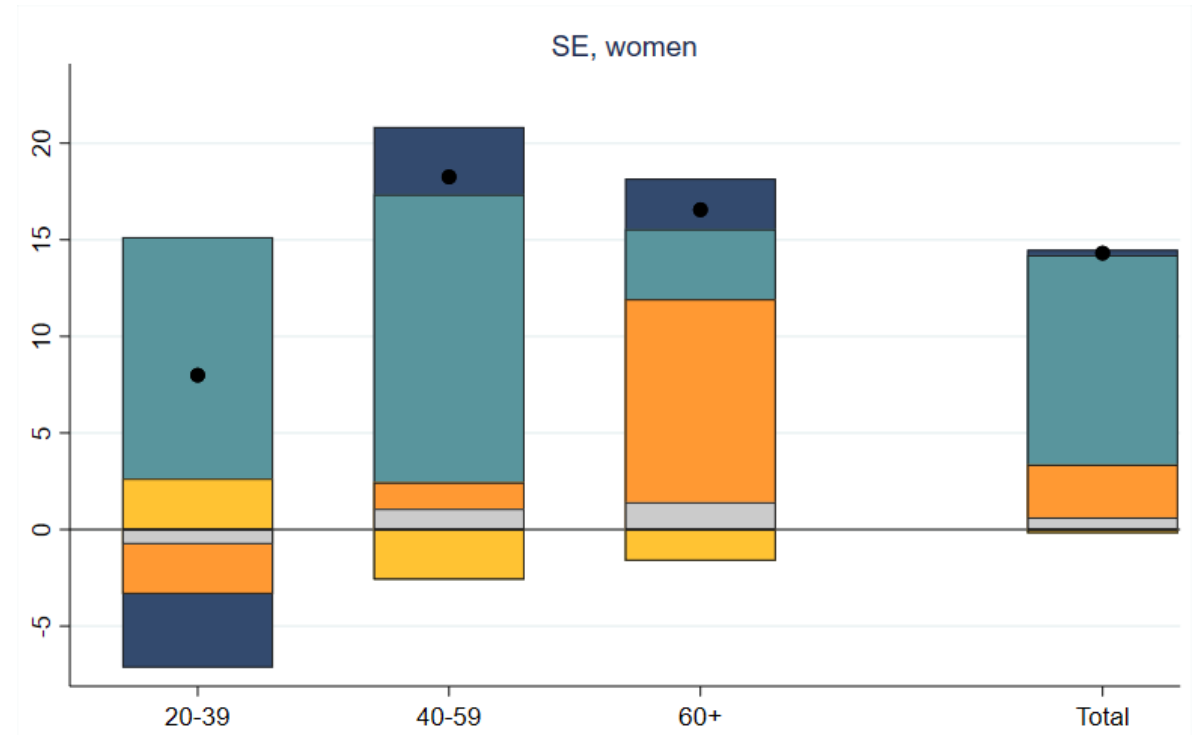
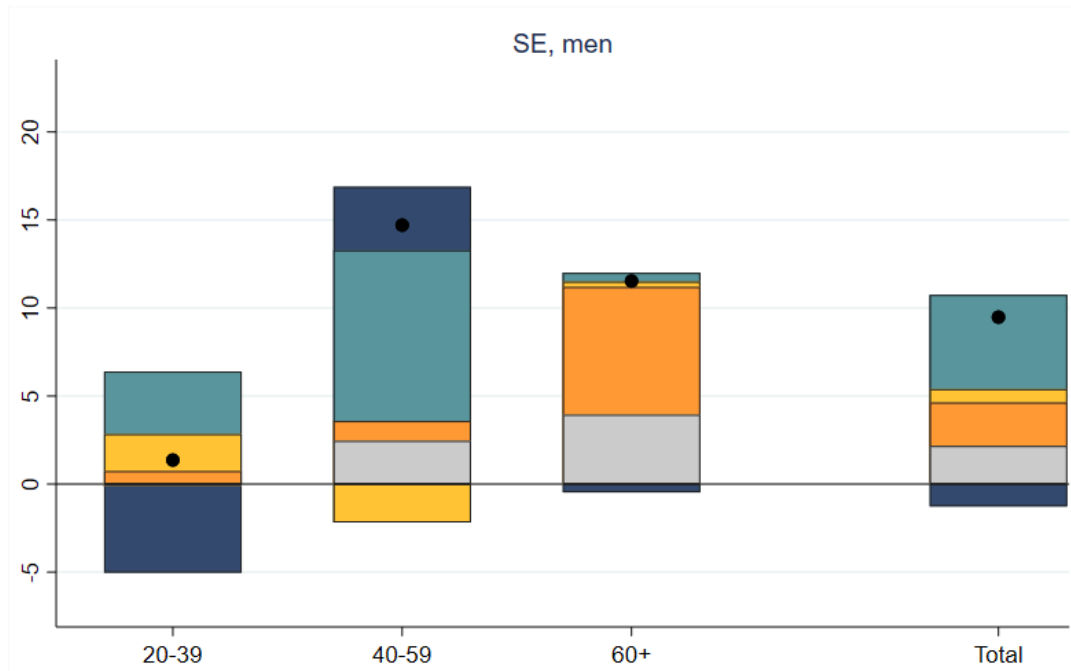
Change (2008-2017) in disposable income by **age groups**



