

Korean Economics with Main Economic Indicators

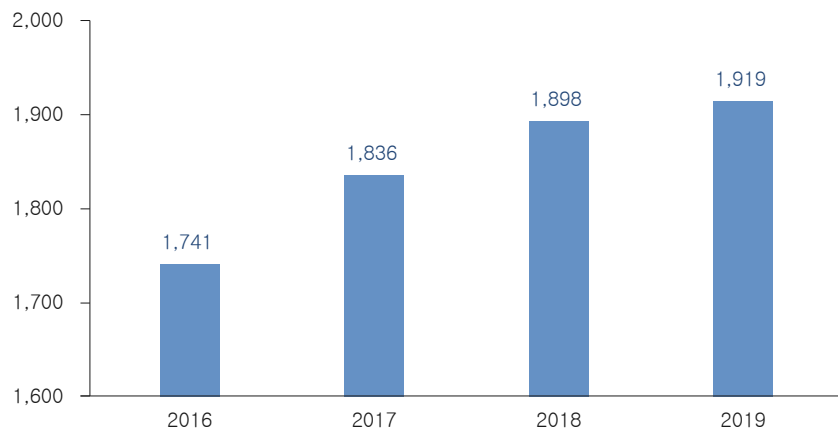
Summary

Real Sector

Nominal GDP

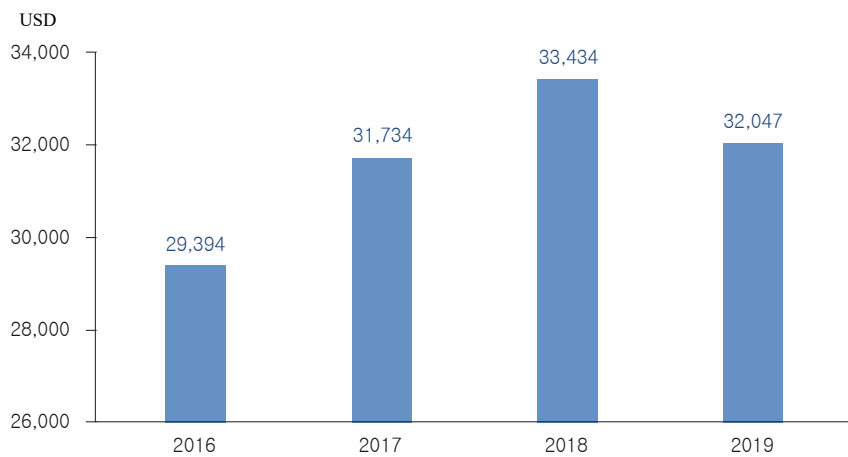
Korea's nominal GDP has been on a steady rise over the past four years.

(trillions of KRW)



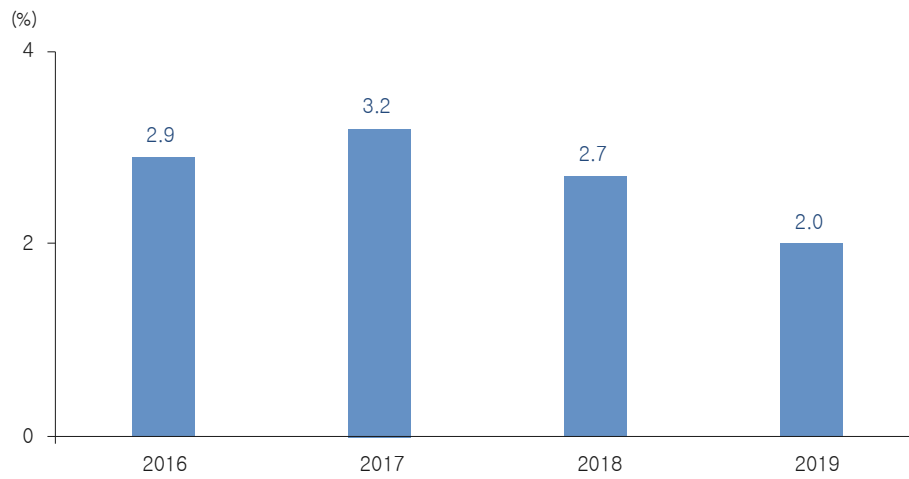
GNI per Capita

The gross national income per capita has passed USD 30,000 since 2017.



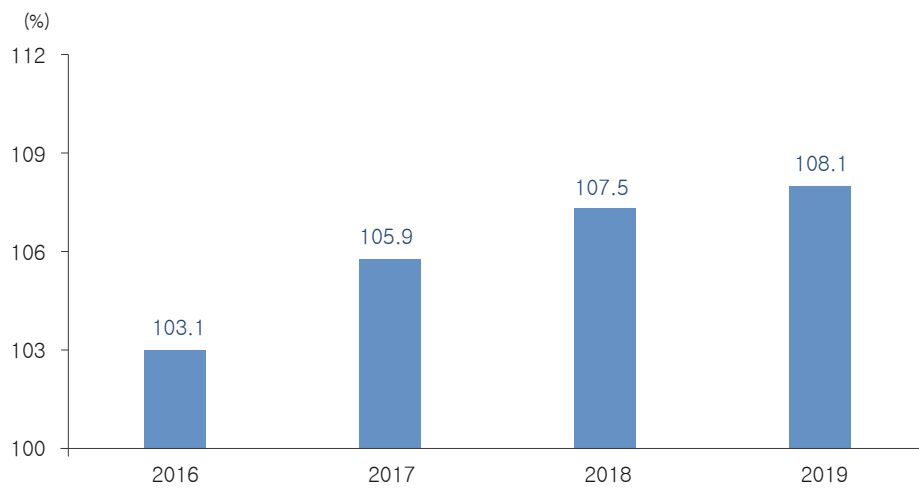
Economic Growth

The economic growth rate has slowed since 2017.



