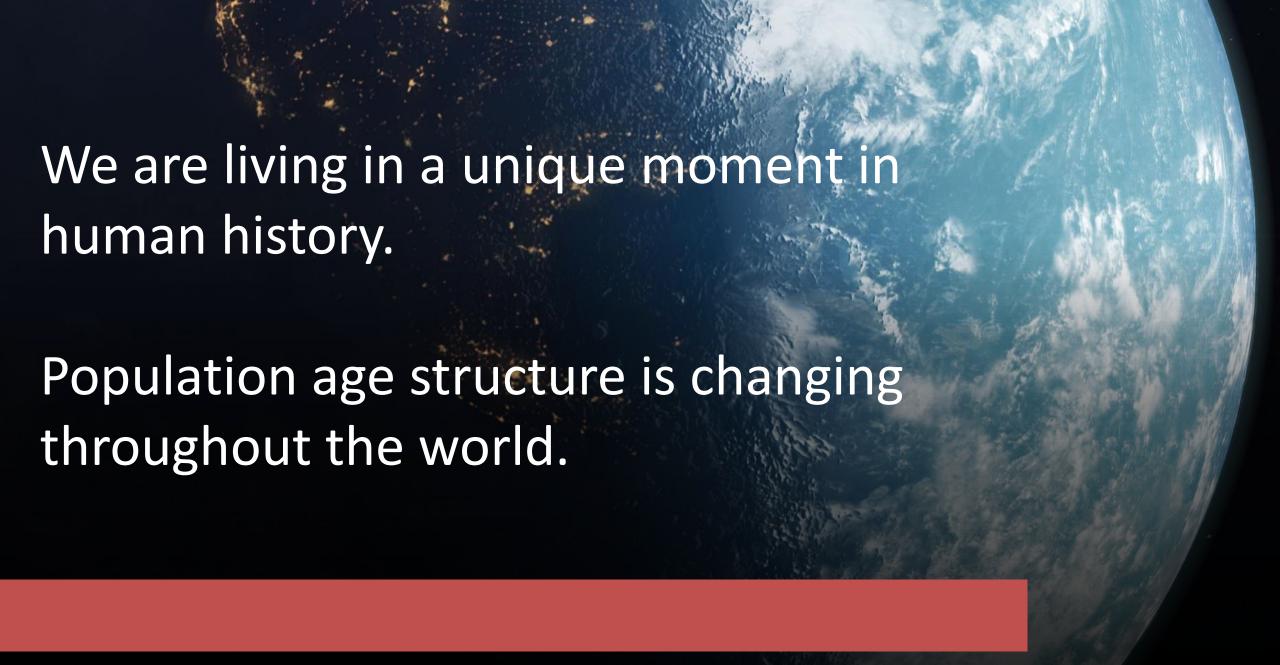
Socio-demographic disaggregation of National Accounts

