National Transfer Accounts in 2017

1. Life cycle deficit

☐ In 2017, the macro control of life cycle deficit recorded 118.2 trillion won, rising by 7.1% from 2016.

○ Compared to 2016, the macro control of consumption increased by 4.9% to 999.2 trillion won in 2017. The macro control of labour income increased by 4.6% to 881.0 trillion won in 2017. Therefore, the life cycle deficit increased owing to a higher increase of consumption than an increase of labour income.

○ Regarding life cycle deficit by age group, children (0~14) and the elderly (65 or more) recorded a life cycle deficit of 135.7 trillion and 94.6 trillion won respectively. On the other hand, the working-age population (15~64) recorded a life cycle surplus of 112.1 trillion won.

< Life cycle deficit by age group >

(Unit: billion won, %)

	Age group	2016	2017	Percent change
Life cycle deficit*	Total	110,303	118,157	7.1
	0~14	130,615	135,688	3.9
	15~64	-112,712	-112,120	-0.5
	65+	92,400	94,588	2.4
Consumption	Total	952,403	999,158	4.9
	0~14	130,615	135,688	3.9
	15~64	707,663	742,057	4.9
	65+	114,126	121,412	6.4
- Public consumption	Total	265,295	283,046	6.7
	0~14	61,963	65,057	5.0
	15~64	158,955	168,451	6.0
	65+	44,378	49,538	11.6
- Private consumption	Total	687,108	716,112	4.2
	0~14	68,652	70,631	2.9
	15~64	548,708	573,606	4.5
	65+	69,748	71,875	3.0
Labour income	Total	842,101	881,001	4.6
	0~14	-	-	-
	15~64	820,375	854,177	4.1
	65+	21,726	26,824	23.5

* In National Transfer Accounts, the life cycle deficit is defined as Consumption less Labour Income. Therefore, the life cycle deficit is expressed as positive (+) when consumption is greater than labour income and as negative (-) when labour income is greater than consumption.

☐ As for per capita life cycle deficit, persons aged 16 showed the highest figure of 32.15 million won. As for per capita life cycle deficit, persons aged 45 showed the lowest figure of -14.84 million won.

○ Per capita life cycle deficit changed from positive to negative at the age of 28, and returned to positive at the age of 59.

< Per capita life cycle deficit >
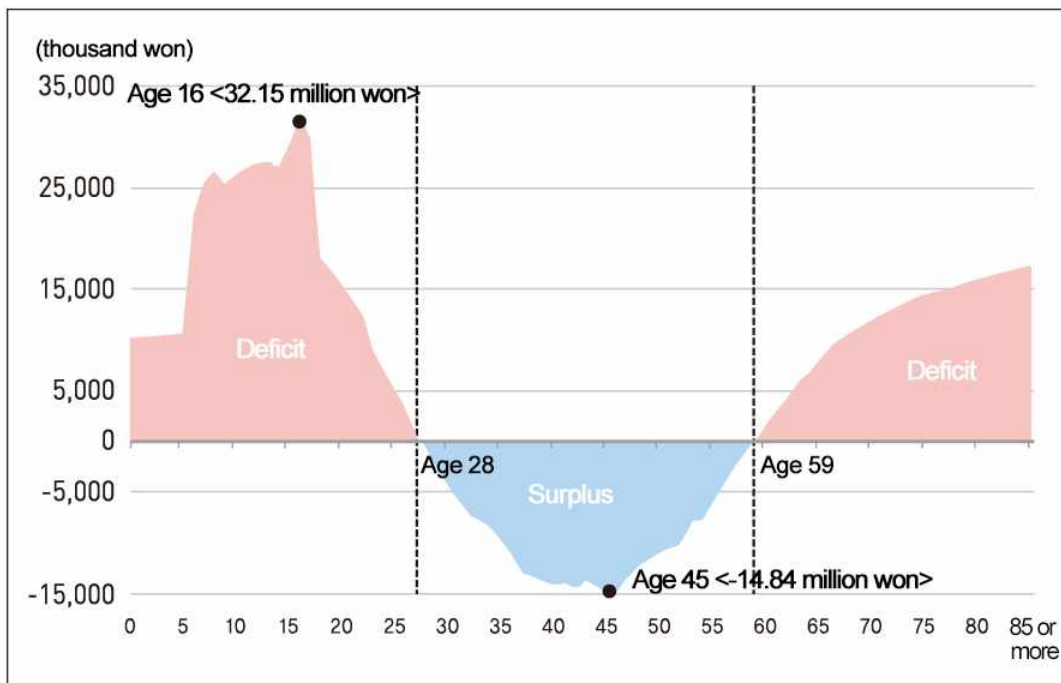
□ As for per capita consumption, persons aged 16 recorded the highest figure of 32.15 million won. As for per capita labour income, persons aged 45 recorded the highest figure of 33.54 million won.

