

Webinar on the 2025 System of National Accounts Implementation (June 10, 2025)

# Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work in the Republic of Korea

A faint, semi-transparent image of a family walking is visible in the background. It shows an adult holding the hand of a child, with another child walking slightly ahead of them.

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# 1. Introduction

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## Household Production Satellite Accounts (HPSA)

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- ✓ Estimate the economic **value of unpaid household service work** — such as cooking, cleaning, and caregiving—in a way that is consistent with the national accounts

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**“The exclusion of unpaid household service work from the production boundary in the integrated framework is seen as a significant limitation in using GDP as a measure of material well-being --- Countries are encouraged to develop extended accounts for unpaid household service work.”**

— Based on 2025 SNA, Para. 1.64

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## Unpaid Household Service Work

- ✓ those economic services produced in the household and outside the market, but which could be produced **by a third person** hired on the market
- ✓ excludes activities people can only perform on one's own behalf, such as sleeping, other forms of personal care and leisure

— Based on 2025 SNA (para. 34.87), UNECE Guide

### Scope of production

SNA(GDP) production: Market	Household production: Non Market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Production within a market               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Goods and services available for sale in the market</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Own-use production work of goods (incl. housing service)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Services produced for one's own final use</li> <li>▪ Volunteer work of services</li> </ul>

## 2. Methodology

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## Household Production Satellite Accounts

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✓ **Output = Intermediate consumption + Value added**

✓ **Value added (Household Production)**

**= Value of unpaid household service work (compensation of employees)**

**+ Consumption of fixed capital**

- **Intermediate consumption:** Estimated using 144 household expenditure items—such as rice, cleaning supplies—that are used as inputs for unpaid production activities like meal preparation and cleaning.
- **Consumption of fixed capital:** Estimated using the **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)** based on 29 household durables like refrigerators and washing machines, by accumulating investments and applying depreciation.

## Value of Unpaid Household Service Work

✓ **Time** spent on household service work × Replacement **wage** ×  
**Population**



Time spent



Replacement Wage



Population(Aged 15 and Older)

Time

✓ Household production includes **activities** classified into 5 sections, 19 divisions, and 61 groups, based on the 2019 Time Use Survey.

Included in household production	Excluded from household production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Household management</b> (e.g. cooking, laundry, shopping, cleaning, pet care, gardening, DIY repairs)</li> <li>▪ <b>Caregiving</b> (e.g. caring for children or adults )</li> <li>▪ <b>Volunteering and Civic engagement</b> (e.g. direct, organization-based, parental support for education)</li> <li>▪ <b>Transport related to household production</b> (e.g. transporting for shopping, caregiving)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personal care (e.g. sleeping, eating, healthcare)</li> <li>▪ Paid work or study (e.g. attending class, paid employment)</li> <li>▪ Social and leisure activities (e.g. reading, watching TV)</li> <li>▪ Transport unrelated to household production (e.g. commuting for work, personal travel)</li> </ul>



Differences in Scope Compared to 2025 SNA

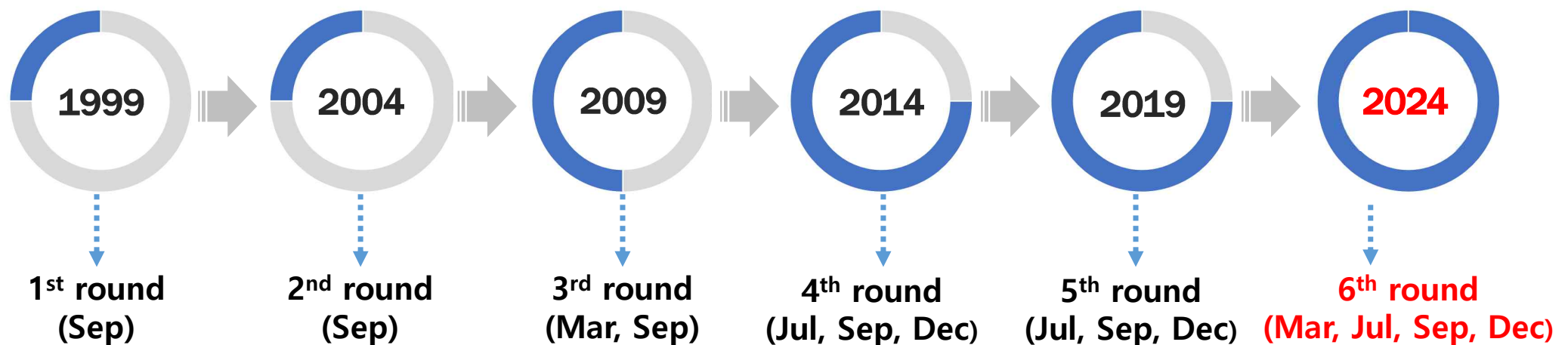
Area	Summary	Our Framework (HPSA)
Information services for own house hold or family	Households can now create information for themselves or others using digital platforms. This information may be used for unpaid production or leisure. <b>The key criterion is whether consumers could have obtained similar information through a paid service.</b>	Not included (not captured in Time Use Survey)
Transport for own household or family	Unpaid transport related to <b>paid work, care, or leisure</b> , including giving someone a lift or driving oneself instead of using paid transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only unpaid household-related transport.</li> <li>Transport for paid work and personal leisure is excluded.</li> </ul>

\* Source: Summarized and adapted from 2025 SNA Table 34.5

## Time Use Survey in KOREA

- The Time Use Survey is conducted every five years by Statistics Korea. It aims to identify how people use their time throughout the day (24 hours)
- It measures changes in lifestyle and quality of life, and provides basic data for policymaking in gender equality, labor, welfare, culture, transport, and more

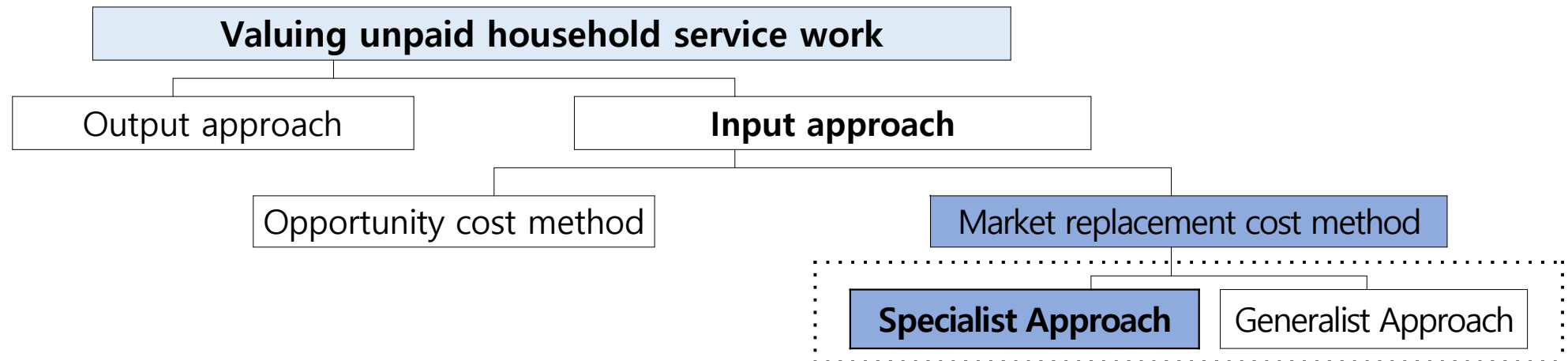
### Survey History



## Alternative Wages

✓ 20 alternative wages associated with 61 subcategories of unpaid household service work were imputed **by occupation**.

\* Source: Survey of Labor Conditions by Employment Type



2019 (Billion KRW)	Opportunity cost method	Specialist Approach	Generalist Approach
Unpaid household service work	666,057	490,919	437,172
% of GDP	34.6%	25.5%	22.7%

# Specialist Approach VS Generalist Approach

## Specialist Approach Example

Activity categories	Occupations
Cooking, fixing a meal	Cooks and catering service workers
Dishwashing, clearing a meal	Low-skilled catering service workers
Cleaning	Janitors and sanitary workers
Organizing helping do housework	Workers and helpers in elementary jobs related to domestic work, food, and sales
Transport associated with household services	Drivers

## ✓ the household production value for 2-hour food preparation and 2-hour childcare

Specialist Approach	$2h \times 15(\$/hr)$ $= 30\$$ Cook's wage	$2h \times 20(\$/h)$ $= 40\$$ Nursery teacher's wage	Total value 70\$
Generalist Approach	$2h \times 17(\$/hr)$ $= 34\$$ Domestic housekeeper's wage	$2h \times 17(\$/hr)$ $= 34\$$ Domestic housekeeper's wage	Total value 68\$

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## Breakdown of Statistical Tables in the HPSA