Thursday, April 21, 9am EST

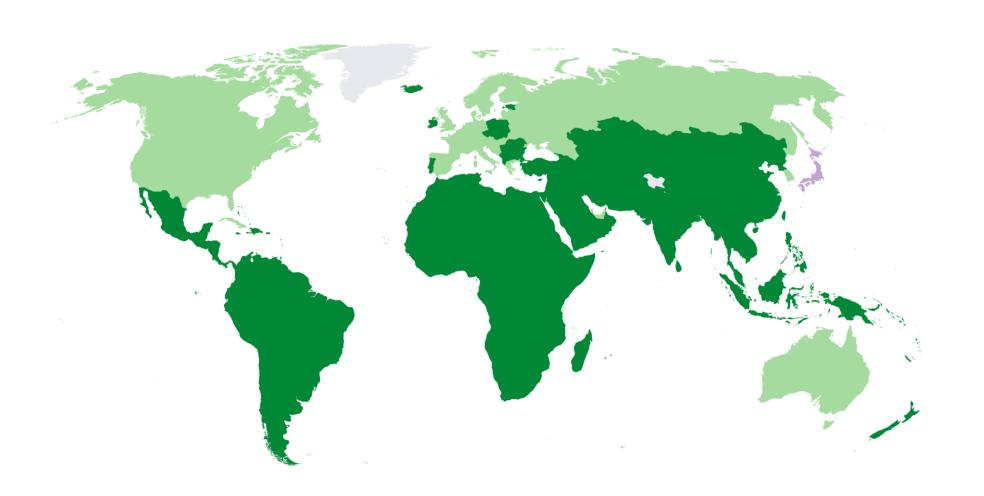
Tim Miller, UN DESA tim.miller@un.org



The Trailer

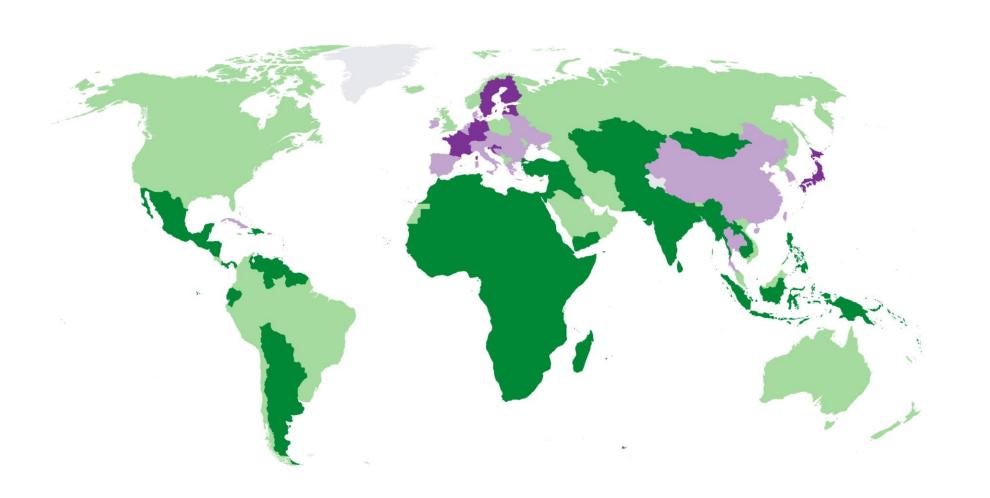


A generation ago (1990), most of the world lived in "child-abundant" countries where children were the largest population group.



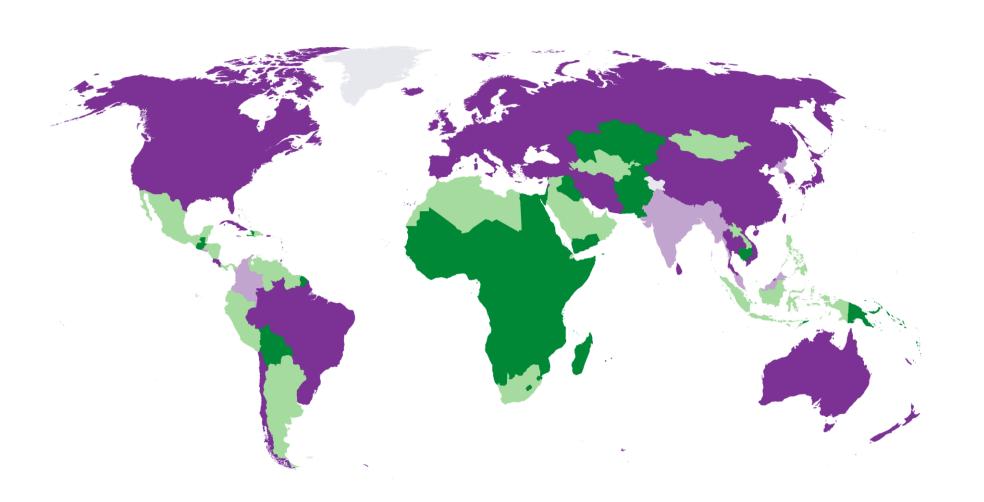
Percent of world population living in countries where largest age group is: 0 to 19 79% 20 to 39 18% 40 to 59 2% 60 + 0%

Today, "elderly-abundant" societies have emerged in a few countries; where persons 60+ form the largest population group in the country.



population living in countries where largest age group is:	
0 to 19	55%
20 to 39	17%
40 to 59	25%
60 +	Δ%

Within a generation (2050), these "elderly-abundant" societies will spread throughout the world.



