## Intergenerational Imbalance and Fiscal Reform in Japan : Approach with Generational Accounting -Revised-\*

- Japanese Generational Accounting Result of year 2000. -

Hiroshi Yoshida <sup>†</sup> Revised 1, Feb., 2006

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## Abstract

The aim of this paper is to evaluate public debt and generational imbalance of Japan under the aging with generational accounting method. Based on the basic way of generational accounting with 1.5% growth rate and 5.0% discount rate, we have got the results of Japanese generational accounting of year 2000.

- 1. In case A, where educational expenditure is treated as governmental consumption, generational inbalance will be 591.7%. This means future generations must pay near 7 times net burden than current generation.
- 2. In case B, where educational expenditure is treated as transfer, generational inbalance will be 1709.1%. This means future generations future generations must pay more than 18.1 times net burden.

Main result is listed in the next page.

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<sup>†</sup>Graduate School of Economics, Tohoku University. Sendai, 980-8576, JAPAN hyoshida@econ.tohoku.ac.jp

Table 1: Japanese Generational Accounting Result of year 2000

	Case A		Case B	
Age in the year estimated	1995	2000	1995	2000
0	143.4	108.6	73.0	37.5
5	169.3	137.6	90.9	62.1
10	200.1	163.8	135.4	105.5
15	235.9	189.0	187.4	151.2
20	278.1	216.2	257.4	199.9
25	295.2	222.6	295.2	222.6
30	297.8	217.7	297.8	217.7
35	287.4	207.1	287.4	207.1
40	263.8	175.5	263.8	175.5
45	227.7	124.4	227.7	124.4
50	173.1	48.7	173.1	48.7
55	99.0	-40.9	99.0	-40.9
60	11.9	-131.7	11.9	-131.7
65	-47.7	-171.1	-47.7	-171.1
70	-44.8	-179.0	-44.8	-179.0
75	-36.0	-169.6	-36.0	-169.6
80	-26.7	-160.7	-26.7	-160.7
85	-18.2	-145.0	-18.2	-145.0
90	-9.7	-92.1	-9.7	-92.1
Future Generation	405.5	751.5	335.4	679.3
Genarational Imbalance(%)	182.8%	591.7%	359.4%	1709.1%
Educational Expenditure	Consumption Transfuer			
Unit	1000 \$ per capita in lifetime			

Growth rate 1.5% , discount rate1.5%. Exchange rate; \$1=\$108.34 (average in year 2000).