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 3: Disaggregating National Accounts by Age and socio-economic status

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

(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?

## GDP growth vs. change in disposable income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>(1) GDP per capita</th>
<th>(2) Primary income (PI)</th>
<th>(3) Income tax ratio (% of PI)</th>
<th>(4) Benefit ratio (% of PI)</th>
<th>(5) Disposable income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changes 2008–2017</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%-points)</td>
<td>(%-points)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>−3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>−24</td>
<td>−32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>−35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>−10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>−7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>−14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>−12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 of average income 2008 - 2017 in percent

Age 20-39
Age 40-59
Age 60+
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
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.

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

Non-market work for others

- Non-market transfer contributions
- Non-market transfer benefits

Age vs. Hours per day

Non-market transfer contributions, per capita

- Total
- Men
- Women

Age vs. Euro per capita
Total work by type and age of child

Population with dependent children by age of youngest child

- Age 0-4
- Age 5-9
- Age 10-14
- Age 15+

Population without dependent children

- Age 20-39, not in educ.
- Age 40-64, not retired
- Retirees

Hours per day:

- Non-market work for others
- Non-market work for own consumption
- Market work
Disposable income and final disposable income: market and non market
Discussion

- 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