

Citizens' Wealth Framework: 2023

The Citizens' Wealth framework provides a true and fair picture of government financial performance and represents a quantifiable improvement over other commonly used metrics. Citizens' Wealth metrics have been called both "a quantum leap in government financial performance management" and "the greatest advance in sovereign risk analysis".

Citizens' Wealth is an improvement over the debt and deficit as percentage of GDP metrics, and over the focus on a single (federal) debt number, in part because Citizens' Wealth includes all government assets and all government debts and, ideally, from the audited financial statements (the total government balance sheet), as well as a nation's GDP. Citizens' Wealth provides insight into government financial performance and position, and the relationship to GDP for both historical and international comparison.

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Section A. Terminology Definitions:

1. **Citizens' Wealth (CW):** CW is the conversational summary term for CW1, CW2, and CW3. CW can be per person or total CW (which can be measured in billions).
2. **Citizens' Wealth 1 (CW1):** Total economy GDP per person plus Government Total Net Worth (Net Worth or GTNW) per person. CW1 is also referred to as the standard definition. CW1 can be per person or total CW1 (which can be measured in billions).
3. **Citizens' Wealth 2 (CW2):** Total economy GDP per person less Net Debt (government financial net debt) per person. CW2 can be per person or total CW2 (which can be measured in billions).
4. **Citizens' Wealth 3 (CW3):** Total economy GDP per person less Gross Debt (government financial debt) per person. CW3 can be per person or total CW3 (which can be measured in billions).
5. **CW Created/Destroyed Per Day:** Change in CW in billions divided by the number of working days during a specified period.
6. **CW Created/Destroyed "Return":** Change in CW per person divided by the absolute value change in Net Worth, Gross Debt, or Net Debt per person during a specified period. If there is an increase in Net Worth (GTNW) or a decrease in Net or Gross Debt, the metric is not measurable (typically noted as "NM").
7. **CW Change "Swing":** It is obtained by calculating the difference in the change in CW per person between the two halves of the analyzed period. If a 20-year period is being considered, the change in CW per person in the latest decade less the change in CW per person during the prior decade should be considered. If a 10-year period is being considered, the difference between the two 5-year periods should be taken into account.
8. **Debts:** Changed the balance sheet term Liabilities to Debts (note the "s").
9. **Financial Burden:** For ease of common understanding, it can be helpful to view a negative GTNW per person as a financial burden put on citizens by the government.
10. **Five Parts:** Noting that there are five parts of a Government Total Balance Sheet, which are financial assets, non-financial assets, financial debts, non-financial debts, and Government Total Net Worth.

11. **Framework:** Concept of a framework to describe and compare the Government Total Balance Sheet framework with the debt and cash deficit framework.
12. **GDP/GTNW “Multiplier”:** Change in GDP per person divided by the absolute value change in Net Worth, Gross Debt, or Net Debt per person during a specified period. If there is an increase in Net Worth (GTNW) or a decrease in Net or Gross Debt, the metric is not measurable (typically noted as “NM”). In rare cases where there are multiple “NM”, “NM” country performance rankings are determined based on the change in CW per capita.
13. **GTNW/GDP “Inverse Multiplier”:** Absolute change in Net Worth, Gross Debt, or Net Debt per person divided by the change in GDP per person during a specified period. If there is an increase in Net Worth (GTNW) or a decrease in Net or Gross Debt, the metric is not measurable (typically noted as “NM”). In rare cases where there are multiple “NM”, “NM” country performance rankings are determined based on the change in CW per capita.
14. **Government:** Inserting the word Government before five major balance sheet line items.
15. **Gross Debt:** General government financial debt; if not available, financial debt from government financial statements or public sector statistics. Central bank balance sheets are not consolidated into the general government, and for comparability, government debt held by a central bank is not subtracted from Gross Debt.
16. **Net Debt:** Gross Debt less government financial assets. Government financial assets can be the IMF narrow definition of financial assets or a broader definition used in financial statements. Central bank balance sheets are not consolidated into the general government, and for comparability, government debt held by a central bank is not subtracted from Net Debt.
17. **Per Person:** Metrics per person based on total population.
18. **Purchasing Power Parity (PPP):** The World Bank defines PPP as a spatial deflator and currency convertor that eliminates the effects of the differences in price levels between economies, thereby allowing volume comparisons of GDP.
19. **Government Total Balance Sheet (GTBS):** Government Total Assets plus Government Total Debts. Inserting the word “Total” after Government and before Balance Sheet, Assets, Debts, Net Worth, and Net Debts. Government Total Assets include both financial assets and non-financial assets; Government Total Debts include financial debts and non-financial debts (often referred to as liabilities in accounting terminology). Adjustments may be necessary and appropriate to have numbers consistent with international standards, for example: (a) scope of entities included, (b) asset valuations both before and after depreciation and valuation adjustments, (c) government employee pension debts and other pension employment benefits (OPEB) often found only in the notes and/or not properly disclosed.
20. **Government Total Net Worth (GTNW or Net Worth):** Government Total Assets (financial assets plus non-financial assets) less Government Total Debts (financial debts plus non-financial debts).