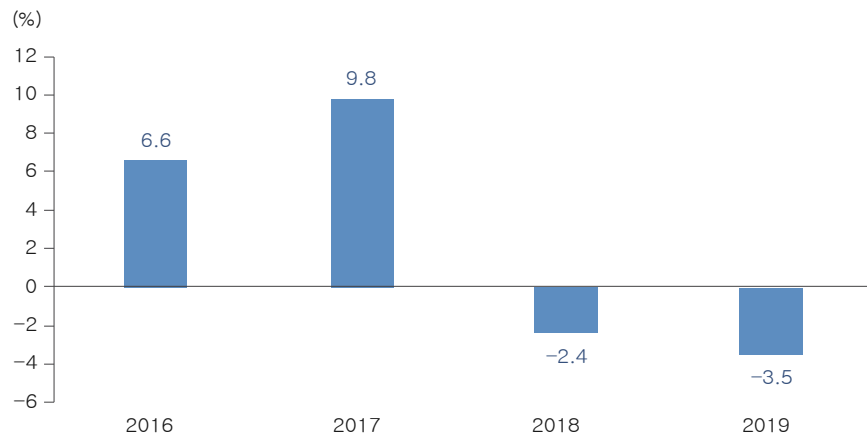
Industrial Production Index

In recent years, the industrial production index has been on the rise across all sectors.



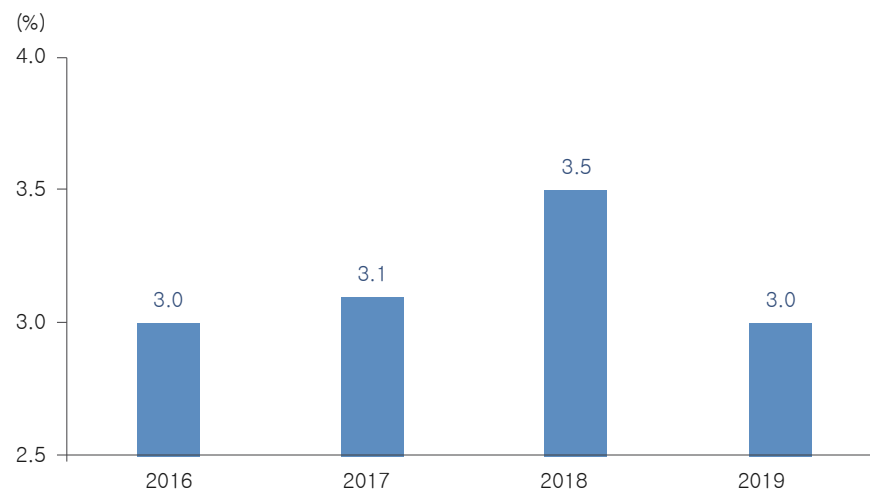
Investment Growth

Total fixed investment rose in 2016-2017, shifted to a downward trend thereafter.



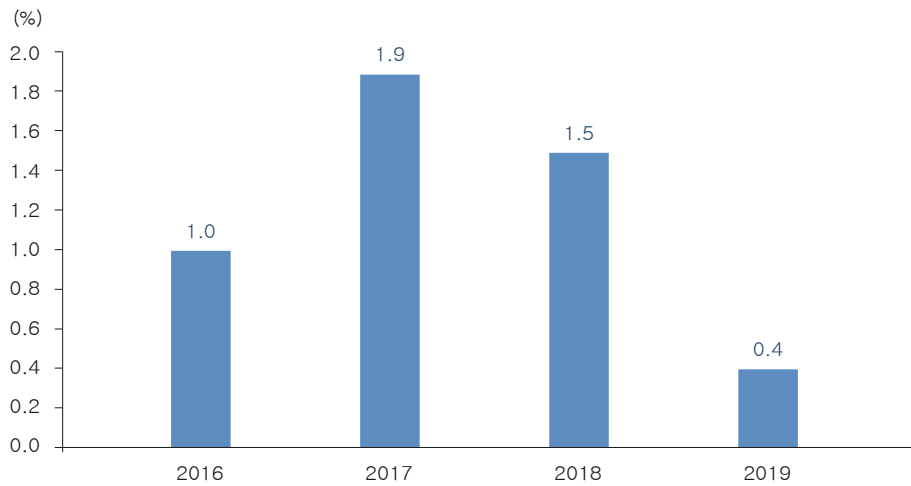
Consumption Growth

Consumption has increased at a rate of over 3.0% annually for the past four years.



