

00-14-

(St ock)

()

:

:

2000. 12.

가

가

가

,

. OECD

,

가

.

,

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

1 (2000)

2

2001

가

가

2000 12

[]

1.

1962 1998
OECD, UN, ILO, World Bank, IMF,
(BLS), Working
Paper 가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

2.

3가

, (embody)
 .
 (knowledge) (skill)
 .
 ,
 가 가 , 가
 , 가
 , (,)
 가 (Convergence) 가
 .
 , 가
 .
 , 가 , , 가 ,
 , 가
 .

3. Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin 1940 1990 48
 .
 가
 .
 (Aggregate human capital)

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^t \theta_i(t, s) N_i(t, s) ds \quad (1)$$

$N_i(t, s)$: t 시점에서 s 시점까지의 i 가
 (efficiency parameter) $\theta(t, s)$
 (numeraire) s 가
 가 i 가 $h_i(t)$
 i s 가
 $h_i(t)$ 가 ,
 (1)

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^t \theta_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds \quad (2)$$

$\theta_i(t, s)$: t 시점에서 s 시점까지의
 $\eta_i(t, s)$: t 시점에서 s 시점까지의
 $N_i(t, s)$: $N_i(t)$
 Mulligan Sala-i-Martin
 가 θ

1940 1990

1940 1950 ,
 1960 1970 .
 1950 1990 가 . ,
 48 1980 1990 가
 가 . 1980 40 17%
 가 1980 1990 10 53% 가 .
 (3)

$$\theta_i(t, s) = w_i(t, s) / w_i(t, 0) \quad (3)$$

$W_i(t, s)$ t , i s .
 가

가
 가 .

(net out) .
 (w(t,0)).

가 $h(t, 0)=1$ i , t 가
 (4)

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^{\infty} h_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds \quad (4)$$

(3) (4) 가

$$h_i(t) = [\int_0^{\infty} w_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds] / w_i(t, 0) \quad (5)$$

$\eta(t, s)$ t i s

4.

가.

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin(1995), Jorgenson(1994)
 . Jorgenson(1994)

가

cross-classify

가

가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin(1995)

Jorgenson

(wage)

가

(

)

Schultz(1972)

(on-the-job training)

39%

Jorgenson

(learning-by-doing)

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

1940

1990

가

가

(learning-by-doing)

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin(1995)

가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

가

·
가 가

· , ,
(III 3 4
) 1 (2000)

· 2 2001

•	.....	1
1.	.....	1
2.	.....	3
3.	.....	5
4.	.....	7
•	.....	9
1.	.....	9
2.	.....	21
3.	.....	28
•	.....	53
1. Mulligan	Sala-i-Martin	.....53
2. Mulligan	Sala-i-Martin	.....63
•	.....	71
1.	.....	71
2.	.....	72
3.	.....	76

V.	.....	91
1.	.....	91
2.	.....	95
	.....	97

< II- 1>	.....	17
< - 2>	.....	19
< - 3>	.....	20
< - 4>	.....	24
< - 5>	.....	30
< - 6>	.....	37
< - 7>	(25- 64)	40
< - 8>	.....	41
< - 9>	.....	42
< - 10>	가 (), 1994 ..	44
< - 11>	.....	48
< - 12>	OECD	51
< - 1>	()	64
< - 2>	()	65
< - 3>	()	67
< - 4>	()	68
< - 5>	(1940- 1990)	69
< - 1>	.....	82
< - 2>	.....	83
< - 3>	.....	85
< - 4>	. . (1995- 2020)	87
< - 5>	(1995- 2000)	88

[- 1]	.....	23
[- 1]	.....	65
[- 2]	.....	68

I.

1.

가.

가 가
가
(depreciati-
on) 가 (lifelong learning)
가
가
가 . OECD
, , 가 가
(OECD, 1998).
OECD
OECD OECD
가
가 .
가
가) 가 .

Becker (1992)

가

가

2)

가

가

1962

1) (input)

(flow)

(stock)

(IMD)

GDP

R&D

, GDP

OECD

(International Adult Literacy Survey; IALS) (; INES
[Indicators of Educational System]) A 가
가 (International Association for the Evalu-
ation of Educational Achievement; IEA)

2)

II-2 2

1998

2.

. Barro(1991), Barro Lee(1993)가
, Kendrick(1976)
(Perpetual inventory method), Romer(1990)가
Psacharopoulos Arrigada(1986)가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

I.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

II.

1.

가.

.
.

2.

가.

.
.

3.

가.

.
.

(educational attainment)

(adult literacy)

(average years of schooling)

.
.

가

. OECD

III. Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

1. Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

가.

.
.
.

2. Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

IV.

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- 가.

- V.
- 1.
 - 2.
- 3.**

가.

OECD, UN, ILO, World Bank, IMF, (BLS), Working Paper 가 (Bureau of Economic Analysis ; BEA) (BLS) ,3)

3) BEA , BLS 가 가

BEA), (BLS), NBER(National Bureau of Economic Research)

4.

1·2
1
가
1, 2
1 (2000)
OECD 가
가
OECD 가
2 (2001
) 1
OECD 가

Machlup(1984)

가 가

가

가 가 가

Kendrick 1/2

가 가

가 가

(earnin-

gs)

가

OECD (stock), (investment), (rate of return) 가

가 (literacy scores), 9-14 가

OECD

(OECD, 1998).

(well-being)

가 (present value)

가

가

가

가

가

가

1

, GDP ,
enhab-ib and Spiegel, 1994).

가 (B

1)

가

(Human Resource Accounting)

가

가
가

가가
가

가

OECD

가

OECD

OECD

가

가 . 가

가

2) OECD 가

, , 가
가

OECD 가

가

가

가

(Caspar, 1989).

· , ,
OECD 가

가

OECD 가

가

가) 가

가

가 가

,
)

가

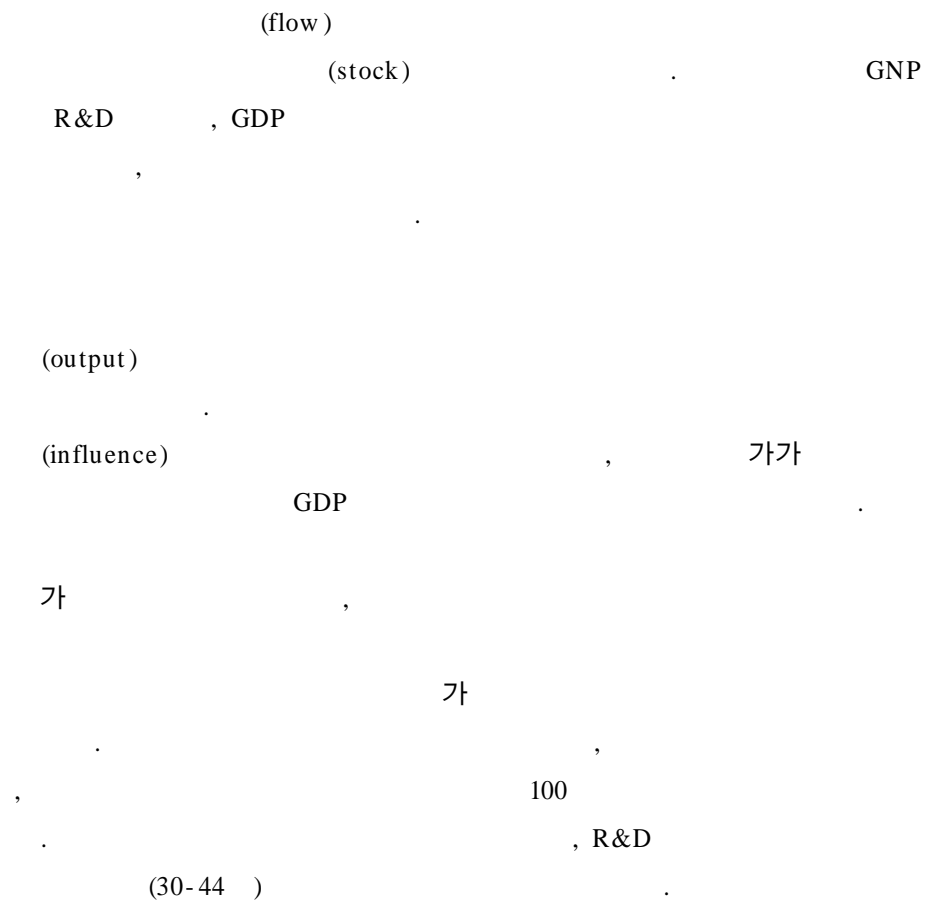
가

가

가 가
 , 가 , 가
 . 가
 , 가
 . 가
 가 (,)
 . 가,
 가 ,
) 가
 가
 , ,
 , 가
 . 가
 가 가

3)

(input) ‘ (performance) ’, ‘ (process) ’



< II- 1>

			GNP R&D	GNP			
65.4	83.3	117.2	101.6	83.5	90.2		
			GNP				
3.4	54.9	57.0	11.1	23.9	30.0		
			100	R&D			
45.8	14.7	28.8	34.6	74.1	62.6	60.7	45.9

: (1999.) p.15- 64.
: , , , , 100

< II- 1>

. < II- 1>
90.2 ,
30.0 45.9 . ,
가 .
(1999) (IMD) 「 」
(infrastructure), (science and technology),
(people) 1
33 . 33 (factor
analysis)

, 3 . 가
24 7 , 42
, 24 (< II-2>).

