National Transfer Accounts in 2019

1. Life cycle deficit

☐ In 2019, the macro control of life cycle deficit totaled 132.9 trillion won, rising by 2.3% from 2018.

◯ Compared to 2018, the macro control of consumption increased by 4.6% to 1,102.7 trillion won in 2019. The macro control of labour income increased by 4.9% to 969.8 trillion won in 2019. Therefore, the life cycle deficit recorded an increase owing to a higher rise of consumption than a rise 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 147.5 trillion won and 117.1 trillion won, respectively. On the other hand, the working-age population (15~64) recorded a life cycle surplus of 131.7 trillion won.

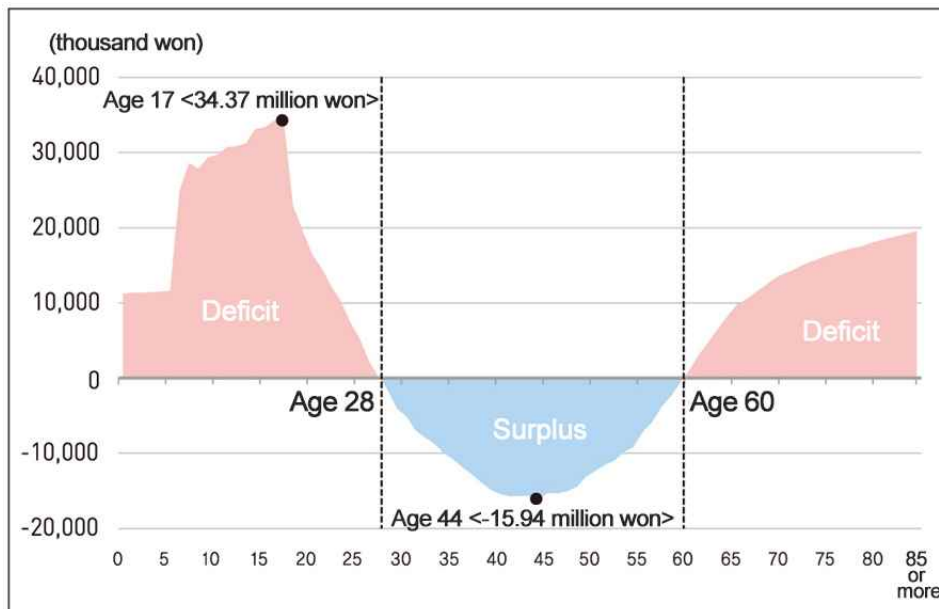### < Life cycle deficit by age group >

(Unit: billion won, %)

	Age group	2018	2019	Percent change
Life cycle deficit*	Total	129,902	132,895	2.3
	0~14	141,945	147,507	3.9
	15~64	-120,268	-131,665	-9.5
	65+	108,225	117,052	8.2
Consumption	Total	1,054,617	1,102,732	4.6
	0~14	141,945	147,507	3.9
	15~64	776,426	805,546	3.8
	65+	136,246	149,679	9.9
Public consumption	Total	304,693	328,663	7.9
	0~14	69,506	75,050	8.0
	15~64	178,843	190,631	6.6
	65+	56,344	62,982	11.8
Private consumption	Total	749,924	774,069	3.2
	0~14	72,438	72,457	0.0
	15~64	597,584	614,915	2.9
	65+	79,902	86,696	8.5
Labour income	Total	924,715	969,837	4.9
	0~14	-	-	-
	15~64	896,694	937,211	4.5
	65+	28,020	32,627	16.4