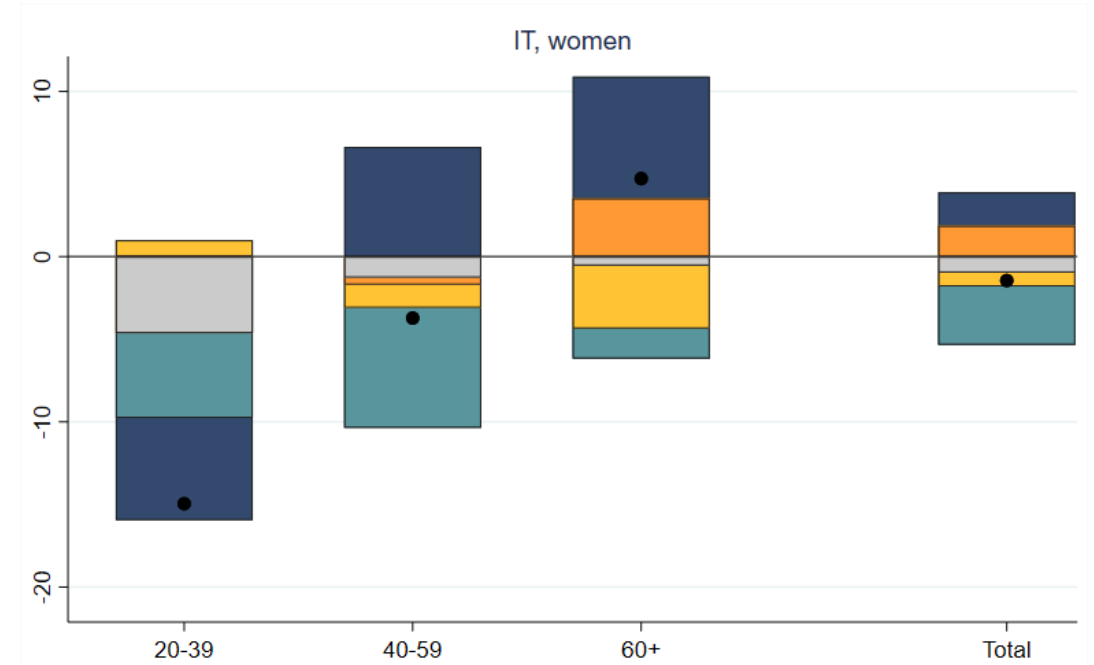
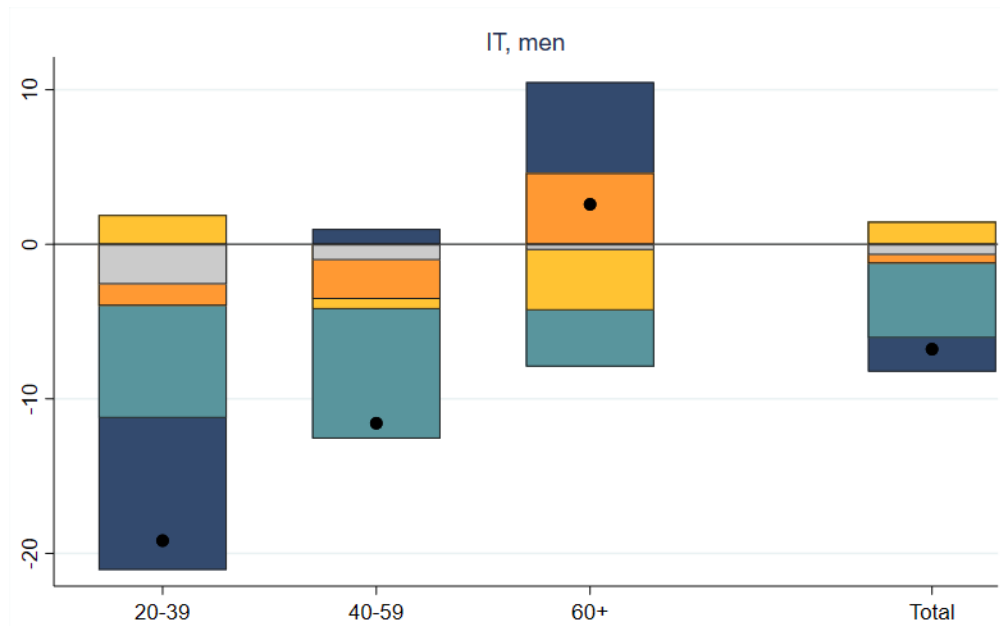
Change (2008-2017) in disposable income by age groups and gender