Section B. Terminology Rationale:

1. **Citizens’ Wealth (CW):** The Citizens’ Wealth framework provides a true and fair picture of government financial performance and represents a quantifiable improvement over other commonly used metrics. Citizens’ Wealth metrics have been called both “a quantum leap in government financial performance management” and “the greatest advance in sovereign risk analysis”. Citizens’ Wealth is an improvement over the debt and deficit as percentage of GDP metrics, and over the focus on a single (federal) debt number, in part because Citizens’ Wealth includes all government assets and all government debts and, ideally, from the audited financial statements (the total government balance sheet), as well as a nation’s GDP. Citizens’ Wealth provides insight

into government financial performance and position, and the relationship to GDP for both historical and international comparison. Recognizing the importance of CW, the former head of Moody's Sovereign Bond Ratings [stated](#) that the greatest advance in sovereign risk analysis has been the development of a measure of Citizens' Wealth. See Section D. Citizens' Wealth Additional Information.

2. **Citizens' Wealth 1 (CW1):** CW1 is the most comprehensive of the three CW terms as it utilizes the Government Total Balance Sheet, as opposed to CW2 and CW3 which only utilize parts of the Government Total Balance Sheet.
3. **Citizens' Wealth 2 (CW2):** CW2 is an improvement upon CW3 (government Gross Debt) as it utilizes not only government Gross Debt but also the financial assets on the government balance sheet, hence the term Government Net Debt.
4. **Citizens' Wealth 3 (CW3):** CW3 is the most easily understood of the CWs, as it utilizes the familiar government Gross Debt.
5. **CW Created/Destroyed Per Day:** To understand the daily magnitude, measure the change in CW per government working day over a specified period of time.
6. **CW Created/Destroyed "Return":** A metric with similar traits to a return on investment ratio. The numerator is the change in CW, which can be positive or negative, divided by the change in GTNW, Gross Debt, or Net Debt, which can be thought of as the cost of obtaining the increase in CW.
7. **CW Change "Swing":** An easy-to-understand math term for focusing on the relative rate of change (similar to a second derivative) during two sub-periods of time by subtracting the change in CW over the latest sub-period by the change in CW during the prior sub-period. The goal is to understand if the rate of change in CW is increasing or decreasing. For example, a negative Swing indicates a greater decline in the latest sub-period compared to the earlier sub-period. A positive Swing indicates an improvement in the latest sub-period compared to the earlier sub-period.
8. **Debts:** Using Total Debts is easier to communicate than Total Liabilities and distinguishes from financial debt without the "s".
9. **Financial Burden:** Financial burden is easier to understand than the technical term Government Net Liabilities in describing the burden put on citizens by the government.
10. **Five Parts:** Five parts of a Government Total Balance Sheet contrast with one part focus on the debt and cash deficit framework with its omission of financial assets, non-financial assets, non-financial debt, and Government Total Net Worth. Stressing that there are five parts to a Government Total Balance Sheet exposes partial or improperly reported government balance sheets as significantly deficient.
11. **Framework:** Framework is a good starting point to understand the significant comparative advantage of a Government Total Balance Sheet framework (also referred to as the New Zealand government public financial management – PFM – framework) compared to the debt and cash deficit framework. The New Zealand PFM framework has built over 30 years a culture of using the Government Total Balance Sheet and Government Total Net Worth for decision-making and financial management. NZ has built a full system of PFM using international standards with timely and insightful financial reporting and projections. This is complemented by financial reporting based on international accounting and auditing standards, produced on a timely monthly and annual basis, and projected key balance sheet numbers. Simply put, the debt and cash deficit framework is both chronically flawed and massively value-destructive in part because it enables corruption and mismanagement. In point of fact, for massive and highly complex organizations (unlike households or small businesses), cash-based fiscal balances (i.e., cash deficits) provide vastly more flexibility to create fiscal illusions than do numbers calculated in accordance with international accounting standards.