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. by Activity                                      | 12. by Marital Status and Activity                  |
| 2. by Gender  | 13. by Province and Activity                        |
| 3. by Age Group                                     | 14. by Age Group and Gender                         |
| 4. by the Number of Household Members               | 15. by the Number of Household Members and Gender   |
| 5. by Employment Status                             | 16. by Employment Status and Gender                 |
| 6. by Marital Status                                | 17. by Marital Status and Gender                    |
| 7. by Province                                      | 18. by Province and Gender                          |
| 8. by Gender and Activity                           | 19. by Employment status, Gender and Activity       |
| 9. by Age Group and Activity                        | 20. by Marital Status, Gender and Activity          |
| 10. by the Number of Household Members and Activity | 21. by Province, Gender and Activity                |
| 11. by Employment Status and Activity               | 22. by Marital Status, Gender and Employment Status |
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### 3. HPSA Key Results

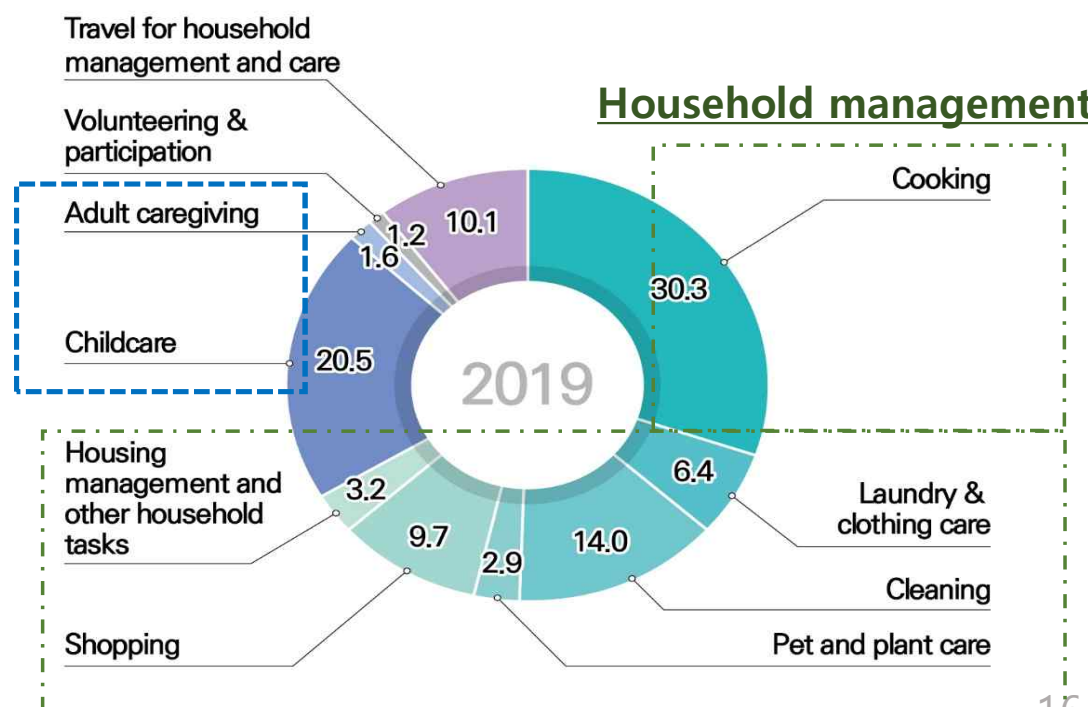
## Household Production Satellite Accounts

✓ Unpaid household service work valued at 490 trillion KRW in 2019 **(25.5% of GDP)**

(Billion KRW, %)

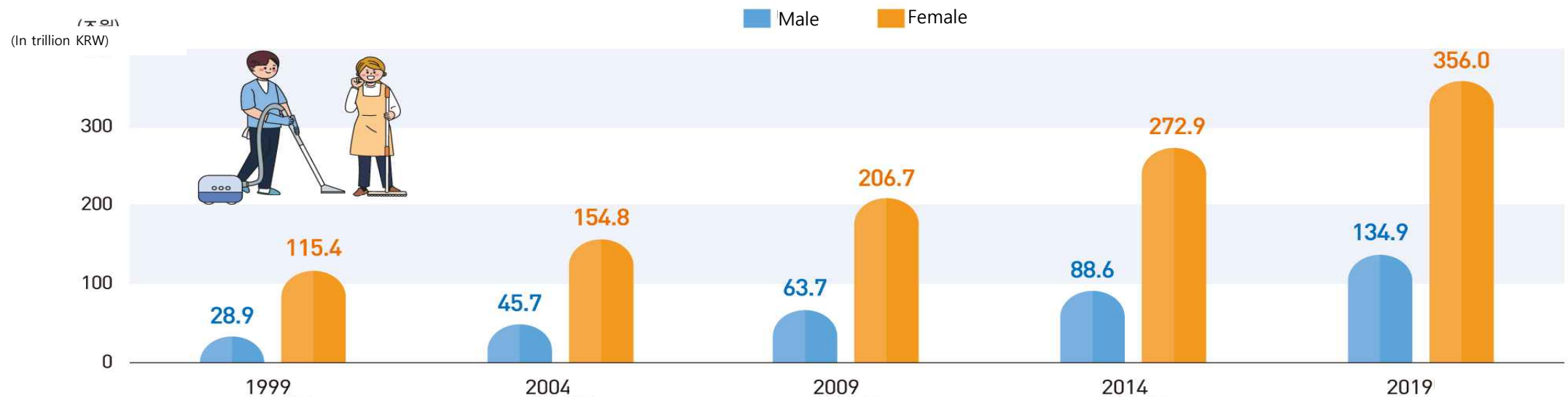
Year	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019
Total Output	207,403	281,453	372,445	494,475	656,476
Intermediate Consumption	56,870	71,969	89,398	116,163	139,605
Value Added (Household Production)	150,533	209,484	283,047	378,312	516,871
Compensation of Employees (unpaid household service work)	144,308	200,538	270,348	361,502	490,919
Consumption of Fixed Capital	6,225	8,947	12,699	16,810	25,952
Nominal GDP	591,453	908,439	1,205,348	1,562,929	1,924,498
Unpaid Household Service Work as % of GDP	24.4	22.1	22.4	23.1	25.5
Household Production as % of GDP	25.5	23.1	23.5	24.2	26.9

by Activities



## Value of Unpaid Household Service Work by Gender

✓ Women produced 2.6 times more unpaid household services than men in 2019, though men's share has steadily increased over time



- Policy basis: encouraging men's participation in unpaid care work **by reducing long working hours**
- sparked discussions among local governments about introducing **household labor subsidies**.

## Who Does the Most Unpaid Household Service Work?

✓ Married and non-employed women accounted for the largest share (41%) of unpaid household production

Structure of Unpaid Household Service Work by Marital Status, Gender and Employment, 2019

	Total	Unmarried	Married				
			Males	Females		Males	Females
Employed	48.1%	4.8%	2.0%	2.8%	43.3%	16.9%	26.4%
Unemployed	51.9%	4.4%	2.1%	2.3%	47.5%	6.5%	41.0%
Total	100.0%	9.2%	4.1%	5.1%	90.8%	23.4%	67.4%

## Media Coverage Highlighting Gender Gaps in Unpaid Household Work

## Putting a Price on Unpaid Household Work

# 경향신문

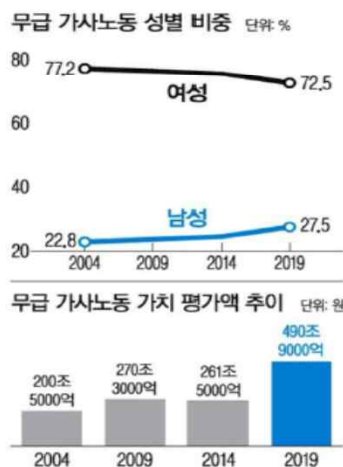
## ‘가사노동’ 돈으로 따져보니…

### 여성 1380만원·남성 521만원

남성의 2.6배 ‘여성 독박’ 여전  
남녀 간 격차는 줄어드는 추세  
연간 가치, GDP의 25% 넘어서

집 안 청소나 빨래, 요리처럼 가사노동이 창출하는 가치가 명목 국내총생산(GDP)의 25%를 넘어선 것으로 집계됐다. 여성의 무급 가사노동 가치는 연간 1380만원으로 남성 521만원의 2.6배에 달했고, 다만 남녀 간 격차는 줄어드는 추세를 보였다.

통계청이 21일 발표한 ‘가계생산위성계정(무급 가사노동 가치 평가)’을 보면 2019년 무급 가사노동의 경제적 가치는 490조9000억원으로 5년 전보다 35.8% 늘었다. 이는 명목 GDP의 25.5%에 달하는 규모로 GDP 대비 가사노동 가치



도 늘었다. 60세 이상의 가사노동 가치는 5년 전보다 68.2% 늘면서 전체 연령대 가운데 가장 큰 폭으로 증가했다. 전체 가사노동 가치에서 60세 이상이 차지하는 비중도 27.5%로 늘면서, 30대(23.1%)를 제치고 전체 연령대 가운데 가장 큰 비중을 차지했다.

