



# The Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions (SFLC) in 2020

## I. Household finances

### (Overview)

As of the end of March 2020, the mean value of household assets and liabilities was 445.43 million won and 82.56 million won, respectively. Therefore, the net worth amounted to 362.87 million won. In 2019, the mean household income and disposable income recorded 59.24 million won and 48.18 million won, respectively.

<Table 1-1> Household finances

(Unit: 10 thousand won, %)

	Net worth (A-B)	Assets (A)	Liabilities (B)	Disposable income (C-D)	Income	Non-consumption expenditures (D)
2019 <sup>1)</sup>	35,281	43,191	7,910	4,729	5,828	1,098
2020 <sup>1)</sup>	36,287	44,543	8,256	4,818	5,924	1,106
Percent change	2.9	3.1	4.4	1.9	1.7	0.7

Note 1) Indicate the survey year. Assets, liabilities and net worth refer to the end of March of the survey year. In the meantime, income and expenditures refer to a year before the survey year.

### (Net worth distribution)

62.3% of households recorded net worth of less than 300 million won. 7.2% of households recorded net worth of 1 billion won or more.

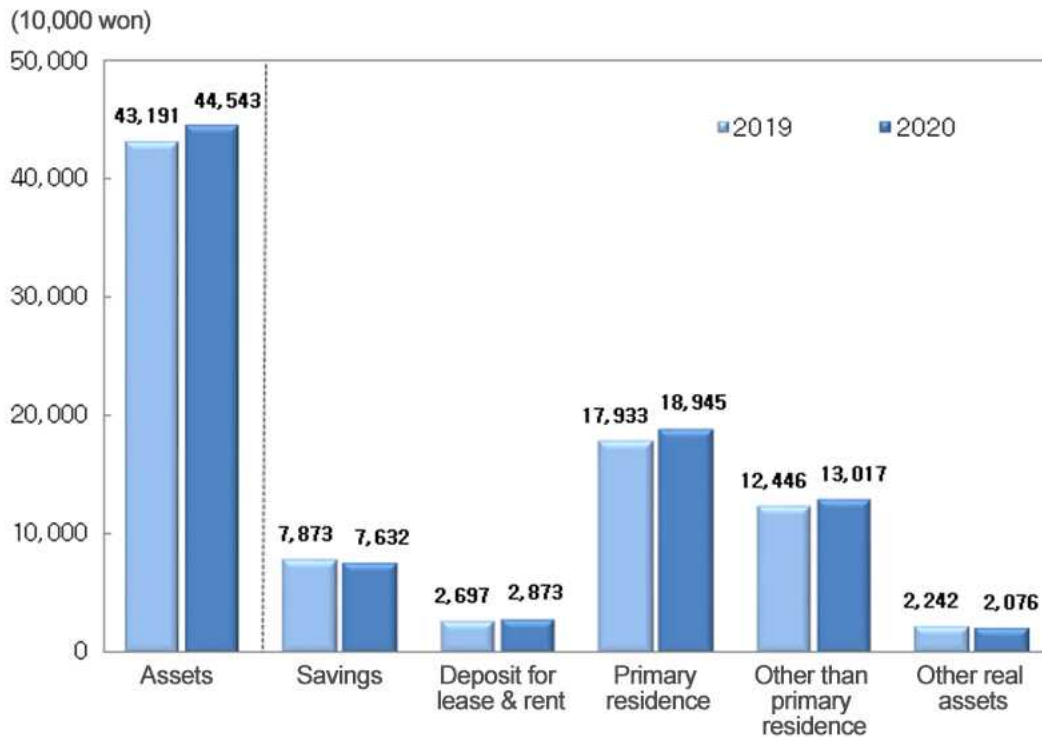
## II. Size and management of assets

### (Size of assets)

As of the end of March 2020, the mean value of household assets marked 445.43 million won, which increased 3.1% from the previous year.

- Household financial assets, which took up 23.6% of the total assets, reached 105.04 million won. Real assets, which took up 76.4% of the total assets, reached 340.39 million won.
- The assets of the fifth income quintile and the first income quintile accounted for 44.0% and 6.1% of the total assets, respectively.
- As for the assets by age group of household heads, the assets of the households with heads in their fifties showed the highest assets. As for the assets by status of workers, households with self-employed heads showed the highest assets.

< Household assets by type of assets >



**(Management of assets)**

As for the management of increased household income or spare cash, 'Savings and investment in financial assets' occupied the largest share at 47.1%. This share was followed by 'Purchase of real estate' (24.0%) and 'Debt repayment' (23.0%).