< -2>

	가		가		가		가	
1	U. S. A	99.99	India	98.70	Finland	98.03	U. S. A	79.42
2	Japan	99.81	Hungary	96.17	Sweden	96.68	Finland	79.23
3	Germany	78.93	Singapore	93.04	Norway	95.03	Germany	74.39
4	France	70.52	Philippines	92.22	Denmark	94.78	Switzerland	72.92
5	U. K.	68.90	Taiwan	91.22	Netherlands	90.53	Netherlands	71.17
6	Italy	58.01	Israel	90.34	Switzerland	89.82	Canada	70.75
7	Korea	57.22	Australia	86.68	Canada	83.80	Denmark	70.00
8	India	52.92	Finland	81.85	Singapore	81.69	Singapore	69.83
9	Argentina	48.12	Ireland	76.32	Iceland	81.22	Iceland	69.12
10	Brazil	47.02	France	75.53	Germany	78.20	Norway	69.03
11	Greece	46.83	Chile	74.44	U. S. A	76.91	Australia	67.84
12	Mexico	46.09	Iceland	73.87	U. K.	76.27	Sweden	67.65
13	Spain	44.83	Turkey	68.63	Australia	73.63	Israel	65.96
14	Poland	44.00	Austria	67.41	Israel	72.21	U. K.	64.90
15	Thailand	43.35	Malaysia	67.09	New Zealand	71.53	Ireland	62.06
16	Colombia	42.98	Spain	66.49	Ireland	71.08	France	61.15
17	Turkey	42.78	Switzerland	62.95	Belgium	68.02	New Zealand	60.03
18	Canada	42.58	Canada	62.74	Austria	64.38	Taiwan	59.75
19	Chile	42.58	Belgium	58.79	Hong Kong	63.55	Belgium	59.10
20	Russia	42.44	Japan	57.99	Taiwan	60.08	Austria	58.76
21	Indonesia	41.94	New Zealand	57.21	France	53.93	Japan	56.24
22	Philippines	41.38	U. S. A.	56.83	South Africa	45.70	Hong Kong	54.16
23	Australia	41.28	Greece	53.14	Spain	41.90	Spain	46.30
24	Czech	40.89	Germany	51.71	Korea	40.59	Korea	39.11
25	Portugal	40.83	Hong Kong	50.53	Japan	38.70	China	38.26
26	China	39.34	Brazil	43.77	Portugal	38.63	Malaysia	38.06
27	Taiwan	39.16	Netherlands	43.68	Italy	34.85	Italy	37.90
28	Netherlands	39.14	Czech	42.56	Malaysia	33.66	Portugal	35.93
29	Austria	39.01	Denmark	30.81	China	30.80	South Africa	35.45
30	Hungary	38.42	Argentina	29.95	Chile	27.64	Greece	34.74
31	Belgium	36.61	Russia	25.21	Greece	25.45	Hungary	32.82
32	Switzerland	36.16	Poland	23.87	Thailand	21.15	China	31.03
33	Norway	35.52	Mexico	23.66	Poland	20.85	Philippines	28.94
34	Iceland	35.36	Colombia	21.27	Mexico	17.18	India	28.23
35	Israel	34.73	China	18.71	Czech	17.16	Turkey	27.99
36	Hong Kong	32.53	Italy	18.22	Argentina	15.98	Poland	26.85
37	New Zealand	32.50	Portugal	17.16	Hungary	15.00	Brazil	26.80
38	Denmark	31.54	Norway	16.97	Brazil	14.68	Czech	26.67
39	Malaysia	31.04	U. K.	12.44	Indonesia	12.54	Argentina	25.78
40	Sweden	31.01	Thailand	11.23	Turkey	12.15	Mexico	25.08
41	South Africa	30.48	Sweden	8.29	Colombia	12.02	Thailand	24.98
42	Ireland	30.15	Korea	4.24	Russia	19.89	Colombia	20.83
43	Finland	29.75	Indonesia	2.50	Philippines	8.45	Russia	20.60
44	Singapore	25.08	South Africa	1.78	India	1.16	Indonesia	18.08

: (1999),

4)

가

,

300

,

53%가

(, 1998).

,

(< II-3 >).

< II-3 >

(:%)

53.0	47.0 (100)	(85.6)	(7.3)	(1.8)	(5.3)

: (1999).

p. 101- 129,

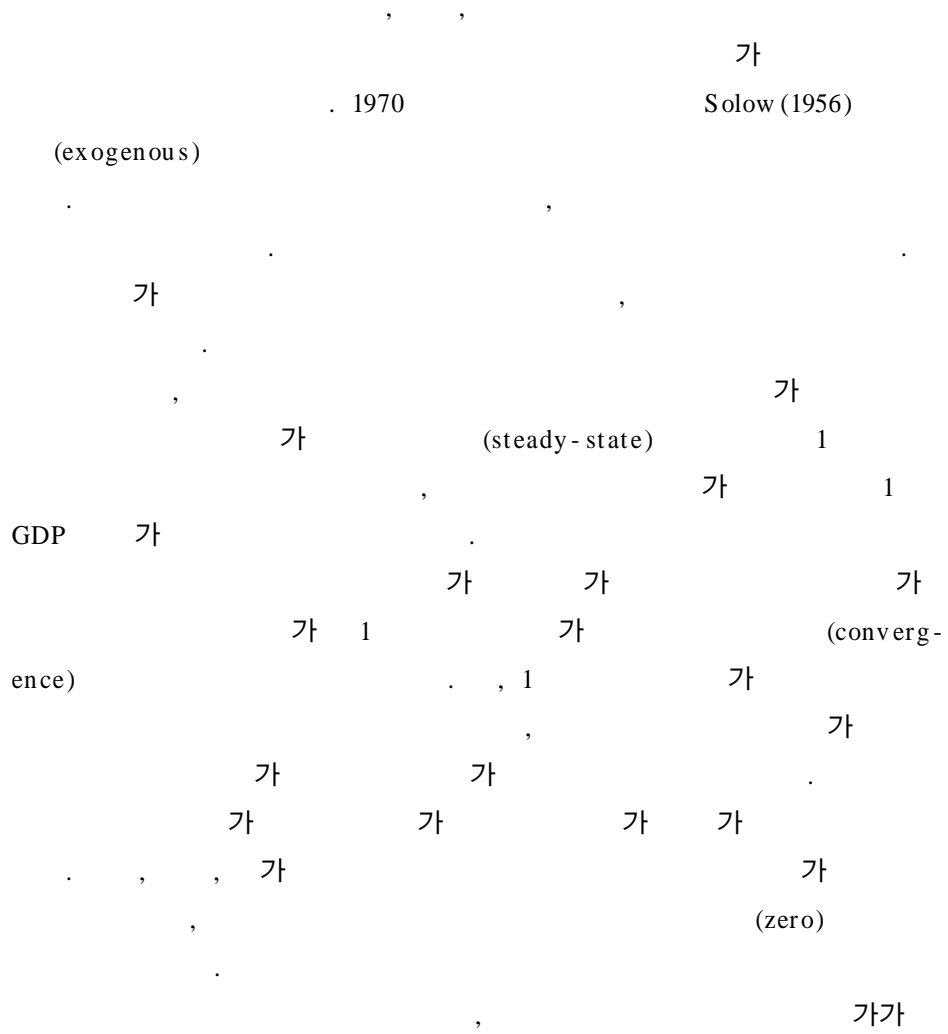
가

가

(, ,)

2.