Percent of world population living in countries where largest age group is:

O to 19 31%

20 to 39 13%

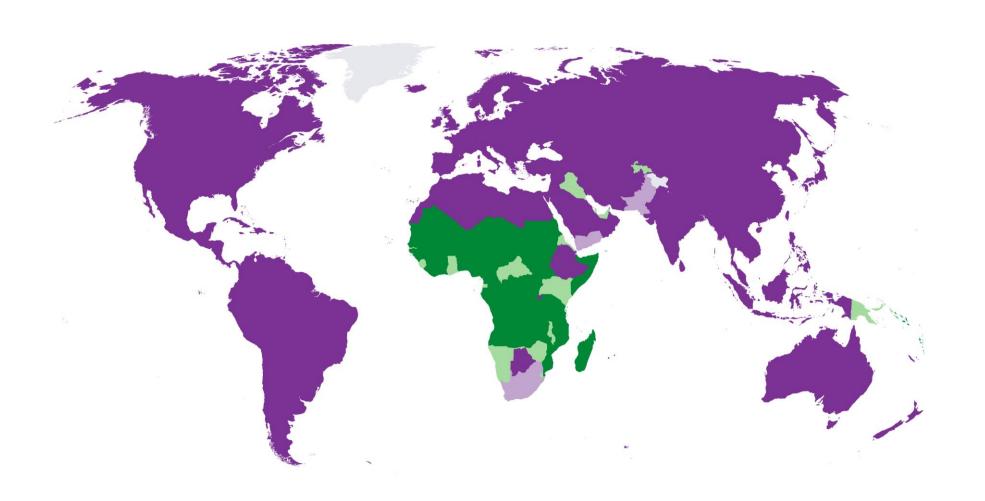
21%

36%

40 to 59

60 +

By the end of this century, most of humanity will be living in these "elderly-abundant" societies.



Percent of world population living in countries where largest age group is:

0 to 19	28%
20 to 39	6%
40 to 59	5%
60 +	61%

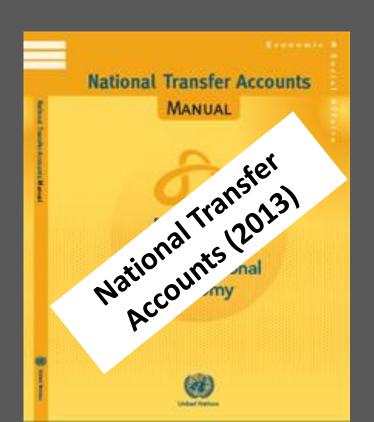
We need to transform National Accounts into an instrument that allows us to see, to understand, and to adapt to these changes.

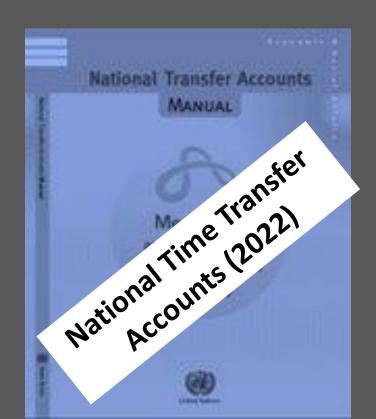
This means focusing on the economic lives of individuals – from birth until death. This requires distributing the economic aggregates derived from National Accounts to individuals by age; by age and gender; and by age and socio-economic group.

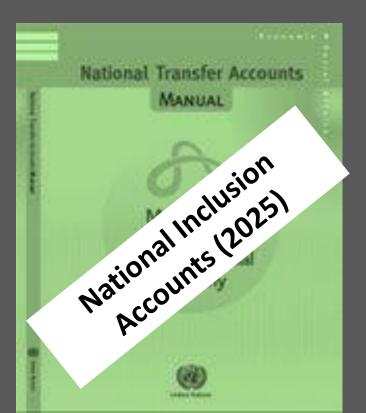


DESA produces manuals and provides technical assistance in measuring national economic activity disaggregated by population groups

By age By gender By socio-economic group







These disaggregated National Accounts are being estimated by a global network of 67 country teams.



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On April 21st, we will hear from these experts.

The estimation and use of National Transfer Accounts (NTA) in different world regions

• The adoption of NTA as part of Colombia's national statistics

• Inequality in Brazil and Chile

• National Accounts by family type and education level in Austria

• Counting women's work

• How disaggregated National Accounts combine for a richer picture of the national economy.