- 'Deposits' (89.5%) were the most preferred method to invest in financial assets, which was followed by 'Stocks' (6.2%) and 'Private pension' (2.5%).

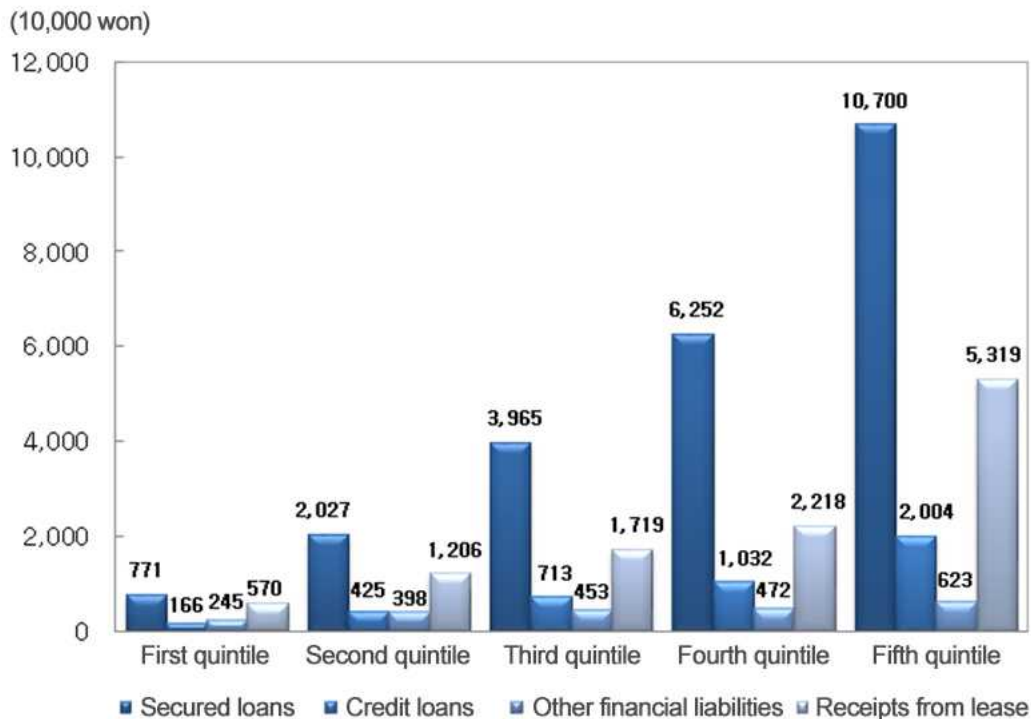
### III. Size and awareness of liabilities

**(Size of liabilities)**

As of the end of March 2020, the mean value of household liabilities marked 82.56 million won, rising by 4.4% from the previous year.

- Household financial liabilities, which made up 73.3% of the total liabilities, marked 60.50 million won. Whereas, receipts from lease, which accounted for 26.7% of the total liabilities, marked 22.07 million won.
- The liabilities of the fifth income quintile and the first income quintile accounted for 45.2% and 4.2% of the total liabilities, respectively.
- As for the liabilities by age group of household heads, the households with heads in their forties recorded the highest liabilities. As for the liabilities by status of workers, households with self-employed heads recorded the highest liabilities.

### < Household liabilities by income quintile >



#### (Awareness of households in financial liabilities)

67.6% of households in financial liabilities said that 'Repaying principal and interest is burdensome'. This share went up by 1.1%p from the previous year.

- 6.7% of households in financial liabilities said that 'Repaying debts is impossible'. This share went up by 0.6%p from the previous year.

#### (Financial soundness of household economy)

Compared to the previous year, the ratio of liabilities to assets went up by 0.2%p to 18.5% as of the end of March 2020. The ratio of financial liabilities to savings rose by 6.2%p to 79.3% from the previous year.