* 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, people aged 17 showed the highest figure of 34.37 million won. As for per capita life cycle deficit, people aged 44 showed the lowest figure of -15.94 million won.
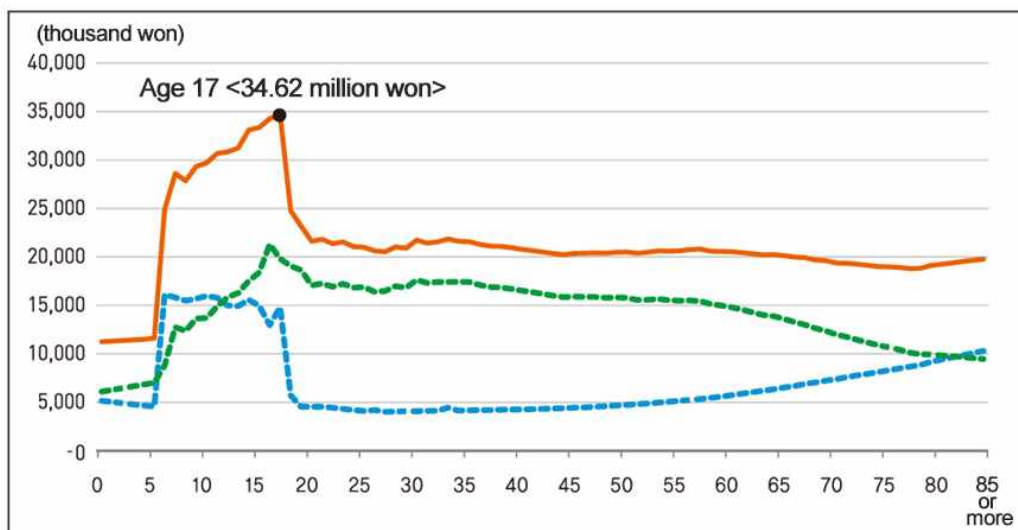
❍ Per capita life cycle deficit changed from positive to negative at the age of 28, and returned to positive at the age of 60.
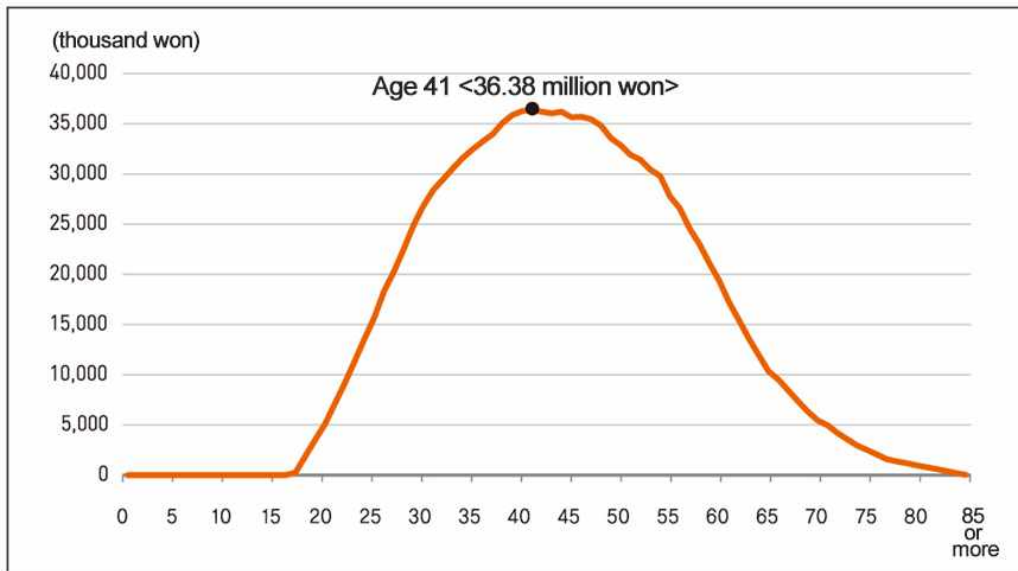
< Per capita life cycle deficit >

☐ As for per capita consumption, people aged 17 recorded the highest figure of 34.62 million won. As for per capita labour income, people aged 41 recorded the highest figure of 36.38 million won.

❍ As for per capita public consumption, people aged 6~17 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) >

< Per capita labour income >

(thousand won)

Age 41 <36.38 million won>

2. Age reallocations

☐ Regarding age reallocations, children recorded net inflows of 147.5 trillion won. The working-age population recorded net outflows of 131.7 trillion won. The elderly recorded net inflows of 117.1 trillion won.