가구원수별로는 1인가구의 가사노동 가치가 5년 전보다 79.7% 늘었다. 2인가구는 66.8%, 3인가구는 38.0% 각각 증가했다. 반면 4인가구(2.3%)와 5인 이상 가구(10.8%)는 상대적으로 증가폭이 작았다. 특히 1인가구 확산 등으로 1~3인 미미 가구의 무급 가사노동 평가액 비중은 큰 폭으로 늘어난 반면 가족구성원 4인 이상 가구의 비중은 빠르게 줄었다. 1~3인 가구의 가사노동 평가액은 2004년 전체의 39.7%를 차지했지만 지난해

## Women's Domestic Work is Three Times That of Men

# 세계일보

## 女 가사노동 생산 38세에 2541만원 ‘정점’... 男의 3배 달해

통계청 ‘2019년 무급 가사노동 평가

세영준 기자 MLJustice@sagye.com

“잡지교보 맥의 시간을 제외하면 모든 시간을 육아와 집안일에 투자해요. 애가 이제 곧 돌인데 엄마가 옆에 없으면 울고 불고 난리가 나서 애가 잠든 뒤에야 빨래며 밀린 집안일을 하죠.” 출산 때문에 1년여 전 운양하던 가게를 접고 현재는 온전히 육아와 집안일에 전념하고 있는 30대 중반 여성 A씨의 얘기다. 출발이 중인 남편이 퇴근 후 4시간가량 가사일을 돕지만 여전히 힘에 부친다. 가게를 운영할 때보다 노동 강도는 더 올라갔지만 그 가치를 인정받지 못하는 현실을 그들 더 힘들게 한다. 2019년 기준 육아·청소 등 ‘무급 가사노동’ 기여도가 가장 높은 연령은 A씨와 비슷한 연령대인 38세인 것으로

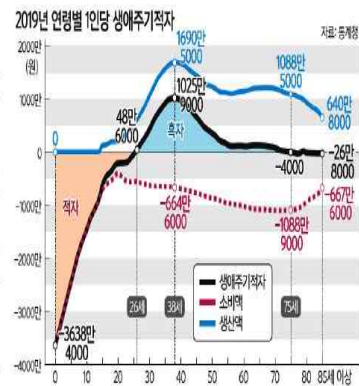
나타났다. 특히 여성의 경우 가장 높은 가사노동 생산액이 연간 2500여만원으로 남성보다 약 3배 정도 높았다. 통계청은 이런 내용을 담은 ‘무급 가사노동 평가액의 세대 간 배분 실태 분석’ 결과를 27일 발표했다. 이 분석은 그동안 국민계정(GDP)에 포함되지 않던 무급 가사노동 평가액의 생산, 소비, 이전을 보여주는 국민시간이전계정(NTTA, National Time Transfer

Account) 통계를 토대로 이뤄졌다. 통계청은 이를 활용해 ‘정부의 재정지출’, ‘육아지원정책’ 등 저출산·고령화 대비 정책을 보다 효과적으로 수립할 수 있을 것으로 기대했다. 분석에 따르면 2019년 1인당 가사노동 생산액은 15세부터 점차 상승해 38세에 1691만원을 정점에 도달한 뒤 점차 감소한다. 다만 퇴직 후 늘어나는 가정관리 시간 및 노년층의 손자녀 돌봄 영향 증가로 66세에 가사노동 생산액은 소폭 증가해 1205만원을 기록했다. 성별로 보면 남자는 39세에 가사노동 생산액이 900만원으로 가장 높았고, 여성은 38세에 2541만원으로 정점을 찍었다. 여성의 가사노동 생산 최고액이 남성의 3배 정도인 셈이다. 1인당 가사노동 소비액의 경우 0세에 3638만원으로 가장 높고, 이후 지속적으로 감소해 20세에 399만원으로 최

저를 기록했다. 남성의 경우 20세(267만원)에 가장 적게 소비했고, 여성은 19세(409만원)에 가장 적었다. 생애주기별 가사노동 생산액과 소비액의 차이를 따지면 남자는 31세부터 흑자를 기록한다 47세에 적자로 돌아

왔다. 1인당 가사노동 생애주기적자를 연령대별로 보면, 생산은 없고 돌봄 소비는 많은 유년층(0~14세)의 경우 131조6000억원 적자를 기록했다. 물가상승에 따라 유년층의 가사노동 소비액은 2014년(111조5700억원)보다 20조원가량 늘었지만, 저출산으로 전체에서 차지하는 비중은 4.0%포인트 감소했다. 반면 노동 연령층(15~64세)은 410조835000000원을 생산하고 77조400000000원을 소비해 332500000000원을 흑자했다. 가정을 꾸리는 65세 이상 노년층(65세 이상)도 80조3000000000원을 생산하고 77조4000000000원을 소비해 332500000000원을 흑자했다. 한편 가사노동의 연간 경제적 가치는 2019년 기준 490조3919000000원으로 5년 전(2014년 361조5020000000원)보다 35.8% 증가한 것으로 나타났다.

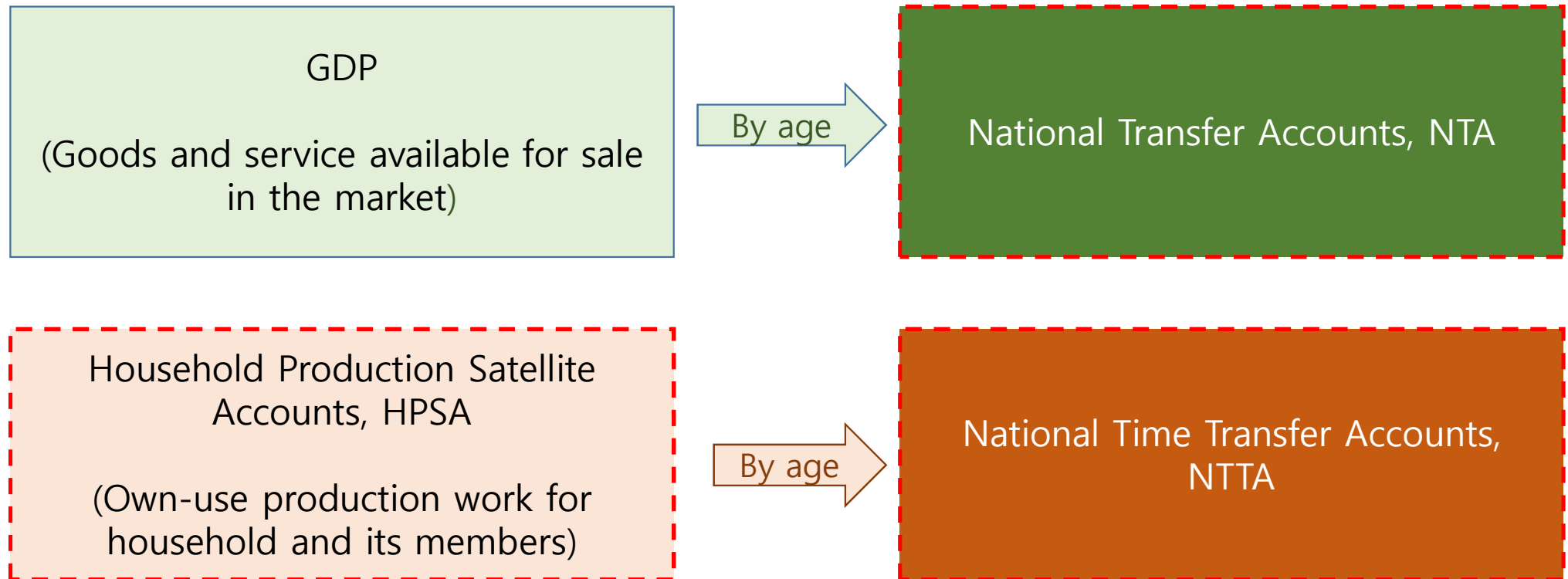
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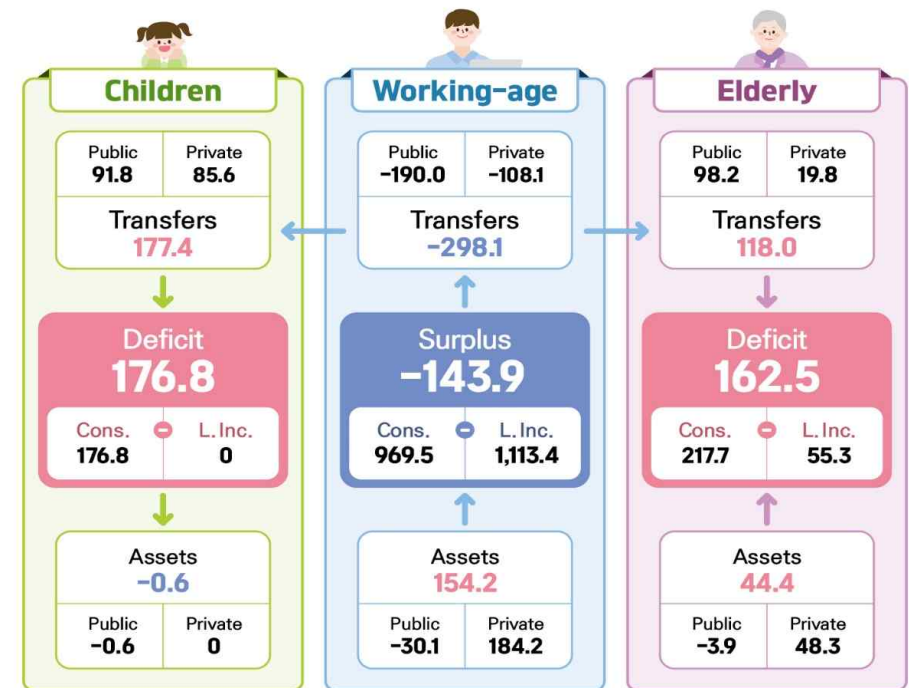
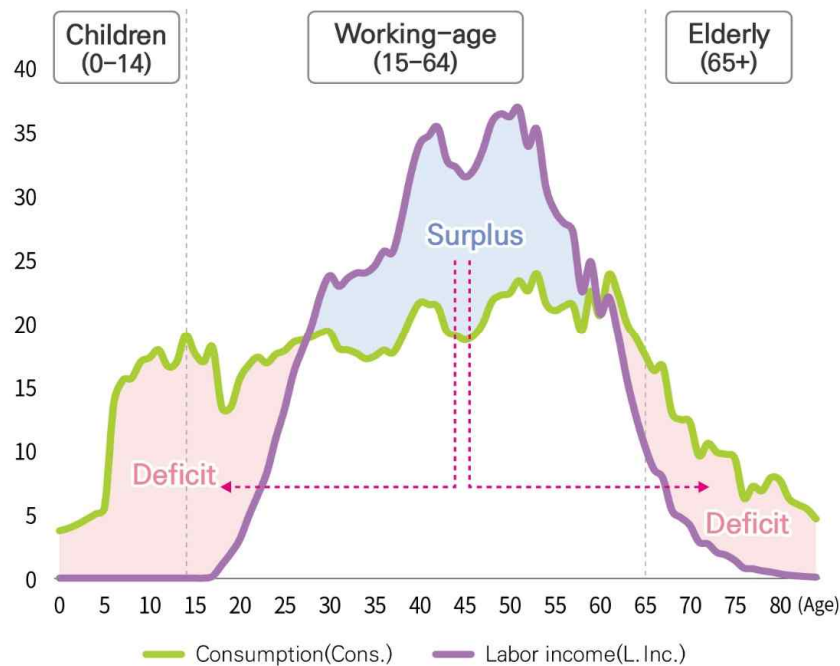
## 4. Beyond the HPSSA