○ As for per capita public consumption, persons aged 6 to 17 were the main agent of consumption due to public education consumption. Per capita public consumption of the elderly showed a gradual increase due to public health consumption, as they grew older.

○ As for per capita private consumption, the working-age population (15~64) was the main agent of consumption.

< Per capita consumption (Public + Private) >
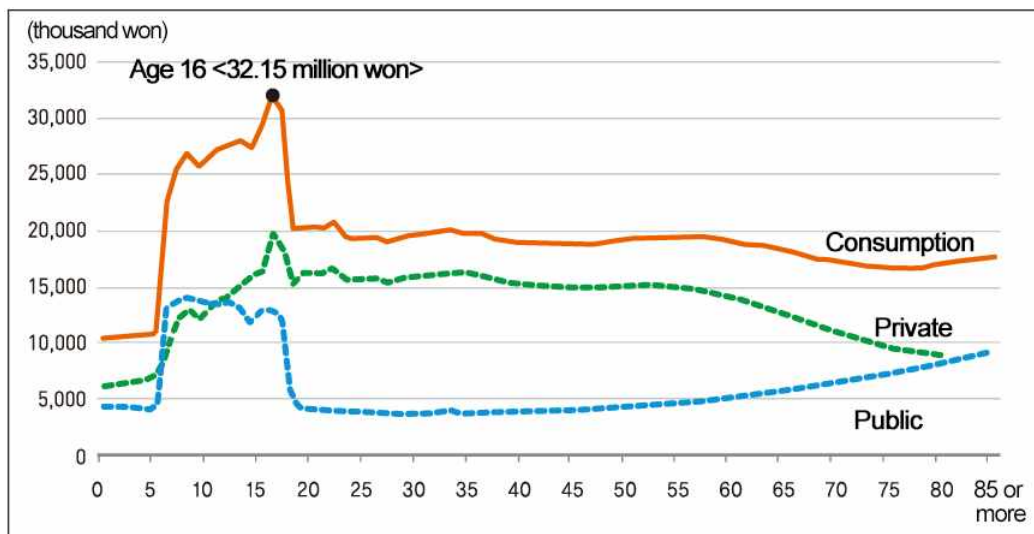
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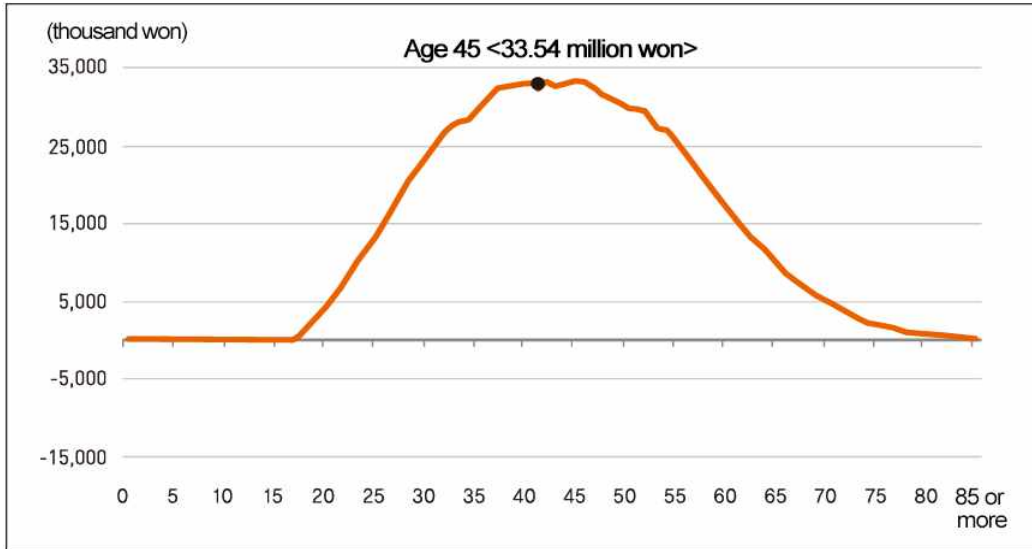
2. Age reallocations

☐ Regarding age reallocations, children recorded net inflows of 135.7 trillion won. The working-age population recorded net outflows of 112.1 trillion won. The elderly recorded net inflows of 94.6 trillion won.

