Supplemental Material:

Figure S1: Positive and negative public and private net flows from age 0-90 for 34 countries (Source: National Transfer Accounts Project 2019)

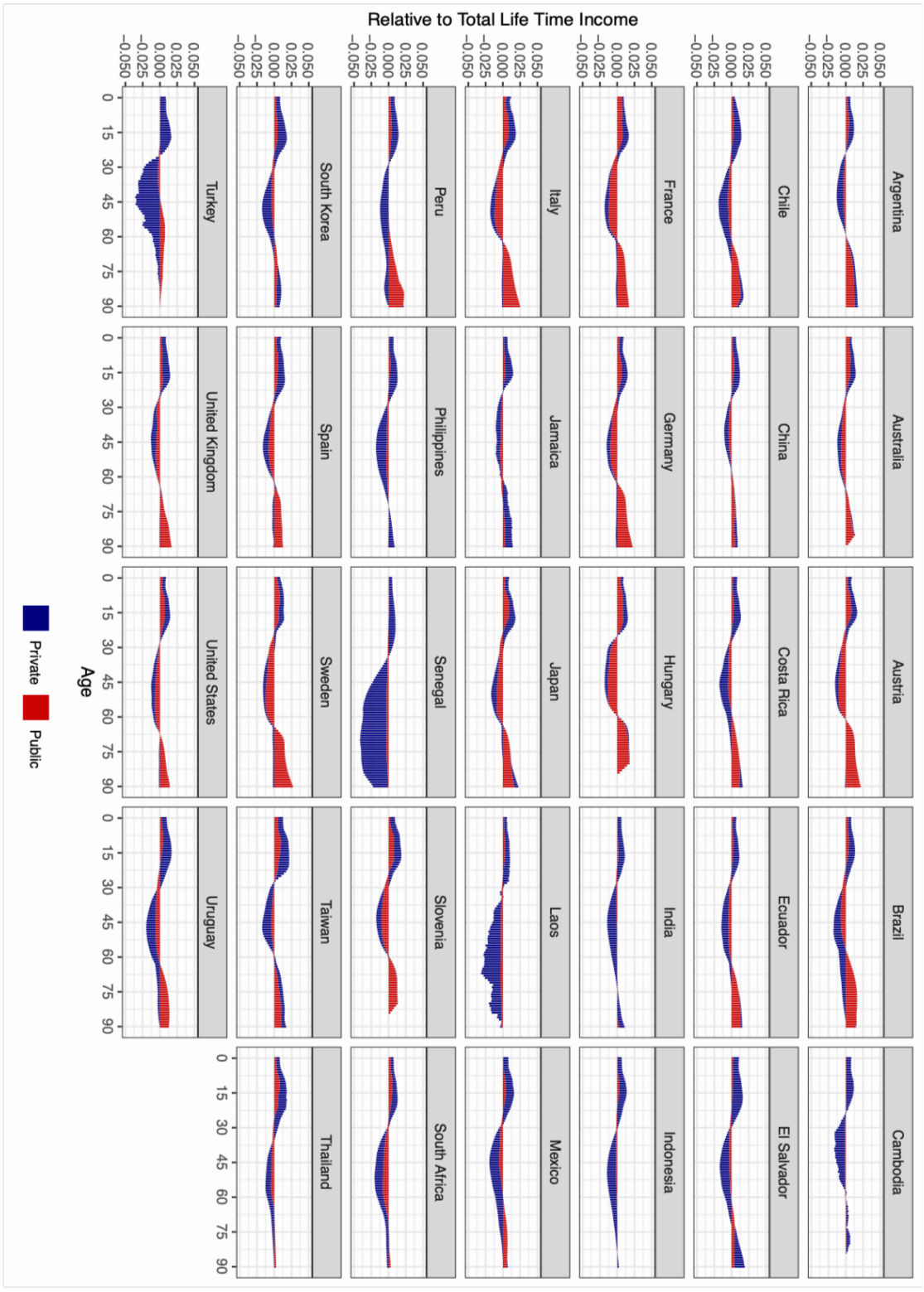


Table S2: Detailed overview of age-varying transfer in- and outflows included in the analysis

1. **Inflows:**

Public transfer inflows (in-kind and monetary transfers)

- Education (child care, schooling, advanced training)
- Health and long-term care expenditures
- Other public transfers in-kind (national defense, public administration, etc.)
- Pensions received (own and survivor benefits)
- Sickness and disability payments received
- Transfers for family and children (child allowances, parental leave money, etc.)
- Unemployment benefits
- Housing allowances
- Other social security transfers received

Private transfer inflows (intra-household transfers)