## Satellite Accounts by Statistics Korea



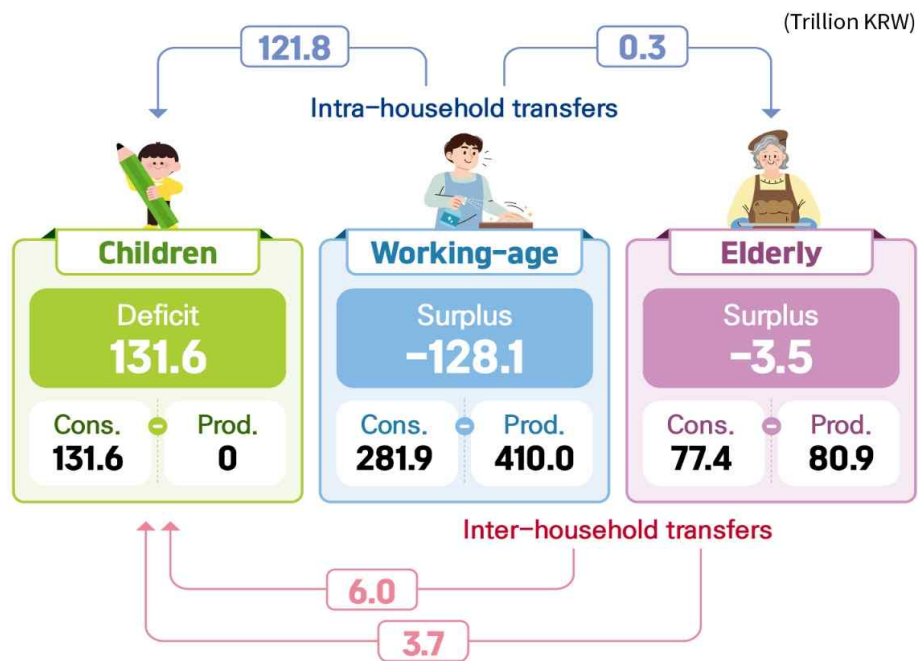
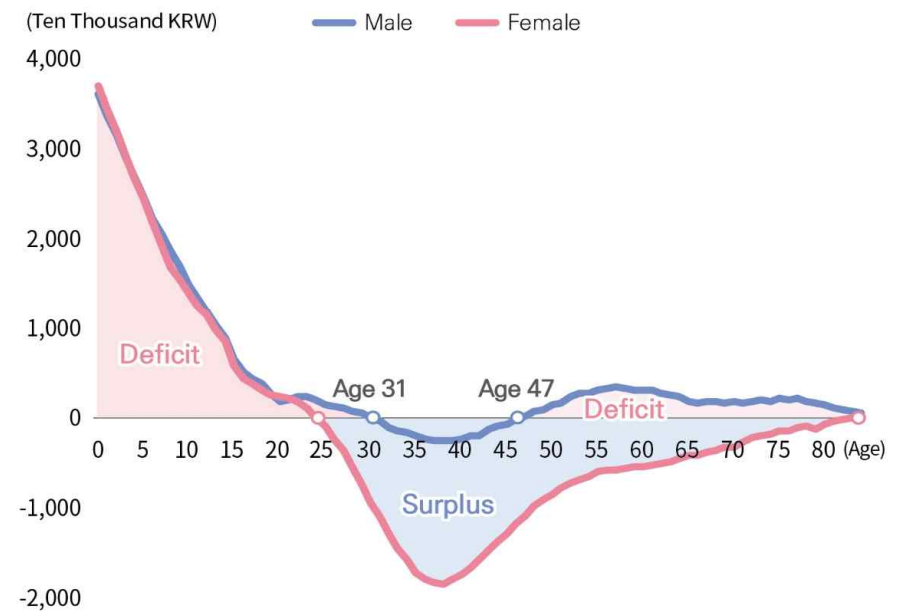
## 2022 NTA

✓ The NTA shows the lifecycle deficits from the gap between consumption and labor income, and how the lifecycle deficits are filled through inter-age reallocations



## 2019 NTTA

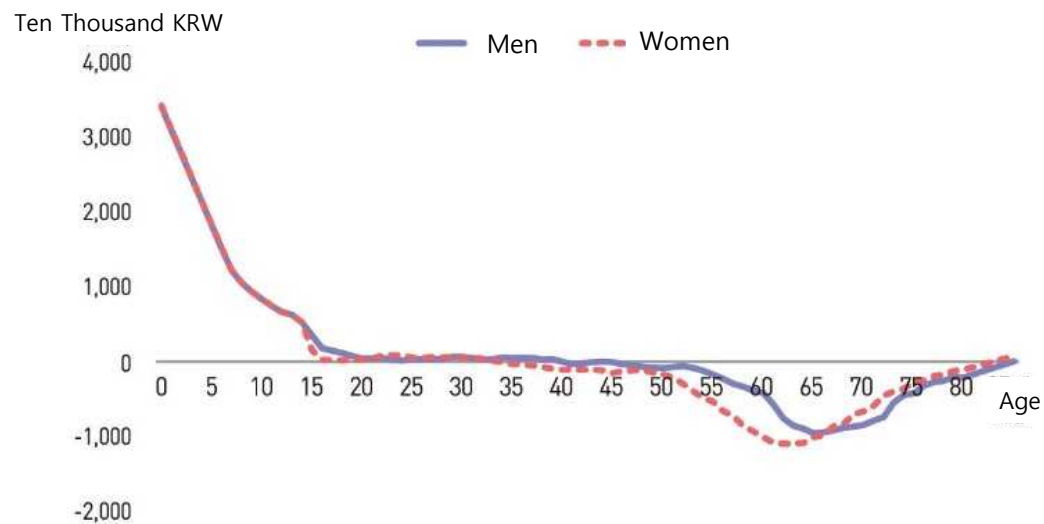
- ✓ The NTTA shows who produces and who consumes unpaid household service work across different age groups

Per Capita Lifecycle Deficit

## 2019 NTTA

- ✓ A net transfer occurs from the elderly to the young, reflecting grandparents caring for grandchildren living in separate households