Consumer Prices

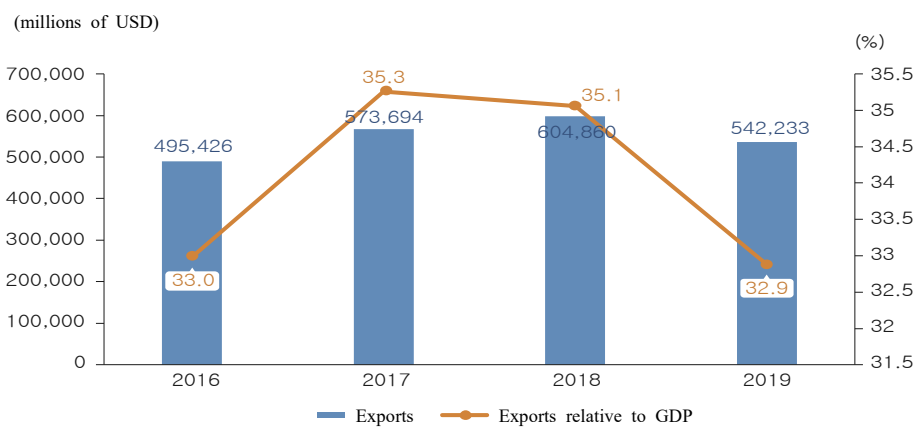
Consumer price inflation has been on a declining trend since 2017.



External Sector

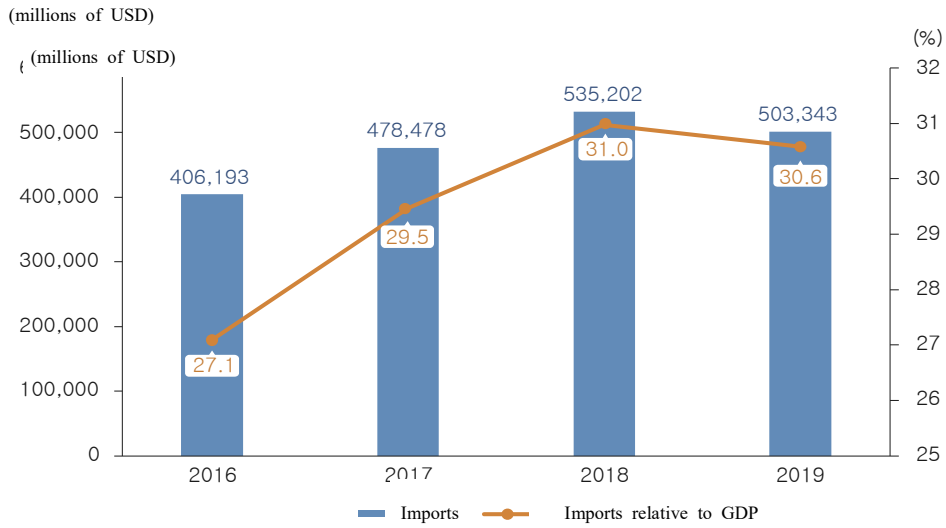
Exports

Exports, after increasing in 2016-2018, fell in 2019.



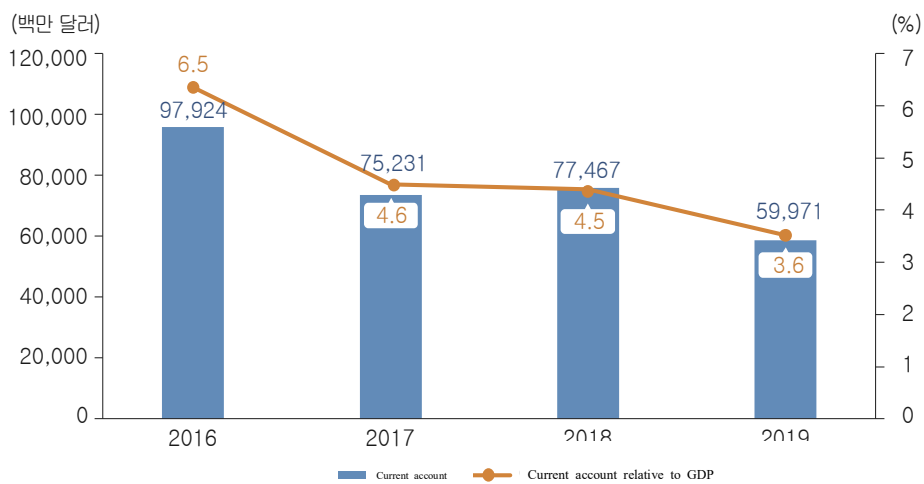
Imports

After an increase in 2016-2018, imports decelerated in 2019.