- Transfers for education
- Transfers for health
- Transfers for housing
- Transfers for durables
- Transfers other

Private inter-household transfer inflows by age

2. **Outflows:**

Public transfer outflows

- Taxes on labor and social security contributions
- Taxes on assets
- Consumption taxes (VAT)
- Self-employed contributions

Private transfer outflows (intra-household transfers)

- Transfers for education
- Transfers for health
- Transfers for housing
- Transfers for durables
- Transfers other

Private inter-household transfer outflows by age

Note: According to the methodology of National Transfer Accounts, private transfers within households always net to zero. Transfer givers provide exactly the funds to finance everybody‘s needs in the household. Interhousehold transfers net to the balance of transfers to/from the rest of the world. Whenever there are more transfer inflows for example via remittances from family members abroad there will be a positive balance. Public transfers are macro adjusted to their corresponding macro control. They net to the government balances of the respective items on the population level. So when a country does have a relatively favorable age structure with many people in working age they can afford higher transfers to individuals in need.

Table S3: Data sources for each country per year

Country (ISO 3 Abbreviations)	Year of NTA Profile	Net Transfer Receiving Age Groups	Year of UN population and mortality information
Argentina (ARG)	1997	0-21, 58-90+	1995-1999
Australia (AUS)	2010	0-22, 64-90+	2010-2014
Austria (AUT)	2010	0-22, 60-90+	2010-2014
Brazil (BRA)	2002*	0-28, 57-90+	2000-2004
Cambodia (KHM)	2009	0-22, 64-90+	2005-2009
Chile (CHL)	1997	0-25, 64-90+	1995-1999
China (CHN)	2002	0-23, 55-90+	2000-2004
Costa Rica (CRI)	2004	0-24, 61-90+	2000-2004
Ecuador (ECU)	2011	0-24, 64-90+	2010-2014
El Salvador (SLV)	2010	0-26, 65-90+	2010-2014
France (FRA)	2005	0-23, 61-90+	2005-2009
Germany (GER)	2003	0-25, 62-90+	2000-2004

Hungary (HUN)	2005	0-23, 57-90+	2005-2009
India (IND)	2004	0-24, 71-90+	2000-2004
Indonesia (IDN)	2005	0-21, 82-90+	2005-2009
Italy (ITA)	2008	0-24, 61-90+	2005-2009
Jamaica (JAM)	2002	0-20, 63-90+	2000-2004
Japan (JPN)	2004	0-24, 63-90+	2000-2004
Laos PDR (LAO)	2012	0-27, 87-90+	2010-2014
Mexico (MEX)	2004	0-25, 71-90+	2000-2004
Peru (PER)	2007	0-26, 63-90+	2005-2009
Philippines (PHL)	1999	0-25, 71-90+	1995-1999
Senegal (SEN)	2005	0-24	2005-2009
Slovenia (SVN)	2004	0-25, 58-90+	2000-2004
South Africa (ZAF)	2005	0-26, 86-90+	2005-2009
South Korea (KOR)	2000	0-26, 63-90+	2000-2004
Spain (ESP)	2000	0-26, 61-90+	2000-2004

Sweden (SWE)	2006	0-24, 63-90+	2005-2009
Taiwan (TWN)	1998	0-25, 58-90+	1995-1999 (Source: Human Mortality Database)
Thailand (THA)	2004	0-32, 80-90+	2000-2004
Turkey (TUR)	2006	0-22, 73-90+	2005-2009
United Kingdom (GBR)	2010	0-23, 62-90+	2010-2014
Uruguay (URY)	2006	0-26, 66-90+	2005-2009
US (USA)	2003	0-25, 66-90+	2000-2004

* Private transfers for Brazil for the latest year were not available in the NTA database, only consumption, labor income and all components of public transfers. As private transfers do not vary considerably between years, we estimated private transfers for 2002 using their relative age share and macro share of GDP of 1996. We used the age profiles and GDP of 2002 to allocate private transfers to the single age groups according to the information from 1996. We used also other approaches to estimate the private transfers for 2002, even with huge per capita changes and in all scenarios, the results of our analysis were not affected and remain stable.