가.



가
(TFP : Total Factor Productivity) 가가

가 가 , 가 (,) ,

80

Romer(1986)

. Romer
(Household
doing)

, 가
(learning by

가

(closed economy)

가

가

가

,
가

가

, 1960

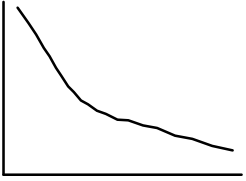
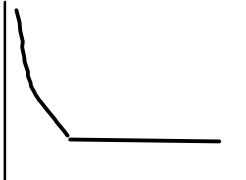
30

가

(< II-1>).

가

< II-4>

< 가 >	· ()	· ()
< > = 0 =	· 1 GDP 가 = 0 · 1 GDP 가 =	· R&D · · 1 GDP 가 > 0 · 1 GDP 가 > (Human Capital, SOC,)
< () >	 <p>0 1 stock</p>	 <p>0 1 stock</p>

< II-4>

가 , .
 , , .
 가 가 .
 가 .
 가 가 .
 가 가 .
 (P.Krugman)⁴⁾
 , , .
 가 .

(Ramsey, 1928)

(Harrod, 1936) (Domar, 1946)

(Solow, 1956)

5). Arrow, (1962)

4) Krugman(1994) Foreign Affairs, 73(6) "The Myth of Asia's Miracle"

Young(1995) 가

()

가 가 가

(Learning by doing)

40

accounting method) 가 (Denison, 1985) (growth
가 25% 가 (Schultz, 1961)

가 (Benhabib & Spiegel, 1994)

가 가

(Maglen, 1990).

5)

가 가

가 (Convergence)

6) : Psacharopoulos; 1984, Psacharopoulos & Woodhall;
1985, Denison; 1985, UNDP; 1993, World Bank; 1996.

(transitional dynamics)

가

UNDP(1993)

10% 가 가 ,

(Bartel & Lich

tenberg; 1987, Jamison & Lau; 1982, Wozniak; 1984, 1987). Benhabib Spiegel (1994) ,

. Maglen (1990)

가

3.

가

“ ” 가 .

가. (Barro ;
1991, Barro Lee ; 1993)

Barro(1991)⁷⁾, Barro Lee(1993), Barro Lee(2000)

. < II-5> 1960 1985 OECD 22 , /
14 , 27 , / 23 ,
10 7 .

7) Barro Lee 1960 1985 OECD 22 ,
14 , Sub-Sahara 27 , 23
, 10 7 103 가
. Barro Lee(2000)
1960 2000 5
107 .

< II-5 >

/		()				
OECD (22)	1960	636	4.83	1.14	0.17	6.15
	1965	676	4.89	1.25	0.20	6.34
	1970	710	4.97	1.56	0.27	6.80
	1975	745	5.07	1.83	0.35	7.25
	1980	775	5.20	2.27	0.43	7.90
	1985	803	5.35	2.45	0.49	8.29
/ (14)	1960	82	1.49	0.38	0.09	1.96
	1965	94	1.62	0.44	0.10	2.15
	1970	108	1.83	0.58	0.13	2.53
	1975	124	2.24	0.90	0.18	3.32
	1980	144	2.45	0.99	0.23	3.67
	1985	166	2.82	1.21	0.27	4.30
(27)	1960	124	1.10	0.10	0.01	1.22
	1965	141	1.13	0.11	0.01	1.25
	1970	162	1.25	0.16	0.02	1.44
	1975	186	1.45	0.20	0.02	1.68
	1980	214	1.71	0.26	0.03	2.00
	1985	250	1.88	0.29	0.03	2.21
/ (23)	1960	207	2.65	0.50	0.05	3.20
	1965	238	2.71	0.51	0.07	3.29
	1970	272	2.87	0.70	0.09	3.66
	1975	309	3.08	0.83	0.13	4.04
	1980	348	3.30	0.94	0.19	4.44
	1985	388	3.49	1.12	0.26	4.88
(10)	1960	201	2.53	0.71	0.09	3.33
	1965	229	2.68	0.74	0.11	3.53
	1970	260	2.95	0.85	0.13	3.94
	1975	293	3.31	0.95	0.17	4.42
	1980	327	3.44	1.14	0.22	4.79
	1985	362	3.72	1.33	0.26	5.31
(7)	1960	596	0.89	0.28	0.03	1.20
	1965	668	0.98	0.31	0.03	1.32
	1970	752	1.10	0.45	0.05	1.61
	1975	844	1.23	0.48	0.06	1.77
	1980	942	1.39	0.57	0.07	2.03
	1985	1059	1.92	0.71	0.08	2.71

: Barro Lee(1993)

: 25 , 가 가

가 ,
가 .
(flow)
가 ,
가

(Kendrick ; 1976)

Kendrick (1976)
가 가
Jorgenson (19
94)
가 가
가 가
가
Kendrick (1976)
Kendrick 가

. Machlup(1984)

가 가

가

가

가 가

Kendrick 1/2

가 Kendrick(1976)

(perpetual inventory method)

. Kendrick

(), ,

가

가

가

가 가

가

Kendrick 1969

4/5

(Kendrick,

1976)

2.4% 가

가 3.6%

. (educational attainment)

(Nehru, Swanson Dubey ; 1993)

Nehru, Swanson, Dubey(1993) 가

S_{gt} : t g 1 가
 가 , 가 T=[t₁, t₂] G=[g₁, g₂]
 , H_{GT}

$$H_{GT} = \sum_G \sum_T S_{gt} \quad (1)$$

G T . \underline{S}_{gt}

(2)

$$S_{gt} = q_{gt} \cdot E_{gt} \quad (2)$$

E_{gt} : t g 가
 q_{gt} : t g (netenrollment)
 S_{gt} :

$$S_{gt} = E_{gt} \quad (3)$$

$$E_{gt} = E_{gt} - R_{gt} - D_{gt} \quad (4)$$

$$R_{gt} \quad D_{gt} , \quad (4)$$

가 .
 15 64
 가 가
 T
 ,
 가 cohort가 가
 cohort가 $E_{g,t}$
 ,
 6 6
 . T 가 cohort T - 64+6
 , 가 cohort T - 15+6
 T - 58 T - 9 50 cohort
 (6)

$$S_{PT} = \sum_{t=58}^{T-9} \sum_{g=1}^6 E_{g, T-g-1} \quad (6)$$

(7) T - 58 T - 9
 ()
 . 가 T - 9 T - 58
 , T
 가 가
 가 T 가 t g

$$\widehat{E}_{PT} = \sum_{t=58}^{T-9} \sum_{g=1}^6 \theta_{g, T-g-1} E_{g, T-g-1} \quad (7)$$

< II-6 >

	(1987)				1960-87 (%) (I)			
	6.53	2.60	0.88	10.0	-0.5	2.2	4.9	0.3
	3.70	0.72	0.06	4.48	3.2	6.0	5.3	4.0
-	4.38	0.72	0.03	5.13	3.9	9.2	3.4	4.2
-	2.39	0.88	0.12	3.39	2.9	4.3	6.4	3.3
-	4.65	0.56	0.31	5.52	1.5	5.3	6.7	2.0
-	2.33	0.19	0.02	2.54	3.9	9.7	12.6	4.2
	4.39	0.88	0.23	5.50	1.6	4.0	6.0	2.0
	3.24	1.13	0.41	4.79	2.2	1.9	6.3	2.3
	4.38	1.17	0.29	5.85	1.0	2.9	4.4	1.4

: IEC(1988, International Economic Department), The World Bank.

: (I) OLS 가 .