❍ Children recorded net inflows through public transfers (71.3 trillion won) and private transfers (77.5 trillion won).

❍ The working-age population recorded net outflows through transfers (247.3 trillion won) and net inflows through asset-based reallocations (115.6 trillion won).

❍ The elderly showed higher net inflows of public transfers (76.1 trillion won) than those of private transfers (16.5 trillion won). The asset-based reallocations of the elderly marked net inflows of 24.4 trillion won.
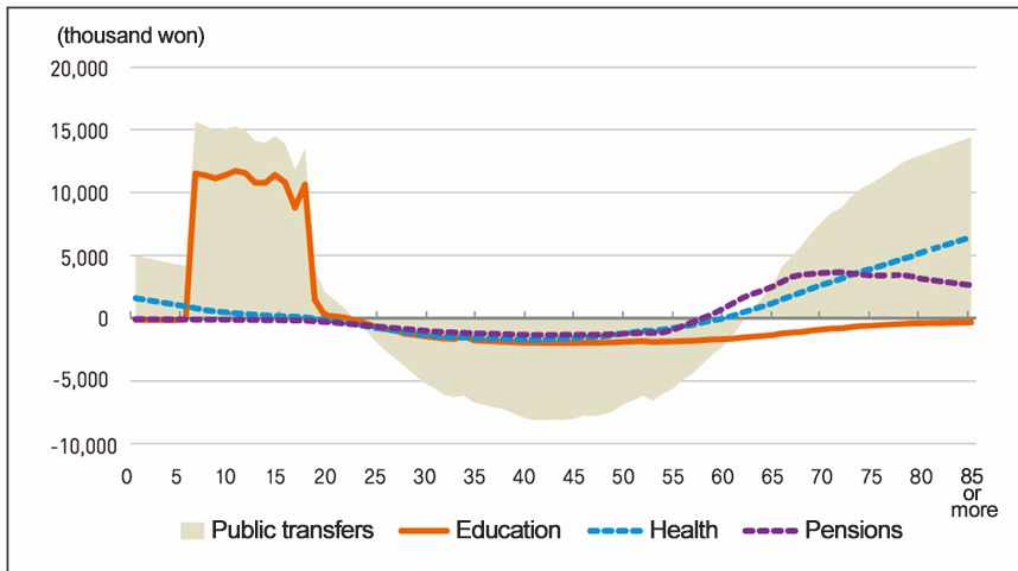
< Age reallocations by age group >

(Unit: billion won)

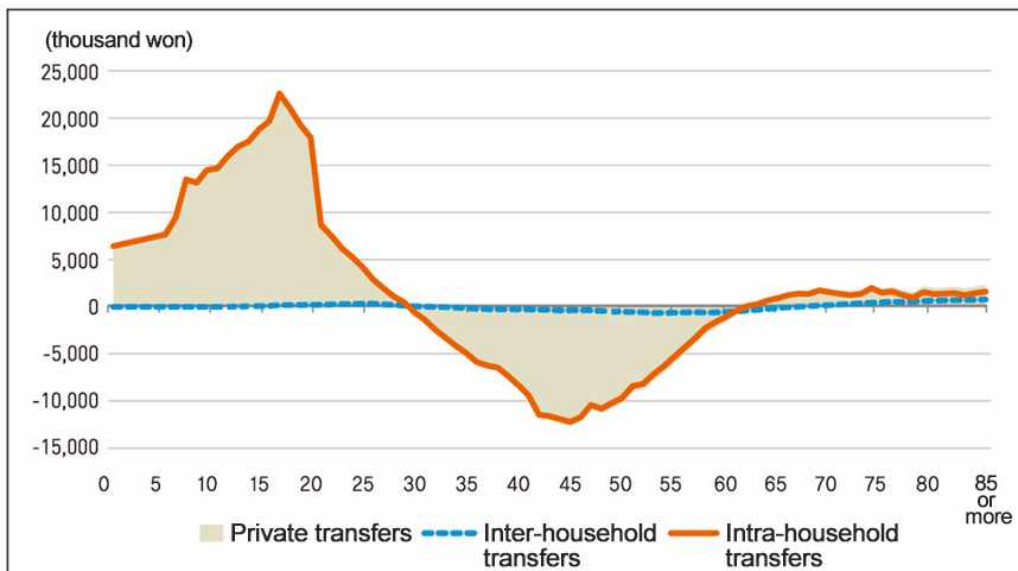|	Year	Age group			
		Total	0~14	15~64	65+
Age reallocations	2018	129,902	141,945	-120,268	108,225
	2019	132,895	147,507	-131,665	117,052
Public age reallocation	2018	-88,591	63,516	-212,141	60,003
	2019	-62,483	70,008	-203,358	70,867
Public transfers	2018	0	65,405	-133,674	68,269
	2019	0	71,259	-147,377	76,118
Public asset-based reallocations	2018	-88,591	-1,888	-78,467	-8,236
	2019	-62,483	-1,250	-55,981	-5,251
Private age reallocations	2018	218,493	78,428	91,873	48,192
	2019	195,377	77,499	71,693	46,185
Private transfers	2018	-7,212	78,428	-103,687	18,047
	2019	-5,896	77,499	-99,895	16,500
Private asset-based reallocations*	2018	225,705	-	195,560	30,145
	2019	201,273	-	171,588	29,685