12. **GDP/GTNW “Multiplier”:** The GDP/GTNW “Multiplier” is a useful metric to show the change in GDP associated with the change in the associated burden put on the government’s citizens; burden calculated as a decrease in Net Worth, or increase in Gross Debt, or Net Debt. A related number is the claims associated with the impact on GDP from government spending. Not uncommon are claims by government that specific spending will have a multiple impact on GDP, but omitted from the conversation is the relationship between the increase in GDP and the decrease in GTNW.
13. **GTNW/GDP “Inverse Multiplier”:** The GTNW/GDP “Inverse Multiplier” is as its name indicates the mathematical inverse of the GDP/GTNW “Multiplier”. The Inverse Multiplier shows the ratio of the burden put on the country’s people needed to increase GDP by one unit. For example, a ratio of 1.5x means that for every one unit increase in GDP, the government put 1.5 units of government total financial burden on its people. For conversational purposes, the Inverse Multiplier can be communicated as steps forward or back. For example, a 1.5x would mean that for every one step forward in GDP, the government total financial burden placed on its population took 1.5 steps back.
14. **Government:** Inserting the word government before terms of the government balance sheet reinforces that all five parts of the Government Total Balance Sheet are under the legal stewardship of the government and elected officials.
15. **Gross Debt:** From a practical perspective, government Gross Debt may be the only balance sheet number available. The scope and quality of the numbers can and, indeed, will vary significantly, but NGO and multi-national databases may be the only sources of Gross Debt data available. Most often the scope of Gross Debt is general government.
16. **Net Debt:** Net Debt is an improvement to government Gross Debt, as it includes a reduction of financial assets to the Gross Debt. The rationale is in part based on the fact that financial assets and financial debts are highly fungible and should be considered together. The composition of financial assets will vary significantly, as certain sources only include financial assets corresponding to the Gross Debt, while other sources provide a more comprehensive financial asset number including financial assets such as equity financial assets. For classification purposes, accounts receivable should not be included in financial assets and accounts payable should not be included in financial debts.
17. **Per Person:** Per person (also referred to as per citizen) calculated with total population numbers is a more meaningful, easier to understand, and more helpful management performance metric than abstract percentages or numbers in the millions, billions, or trillions.
18. **Purchasing Power Parity (PPP):** When there are significant changes in the currency relationships or large differences in GDP and GDP in PPP, or in developing economies, GDP in PPP can offer additional if not greater comparative financial insights than GDP converted to US Dollars.
19. **Government Total Balance Sheet (GTBS):** The word Total is inserted after Government and before the word Balance to stress that there is much more than debt and cash on Government Total Balance Sheet. For example, with six AAA-rated governments that publish an internationally comparable balance sheet, an average of 63% of the balance sheet is outside of cash and gross debt. The UK Treasury Chief Secretary recently stated that the benefits to taxpayers from improved balance sheet management include increased returns on public assets, higher quality public services, lower taxes, as well as substantially reduced costs and risks across its liabilities.
20. **Government Total Net Worth (GTNW):** The importance of Government Total Net Worth continues to increase as the financial and economic footprint of government continues to increase as indicated in officially reported statistics. Recent IMF research noted that countries with stronger GTNW experience shallower recessions and recover faster in the aftermath of economic downturns and managing GTNW means better managing