가

가

, 1.0
 3.0
 가
 ,
 가 가
 가 가
 가
 1960 1987
 Nehru, Swanson
 Dubey (1993) 가
 가 ,

(Educational attainment of the adult population)

가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 1976 OECD가 (ISCED;
 International Standard Classification of Education)
 25 64

ISCED 가 가 가

ISCED 가 가

ISCED 가 ISCED

ISCED 가 ISCED

ISCED

ISCED

ISCED 가

< II-7> 2000 OECD

(,) (25-64)

가

80% 가 (80%), (85%), (84%), (80%),
(83%), (81%) (86%) ,
(19%), (18%), (24%)

(27%) 가

가 (24%)

(17%), (17%)

50% 가

(44%), (41%), (33%), (21%), (20%), (18%)

가 가

(: 21% : 12%) 가

< II-7> (25-64)

가		
	56	17
	73	6
	57	12
	80	19
	85	10
	78	5
	68	13
	61	11
	84	14
가	44	11
	63	13
	55	16
	51	11
	41	9
	80	18
	65	17
	21	12
	64	24
	73	13
	83	24
	54	11
	20	7
	33	14
	76	13
	81	14
	18	6
	60	15
	86	27
	61	14

: (OECD, 2000). Education at a Glance - OECD Indicators.

< II-8> . < II-9>
 65% (61%), (60%)
 (84%), (80%), (86%) . 25
 34 92% (93%) 가

< II-8>

(: %)

	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
가	61	72	63	57	44
	65	92	70	45	27
	84	88	87	84	76
	80	93	91	77	57
	61	75	63	56	41
	60	63	62	58	53
	86	88	88	87	80

: (OECD, 1999). Education at a Glance -OECD Indicators.

< II-9> 25 64
 22%, 17%
 OECD 21%, 25 34 34%,
 23%

< II-9 >

(: %)

	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	25-64	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
가	21	25	23	19	14	14	16	15	13	9
	22	34	23	12	8	17	23	19	11	8
	30	45	40	23	13	18	23	23	15	9
	23	22	26	25	19	14	14	16	15	10
	24	26	25	23	17	15	17	17	15	11
	35	36	36	37	27	27	27	26	29	22

: (OECD, 1999). Education at a Glance - OECD Indicators.

(adult literacy)

Romer (1990)

가

OECD 1994

1996

(International Adult Literacy Survey: IALS

)

y)”

, “ (prose literac

“ (document

- ary literacy)”

“ (quantitative literacy)” 가

가

가

가 (OECD, 1995)

. 1

가

7

. IALS

가

< II- 10 >

< II- 10> 가 (), 1994

가	%			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	9.3	4.1	3.2	2.6
	20.1	11.0	9.1	2.6
	7.6	7.5	2.7	0.9
	25.8	13.9	6.5	3.8
	23.1	12.4	4.9	1.8
()	8.5	4.5	3.9	1.6
()	3.4	3.0	2.9	0.7
	6.1	8.3	3.9	1.4

: 가 가 (International Adult Literacy Survey)가 가 (document scale) .

: (OECD, 1998). LAIS Survey, (Table 3.2).

가

가 . IALS

1996 1 OECD 가 ILAS .

. 1998 2 ILAS 가 가
 . 2 ILAS IALS

OECD가 (Program for International Student Assessment OECD/PISA)

OECD 1998
 OECD 32 가
 OECD/PISA 1998

(average years of schooling)
 (Psacharopoulos
 Arriagada;1986)

Psacharopoulos Arriagada(1986) 99
 5

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i S_i \quad (1)$$

(1) l_i i 가 S_i i (),

Psacharopoulos

Arriagada (1986)

66

33

가

S_i

가 가

()

S_i

가 가

가

가

(repeater)

(drop out)

가

(discrete intervals)

가

Psacharopoulos

Arriagada (1986)

34

가

가

Barro

Lee (1993)

UNESCO

가

가

1

가

가

가

가
(Collins Bosworth; 1996)

Collins Bosworth(1996) Denison(1985)⁸⁾
가 가

6) Psacharopoulos(1993) Collins Bosworth(1996)

1

10.7% 10.2%

Collins Bosworth 7% 12%

가 가

7% 가 12% 가

가

가 가 , 7%

1960-94 가 1.2%

(0.9%) (0.6%), (0.5%), (0.5%)

가 , 12% 가

8) Denison 가 ,

가 ,

Denison 가 (level

of knowledge in society)

< II-11>

가

가

가

가

< II-11>

가	7			12		
	1960	1994		1960	1994	
		109.9	135.3	0.6	120.5	183.9
	123.2	166.1	0.9	151.8	252.9	1.5
	109.7	142.8	0.8	119.9	192.4	1.4
	130.6	197.4	1.2	167.8	331.5	2.0
	121.0	160.0	0.8	145.9	233.8	1.4
	139.3	182.8	0.8	188.1	293.4	1.3
가	127.3	155.2	0.6	162.4	226.4	1.0
	126.2	158.2	0.7	154.6	227.9	1.1
	131.1	182.1	1.0	169.5	294.2	1.6
	109.9	129.9	0.5	121.2	169.5	1.0
	114.4	128.3	0.3	130.8	162.4	0.6
	111.8	143.0	0.7	126.3	199.5	1.4
	127.7	153.8	0.5	160.3	222.6	1.0
	168.6	200.4	0.5	255.8	338.3	0.8

: Collins Bosworth(1996) < 2>

1) , (1985)

, (1985) 1963 1982

. 1970, 1974, 1978, 1981

가

가 가

2) (1993)

(1993) 가가
 가가
 Kendrick
 9 28 1970
 1990 Kim Park(1985)

1970 3.7% 가
 가 1980 1.9%
 1970 12.8% 가
 1980 10.7%
 1970 1980
 가

3) (1997)

(1997) 1985 , 1963- 1
 995 .9) , (1985

9) 1963- 1995 7.9%
 54.2%
 45.8%

), (1993) , (1997)

(job training)

. OECD

OECD CERl(Centre for Educational Research and Innovation) 1998
(Human Capital Investment: An International

Comparison) . 6
. 1 , 2
, 3 , 4 , 5
,
. 2
가

가 . 54.2%
가 3.0%
1.3%
가 가가 가
2.4% .
가 0.3% 0.2%
(. ,)
Kim Hong(1997)
'Accounting for rapid economic growth in Korea, 1963-1995.' < 8-1>

가 OECD
 “ ”
 가
 OECD < II-12>

< II-12> OECD

	OECD
- - -	() (KBE) (S&T)
	가 ” (Expert Study Group Human Capital Investment, Growth & Globalization)
- 가 -	D/B 가

: (1998.4). OECD (2000.4.27- 8)

OECD

가

2001 OECD

1999

가?

(2000. 10. 6,

OECD).

III.

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

48

(

)

(Aggregate labor input index)

(Volume of labor input)

(Partial index of labor input)

가

1. Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

50

1940

12%

15%가

50

1990

50%

16%

가

가?

가

(가

)

가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

가

가

가

(wage) 가

()

가

(the rest of the labor force) 가

가.

(Q)

가

가

가

(Total human capital)

(Total non-human capital)

$$Q_i(t) = F[V_i(t)K_i(t), U_i(t)H_i(t)] \quad (1)$$

(1) i 가 , t , $V_i(t)$, $K_i(t)$

(,), $U_i(t)$

가 (, $H_i(t)$) 가

가
 가
 (skill) 가 , 가
 가 Jorgenson
 가 (labor)
 (Aggregate human
 capital)

$$H_i(t) = \int_0^s \theta_i(t, s) N_i(t, s) ds \quad (2)$$

$N_i(t, s)$ t s 가 i
 (efficiency parameter) $\theta(t, s)$
 (numeraire) s
 가 가 i 가 $H_i(t)$
 s 가 $H_i(t)$ 가 , i
 (2)

(2)가

가 , 12 가
, $\theta_i(t, 12)$ 16 가

$\theta_i(t, 16)$

(Signal)

가

, $\theta_i(t, s)$ (s)

가

i

t

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^t \theta_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds. \quad (3)$$

$$i(t, s) = N_i(t, s) / N_i(t) \quad t \quad s$$

가 i (3) $h_i(t) = H_i / N_i(t)$

가 가
. , 가

가

$$h_{ji}(t) = \hat{y}_i(t)^{1-\phi} [u_{ji}(t) h_{ji}(t)]^\phi \quad (4)$$

0 1 가 , u_{ji}

(4)

가 ,

가 가

가 가

1

, $\hat{y}_i(t)$

가 i 가

가

가

t u_{ji} 1

v v+s (4) v v+s

$$h_{ji}(v, s) = [h_{ji}(v, 0)^{1-\phi} + (1-\phi) \hat{y}_i(v) \{e^{r_i s} - 1\}^{1/(1-\phi)}] \quad (5)$$