Current Account

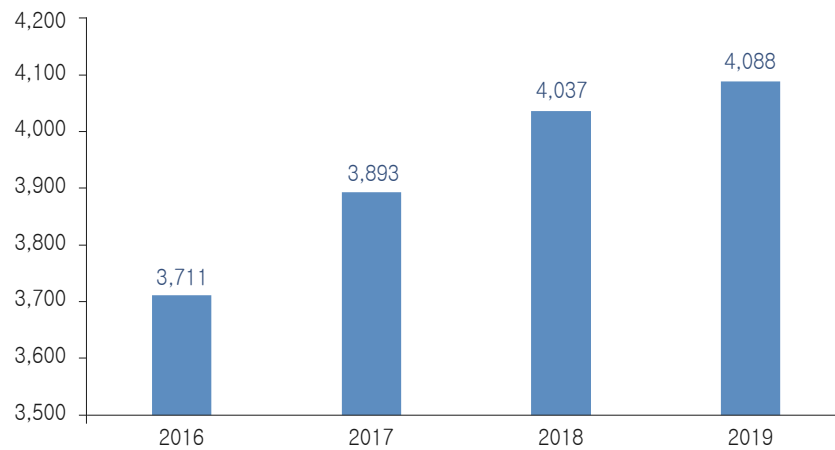
The current account has maintained a surplus for the past four consecutive years.



Foreign Reserves

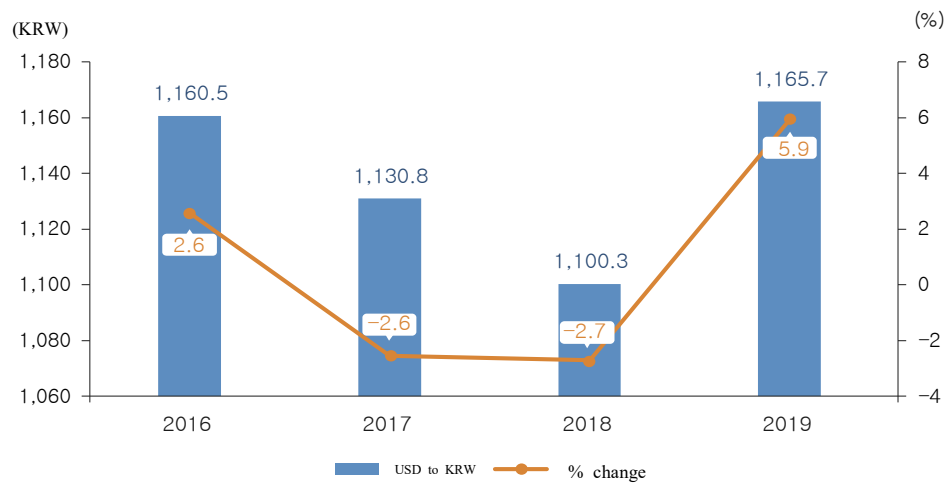
The official foreign reserves have steadily increased over the past four years.

(100 millions of USD)



Exchange Rate

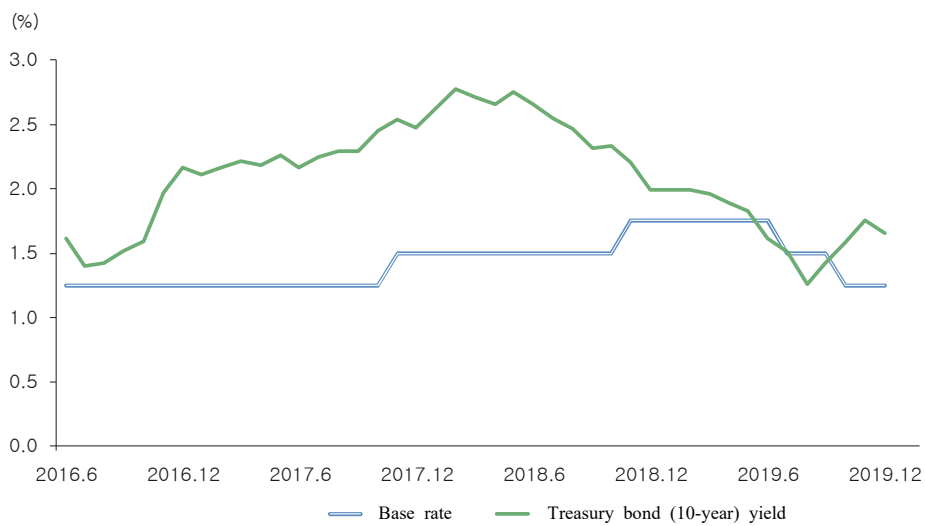
The USD to KRW exchange rate re-embarked on an upward trend in 2019 after drifting lower in 2017-2018.



Financial/Assets Sector

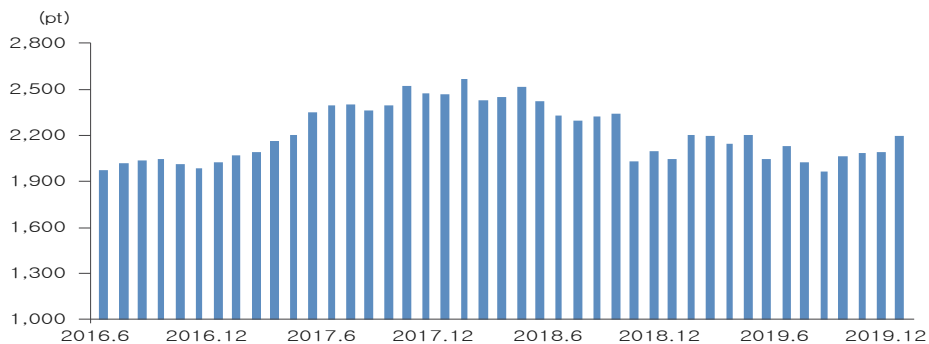
Interest rates

The yield on Treasury bonds (10-year) has mostly trended lower since February 2018.