government assets, which yields higher asset values, higher economic growth, and higher tax revenue. Research from the University of Oxford recently stated GTNW is the most important country-specific fiscal factor driving bond yields.

Section C. Sources and Methodology:

1. **Information Sources:** For CW analysis purposes, raw data is typically retrieved from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, IMF Article IV, EC AMECO Database, Eurostat Database, or World Bank Database. The goal is to use the closest to primary source possible, based on the same standards. Importantly, Government financial statement numbers based on international accounting standards are preemptive. Extra care is taken to carefully analyze the financial statements and footnotes to adjust the numbers, if materially necessary, to be consistent with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The latest IMF WEO online database is often the first source for internationally comparable numbers on gross debt, net debt, GDP, and population. The AMECO and Eurostat databases are alternative sources of numbers. For intra-Europe analyses, the Eurostat database is used for retrieving financial assets and financial debts. Eurostat has data available for European countries and is the preferred source for financial assets and debts data, as there can be a wide discrepancy from IMF financial asset data. AMECO database is used for calculating non-financial assets and non-financial debts, through the methodology described in point 5 of this section. In addition to European countries, the AMECO database has data on UK, North Macedonia, Iceland, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, US, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Norway, Mexico, Korea, Australia and New Zealand. Country population and GDP data is available for each of these countries. Gross Debt figures are not available for Canada, Switzerland, Mexico, Korea, Australia and New Zealand. Net Debt figures are not available in AMECO database. For most metrics and countries, data is available from 1960 onwards. According to IMF methodology, for economies whose fiscal years end before June 30, data are recorded in the previous calendar year; for economies whose fiscal years end on or after June 30, data are recorded in the current calendar year. IMF Article IVs are a useful reference check to confirm the accuracy of the WEO database, as corrections may be required. World Bank database can also be a useful source given the extensive list of indicators it covers for every country worldwide. For all online database numbers, the date of access should be referenced in the note as the data may have been updated or corrected. AMECO, Eurostat and IMF databases update their annual data twice a year, every April and October.
2. **Country-Specific Data:** For country-specific data, typically the following sources are considered: Central Bank of the determined country; Ministry of Finance of the determined country; Institute of Statistics of the determined country.
3. **Data Consistency:** In order to ensure consistency in the comparison of country metrics, the following should be taken into consideration: (i) Government Aggregate – Central Government vs General Government vs public sector, (ii) Accounting Framework – SNA 2008 vs GFSM 2014, (iii). Consolidation Scope – Consolidated accounts vs Unconsolidated accounts, (iv) Valuation of Debt – Nominal vs Face vs Current Market, (v) Financial Assets – [This type of information can be found on Country specific sources or on IMF Fiscal Monitor.]
4. **Multi-Currency Period Change:** When analyzing period changes in multi-currency countries, one can follow two methodologies: 1. Converting both periods to the determined currency using the respective fx rate at the corresponding period, and calculating the period change in foreign currency; 2. Calculating the period change in local currency and then

converting the local currency change to foreign currency at the latest fx rate. The main difference between the two approaches is that 2. does not take into account currency fluctuations, only measures the real period change of the analyzed metric, while 1. takes into account both the real metric change plus the fx fluctuations impact. As a best practice, in each situation, the analyst should calculate using both methodologies and assess which of the two is more meaningful for the purpose of the analysis.