$h_{ji}(v, 0)$

, i v , s i

$h_{ji}(v, 0) \hat{y}_i(v) [e^{r_i s} - 1]$

$y_i^{\wedge}(v)$, 가
 $h_{ji}(v, 0)$ 가
 $s=0$
 $h_{ji}(v, 0)$ 가
 가

$$h_{ji}(v,0)=h(0) \tag{6}$$

v, i, j 가
 가
 가
 (6) 가
 가

(6)
 (interregional), (intertemporal)

(6) 가 ,
(Positive)

가

, s

v

. s

T_s

가

가

t - T_s

, s

s

v

가

s

(,)

$$h_i(t, s) = \int_{t-T_s+s}^t h_{ji}(v, s) dv \quad (7)$$

i t

$\partial h / \partial s > 0$, $h_i(t, 0) = h(0)$

s

i t

가 . t 가

i t

가

$h_i(t, s)$

T_s

, 가

s

(7) 가

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^{\infty} h_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds \quad (8)$$

, 가 , $\theta_i(t, s) = h_i(t, s)$

(8) (3)

$h(t, 0) = 1$

(8)

i t 가

가 . ,

가

가

가

가

(the zero

schooling worker)

$\theta_i(t, s)$

가
(aggregate stock) 가

가 . Card Krueger(1992)

가 가 가 가

가 가

(shock)

가 (

(human capital index)

가 가 (2) 가
 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가

2. Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

< III- 1> < III- 2> 1940 1990
 48 . 1940 1950
 , 1960 1970
 (< III- 1>). 1950
 1990 가 . 1980
 1990 가 가 .
 1980 40 17% 가 1980
 1990 10 53% 가 .

		1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
1	Alabama	3.350	3.091	3.593	3.712	3.851	4.409
2	Arizona	3.702	3.384	3.684	3.730	3.828	4.341
3	Arkansas	3.134	2.786	3.330	3.642	3.640	4.354
4	California	3.827	3.453	3.902	3.877	4.116	4.529
5	Colorado	3.731	3.442	3.747	3.662	4.141	4.669
6	Connecticut	4.083	3.715	4.121	3.889	4.108	4.578
7	Delaware	4.474	3.731	4.256	4.345	4.482	4.694
8	Florida	3.551	3.346	3.512	3.656	3.836	4.410
9	Georgia	3.488	3.312	3.633	3.753	4.056	4.548
10	Idaho	3.711	2.800	3.424	3.512	3.633	4.297
11	Illinois	4.263	3.729	3.961	3.780	3.912	4.570
12	Indiana	3.812	3.407	3.585	3.644	3.724	4.459
13	Iowa	3.742	3.331	3.456	3.412	3.690	4.265
14	Kansas	3.588	3.342	3.571	3.632	3.841	4.460
15	Kentucky	3.388	2.973	3.352	3.557	3.639	4.290
16	Louisiana	3.282	3.205	3.550	3.317	3.572	4.252
17	Maine	3.585	3.092	3.662	3.369	3.792	4.362
18	Maryland	4.017	3.642	4.008	3.973	4.163	4.637
19	Massachusetts	4.048	3.801	3.852	3.754	4.134	4.399
20	Michigan	3.864	3.535	3.747	3.716	3.879	4.534
21	Minnesota	4.052	3.404	3.733	3.597	4.173	4.712
22	Mississippi	2.688	2.728	3.191	3.138	3.671	3.924
23	Missouri	3.899	3.603	3.786	3.842	3.967	4.666
24	Montana	3.551	3.200	3.376	3.235	3.605	3.893
25	Nebraska	3.925	3.501	3.169	3.646	3.752	4.392
26	Nevada	3.561	4.106	3.756	3.561	3.904	4.301
27	New Hampshire	3.646	3.332	3.409	3.717	3.961	4.045
28	New Jersey	4.088	3.710	3.987	3.570	4.012	4.412
29	New Mexico	3.402	3.386	3.920	4.096	3.758	4.448
30	New York	4.059	3.855	4.082	4.020	4.247	4.735
31	North Carolina	3.180	3.229	3.660	3.741	4.045	4.574
32	North Dakota	3.725	3.280	3.355	3.845	3.557	4.417
33	Ohio	4.001	3.569	3.769	3.692	3.852	4.582
34	Oklahoma	3.623	3.404	3.818	3.906	3.916	4.436
35	Oregon	3.642	3.259	3.430	3.387	3.671	4.332
36	Pennsylvania	3.841	3.515	3.856	3.838	3.876	4.591
37	Rhode Island	3.914	3.787	3.573	3.125	3.773	3.969
38	South Carolina	3.207	2.930	3.531	3.477	3.831	4.282
39	South Dakota	3.576	3.708	3.677	3.665	3.548	4.167
40	Tennessee	3.539	3.260	3.639	3.659	3.965	4.581
41	TX	3.780	3.600	3.950	3.782	4.031	4.499
42	Utah	3.741	3.207	3.719	3.412	3.603	4.151
43	Vermont	3.595	3.198	3.745	3.801	3.918	4.031
44	Virginia	3.733	3.375	3.958	4.005	4.176	4.671
45	Washington	3.789	3.381	3.723	3.475	3.773	4.409
46	West Virginia	3.387	2.954	3.495	3.404	3.720	4.069
47	Wisconsin	3.245	3.461	3.610	3.552	3.706	4.475
48	Wyoming	3.642	3.323	3.627	3.630	3.738	4.020

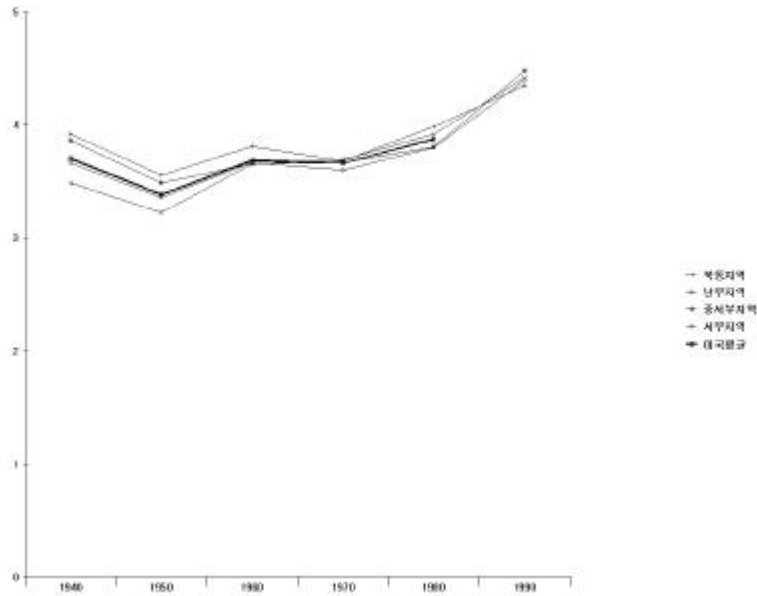
< III-2>

()

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
	3.914	3.556	3.810	3.676	3.980	4.347
	3.489	3.223	3.655	3.692	3.912	4.414
	3.858	3.489	3.656	3.669	3.800	4.475
	3.664	3.358	3.665	3.598	3.797	4.308
	3.701 (0.313)	3.383 (0.287)	3.686 (0.224)	3.661 (0.236)	3.871 (0.206)	4.392 (0.216)

: (Bureau of the Census)

()



< III-1>

< III-3> 48 . 가 (fixed
weights) , 1940 1990 가
. 5 (New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, Montana, Wyoming)

< III-3>

()