### Per Capita Transfer Inter Households

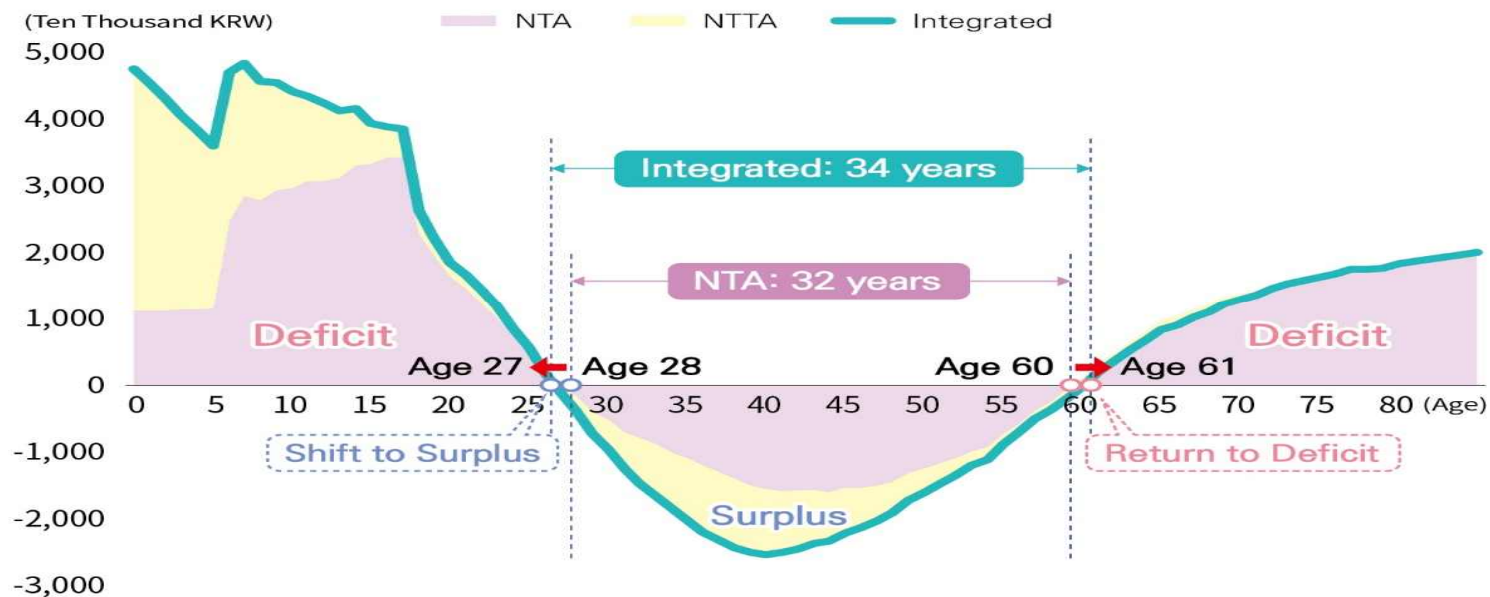


Used as the basis for Seoul's policy on grandparent caregiving subsidies

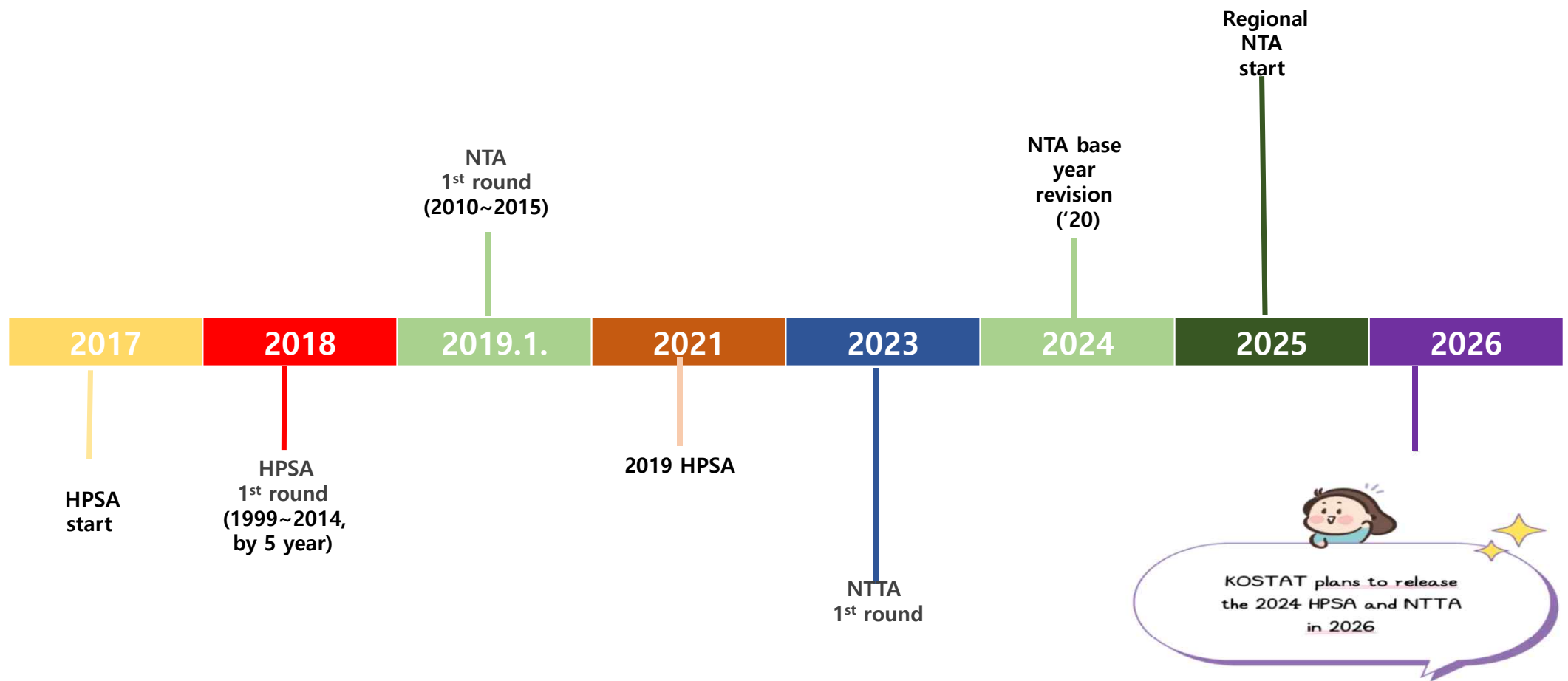


## 2019 NTTA + NTA

- ✓ Integrating the NTA and the NTTA can provide a comprehensive view of the national economy



## 5. Future Plans

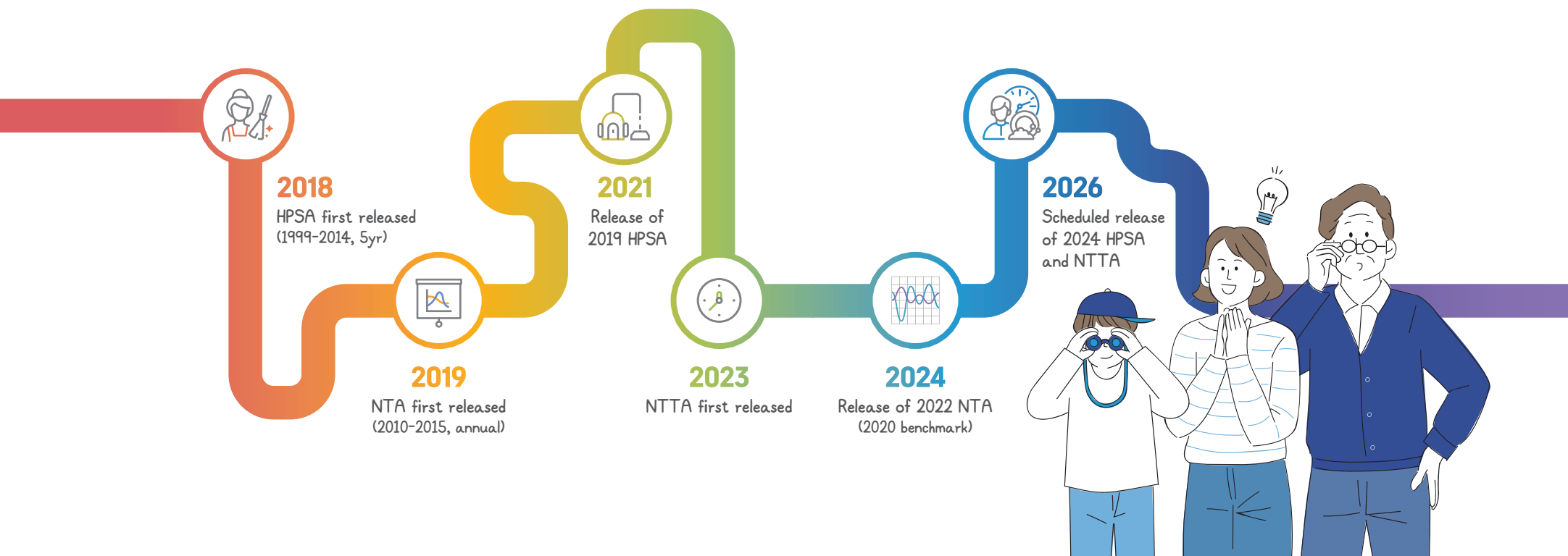


- HPSA: Household Production Satellite Accounts
- NTA: National Transfer Accounts
- NTTA: National Time Transfer Accounts