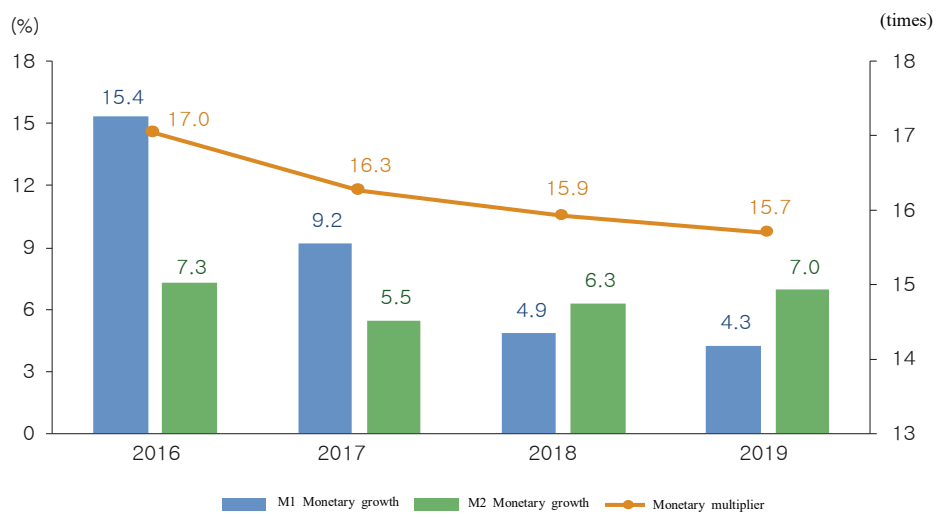
Stock prices

Prices of KOSPI-listed stocks, on an upward trend until 2017, later embarked on a downward trend.



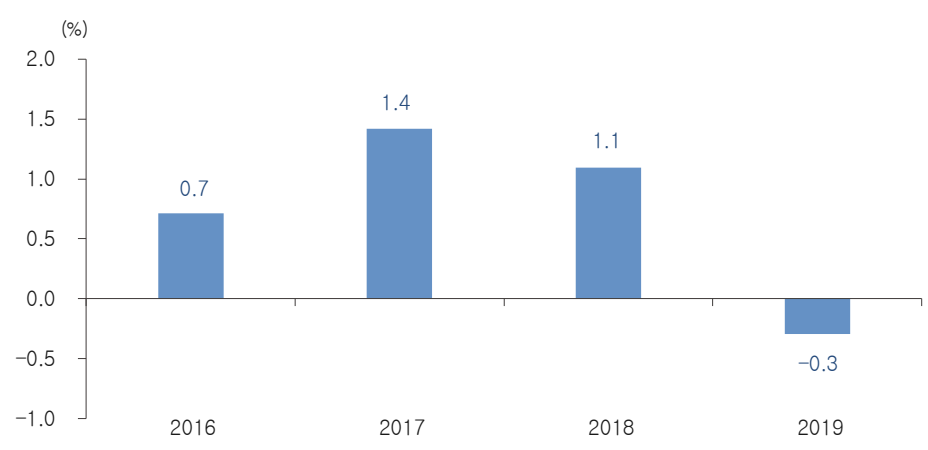
Monetary Growth

Amid an increase in monetary supply, the monetary multiplier drifted lower.



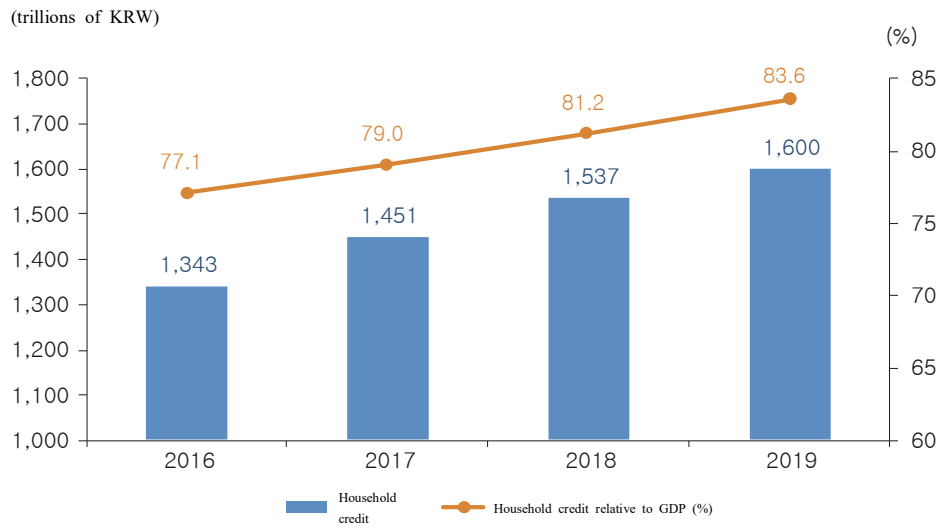
Housing Price Growth

The national housing sales price index, which steadily climbed higher in 2016-2018, dropped lower in 2019.