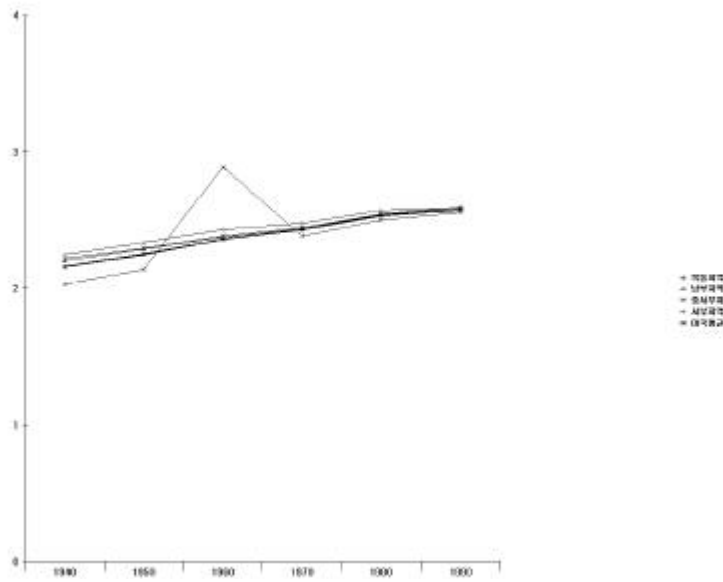
		1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
1	Alabama	1.9313	2.0754	2.2555	2.3725	2.4829	2.5528
2	Arizona	2.1679	2.2975	2.3752	2.4741	2.5504	2.5783
3	Arkansas	1.9946	2.0821	2.2549	2.3730	2.4717	2.5393
4	California	2.2927	2.3600	2.4352	2.4916	2.5655	2.5744
5	Colorado	2.2589	2.3367	2.4454	2.5181	2.5961	2.6216
6	Connecticut	2.1936	2.2922	2.3857	2.4514	2.5616	2.6187
7	Delaware	2.1794	2.2179	2.4001	2.4620	2.5448	2.5924
8	Florida	2.1050	2.0474	2.3452	2.4230	2.5254	2.5641
9	Georgia	1.9393	2.3408	2.2360	2.3575	2.4901	2.5613
10	Idaho	2.2730	2.2944	2.4222	2.4521	2.5570	2.5794
11	Illinois	2.2151	2.3059	2.3799	2.4405	2.5390	2.5849
12	Indiana	2.2289	2.3178	2.3879	2.4367	2.5168	2.5596
13	Iowa	2.2554	2.3359	2.3961	2.4723	2.5415	2.5787
14	Kansas	2.2647	2.1348	2.4223	2.4867	2.5615	2.5932
15	Kentucky	2.0327	2.0461	2.2640	2.3599	2.4615	2.5316
16	Louisiana	1.8991	2.2718	2.2394	2.3519	2.4989	2.5158
17	Maine	2.2280	2.2326	2.3698	2.4211	2.5280	2.5725
18	Maryland	2.1103	2.3289	2.3554	2.4365	2.5625	2.6072
19	Massachusetts	2.2458	2.2935	2.4116	2.4591	2.5725	2.6147
20	Michigan	2.2163	2.2915	2.3826	2.4453	2.5414	2.5821
21	Minnesota	2.2245	2.0346	2.3902	2.4660	2.5722	2.6023
22	Mississippi	1.9219	2.2622	2.2304	2.3435	2.4747	2.5278
23	Missouri	2.1788	2.3180	2.3479	2.4394	2.5201	2.5711
24	Montana	2.2429	2.3234	2.4085	2.4791	2.5727	2.5867
25	Nebraska	2.2550	2.3323	2.4150	2.4597	2.5624	2.5793
26	Nevada	2.2670	2.2941	2.4277	2.4650	2.5405	2.5537
27	New Hampshire	2.2288	2.2667	2.3664	2.4660	2.5545	2.6042
28	New Jersey	2.1788	2.2490	2.3747	2.4334	2.5464	2.5989
29	New Mexico	2.0695	2.2846	2.3929	2.4669	2.5414	2.5795
30	New York	2.2044	2.0878	2.3860	2.4546	2.5513	2.5937
31	North Carolina	1.9986	2.2337	2.2397	2.3128	2.4730	2.5524
32	North Dakota	2.1730	2.2337	2.3393	2.4345	2.5270	2.5782
33	Ohio	2.2278	2.2974	2.3882	2.4371	2.5289	2.5735
34	Oklahoma	2.1875	2.2886	2.3904	2.4455	2.5378	2.5732
35	Oregon	2.2888	2.3490	2.4324	2.4925	2.5770	2.5987
36	Pennsylvania	2.1566	2.2683	2.3602	2.4196	2.5313	2.5795
37	Rhode Island	2.1517	2.2631	2.3321	2.3664	2.4901	2.5577
38	South Carolina	1.9052	2.0481	2.2147	2.3086	2.4624	2.5382
39	South Dakota	2.2077	2.2778	2.3692	2.3894	2.5281	2.5603
40	Tennessee	2.0405	2.1550	2.2574	2.3538	2.4770	2.5436
41	TX	2.1251	2.2103	2.3292	2.3984	2.5151	2.5548
42	Utah	2.3236	2.3981	2.4867	2.5217	2.5984	2.6024
43	Vermont	2.2290	2.3206	2.3779	2.4256	2.5507	2.5969
44	Virginia	2.0223	2.1738	2.2995	2.3949	2.5289	2.5861
45	Washington	2.2834	2.3762	2.4509	2.4916	2.5819	2.6091
46	West Virginia	2.1027	2.1952	2.3100	2.4034	2.4900	2.5407
47	Wisconsin	2.1924	2.2766	2.3727	2.4347	2.5365	2.5735
48	Wyoming	2.2611	2.3291	2.4291	2.3933	2.5583	2.5907

< III-4>

()

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
	2.2018	2.2878	2.3738	2.4330	2.5429	2.59297
	2.0309	2.1413	2.2888	2.3810	2.4997	2.55696
	2.2199	2.2925	2.3826	2.4451	2.5396	2.57806
	2.2480	2.3351	2.4278	2.4769	2.5671	2.58858
	2.1600	2.2510	2.3600	2.4288	2.5332	2.5762
	(0.1134)	(0.0950)	(0.0663)	(0.0504)	(0.0350)	(0.0233)

: ()



< III-2>

< III-5> 1940 1990 6

25-65

. 1940

1980

. 1940

1990

(1-3)

5%

.

< III-5> (1940-1990)

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
	0.028	0.016	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.007
0-4	0.095	0.073	0.038	0.023	0.012	0.007
5-7	0.177	0.150	0.096	0.070	0.036	0.034
8	0.270	0.196	0.163	0.099	0.044	-
1-3	0.160	0.186	0.207	0.201	0.131	0.109
4	0.148	0.219	0.275	0.346	0.377	0.300
1-3	0.060	0.080	0.104	0.116	0.184	0.289
4	0.062	0.080	0.108	0.138	0.212	0.254

: 1990

8

5-7

.

IV.

1.

가
가
Mulligan Sala-i-Martin (1995)
48

가
가
1940 1990
2

가
1980
1980

가
Jorgenson (1994)
, , ,
가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin(1995), Jorgenson(1994)

Jorgenson(1994)

cross-classify 가 가

가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin(1995)

Jorgenson

(wage) 가 (

)

Schultz(1972)

(on-the-job training)

39%

Jorgenson

(learning-by-doing)

2.

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

1940

1990

가 가 .
 Mulligan Sala-i-Martin(1995)
 가?
 가?
 (learning-
 by- doing)

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin(1995)
 가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin .
 , , ,
 가 .
 가 , s

$$W_i(t, s) = \frac{\partial Q_i(t)}{\partial N_i(t, s)} = \frac{[\partial F(K_i, H_i)/\partial H_i] \partial H_i}{\partial N_i(t, 0)} = F_H^* \theta_i(t, s) \quad (1)$$

i 가 , t , Q_i , $N_i(t, s)$ s
 가 t i , $K_i(t)$
 , $H_i(t)$ 가 .

(1) $\theta(0)=1$ 가

(2)

가
 가 가 .
 . 가
 (Complementarity)
 가 .

(net out)

(w(t,0)).