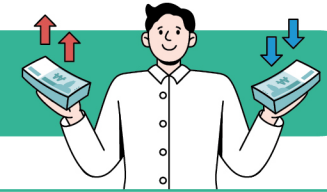
**Thank you**

# How Long is the Surplus Period for Koreans?

An introduction to the **N**ational **T**ransfer **A**ccounts, **H**ousehold **P**roduction **S**atellite **A**ccounts and **N**ational **T**ime **T**ransfer **A**ccounts



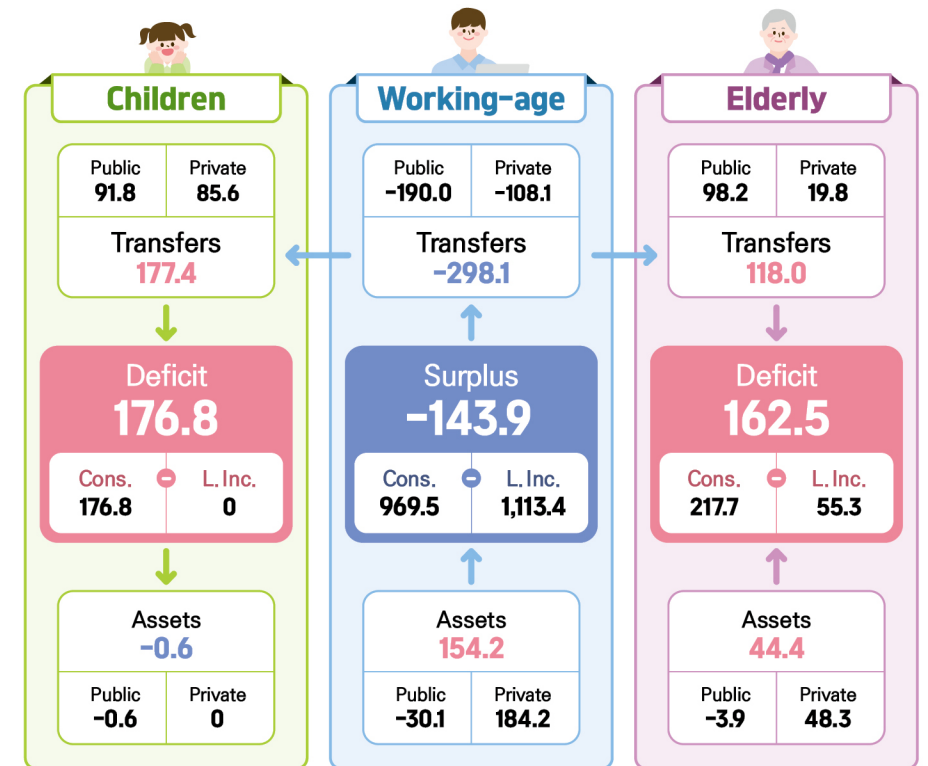
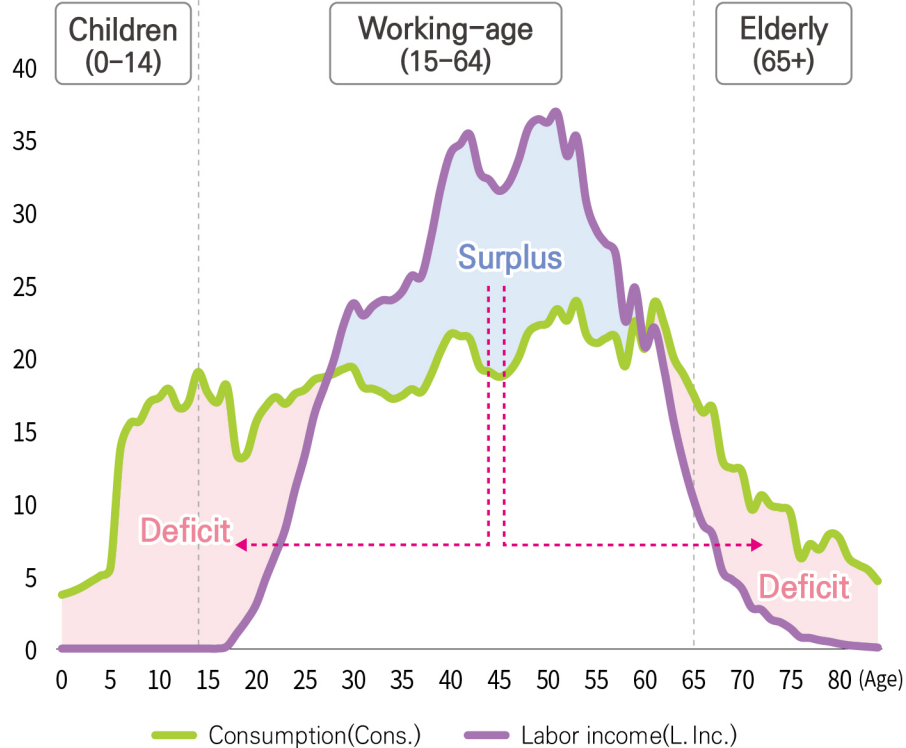
# 01 > What are the National Transfer Accounts?



- ✓ The NTA shows the lifecycle deficits from the gap between consumption and labor income, and how the resources are reallocated by age to fund them.

2022 NTA (Agg. Value)

(Trillion KRW)

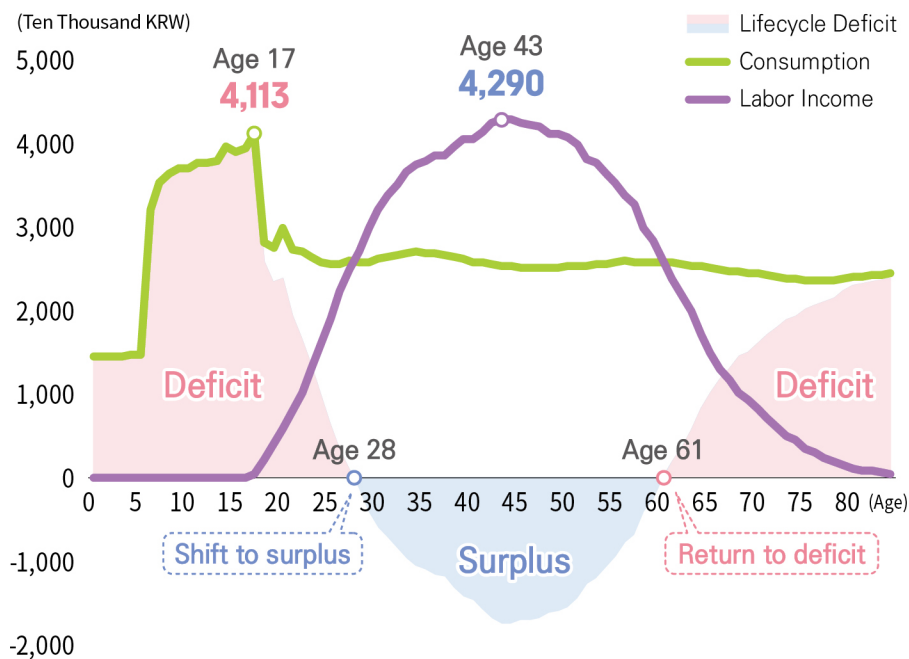


## 02» What Insights Can We Gain from the NTA?

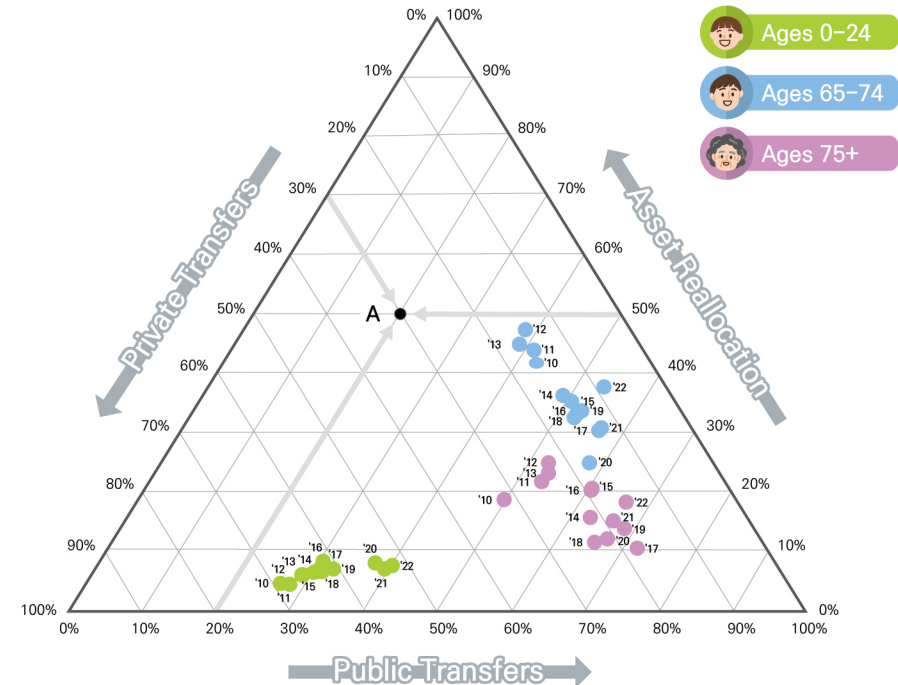


- ✓ In 2022, the average Korean spent 33 years in a lifecycle surplus, earning more in labor income than they consumed.