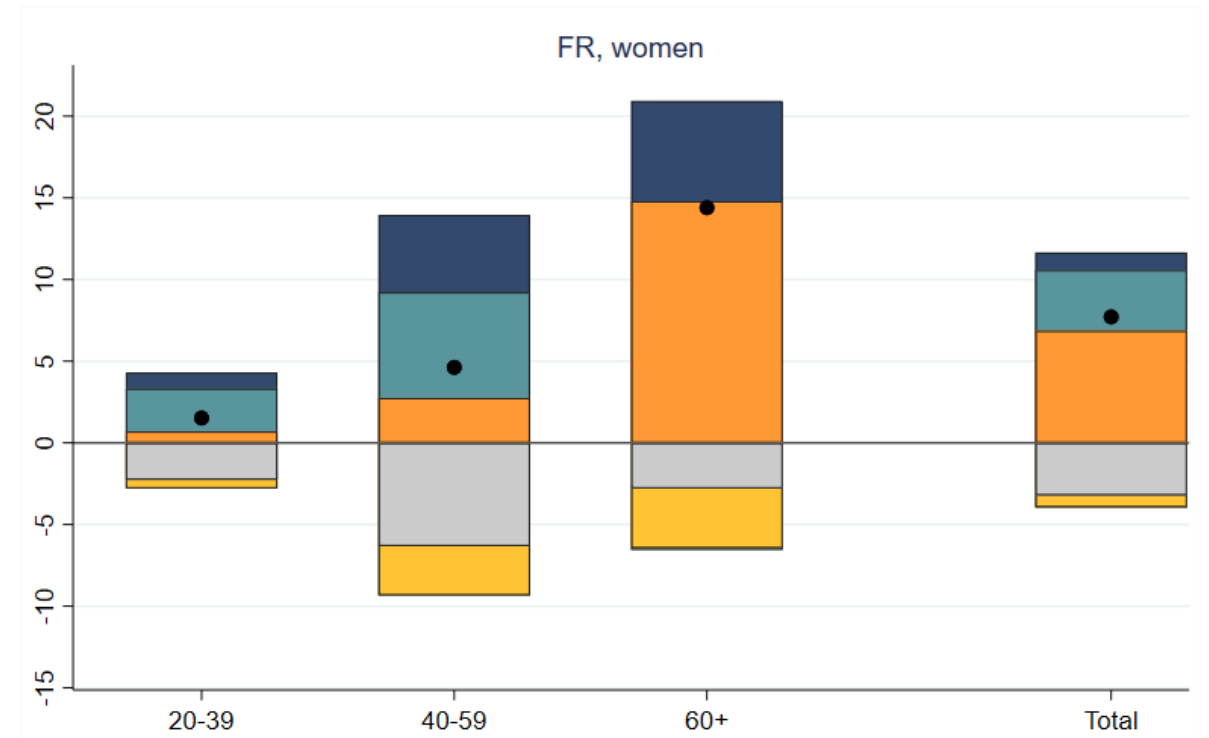
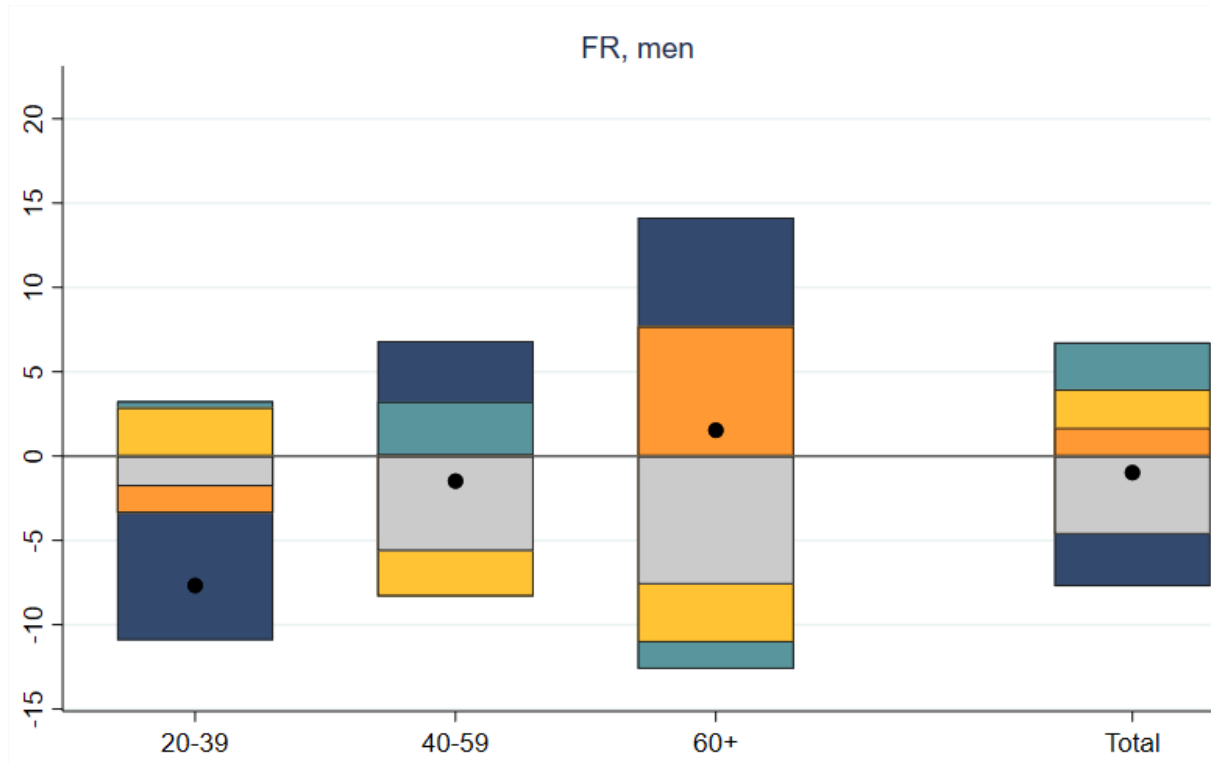
Components of change (2008-2017) in income by age and gender