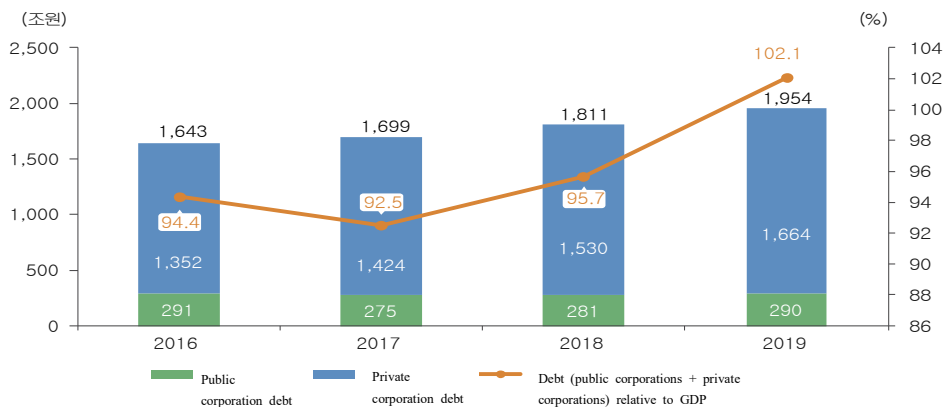
Household Credit (Household Debt)

Household credit (household debt) has continued on an upward trajectory for the past four years.



Corporate Debt

The corporate debt-to-GDP ratio has begun an upward trend recently.

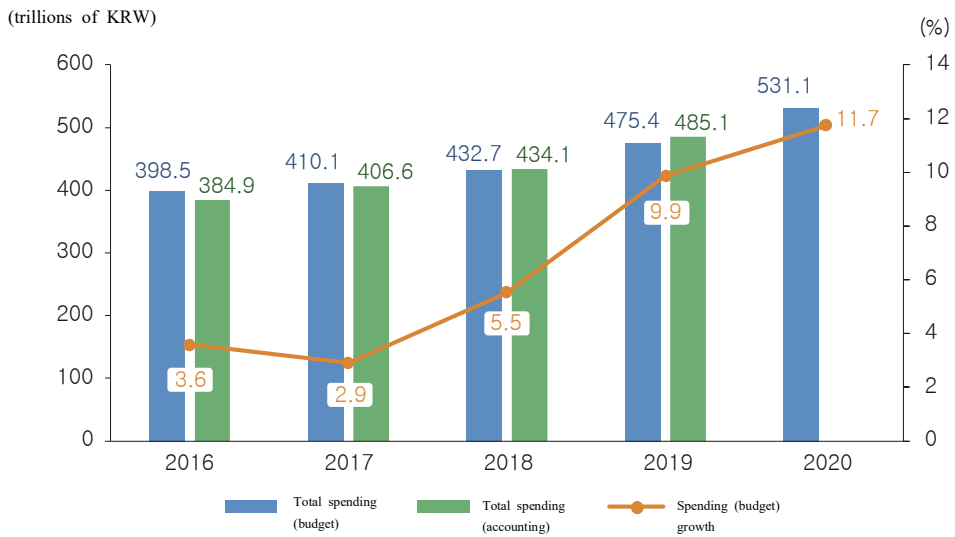


(trillions of KRW)

ector

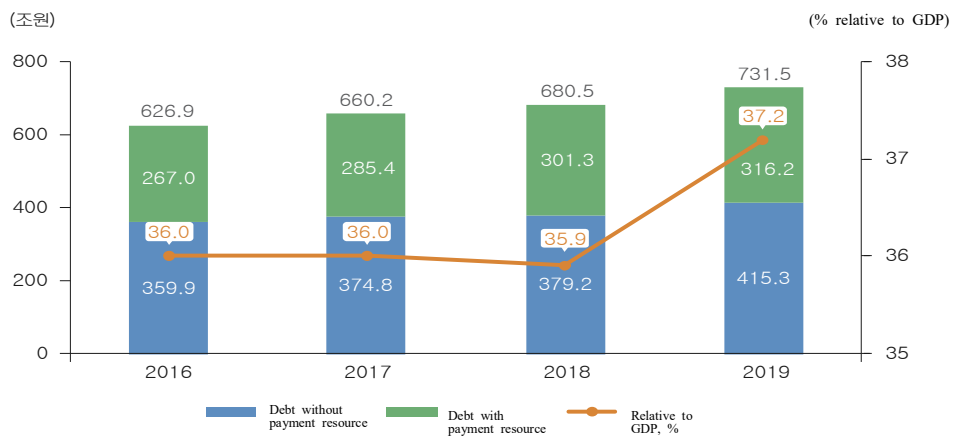
Fiscal Spending

The total spending of the national government has steeply increased in recent years.



Government Debt

The government debt-to-GDP ratio, previously at a stable level, recorded an uptick in 2019.