Figure S4: Age-standardized death rate and GDP per capita (Source: Worldbank 2018, Statistical Office Taiwan 2018, and UN population prospects 2017)

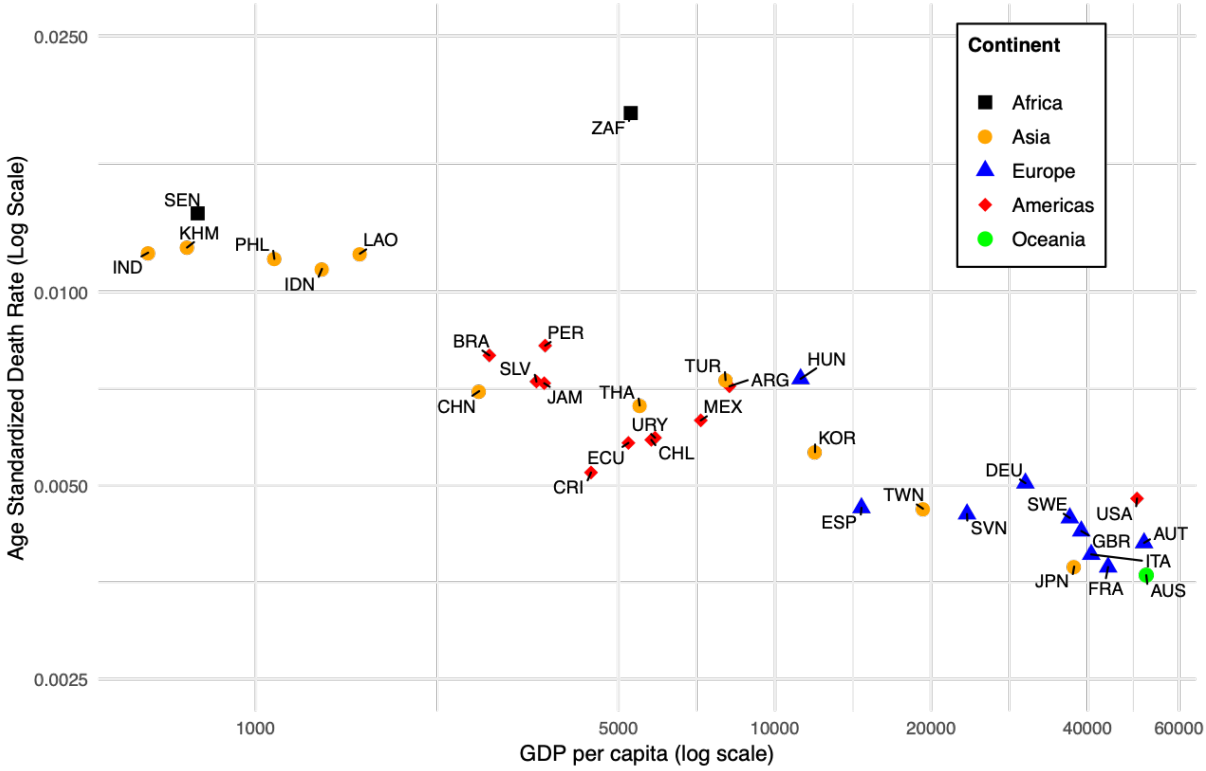
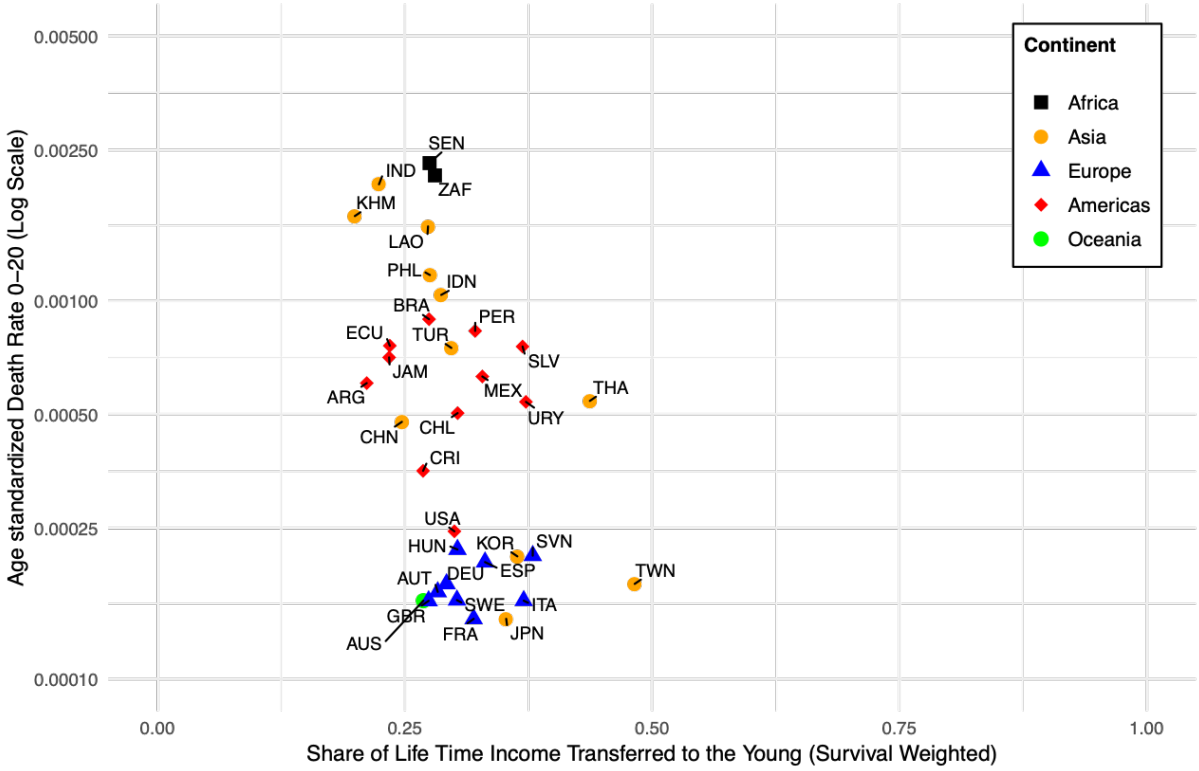
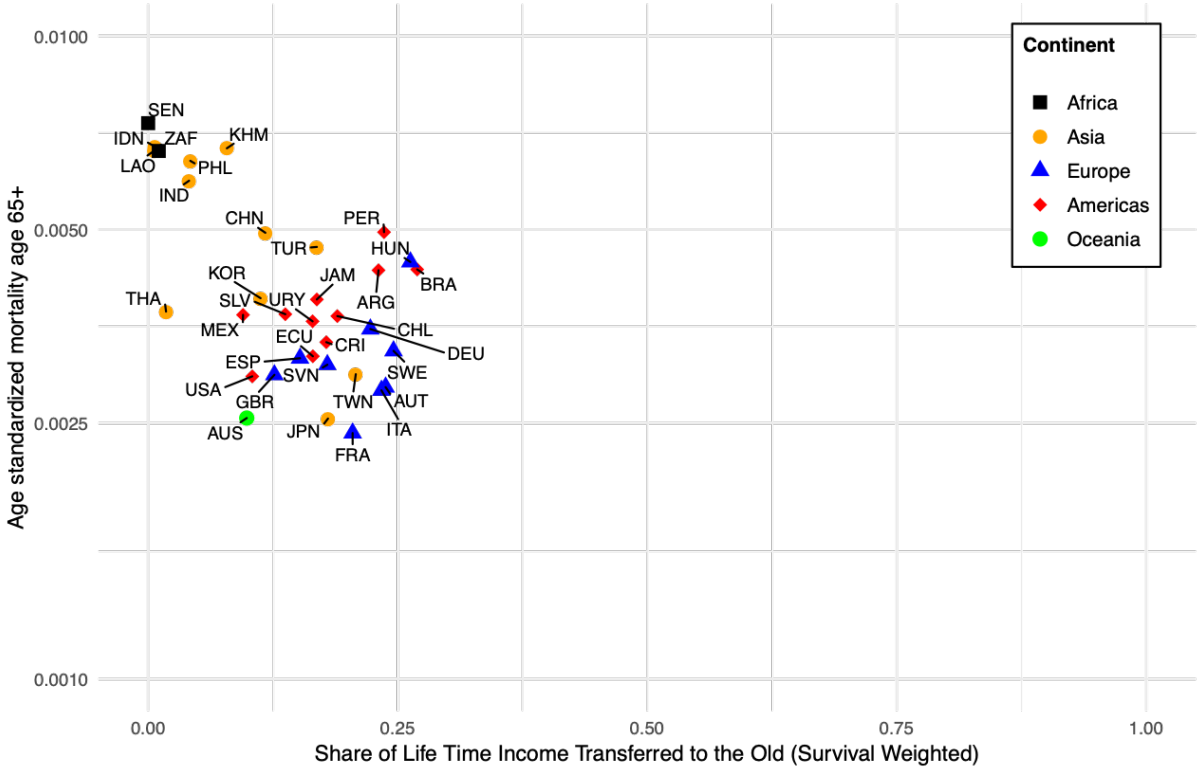


Figure S5: Age-standardized death rate age 0-20 and Share of Transfers to the Young (Source: National Transfer Accounts and UN population prospects 2017)



Note: Share of transfers to the young refers to the young age groups that receive public and/or private support. These age groups differ across countries (see Table S3).

Figure S6: Age-standardized death rate age 65+ and Share of Transfers to the Old (Source: National Transfer Accounts and UN population prospects 2017)



Note: Share of transfers to the old refers to the old age groups that receive public and/or private support. These age groups differ across countries (see Table S3).