Components of change (2008-2017) in income by age and gender



Components of change (2008-2017) in income by age and gender



Micro-Macro Data issue:

- **differences** between **aggregate data from ESA** and **micro-data** has implications for age-specific estimates
- Paper includes analysis of **age-specific estimates over time by type of income** some differences can be explained by **change in methodology**, e.g. switch from survey to register based data or **change in imputation method** of asset income

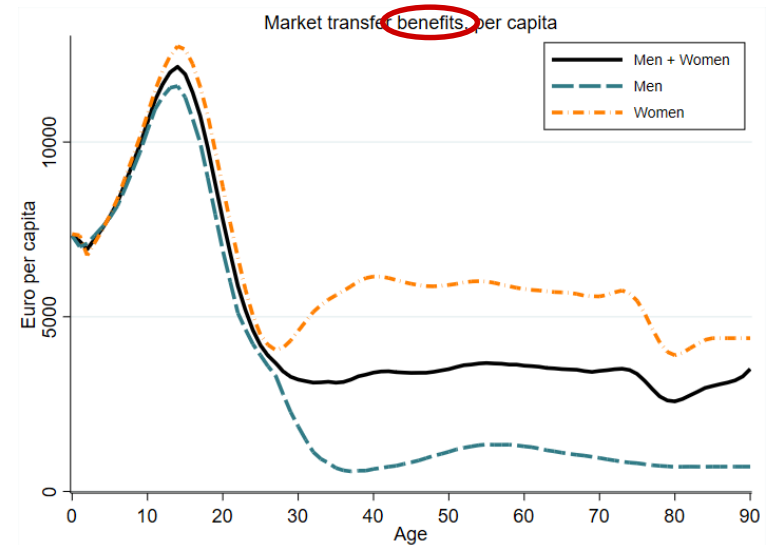
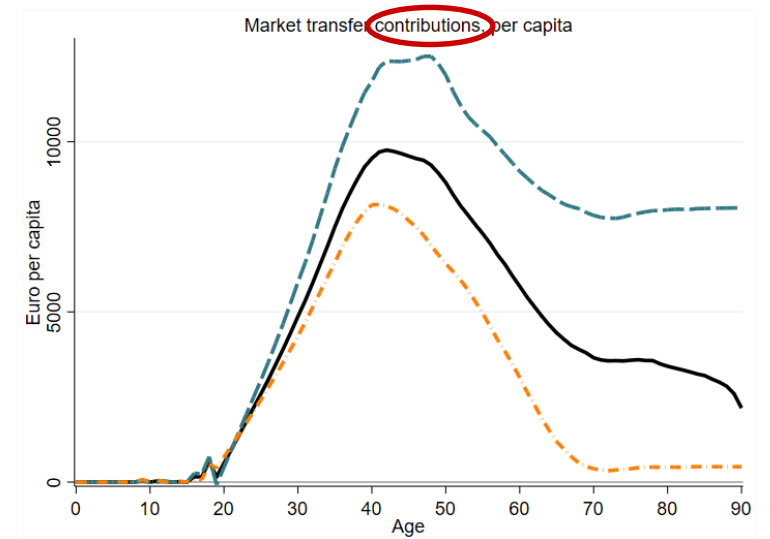
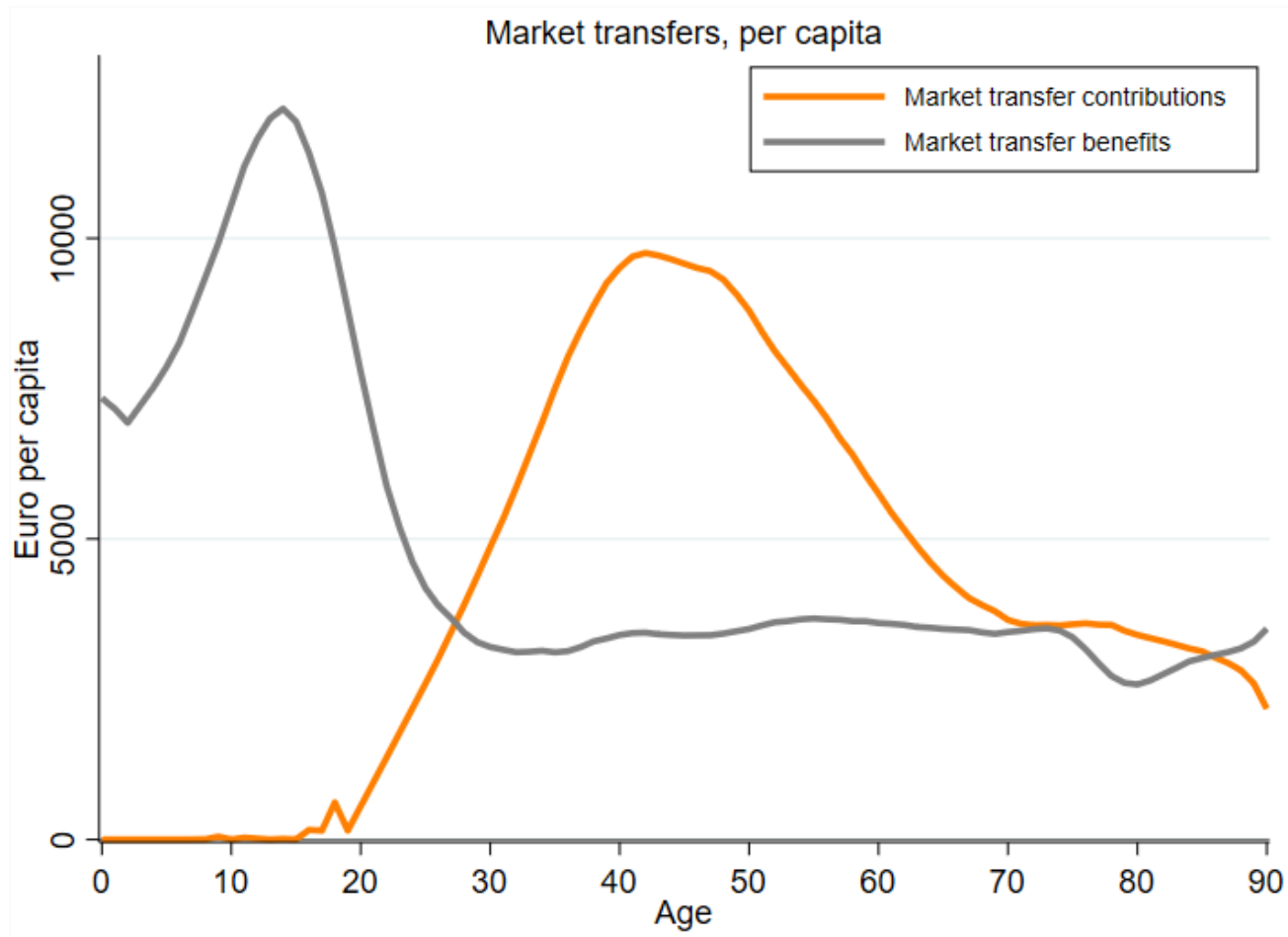
Ex.2 Private transfers by age, gender and parental status