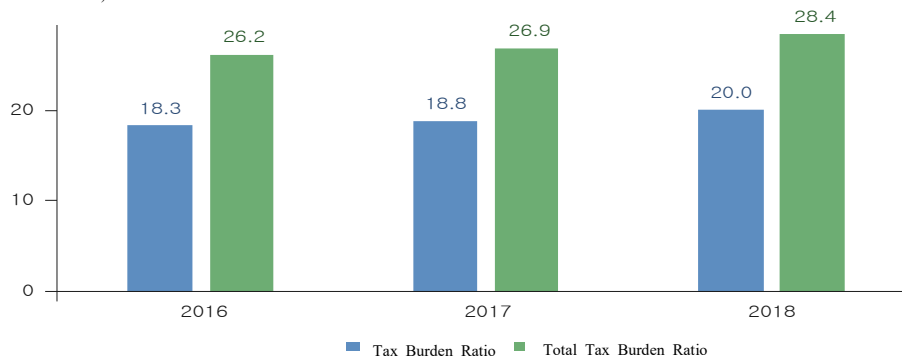


(trillions of KRW)

Ratio and Total Ratio

Both the tax burden ratio and total tax burden ratio to GDP have increased recently.

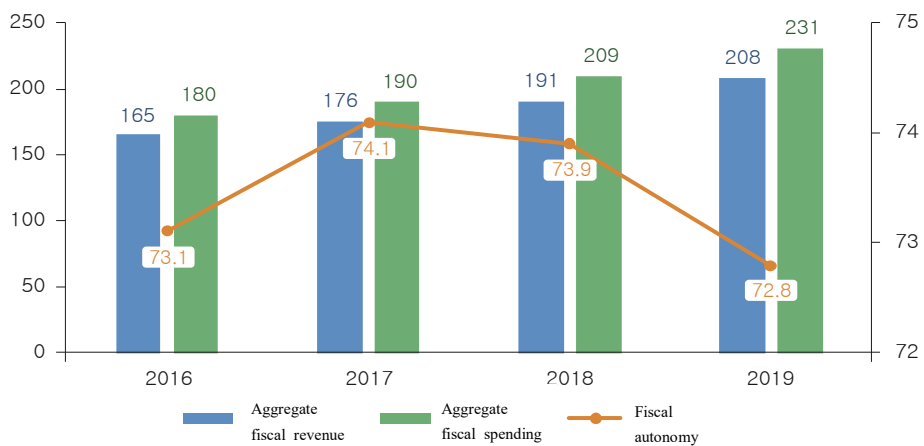
(% relative to GDP)



Local Government Revenue and Expenditures

Both the aggregate fiscal revenue and expenditures of local governments have increased in recent years.

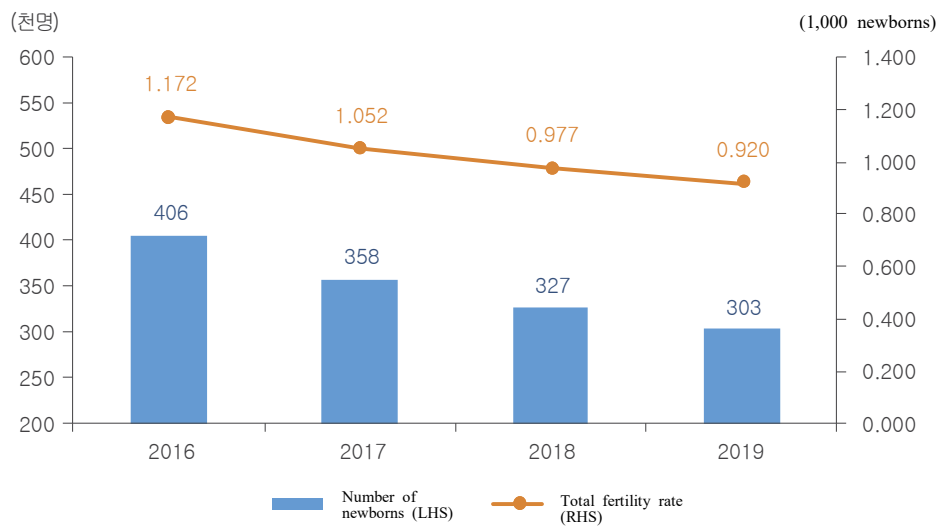
(조원)



Social Sector

Number of Newborns and Total Fertility Rate

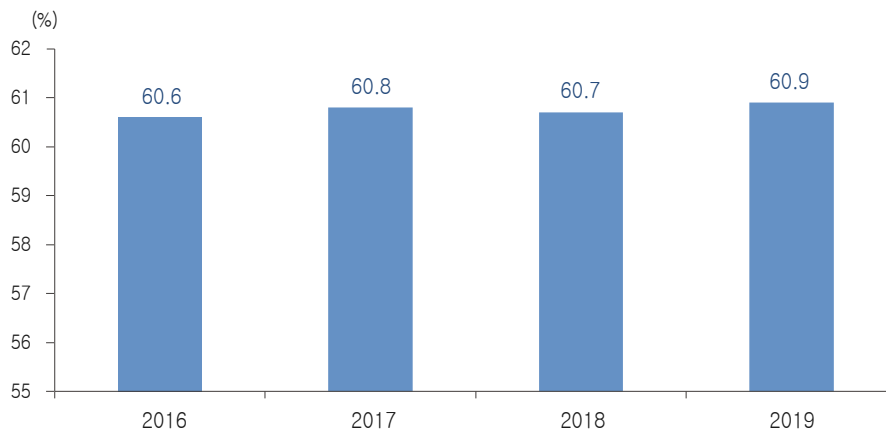
The number of newborns and the total fertility rate have been on a steady decline for the past four years.