○ Children recorded net inflows through public transfers (60.7 trillion won) and private transfers (76.8 trillion won).

○ The working-age population recorded net outflows through transfers (222.8 trillion won) and net inflows through asset-based reallocations (110.6 trillion won).

○ As for the elderly, net inflows of public transfers (64.5 trillion won) were greater than net inflows of private transfers (14.3 trillion won). The asset-based reallocations of the elderly marked net inflows of 15.9 trillion won.
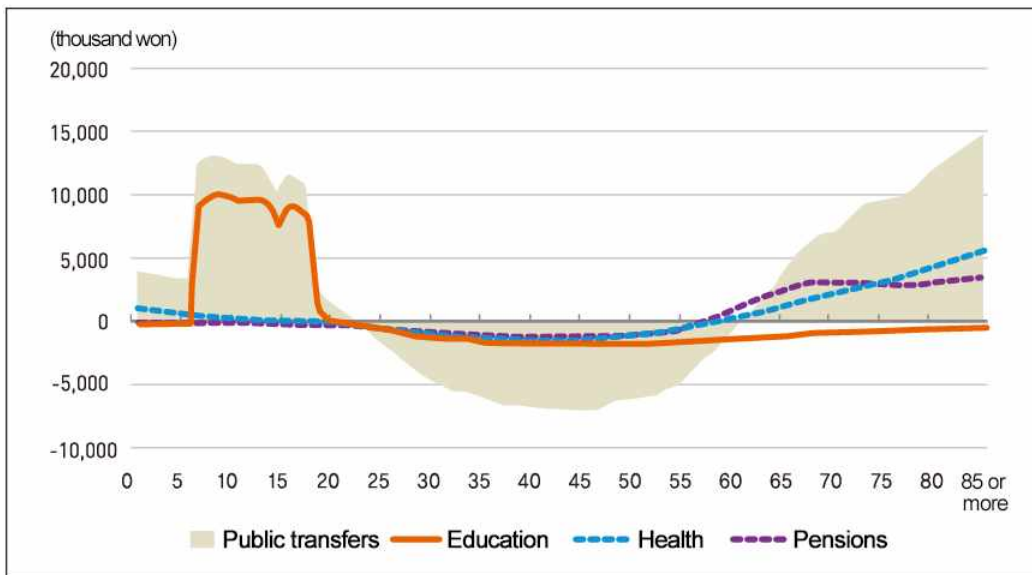
< Age reallocations by age group >

(Unit: billion won)

|	Year	Age group			
		Total	0～14	15～64	65+
Age reallocations	2016	110,303	130,615	-112,712	92,400
	2017	118,157	135,688	-112,120	94,588
Public age reallocations	2016	-73,117	56,231	-177,572	48,224
	2017	-81,902	58,849	-197,648	56,898
- Public transfers	2016	0	57,962	-112,739	54,777
	2017	0	60,749	-125,199	64,450
- Public asset-based reallocations	2016	-73,117	-1,731	-64,833	-6,553
	2017	-81,902	-1,900	-72,449	-7,552
Private age reallocations	2016	183,420	74,384	64,860	44,176
	2017	200,059	76,839	85,528	37,691
- Private transfers	2016	-5,139	74,384	-99,074	19,551
	2017	-6,439	76,839	-97,563	14,285
- Private asset-based reallocations*	2016	188,559	-	163,934	24,625
	2017	206,498	-	183,092	23,406

* In National Transfer Accounts, private asset-based reallocations of the group aged 0-19 are regarded as null.

□ As for per capita public transfers, the elderly showed the highest net inflows On the other hand, persons aged 40 to 49 showed the highest net outflows.

  ○ As for education, persons aged 6 to 21 showed net inflows of per capita public transfers. As for health and pensions, the elderly showed high net inflows of per capita public transfers.

□ As for per capita private transfers, children showed net inflows.