5. **Non-Financial Assets and Non-Financial Liabilities:** To estimate Non-Financial Assets (NFA), multiply the last five year average general government Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) by 20x NFA multiplier. GFCF is typically from the EC AMECO database. The 20x NFA multiplier is based on benchmark UK PPE as published in its Whole of Government Accounts (31 March 2020) divided by GFCF. To estimate Non-Financial Debts (NFD), multiply the last five year average general government Compensation of Employees (COE) by 10x NFD multiplier. COE is typically from the EC AMECO database. The 10x NFD multiplier is based on benchmark UK Net Pension Liabilities published in its Whole of Government Accounts (31 March 2020) divided by COE. For intra-Europe analyses, the Eurostat figures of accounts receivable and accounts payable should be considered as NFA and NFD, respectively. The JI-Analytics Balance Sheet model outputs have been compared with the numbers reported in government audited financial statements and found to be within 90% to 95% of the audited financial statements.
6. **Citizens' Wealth Databases:** our country/government (C/G) databases have annual historical and projected numbers. Using 2021 as a reference year, the database includes 189 C/Gs for CW3, 91 C/Gs for CW2, and 40 C/Gs for CW1. Click here to see the full list of countries.

Section D. Citizens' Wealth Additional Information:

1. **Background:** The historical highlights of the CW family of performance (track record) metrics include: (i) created by an affiliate of KCPFM, Japonica Partners founder, in the early 1980s to analyze corporate financial performance, (ii) an essential analytical and management tool in all of Japonica Partners transformational investments, (iii) a cornerstone of the Kazarian Foundation core competencies, (iv) a core part of Columbia Business School class B8024 on Understanding Sovereign Risk from Financial Statements, and (v) a main focus of the Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) task force on public financial management Research Report. CW is part of a new disruptive technology framework for assessing sovereign credit risk and government performance from a financial perspective. The CW government performance indicator disrupts obsolete and financially destructive conventional thinking by merging two silos; an annual economic statistics flow, total economy gross domestic product (GDP), and a point-in-time government financial statement balance sheet stock, Government Total Net Worth. CW is most often calculated and reported per person to provide greater meaning to a wide range of users, especially citizens.
2. **More Insightful:** Recognizing the importance of CW, the former head of Moody's Sovereign Bond Ratings [stated](#) that the greatest advance in sovereign risk analysis has been the development of a measure of Citizens' Wealth. Citizens' Wealth is a government performance indicator that provides significantly better historical and comparative insights into the relationship between the total economy GDP and Government Total Balance Sheet (especially compared to GDP or a debt-to-GDP ratio). Citizens' Wealth is significantly more insightful than the debt and cash deficit framework metrics and the conventional macroeconomic government performance measurement statistics. Focusing on Citizens' Wealth can help improve government financial performance and expose touted claims of economic prosperity (i.e., GDP growth) that in reality are financially destructive resulting in hidden declines in GTNW. Citizens' Wealth is most meaningful

when calculated per person, which can be more meaningful, easier to understand, and a more helpful management performance metric than abstract percentages or numbers in the millions, billions, or trillions. On a ten criteria evaluation comparison used in Columbia Business School class B8024, Citizens' Wealth scored 92 out of 100 and debt-to-GDP scored only 30. The ten criteria list in order: (i) quality and verifiability of inputs, (ii) historical comparison meaningfulness, (iii) peer comparison meaningfulness, (iv) performance measurement and improvement value, (v) includes the total balance sheet not only parts, (vi) accountability improvement, (vii) decision-making benefits, (viii) credit (risk-reward) assessment value, (ix) ability to communicate the importance of KPI to all, and (x) based on international standards that reflect financial reality.