Per Capita Lifecycle Deficit, 2022



Changes in the Support System



- ✓ Point A shows that 30% of the lifecycle deficit is financed by private transfers, 20% by public transfers, and 50% by asset reallocation

### 03 » What are the Household Production Satellite Accounts?



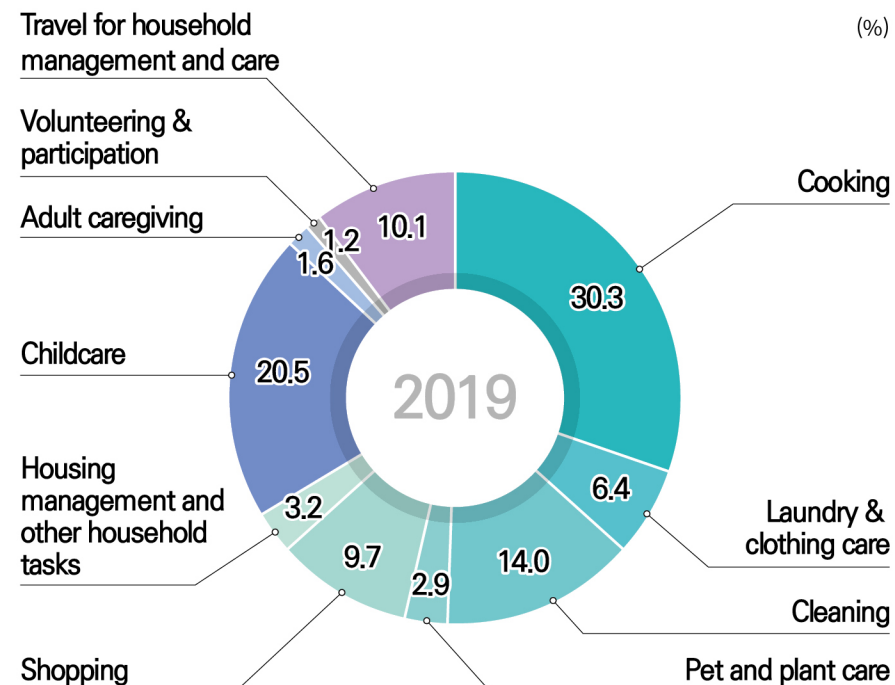
- ✓ HPSA complements income statistics(GDP) by estimating the economic value of unpaid household labor.

#### Household Production Satellite Accounts

(Billion KRW, %)

Year	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019
Total Output	207,403	281,453	372,445	494,475	656,476
Intermediate Consumption	56,870	71,969	89,398	116,163	139,605
Value Added (Household Production)	150,533	209,484	283,047	378,312	516,871
Compensation of Employees (unpaid household service work)	144,308	200,538	270,348	361,502	490,919
Consumption of Fixed Capital	6,225	8,947	12,699	16,810	25,952
Nominal GDP	591,453	908,439	1,205,348	1,562,929	1,924,498
Unpaid Household Service Work as % of GDP	24.4	22.1	22.4	23.1	25.5
Household Production as % of GDP	25.5	23.1	23.5	24.2	26.9

#### Unpaid Household Service Work by Activities



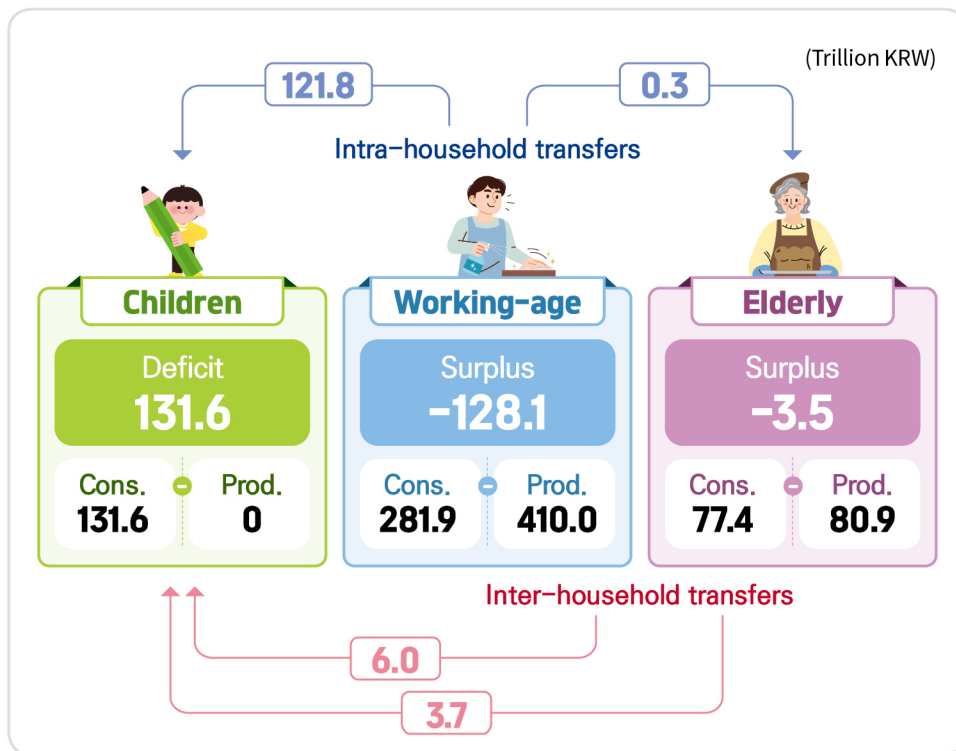
Unpaid household service work in 2019: 490.9 trillion KRW (25.5% of GDP)



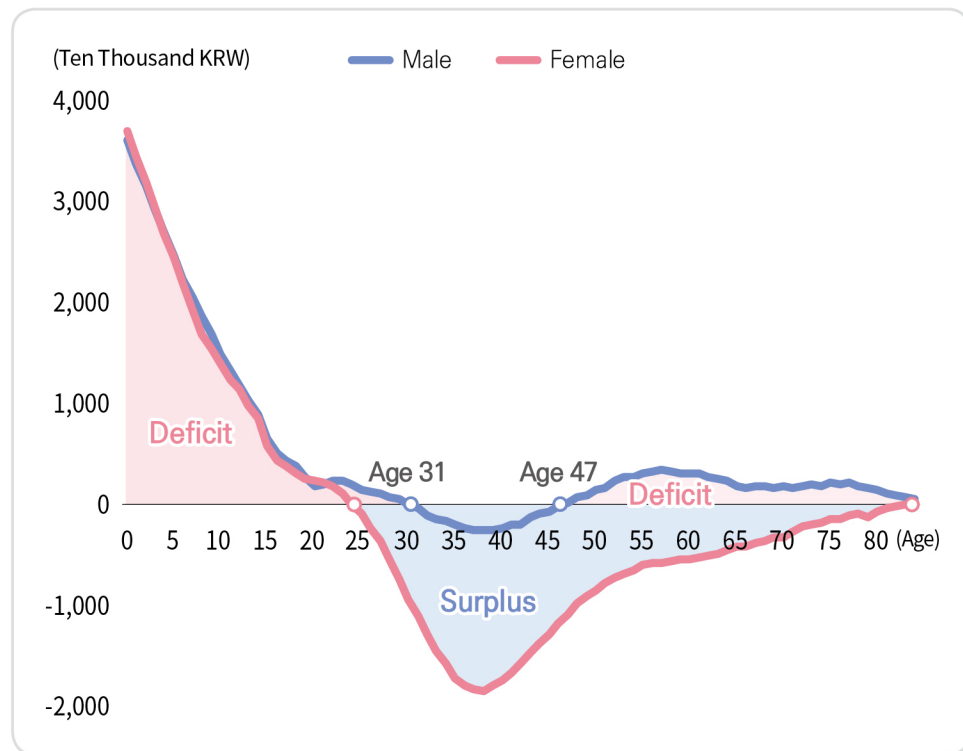
## 04» What are the **N**ational **T**ime **T**ransfer **A**ccounts?