  ○ As for per capita private transfers, persons aged 0~28 showed net inflows through intra-household transfers, and the elderly showed net inflows through both intra-household and inter-household transfers.
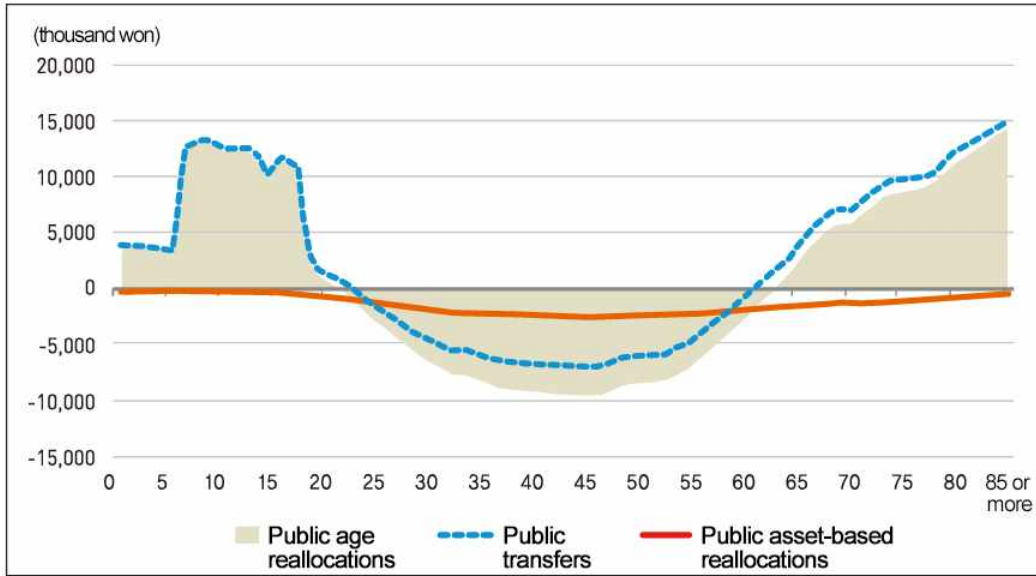
< Per capita public transfers >

< Per capita private transfers >
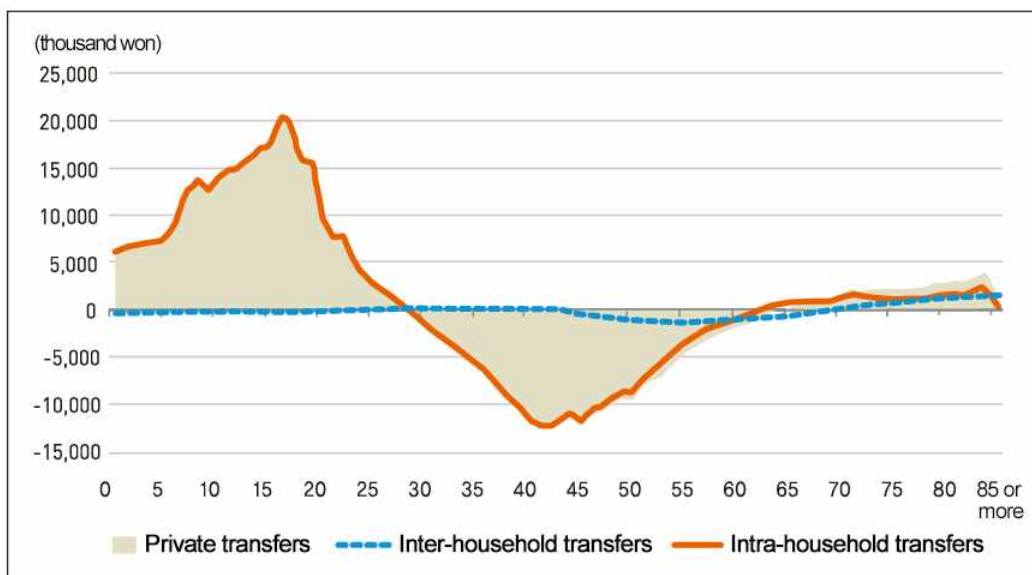
□ Per capita public asset-based reallocations recorded net outflows for all age groups. Per capita private asset-based reallocations recorded net inflows for most of age groups.

< Per capita public age reallocations >

< Per capita public age reallocations >