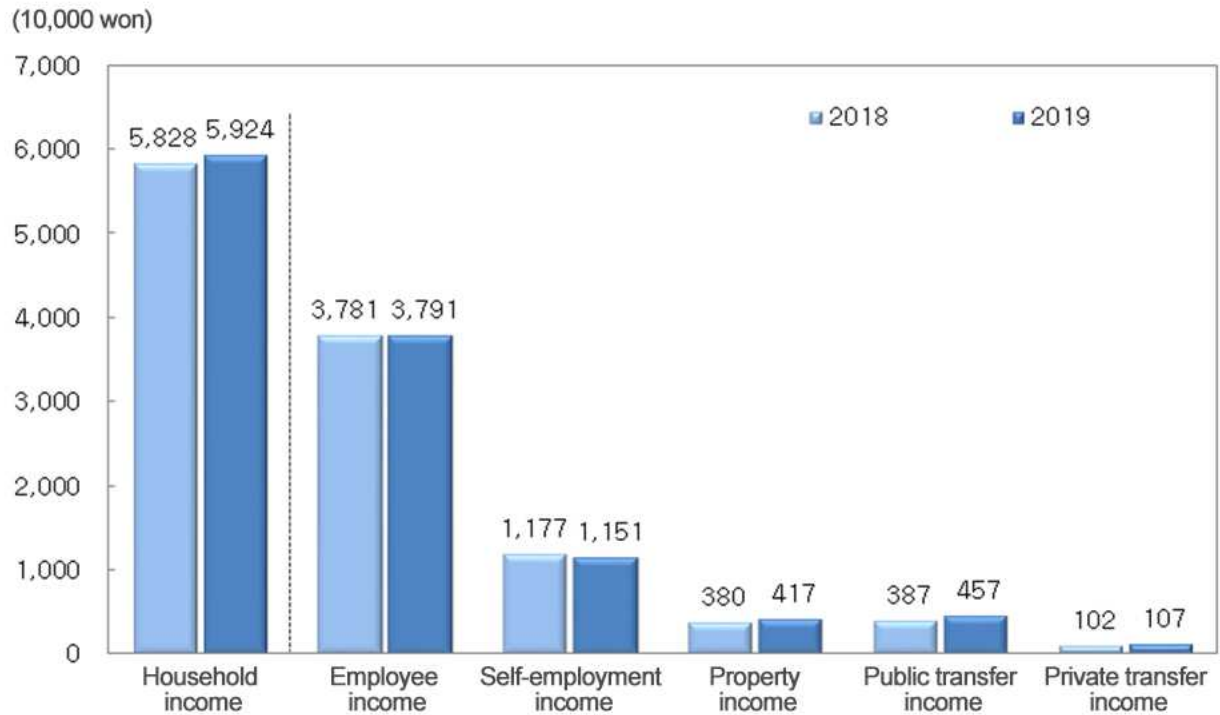
## IV. Household income and retirement

#### (Household income)

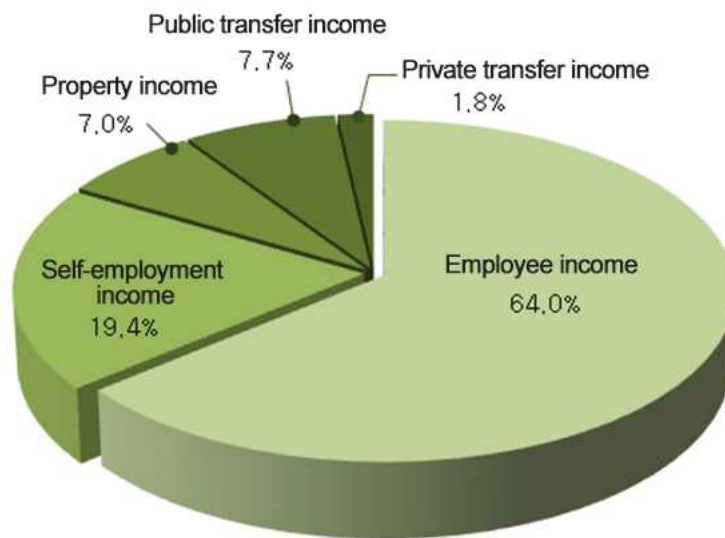
In 2019, the mean household income was 59.24 million won, rising by 1.7% from 2018.

- As for household income by source, employee income, which occupied 64.0% of the total household income, marked 37.91 million won. Self-employment income, which occupied 19.4% of the total household income, marked 11.51 million won. Public transfer income, which occupied 7.7% of the total household income, marked 4.57 million won.
- The share of employee income stood at 64.0% of the total income, down 0.9%p from 2018. The share of self-employment income went down by 0.8%p from 2018.