가 h(t, 0)=1
 (5) i t 가

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^{\infty} h_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds \quad (5)$$

(4) (5) 가

$$h_i(t) = [\int_0^{\infty} w_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds] / w_i(t, 0) \quad (6)$$

$\eta(t, s)$ t i s

가

i

. i

$$\dots, < \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times$$

$$\times \quad >$$

(1)

$$\Delta \ln L = \sum \overline{v_{Ll}} \Delta \ln L_l, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, 240 \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta \ln L = \ln L(T) - \ln L(T-1)$$

$$\overline{v_{Ll}} = \frac{1}{2} (v_{Ll}(T) + v_{Ll}(T-1))$$

$$v_L = \frac{P_{Ll} L_l}{\sum_l P_{Ll} L_l}$$

$$(L) \quad , (L_l) \quad , (v_{Ll})$$

(1)

240 (2 × 12 × 5 × 2)

가

2)

$$\dots, \dots,$$

$$H_{j,t} = t \quad j$$

$$W_{j,t} = t \quad j \quad \text{가}$$

$$L_{j,t} = t \quad j$$

economy-wide aggregate

$$H_t = t$$

$$W_t = t$$

$$L_t = t$$

$$P_{L,t} = t \quad \text{가}$$

$$Q_{L,t} = t$$

가

(straightforward) . ,

가 .

$$L_{j,t} = q_{lj} H_{j,t} \quad (2)$$

q_{lj} 가 j .
가 .

$$L_t = \sum_j v_{j,t} L_{j,t} \quad (3)$$

가 가 (Value shares) :

$$v_{j,t} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{w_{j,t} L_{j,t}}{\sum_j w_{j,t} L_{j,t}} + \frac{w_{j,t-1} L_{j,t-1}}{\sum_j w_{j,t-1} L_{j,t-1}} \right) \quad (4)$$

가 :

$$P_{L,t} = \frac{\sum_j w_{j,t} L_{j,t}}{L_t} \quad (5)$$

,
, ,
가
,
.
, ,
, .
, ,
, ,
, ,

가
“ ” “ ” “ ”
”
5
4 1
2

가 가 가 . 3
, 4
. 3

5
1 가 . 55
, , 가 가

(< -1>).

< -1>

	() 12 가
	5 (, , () ,)
	가

(), (), ()
, (), ()
(< -2>).

< -2>

		-	-
		1984 9 (, , ,),	가 - 1983
		1963 1983 , , , ,	
		- : 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980 .	
		1963 1983 . .	
		- 5	-
		-	-5 가
		- . .	- 10
		- ‘ ,	
		- ‘ ,	-
		- . ,	가
		5	

		- (,), (), (,), () 가 : 가			
		, , ,			
		1963 1983 9 5	1960 5	가 가	
		(1992 [/ (1984 +)] 1971 1993 가			
		(+)] [/ 1963 1970 1971 [/ (+)])			

)

“ ” ,

. < -3 >

< -3 >

		- . . () (, ,) - 1971 - 1963 1970 1971	가
		- 1971 () - 1963 1970 1971	,
		-) (,	1982 가

2)

< -4> (1998) 1995-2020 .
 () 95 2,079 25 2020
 2,817 가
 가 1995-2000 2.1% 2000-2005
 1.6%, 2005-2010 1.1%, 10
 2010-2020 0.6% 가
 1.2% 가 가
 15 가 가
 15 가 0.9%
 (1996).

가 15 가
 가
 15 가 1995 60.2%
 2020 65.0% .
 . 1995-2000
 (1995=100)
 1995-2000 2.1% 가 가
 10 (2010-2020) 가 가
 1.2% (-4).

< - 4> . . , 1995- 2020
(:)

	1995()	2000	2005	2010	2020
< >					
15 19	174	212	213	281	339
20 24	817	869	999	959	1,372
25 29	1,859	1,931	1,746	1,757	1,754
30 34	2,095	2,087	2,121	1,879	1,554
35 39	1,988	2,076	2,072	2,111	1,849
40 44	1,477	1,993	2,078	2,073	1,867
45 49	1,232	1,482	1,993	2,070	2,079
50 54	1,020	1,151	1,403	1,899	1,984
55 59	803	966	1,001	1,248	1,844
60	967	1,231	1,471	1,722	2,483
	12,432	13,898	15,097	15,999	17,125
< >					
15 19	267	272	230	264	277
20 24	1,370	1,247	1,255	1,049	1,235
25 29	957	1,044	986	1,025	1,025
30 34	964	983	1,022	923	763
35 39	1,146	1,212	1,223	1,259	1,112
40 44	956	1,310	1,386	1,396	1,281
45 49	750	939	1,304	1,397	1,479
50 54	633	728	908	1,255	1,357
55 59	549	564	637	780	1,107
60	770	899	998	1,096	1,405
	8,362	9,198	9,949	10,444	11,041
	20,794	23,096	25,046	26,443	28,166

: (1998).

가

가 가 가

가

2020

가 39 2020
 39 1995-2020 가
 1995-2020 1.2% (-5
).
 < -5> , 1995-2000
 (: 1995=100)

< >						
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000	111.1	94.9	101.0	104.0	101.4	112.2
2005	120.5	89.8	102.0	108.1	102.7	122.5
2010	127.2	84.7	103.0	112.4	104.1	129.8
2020	135.5	74.6	105.1	121.4	107.0	137.7

< 가 , %>						
1995-2000	2.1	- 1.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	2.3
2000-2005	1.6	- 1.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.8
2005-2010	1.1	- 1.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2
2010-2020	0.6	- 1.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6
1995-2020	1.2	- 1.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.3

: (1998).

,
 ,
 가
 1979-95
 가 (< -5>).

0
 . 1995-2000
 , , ,
 가 1995-2000
 2010-2020
 2.3% . 25
 0.6%
 가 1.3% .

V.

1.



가 , 가 , 가 , 가

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin 1940 1990 48

가

(Aggregate human capital)

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^1 \theta_i(t, s) N_i(t, s) ds \quad (1)$$

$N_i(t, s)$ t s 가 i
(efficiency parameter) $\theta(t, s)$

(numeraire) s 가 가

i 가 $h_i(t)$

i s 가

$h_i(t)$ 가 , (1)

i , t

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^t \theta_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds \quad (2)$$

$\theta_i(t, s)$ t 가 s
 $\eta_i(t, s)$ t 가 s
 $N_i(t, s) / N_i(t)$

Mulligan Sala-i-Martin
 가 θ

1940 1950
 1960 1970
 1950 1990 가
 48 1980 1990 가
 가 1980 40
 17% 가 1980 1990 10 53% 가
 (3)

$$\theta_i(t, s) = w_i(t, s) / w_i(t, 0) \quad (3)$$

가

가

가

(net out)

(w(t,0)).

가 $h(t, 0)=1$ 가
 (4) i t 가

$$h_i(t) = \int_0^{\infty} h_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds \quad (4)$$

(3) (4) 가

$$h_i(t) = [\int_0^{\infty} w_i(t, s) \eta_i(t, s) ds] / w_i(t, 0) \quad (5)$$

$\eta(t, s)$ t i s

2.

가

가 OECD

CERI

. OECD

1995

가

가

1996

(Indicators)

1998

(Human Capital Investment: An International

Comparison)

1

, 2

, 3

, 4

, 5

6

, 2

가

가 (Market value of human capital)

가

OECD

가
2001 OECD

2001 OECD

1998

(2000. 10. 6, OECD).
가 가

(III 3 4).
1 (2000)

2 2001

가 가

가

- (1997). . . . :
- (1985). , 1963- 1982. :
- (1999). **(HRA)** . . . :
- (1998). - OECD 가
(). :
- (1999). . . . :
- (1993). **(1970- 1990)**.
:

Arrow, K. J. (1973). Higher education as a filter. *Journal of Public Economics*, 2(3), 193-216.

Bartel, A. P. & Lichtenberg, F. R. (1987). The comparative advantage of educated workers in implementing new technology. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 69(1), 1-11.

Barro, R. (1991). Economic growth in a cross section of countries, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, CVI, 407-43.

_____, & Jong-Wha Lee. (1993). International comparisons of educational attainment. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 32, 363-94.