- ✓ The NTTA shows who produces and who consumes household service work across different age groups.

2019 NTTA (Agg. Value)



Per Capita Lifecycle Deficit, 2019



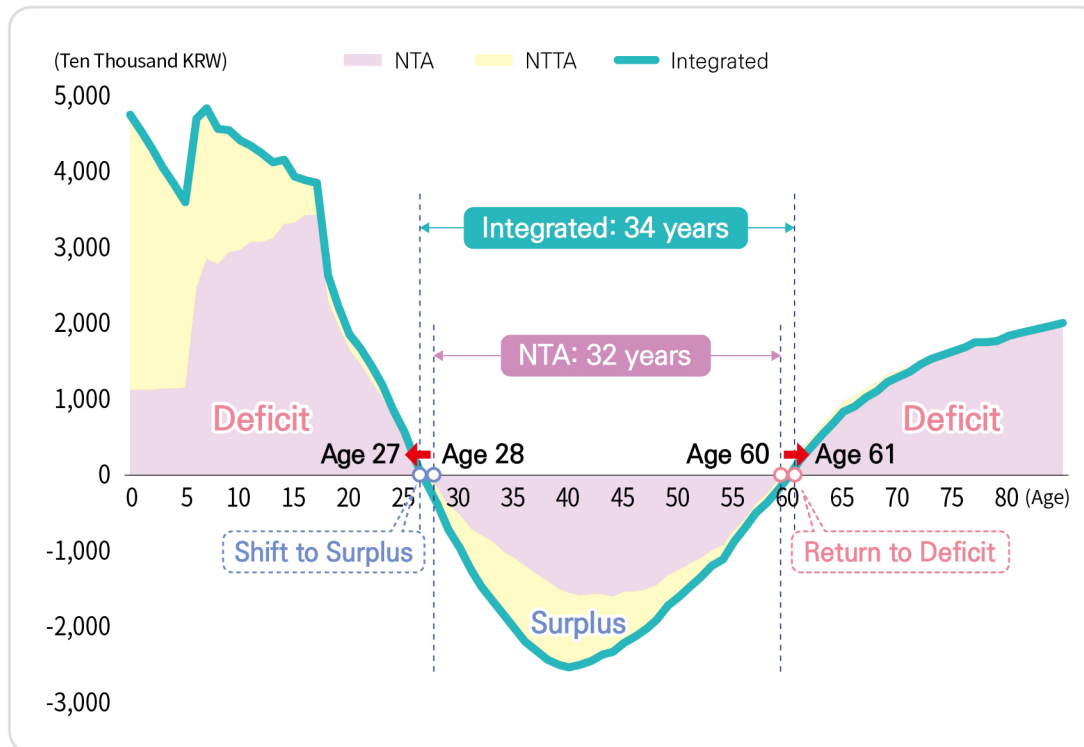
🔊 The NTTA will become an official statistic under the UN 2025 international manual

# KOSTAT has More Plans Ahead!



- ✓ Integrating the NTA and NTTA can provide a comprehensive view of the national economy.

Per Capita Lifecycle Deficit, 2019

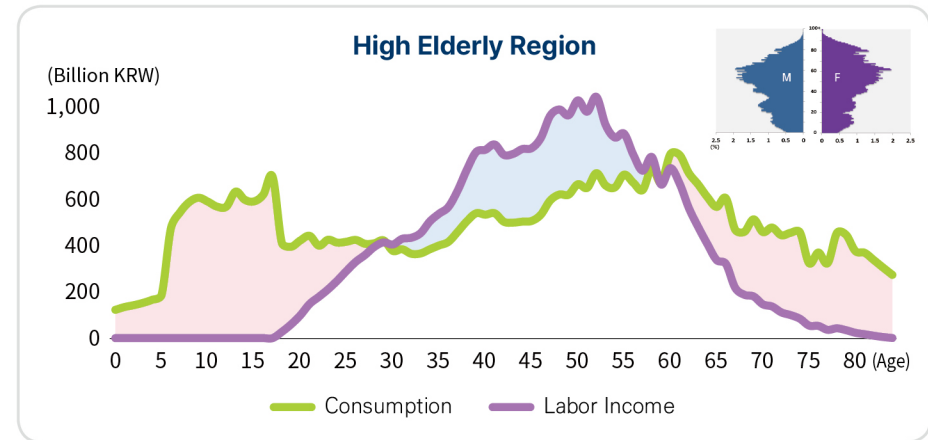
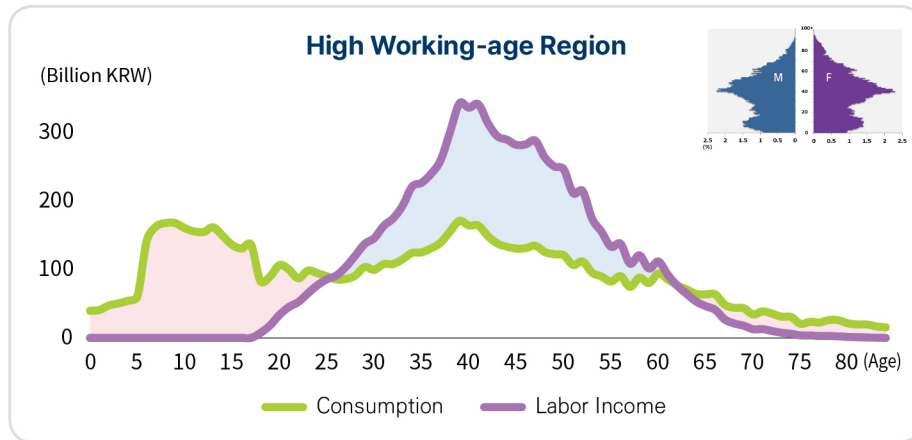


KOSTAT plans to release  
the 2024 HPSA and NTTA  
in 2026

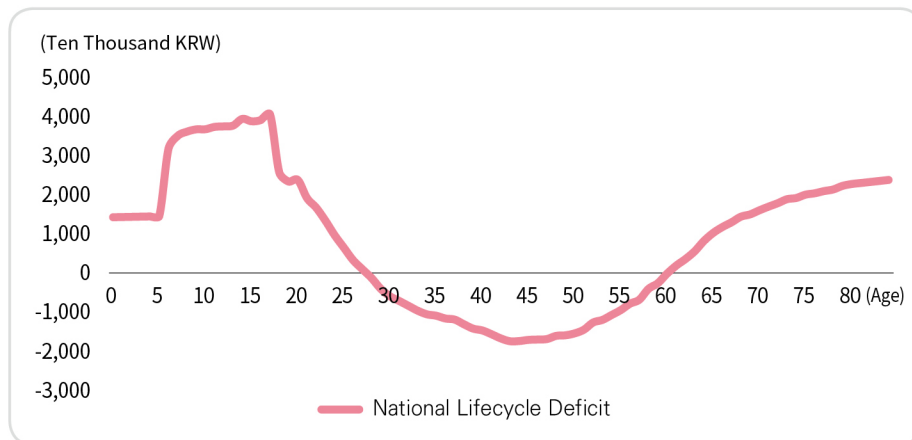
📢 The surplus period based on the NTA is 32 years, extending to 34 years when the NTTA is included

✓ KOSTAT plans to gradually develop **Regional National Transfer Accounts**.

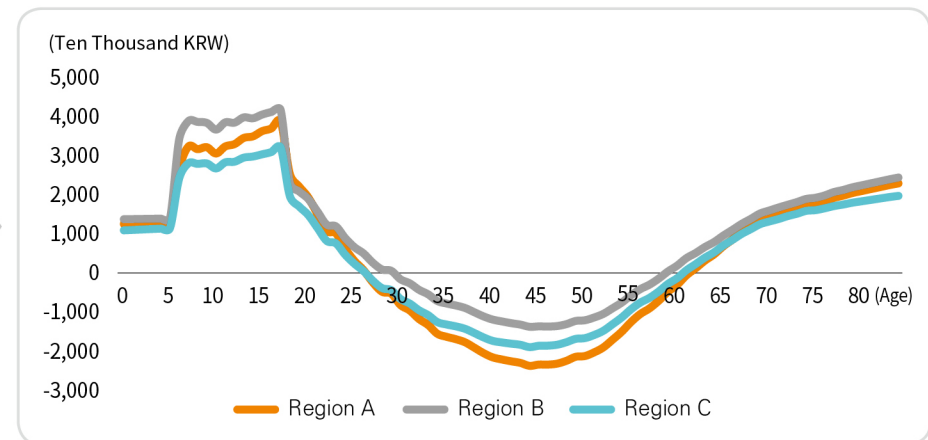
### Expected Regional National Transfer Accounts



### National



### Expected Regions





You can find more information on the National Statistics Portal (<http://kosis.kr/eng>), under: Statistical Database > National Accounts > National Transfer Accounts