< Mean household income by source >

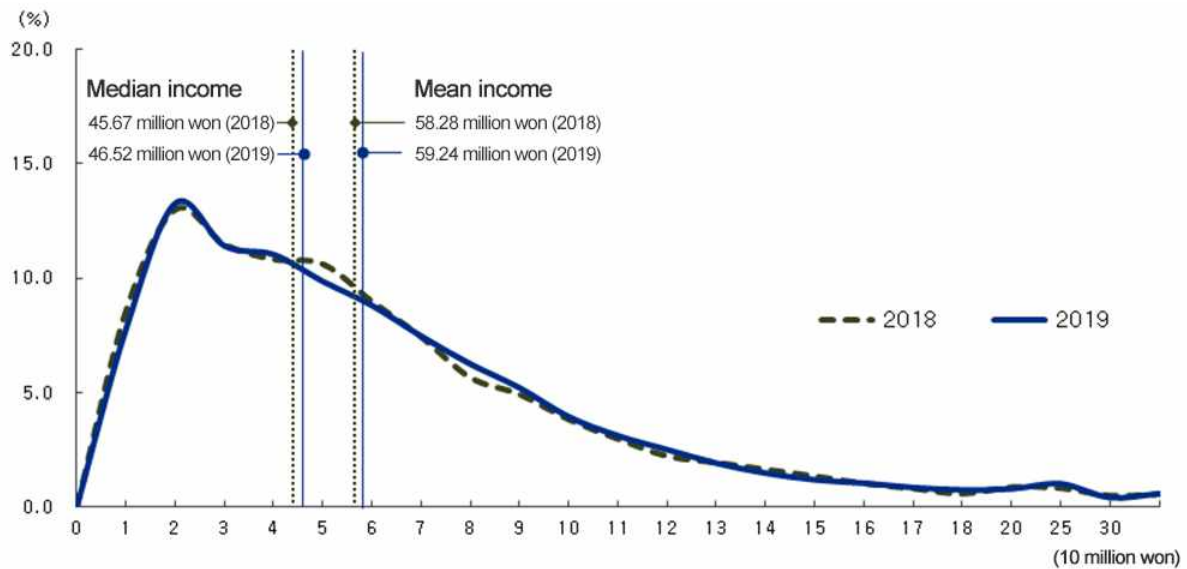


< Share of household income by source (2019) >



- As for the share of households by income size, households with income of '10 million won ~ less than 30 million won' occupied the highest share at 24.7%.

### < Households by income size >



- In 2019, the share of income of the fifth income quintile, which took up 46.9% of the total income, fell by 0.3%p from 2018.
- As for household income by age group of household heads, households with heads in their forties recorded the highest income. As for household income by status of workers, households with regular worker heads recorded the highest income.

#### (Retirement)

As of the end of March 2020, the expected retirement age of household heads was 68.1 years. The actual retirement age of household heads was 63.0 years.

- 81.5% of household heads said that they didn't retire from work. As for the preparation for the old age of household heads and their spouses, 8.2% of household heads said that they were well prepared for their old age. 38.9% of household heads said that they weren't well prepared for their old age. 15.9% of household heads said that they were never prepared for their old age.
- As for living expenses of households whose heads retired, 8.7% of them said that their living expenses were sufficient. 40.6% of them said that their living expenses were insufficient. 18.8% of them said that their living expenses were very insufficient.

## V. Assets, liabilities and income by provinces

- As of the end of March 2020, Seoul, Sejong and Gyeonggi showed higher assets than the mean assets of the nation. In 2019, Seoul, Ulsan, Sejong and Gyeonggi showed higher income compared to the income of the nation.
- (Assets) The assets of Seoul, Sejong, Gyeonggi and Jeju exceeded the mean assets of the nation.
  - Net worth: Seoul, Sejong, Gyeonggi and Jeju exceeded the mean net worth of the nation.
- (Liabilities) The liabilities of Seoul, Incheon, Sejong and Gyeonggi exceeded the mean liabilities of the nation.

- (Income) The income of Seoul, Incheon, Gwangju, Ulsan, Sejong and Gyeonggi exceeded the mean income of the nation.

## VI. Income distribution indicators

□ Estimated from the 2019 equivalised disposable income, the Gini coefficient recorded 0.339, dropping by 0.006 from 2018. The income quintile ratio (the ratio of the average income of the highest quintile to the average income of the lowest quintile) fell by 0.29 times point from 2018. The relative poverty rate dropped by 0.4%p from 2018.