Research Questions:

- Role of **families** in the intergenerational transfer systems?
- Specific role of **men** and **women** in intergenerational transfer systems?
- Disaggregation of private transfers by **parental status** and **age of youngest child**.

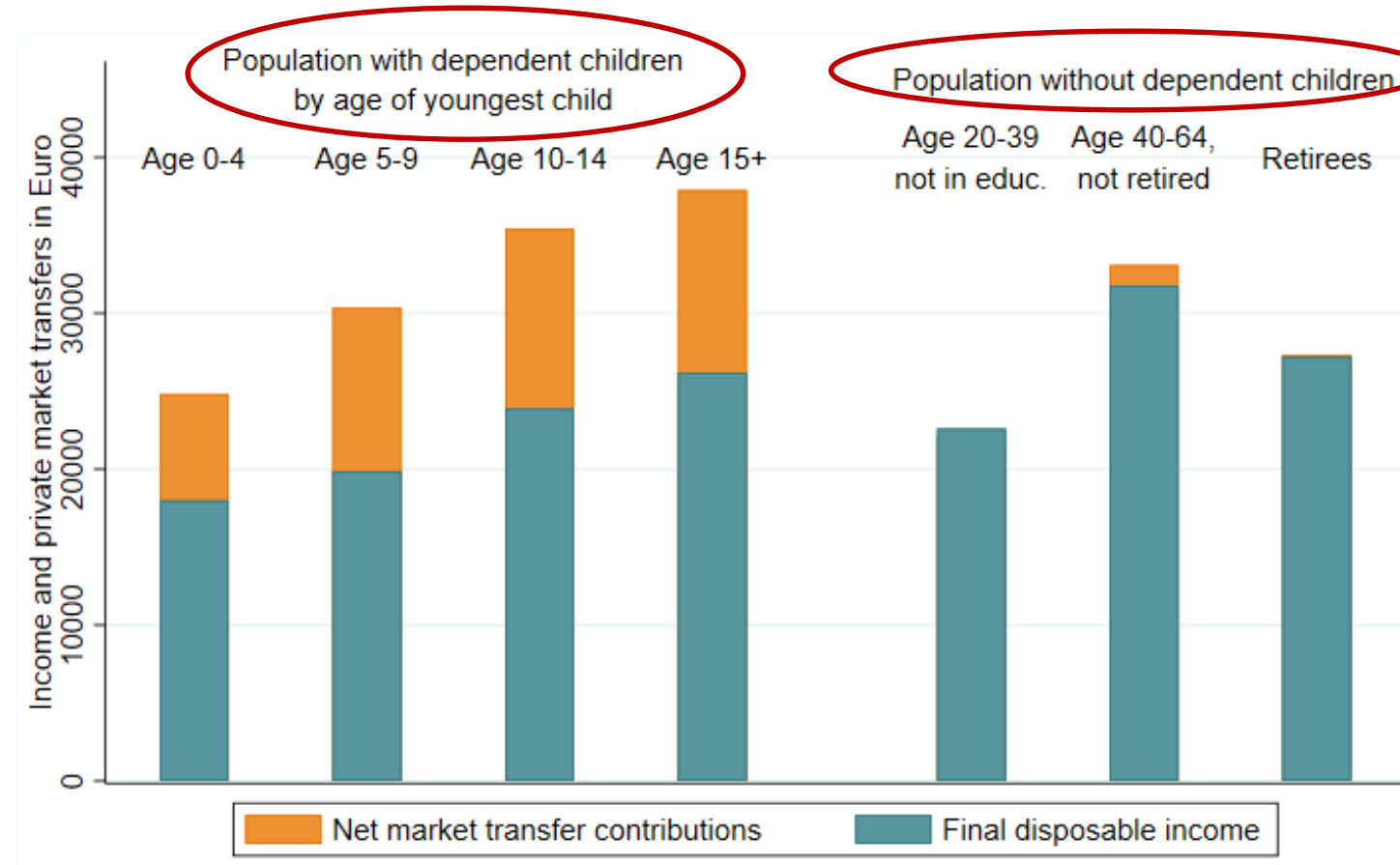
Hammer, B. and Prskawetz, A. (2022) Measuring private transfers between generations and gender: An application of National Transfer Accounts for Austria 2015. accepted in Empirica

