# **Country Tables** South Korea 2000 generational economy

Total population (thousands) Population growth rate (%) Percentage under 25 Percentage 60 and older Total fertility rate Life expectancy at birth

| 47,008 | Per capita income (current USD)                       | 12,598 |
|--------|---|--------|
| 0.69   | Per capita income (PPP, USD)                          | 19,484 |
| 41     | Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs | 5.9    |
| 11     | Child dependency ratio                                | 29     |
| 1.46   | Old age dependency ratio                              | 10     |
| 76     | Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)           | 33.45  |

| National Transfer Accounts | nal Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values |       |        |       |
|----------------------------|--|-------|--------|-------|
| KRW                        | All ages   | 0-19  | 20-64  | 65+   |
| Lifecycle Deficit          | 504  | 5,737 | -2,405 | 4,890 |
| Consumption                | 6,672  | 6,084 | 6,979  | 6,360 |
| Less: Labor Income         | 6,169  | 347   | 9,384  | 1,470 |
| Transfers                  | 14   | 6,129 | -3,098 | 2,605 |
| Public Transfers           | 0  | 1,681 | -978   | 1,794 |
| Private Transfers          | 14   | 4,448 | -2,120 | 812   |
| Asset-based Reallocations  | 490  | -392  | 693    | 2,285 |
| Asset Income               | 2,851  | 66    | 3,867  | 5,199 |
| Less: Saving               | 2,361  | 459   | 3,175  | 2,914 |

NATIONAL

TRANSFER

ACCOUNTS

Understanding the

| National Transfer Account | al Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values |         |           |         |
|---------------------------|--|---------|-----------|---------|
| KRW100000                 | All ages                                       | 0-19    | 20-64     | 65+     |
| Lifecycle Deficit         | 236,899  | 789,100 | -718,222  | 166,022 |
| Consumption               | 3,136,604                                      | 836,794 | 2,083,900 | 215,910 |
| Less: Labor Income        | 2,899,705                                      | 47,694  | 2,802,122 | 49,888  |
| Transfers                 | 6,441  | 843,025 | -925,036  | 88,453  |
| Public Transfers          | 0  | 231,249 | -292,149  | 60,901  |
| Private Transfers         | 6,441  | 611,776 | -632,887  | 27,552  |
| Asset-based Reallocations | 230,458  | -53,925 | 206,814   | 77,569  |
| Asset Income              | 1,340,355                                      | 9,139   | 1,154,722 | 176,494 |
| Less: Saving              | 1,109,897                                      | 63,064  | 947,908   | 98,925  |

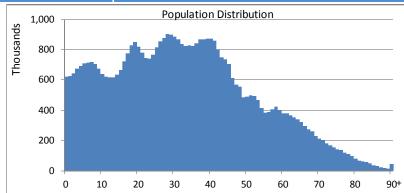
| Flows as a percent of cons | ercent of consumption at each age range |      |       |      |
|----------------------------|---|------|-------|------|
|                            | All ages                                | 0-19 | 20-64 | 65+  |
| Labor Income               | 92.4                                    | 5.7  | 134.5 | 23.1 |
| Private Transfers          | 0.2                                     | 73.1 | -30.4 | 12.8 |
| Public Transfers           | 0.0                                     | 27.6 | -14.0 | 28.2 |
| Asset-based Reallocations  | 7.3                                     | -6.4 | 9.9   | 35.9 |

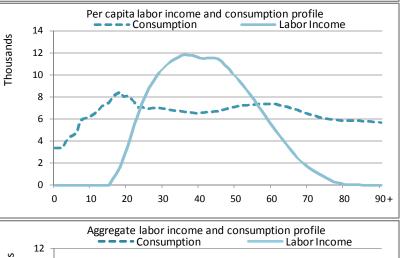
For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

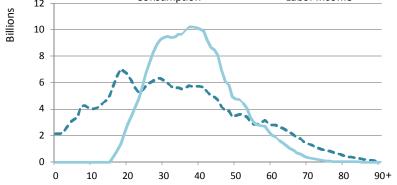
1950-2050 1950 67.6 1960 67.5 1970 66.4 1980 72.1 1990 83.5 2000 92.0 2010 93.8 2020 91.2 2030 84.0 76.3 2040 2050 71.2

**Support Ratios** 

| Fiscal Support Ratios |       |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| 1950-2050             |       |  |
| 1950                  | 76.3  |  |
| 1960                  | 76.3  |  |
| 1970                  | 75.1  |  |
| 1980                  | 81.0  |  |
| 1990                  | 91.5  |  |
| 2000                  | 98.5  |  |
| 2010                  | 100.0 |  |
| 2020                  | 97.1  |  |
| 2030                  | 89.2  |  |
| 2040                  | 83.2  |  |
| 2050                  | 80.2  |  |







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#### Total fertility rate

The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates and were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific fertility rates in a specific year.

#### **Dependency ratios**

Child dependency ratio: the number of people between 0 and 14 / 100 people between 15 and 64. Old age dependency ratio: the number of people over 65 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

## Lifecycle deficit

Consumption minus labor income. A positive value means that more is being consumed than is earned through labor. A negative value indicates that less is being consumed than is earned through labor.

## Support ratio

Effective number of producers per 100 effective consumers.

## Fiscal support ratio

Projected tax revenues relative to public transfers as percent of values in 2010. Revenues and expenditures are projected assuming that per capita taxes and public expenditures by single year of age remain constant at base-year values. Thus, values are the result of changes in population age structure only. Values less than 100% indicate a decline in tax revenues relative to expenditures. All cash and in-kind public transfers are included.

Suggested citation: Chong- Bum An, Young- Jun Chun, Eul- Sik Gim, Namhui Hwang, and Sang- Hyop Lee (2011). NTA Country Report, South Korea, 2000. National Transfer Accounts. URL: http://www.ntaccounts.org

The NTA project is assessing the economic impact of changes in population age structure in a wide variety of social, economic, and political settings. To achieve this objective, the project is collecting data and developing methods to measure income and consumption by age as well as economic flows across age groups. NTA researchers from 36 economies are based in universities, government statistical agencies and research institutes, private research institutions, and international organizations. Project coordinators are Ronald D. Lee at the Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California at Berkeley, and Andrew Mason at the Population and Health Studies Program, East-West Center, and the Department of Economics, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Please refer to www.ntaccounts.org for more information.