3. **Increased Importance:** (i) The importance of Government Total Net Worth continues to increase as the financial and economic footprint of government continues to increase as indicated in officially reported statistics. And, the reported numbers understate the economic scope of the government in part by not accounting for the financial costs imposed on other sectors through government rules and regulations. (ii) The complexity and diversity of government operations vastly exceed that of the most complex private sector multi-national corporation. One needs only to read a whole of government sovereign financial report to see the mind-numbing number of initiatives with mega financial implications. (iii) Governments are increasingly using financial schemes to circumvent legislative restraints and create fiscal illusions of financial reality. The existence and propagation of government fiscal illusions that misrepresent financial reality are so pervasive that the term creative accounting is openly revered and rewarded, while in the private sector such schemes can serve as grounds for criminal charges and incarceration. It is only with financial statements based on international standards that a true and fair reflection of the financial reality of these schemes is revealed. (iv) The standard debt and cash deficit frameworks show only a portion of financial reality. For example, debt can be a fraction of the Government's Total Balance Sheet (Government Total Assets and Government Total Debts) as the UK's government's 2019 balance sheet illustrates. Non-Financial Debts are 39%, Government Total Assets are 30%, and Government borrowings are 20% of Government Total Balance Sheet. (v) The continued massive decrease in Government Total Net Worth. (vi) The absence of high, positive impact public financial management (PFM) plans and processes.
4. **Integrity of Numbers:** Financial statement numbers almost always require critical judgment, based on adjustments for financial comparability, but such adjustments are facilitated by the existence of more than a decade of financial statements with extensive notes, based on international accounting standards, as well as published audits consistent with international auditing standards. Statistics from economic databases, such as the IMF WEO database, IMF IFS database, EC AMECO, Eurostat, and OECD Statistics should not be taken at face value but should be thoroughly tested for integrity and comparability. These macroeconomic statistics can have very large deviations from a true and fair representation of financial reality, are prone to be produced with political bias, and do not have the integrity of either financial notes contained in international standards-based financial statements, nor are they audited by third parties using international auditing standards.
5. **Components:** Citizens Wealth 1 (CW1) is defined as total economy GDP plus Government Total Net Worth. The total economy GDP, although a non-audited flow calculated using statistics guidelines, is by default considered a proxy for annual national wealth creation. Government Total Net Worth includes all five parts of a Government Total Balance Sheet (not just debt): Government Total Assets (both financial and non-financial), Government Total Debts (both financial and non-financial debts), and Government Total Net Worth.

6. **CW Metrics:** Citizens' Wealth can be calculated to show: changes over time, at a point in time, country comparisons, and value created or destroyed metrics (the "Return"), the change amount per day over a period of time, comparing decade change (the "Swing"), or communicated as units/steps forward and units/steps backward. The metrics are calculated both per person based on a country's population or in billions as an aggregate measure. Metrics are also calculated in both local currency and common currency. And, nominal current GDP can also be calculated in GDP in purchasing power parity.
7. **CW1 Alternatives:** Citizens' Wealth 2 (CW2), which is GDP less Government Net Debt, and Citizens' Wealth 3 (CW3), which is GDP less Government Gross Debt, are used when Government Total Balance Sheet numbers are not available. General Government Gross Debt is the most frequently available number for Government Gross Debt. General Government Net Debt includes financial assets as a reduction to Gross Debt, but this financial information is often not available or is reported on a noncomparable basis.
8. **Similar Metrics:** Metrics similar to Citizens' Wealth include: (i) Adding a corporation's change in net worth, debt, or net debt to a corporation's increase in revenue over a period of time. Part of the rationale for this is that mainstream company valuations have often converged to be valued at one time sales, which makes revenue a benchmark for the entity's value. Adding the balance sheet change number to the revenue increase number provides insight into the sources of and the cost of the revenue growth. When debt increases exceed sales increase or the unit change decrease from prior periods, financial alarm bells sound warning. (ii) Calculating the change in GDP as a percentage of the change in total economy or non-government gross debt and comparing annual ratios, which is often referred to as the marginal contribution of debt. (iii) Calculating the change in GDP as a multiple of the change in debt, with GDP impact in a specific year or the sum over a period of time, which is often referred to as the GDP/GTNW "Multiplier" and used frequently to justify government fixed consumption expenditures.
9. **Buffett Indicator:** Approximately 15 years after our founder introduced the origin of the Citizens' Wealth financial concept at Goldman Sachs, a conceptually equivalent metric was introduced to the public mainstream by Warren E. Buffett, identified as the Buffett Indicator. The Buffett Indicator is defined as the total market capitalization of U.S. stocks, divided by the total dollar value of the nation's gross domestic product. It is a macro metric for assessing whether the country's stock market is overvalued or undervalued, compared to a historical average. It is similar to a company's price-to-revenue valuation multiple ratio, but for a country. The indicator has also been applied to other countries.
10. **New Zealand's Contribution:** In the early 1990's New Zealand pioneered the publication of a whole of government balance sheet, using emerging international public sector best practices, which included reporting Government Total Net Worth. As their government public financial management progressed, by the mid-1990s, the New Zealand government was widely publishing and commenting on Government Total Net Worth as a percentage of GDP, seeking to increase historical, projected, and international comparisons.