Private market transfers per capita

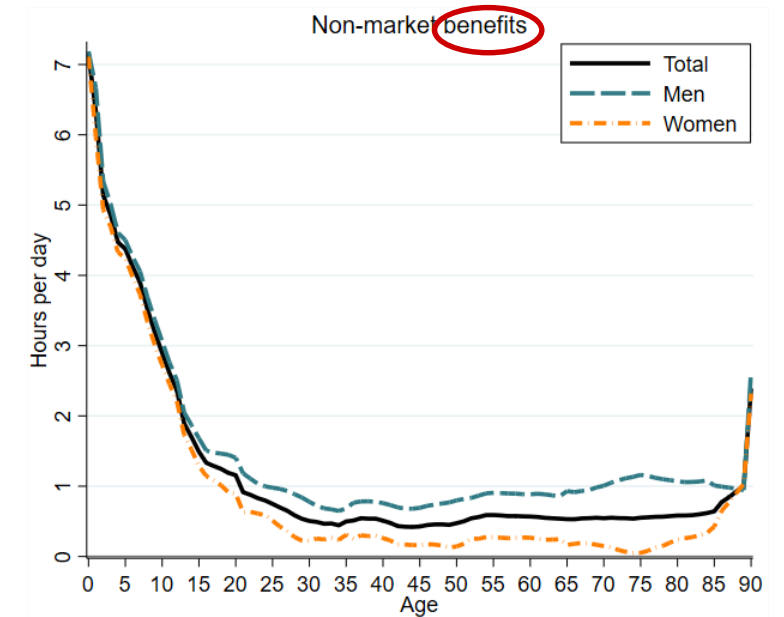
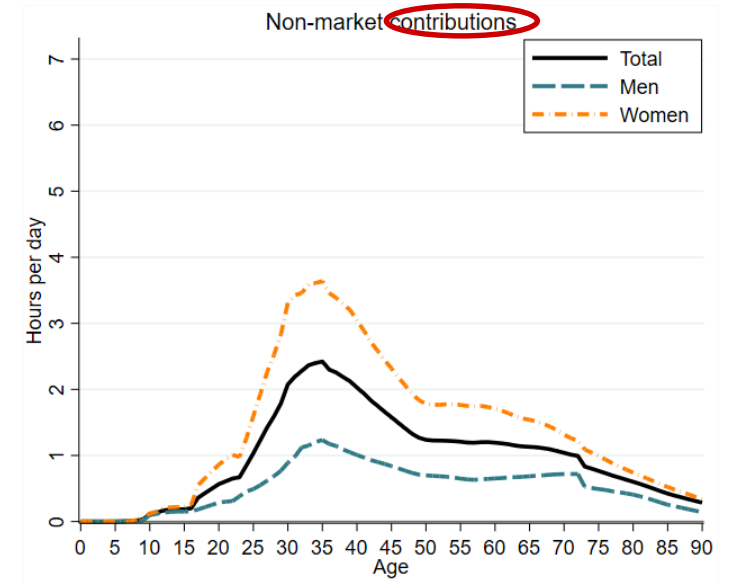
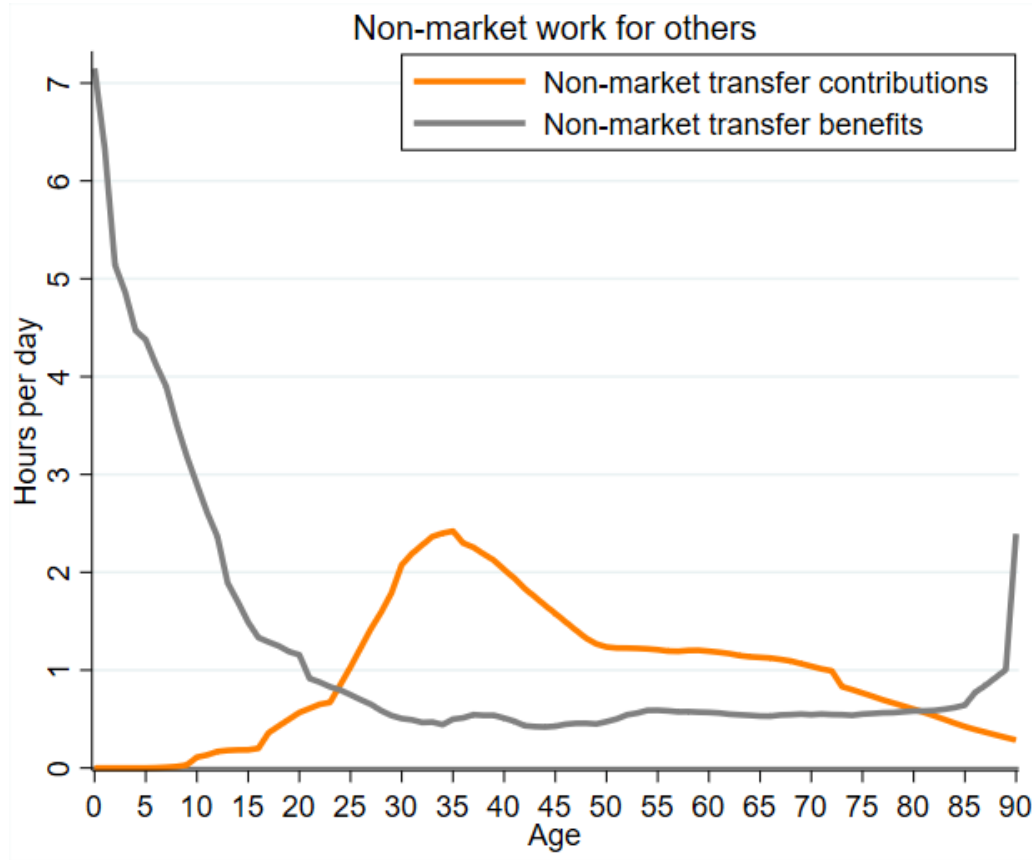


