Total population (thousands)	47,008
Population growth rate (%)	0.52
Percentage under 25	41
Percentage 60 and older	11
Total fertility rate	1.35
Life expectancy at birth	76
Per capita income (current USD)	11,347
Per capita income (PPP, USD)	17,197
Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	5.9
Child dependency ratio	29
Old age dependency ratio	10
Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)	1130.96

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values

KRW	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	503,953	5,737,378	-2,405,335	4,890,332
Consumption	6,672,474	6,084,153	6,979,006	6,359,841
Less: Labor Income	6,168,521	346,775	9,384,341	1,469,509
Transfers	13,702	6,129,974	-3,096,866	2,593,764
Public Transfers	0	1,681,360	-978,412	1,793,896
Private Transfers	13,702	4,448,614	-2,118,454	799,868
Asset-based Reallocations	490,252	-392,595	691,531	2,296,568
Asset Income	2,851,326	66,445	3,867,179	5,198,795
Less: Saving	2,361,075	459,040	3,175,648	2,902,228

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values

100000000 KRW	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	843,096	-924,710	88,056
Public Transfers	0	231,249	-292,149	60,901
Private Transfers	6,441	611,847	-632,561	27,155
Asset-based Reallocations	230,458	-53,996	206,488	77,966
Asset Income	1,340,355	9,139	1,154,722	176,494
Less: Saving	1,109,897	63,135	948,234	98,528

Flows as a percent 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	12.6
Public Transfers	0.0	27.6	-14.0	28.2
Asset-based Reallocations	7.3	-6.5	9.9	36.1

Support Ratios

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
2040	76.3
2050	71.2

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

Population Distribution

Per capita labor income and consumption profile

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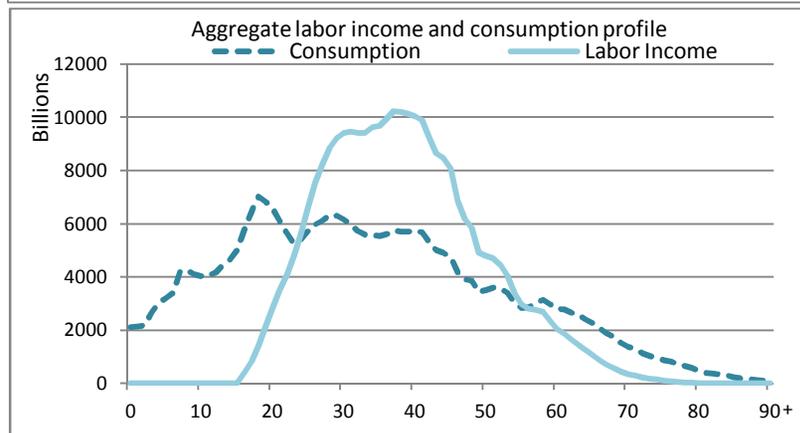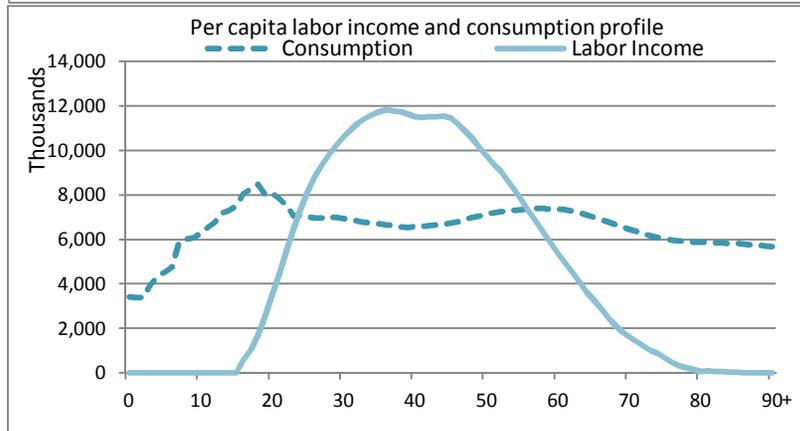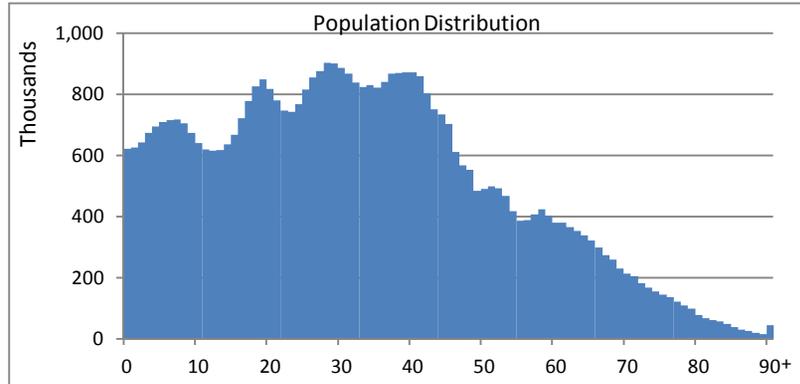
For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. *Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective.* Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

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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.

**The sources for population growth rate, total fertility rate, life expectancy, and exchange rate are the United Nations
World Population Prospects 2010 Revision, and World Bank data accessed May 2012.**

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.