Section E. Performance Metrics Formula Examples – United States Federal Government:

	Term	Formula	Example
1	Citizens' Wealth 1 (CW1) - change	Change in CW1 per person (2000-2019)	-\$14,327 – \$10,931 = -\$25,258
2	GTNW per person – change	Change in Net Worth per person (2000-2019)	-\$79,439 – (-\$25,387) = -\$54,052
3	GTNW/GDP Percentage	GTNW divided by GDP (2019)	-\$79,439 / \$65,122 = -122%
4	GDP/GTNW "Multiplier"	Change in GDP per person divided by Absolute Value Change in Net Worth per person (2000-2019)	\$28,794 / ABS(-\$54,052) = 0.5x
5	GTNW/GDP "Inverse Multiplier"	Absolute Value Change in Net Worth per person divided by Change in GDP per person (2000-2019)	ABS(-\$54,052) / \$28,794 = 1.9x
6	CW1 Created/ Destroyed "Return"	Change in CW1 per person divided by Absolute Value Change in Net Worth per person (2000-2019)	-\$25,258 / ABS(-\$54,052) = -47%
7	CW1 Created/Destroyed Per Day – billions	Change in CW1 in billions divided by number of work days (2000-2019)	-\$7,803 billion / (215 x 19) = - \$1.910 billion
8	CW1 Decade Change "Swing" – per person	Change in CW1 per person (2010-2019) minus Change in CW1 per person (2000-2010)	-\$9,751 – (-\$15,508) = \$5,757
9a	CW1 – per person	GDP per person plus Net Worth per person (2019)	\$65,112 + (-\$79,439) = -\$14,327
9b	CW2 – per person	GDP per person minus Net Debt per person (2019)	\$65,112 – \$54,655 = \$10,456
9c	CW3 – per person	GDP per person minus Gross Debt per person (2019)	\$65,112 – \$60,938 = \$4,174
10	GTNW – per person	GTNW divided by population	-\$79,439

Notes: Terms 4-8 can be calculated using CW2 and CW3 and corresponding Net and Gross Debt as appropriate. For terms 4, 5, and 6, the change in Net Worth, Net Debt, or Gross Debt is an absolute value as these metrics focus on a decrease in Net Worth or an increase in Net or Gross Debt; if there is an increase in Net Worth or a decrease in Net or Gross Debt, the metric is not measurable (typically noted as "NM"). ABS: absolute value.

Section F. Select Citizens' Wealth Metrics: Basic Math Examples (2001-2021)

- For ease of explanation and math in these examples (2001-2021), billions are used rather than per citizen.
- Government Total Net Worth (GTNW) is Government Total Assets less Government Total Debts.^(a)
- A decrease in GTNW is viewed as the government balance sheet cost of the increase in GDP.
- When using negative GTNW numbers, the absolute value of the change in GTNW is used in the "Multiplier"-related and "Return" metrics.
- Yellow cells below are variable input cells.