Disposable income and final disposable income: market

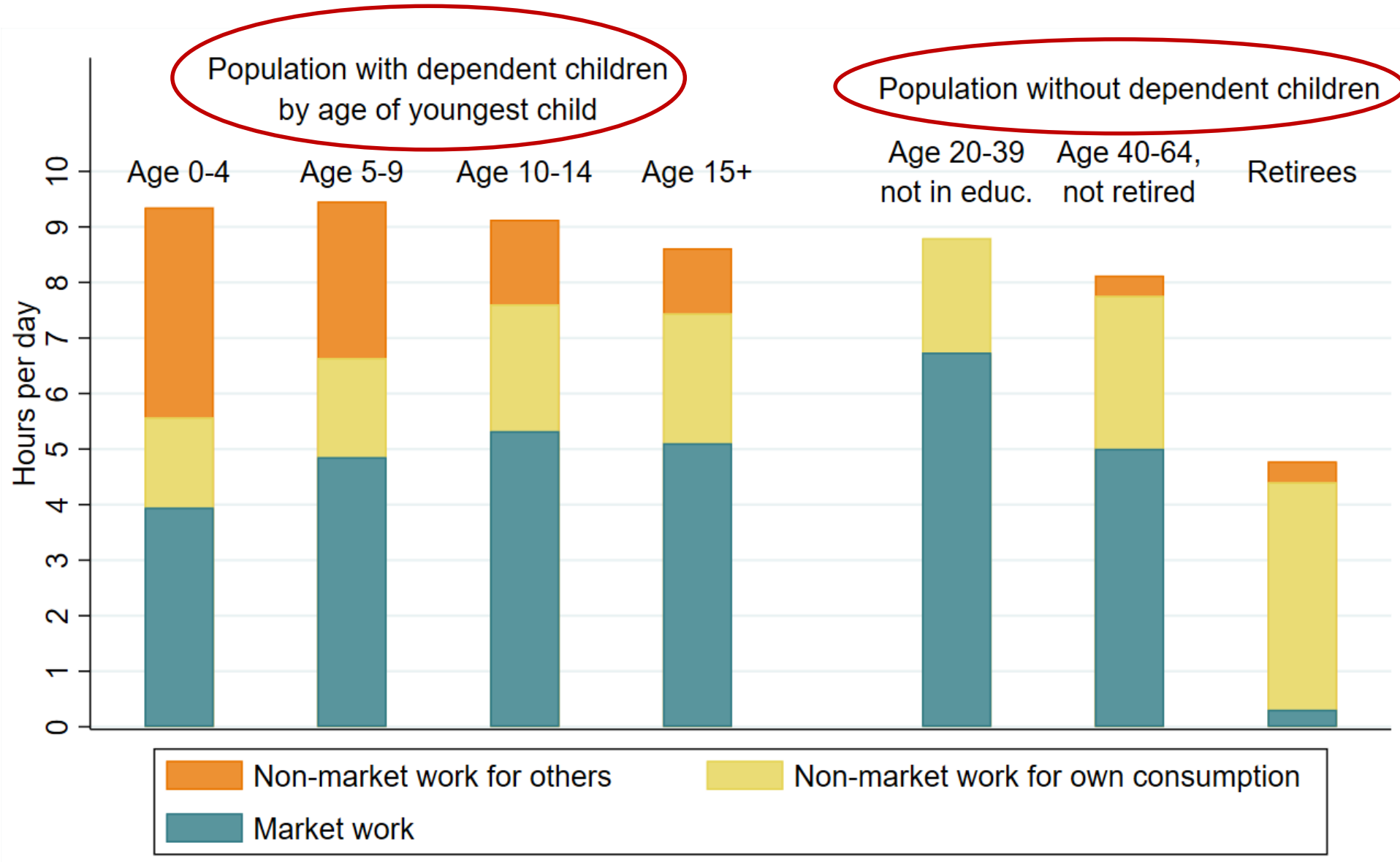
Final disposable income (after intra-household transfers) is much lower for parents