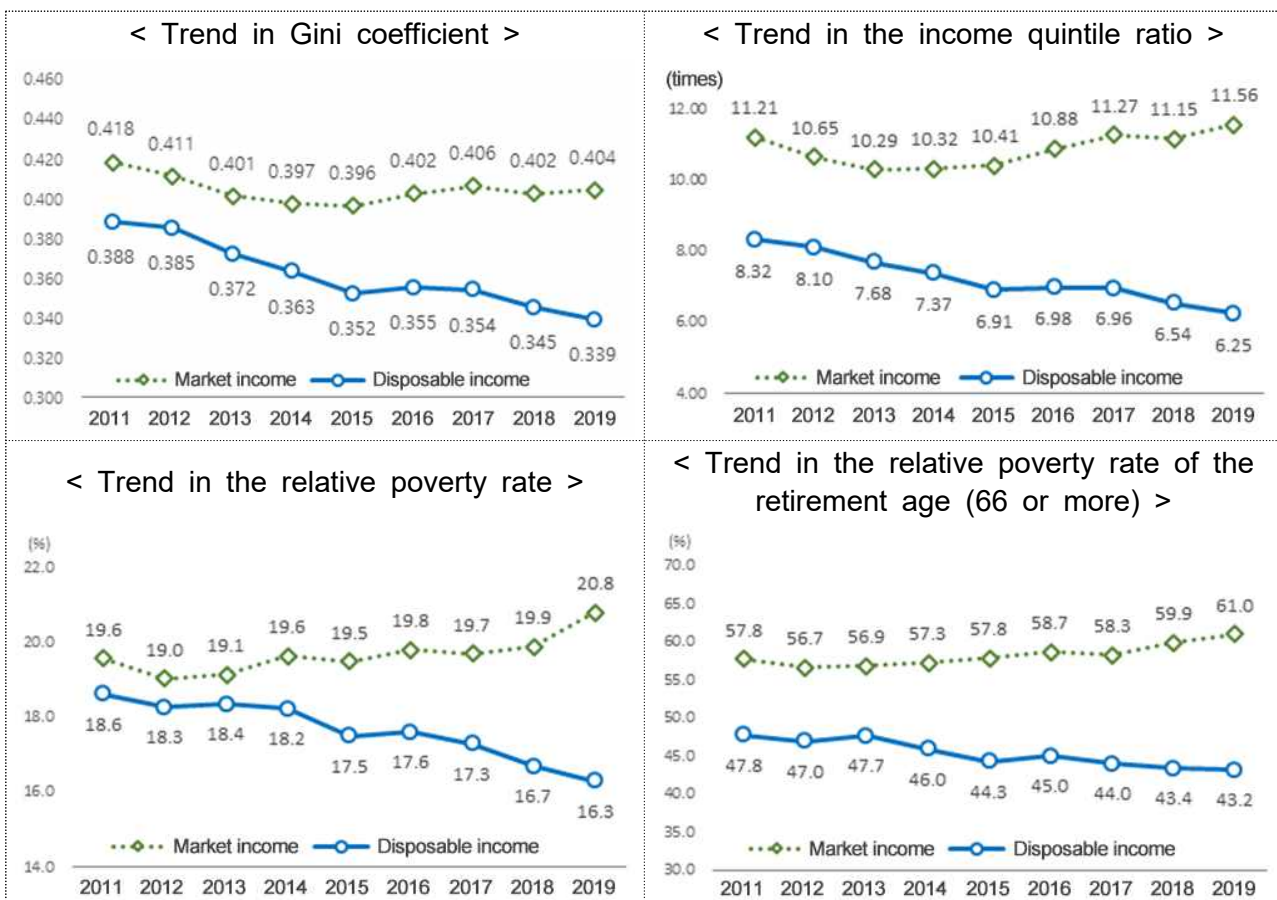
- The Gini coefficient stood at 0.339 in 2019, falling by 0.006 from 2018.
- The income quintile ratio stood at 6.25 times, falling by 0.29 times point from 2018.
- The relative poverty rate stood at 16.3% in 2019, down 0.4%p from 2018.

< Income distribution indicators  
(estimated from the equivalised disposable income) >

(Unit: times, times point, %, %p)

	Gini coefficient		Income quintile ratio (times)		Relative poverty rate (%)		Relative poverty rate of the retirement age (66 or more) (%)	
		Change		Change		Change		Change
2018	0.345	-0.009	6.54	-0.42	16.7	-0.6	43.4	-0.6
2019	0.339	-0.006	6.25	-0.29	16.3	-0.4	43.2	-0.2

Note) The relative poverty rate is calculated on the basis of the median disposable income.



\* Since 2011, income distribution indicators have been compiled by using administrative data. Some time series data for the 2011-2014 period for which administrative data were missing were produced through the statistical estimation method.