Employment Rate

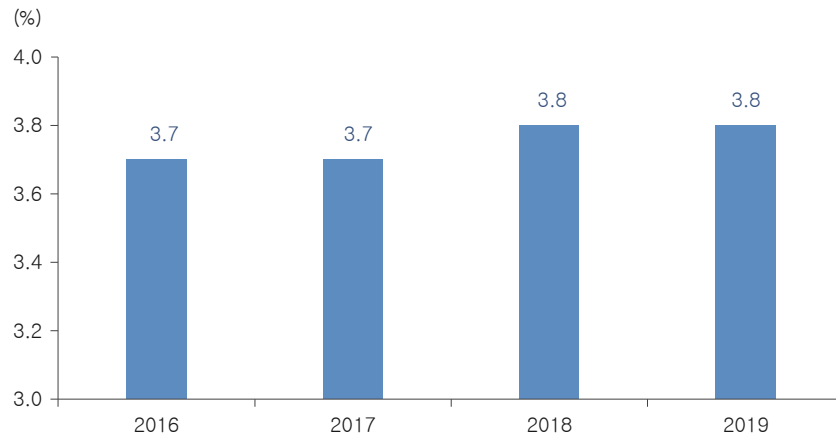
(number of newborns)

The rate of employment has slightly increased over the past four years.



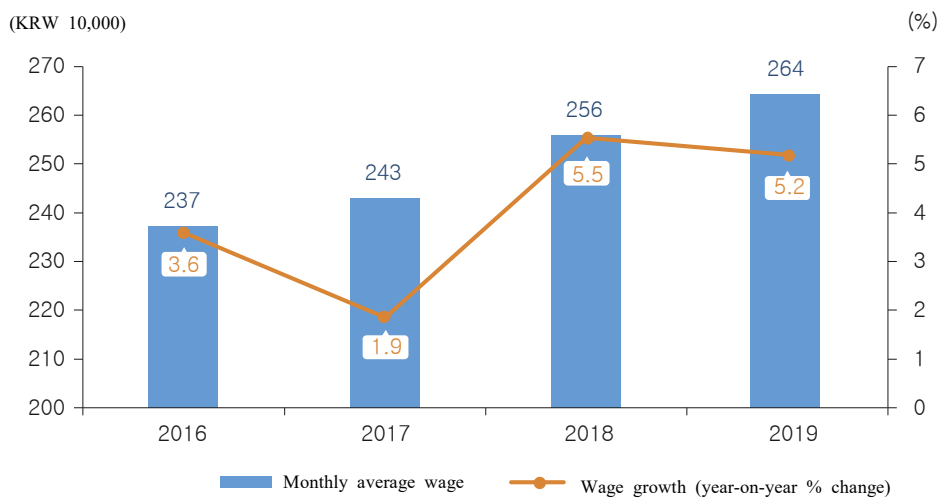
Unemployment Rate

The rate of unemployment has edged up slightly over the past four years.



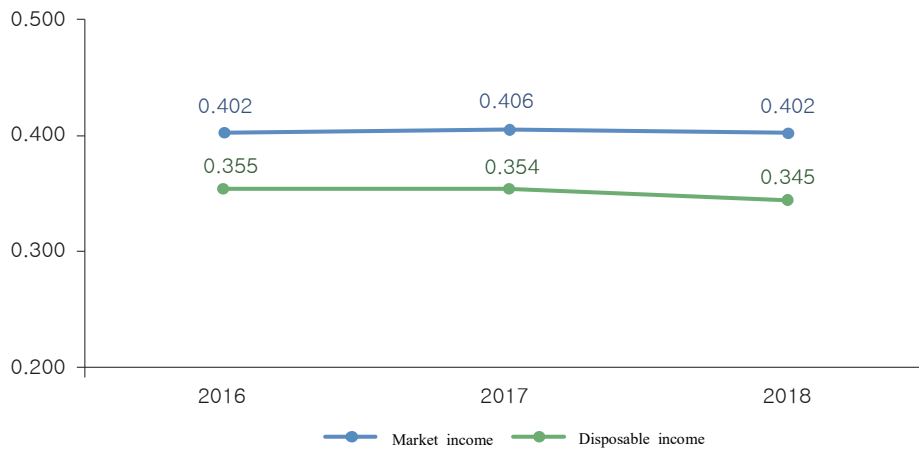
Monthly Average Wage

Monthly average wage has been on an upward trend for the past four years, with wages growing at a faster rate in 2019 than in 2016.



Income Inequality

Recently, the Gini coefficient of market income has maintained a certain level, while the Gini coefficient of disposable income has slightly decreased in 2018, improving income inequality.



Median Household Income

In recent years, the median household income has increased both on a market income basis and disposable income basis.