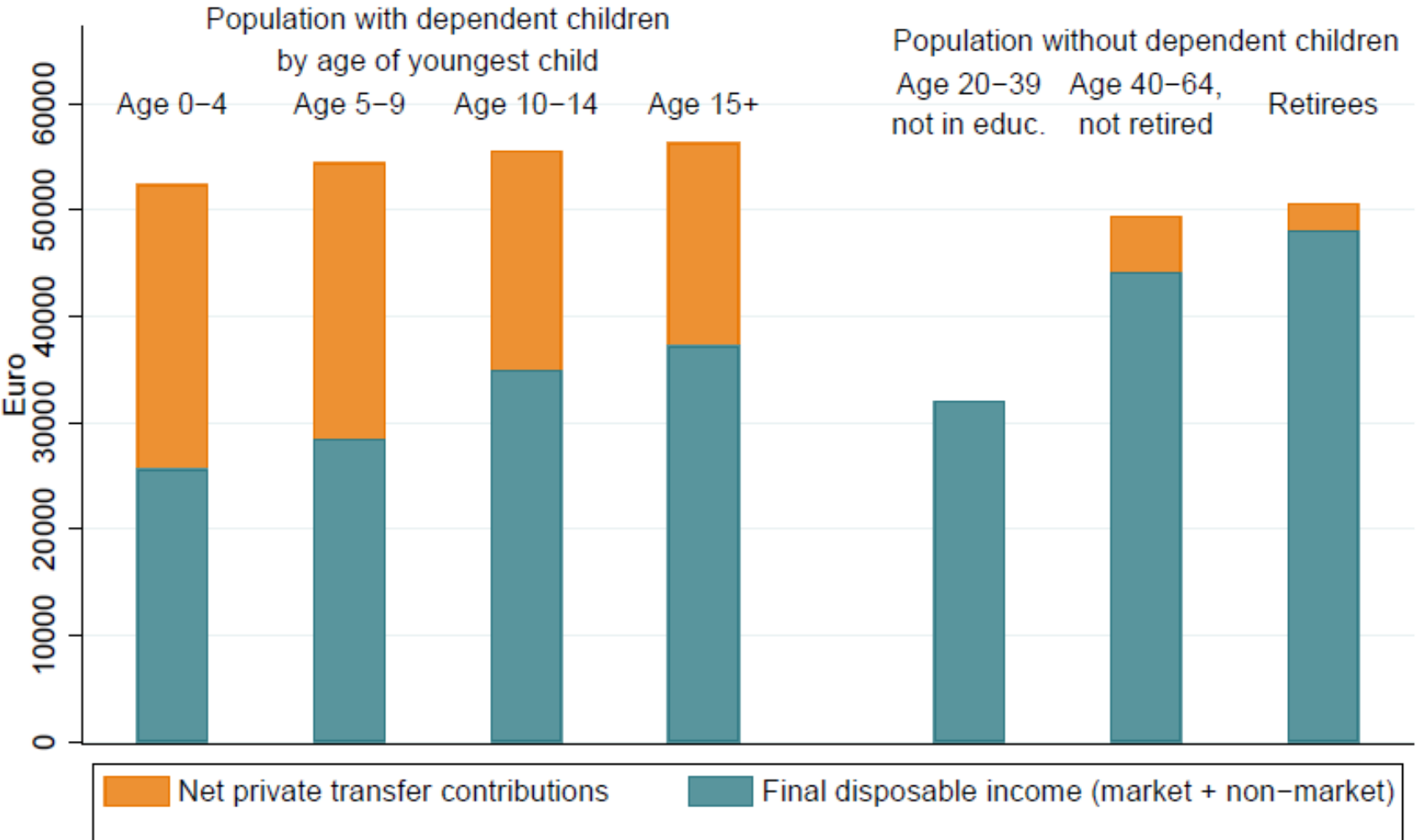
Private **non-market** transfers per capita



Total work by type and age of child



Disposable income and final disposable income: market and non market



Data issue:

- NTA require **combination of income data and consumer survey data** challenge b/c of **different survey periods** (income-1year, consumer survey -2 weeks for non-durable goods).
- We tried several methods (regression based, matching methods) – little difference in results

- Pronounced **differences in age specific income** and its change over time
- Importance to consider **w/in age group differences**, e.g. by family status
- Importance to consider **private transfers** when considering wellbeing