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

☐ Regarding per capita public transfers, children recorded the highest net inflows. On the other hand, people aged 40~49 showed the highest net outflows.

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

☐ Regarding per capita private transfers, children showed net inflows.

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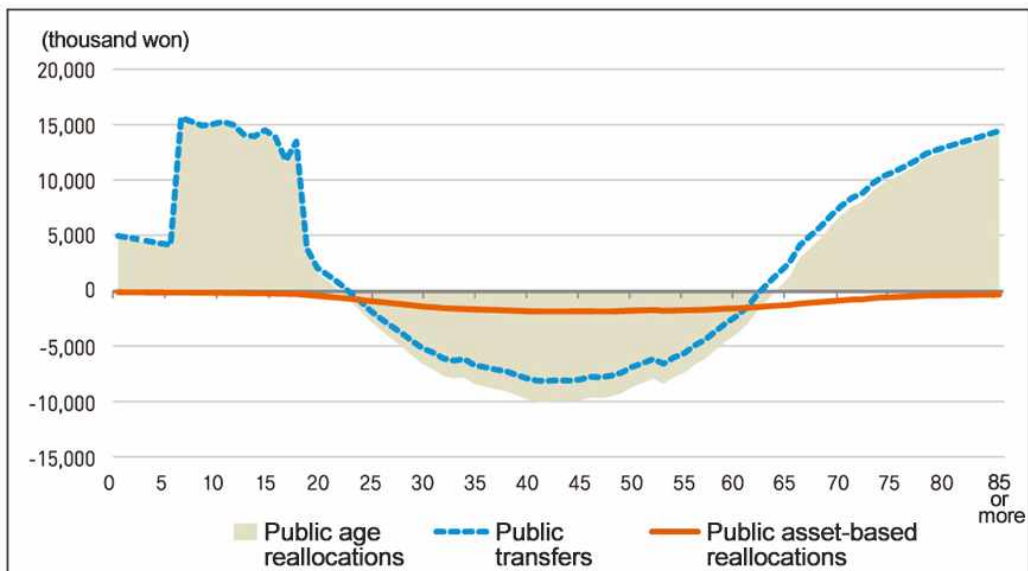
< Per capita public transfers >

< Per capita private transfers >

☐ Per capita public asset-based reallocations recorded net outflows in all age groups. Per capita private asset-based reallocations recorded net inflows in most of the age groups.

< Per capita public age reallocations >

(thousand won)

Legend: Public age reallocations | Public transfers | Public asset-based reallocations

< Per capita private age reallocations >

(thousand won)

Legend: Private age reallocations | Private transfers | Private asset-based reallocations