Becker, G. S. (1993). *Human capital: A theoretical and empirical analysis, with special reference to education* (3rd ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

- _____, & Murphy, K. M. (1992). The division of labour, coordination costs, and knowledge. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 107(2), 210-26.
- Benhabib, J., & Spiegel, M. M. (1994). The role of human capital in economic development: Evidence from cross-country data. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 34, 143-173.
- _____. (1991). Growth accounting with physical and human capital accumulation. C. V. Starr Center for Applied Economics RR # 91-66. New York University.
- Björklund, A., & Forslund, A. C. (1997). The output of the Swedish education sectors. *Review of Income and Wealth, series*, 43(1), 88-120.
- Card, D., & Krueger, A. B. (1992). School quality and black-white relative learnings: A direct assessment. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 107(1), 151-200.
- Carnoy, M. (1977). Education and economic development: The first generation. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 25 (Supplement), 428-48.
- Collins, S., & Bosworth, B. (1996). Economic growth in East Asia: Accumulation versus assimilation. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 2, 135-203.
- Denison, E. (1985). *Trends in American economic growth, 1929-1982*. Washington, D. C: The Brookings Institution.
- Domar, E. D. (1946). Capital expansion, rate of growth, and employment. *Econometrica*, (14), 137-47.
- Easterlin, R. A. (1981). Why isn't the whole world developed? *Journal of Economic History*, 41, 1-19.
- Griffin, K. (1989). *Alternative strategies for economic development*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Harrod, R. F. (1936). An essay in dynamic theory. *Economic Journal*, (49), 14-33.
- Jamison, D. T., & Lau, L. J. (1982). *Farmer education and farm efficiency*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

- Jorgenson, D. (1994). The quality of the work force, 1948-90. mimeo presented at NBER Summer Institute on Productivity, Cambridge, MA.
- _____, Gollop, F. M., & Fraumeni, B. (1987). *Productivity and U.S. Economic Growth*. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press.
- Kendrick, J. W. (1976). *The formation and stocks of total capital*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Kim, Kwang Suk., & Sung Duk Hong. (1997). *Accounting for rapid economic growth in Korea, 1963-1995*. Seoul: Korea Development Institute.
- Krueger, A., & Rouse. C. (1998). The effect of workplace education on learnings, turnover, and job performance. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 16(1), 95-121.
- Lau, L., Jamison, D., & Louat, F. (1991). *Education and productivity in developing countries: An aggregate production function approach*. Working Paper No. 612, Washington, D. C : The World Bank.
- Lucas, R. E. (1988). On the mechanics of economic development. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 22 (1), 3-42.
- Lee, Nam-Chul. (2000). Education and Economic Growth in Korea, 1966-1997. *Journal of Applied Business Research*, 16(4), 83-93.
- Lee, Nam-Chul. (1999). Human capital and convergence in economic growth in Korea. *Journal of International Economic Studies*, 13, 101-15.
- Maglen, L. R. (1990). Challenging the human capital orthodoxy: The education-productivity link re-examined. *Economic Record*, 66, 281-94.
- Mincer, J. (1989). Human capital and the labor market: A review of current research., *Educational Researcher*, 18(4), 27-34.
- _____. (1974). *Schooling, experience, and earnings*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Mulligan, C., & Xavier Sala-i-Martin. (1995). Measuring aggregate human

- capital. NBER Working Paper No. 5016, Cambridge, MA.
- Nehru, V., Swanson, E., & Dubey, A. (1993). A new database on human capital stock- sources, methodology, and result. Working Paper No. 1124, Washington, D. C: The World Bank.
- Nelson, R., & Phelps, E. (1966). Investments in humans, technological diffusion, and economic growth. *American Economic Review : Papers and Proceedings*, 56, 69-75.
- OECD (2000). *Education at a Glance(indicators)*. Paris.
- _____. (1998). *Human capital investment: An international comparison*. Paris.
- _____. (1998). *Employment outlook*. Paris.
- _____. (1998). *Education database (IALS data)*. Paris.
- _____. (1996). *Lifelong learning for all*. Paris.
- Psacharopoulos, G. (1993). *Return to investment in education: A global update*. Washington, D. C: The World Bank.
- _____, & Arriagada, A. M. (1986). The educational attainment of the labor force: An international comparison. *International Labor Review*, CXXV, 32-52.
- Psacharopoulos, G. (1984). The contribution of education to economic growth: International comparisons. In J. W. Kendrick (Ed.). *International comparisons of productivity and causes of the slowdown* (pp. 335-55). Cambridge, Mass: Ballinger/American Enterprise Institute.
- _____, & Woodhall, M. (1985). *Education for development: An analysis of investment choices*. New York: Oxford University Press for the World Bank.
- Ramsey, F. P. (1928). A Mathematical theory of saving. *Economic Journal*, (38), 543-59.
- Romer, P. (1990). Endogenous technological change. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98, S71- S102.
- _____. (1990). Increasing returns and long-run growth. *Journal of Political*

- Economy*, 94(5), 1002-37.
- Schultz, T. W. (1961). Investment in human capital. *American Economic Review*, (51), 1-17.
- Solow, R. M. (1956). A Contribution to the theory of economic growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, (70), 65-94.
- United Nations Development Program. (1993). *Human development report 1993*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- World Bank. (1999). *World development report 1998*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- World Bank. (1996). *World development report 1996*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Yeon, H. (1980). Productivity, Labor Quality Index and Labor Structure in Industry, 1962-76, in *Human Resources and Social Development in Korea*, eds by Chong-Kee Park. Seoul : Korea Development Institute.
- Young, A. (1995). The tyranny of numbers: Confronting the statistical realities of the East Asian growth experience. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110(3), 641-80.

Abstract

Accounting for the Stock of Human Capital

By Nam Chul, Lee
Euikyo, Lee

Human capital has been proxied in several studies by years of schooling, educational attainment, and literacy rates. Years of schooling so widely used in human capital estimates that utilize both aggregate data and micro data. There are two reasons that come to mind immediately.

First, years of schooling is a useful indicator of capital accumulation. Particularly when there are no other readily available measures-either for individuals or with economy wide time series. Particularly, in cross-country comparisons, years of schooling is often the only feasible measure. Second, there is a theoretical argument that indicators that years of schooling is a measure of the stock of human capital under a reasonable set of assumptions. However, years of schooling is far from a perfect measure of the stock of human capital. First, estimates of the returns to schooling are sensitive to the correct specification of investment costs, but the overall conclusions concerning the importance of schooling are robust. Second, schooling produces only a part of the stock of capital. Some economists estimated that investment in on-the-job training produces 39 percent of the human capital.

Educational attainment can be a useful tool for comparing one feature

of the human capital stock. However, they have several drawbacks: first, because completion of schooling does not certify a consistent set of skills; second, because it ignores less formal learning; third, because skills can depreciate, and fourth, because it can be hard to compare attainment by economic category.

Literacy rates give an indication of educational mobility between generations, which has a bearing both on equality of opportunity and the prospect of improving overall human capital stock. Literacy is a stock variable, but it involves important empirical problems; for instance, it does not account for the contribution of higher levels of education which tend to be crucial to productivity increases and, therefore, to aggregate economic growth.

The issue is simply whether capital should be measured by its market value or by investment costs. The measure suggested in this paper—a labor-income based measure—uses the market value of capital services to measure the capital stock. It contrasts this measure with the use of the number of years of schooling as an indicator of the stock of human capital.

Labor-income-based measures of human capital stock only take account of the market value of human capital. Mulligan and Sala-i-Martin (1995) have used a measure based on educational attainment of the labor force and the share of different groups in labor income. They found that across states in the United States, those with the lowest level of human capital stock in the initial period had the

highest growth over time. They also found that for the period 1940-90, the stock of human capital grew twice as quickly in the United States than would have indicated by measures based on average years of schooling alone. However, some states which have lots of schooling do not have very high stocks of human capital.

Labor-income-based measures of human capital stock only take account of the market value of human capital. There are some drawbacks in the ways which compute human capital. One major drawback is that it utilizes some assumptions. Specifically, the relative wage weights used in their construction are a true reflection of productivity differences due to schooling if labor with different years of schooling are perfect substitutes. The second potential source of problems could be assumption that the uneducated are perfect substitutes for the rest of the labor force.

Still, all these measures ignore several important factors of human capital accumulation: The experience of the workforce and other elements of human capital investment-parental inputs, on the job training, health investments-which are likely to be related to the level of schooling investments. Therefore, it is tempting to conclude that all recent studies have used a proxy for human capital which is more or less uncorrelated with the true stock of human capital. Thus, estimates of the effects of schooling investments on earnings can be biased. We extend Mulligan and Sala-i-Martin approach and present theoretical model for the stock of human capital for Korea.

00- 14

(Stock) ()

2000 12
2000 12

2 15- 1 (135- 949)

: [http:// www.krivet.re.kr](http://www.krivet.re.kr)

: (02) 3485- 5022

: (02) 3485- 5090

16- 1681 (1998. 6. 11)

ISBN 89- 8436- 195- X 93330

(02) 503- 8737

: (02) 3485- 5022

E- mail : nclee@krivet.re.kr