



The Korean housing market is increasingly polarized!

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Last year's number of homeowners with 5 or more homes reported a the segregation of the housing market in South Korea, while data from Monday.

The data arose from growing doubts as to the effectiveness of Moon Jae-collection in's of immobilization measures focusing on the levying and adoption of tighter loan rules on multi-home owners.

Statistics data Korea indicated that, at the beginning of November last year, owners of five or more households increased by 0,75% or by 883 people in one year to 118 062. The number was the highest since 2012, when the government started collecting the data in 2012.

In 2015, there were more than 100,000 owners in five or more homes and they have risen since then.

The number of owners with 10 or more homes in this era has also increased by 0.1% or 45 persons to 42.868.

Korea has ranked those with 51 homes or more with 4,35 percent or 82 persons as the "most abundant households" over the year, at 1,964. The figure for 2012 was 949 and after hitting 2 907 in 2015, the figure fell by the time last year it bound significantly.

On the other hand, households in Korea still have a residence, which represents 43.6% of all households, which has increased by 1.6% to some 8.8 million, as shown by data.

By city or province, Seoul was the only place that surpassed the number of households owned by households that did not own homes. In the capital of the country, households who do not own homes increased by 2.4 percent to about 1.9 million relative to households who own homes in the town, which during the period listed reached around 1.8 million.

The number of homeowners and non-homeowners increased to less than 30 by age group.

To date the government has launched 23 sets of property policies designed to reduce the increasing prices of housing in key areas. In addition to levying more taxes on multiple homeowners, the initiatives aim to deter the rampant speculative purchase activity and to tighten public regulation of "investment shortage," a popular method of investment here.

The Korean jeonse scheme allows for an investment that requires a lump-sum deposit rather than a monthly rent that allows buyers to purchase a home by paying relatively small amounts—a disparity between the deposit and the tenant's deposit.

According to a local civic group here early this month, the prices of apartments in Seoul have risen by 58 percent in 2017, 4.5 times the combination of the previous two administrations, as

President Moon Jae-in took office. Seoul prices for homes were only 14% higher than the aforementioned three-year span, according to the Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice. The average price for apartments in Seoul jumped from 26.25 million won (23,640 dollars) for 3.3 m² to 41.56 million won by the new government, a 58% increase, said CCEJ. CCEJ. Because of the increasing housing gap in Canada, household spending on homes also increased sharply during the third quarter, as the government showed Monday due to high housing prices in the midst of the jeonse shortage.

According to the Korean quarterly trend report on household expenditures, households with more than two members saw their average monthly real housing costs leap 1,6% over the year to 84,200 winners during that year. Typical real housing costs include payment of a monthly rent, a jeonse contract and the ownership of a home. The increase seems to have been driven by an increase in monthly rent.

The latest increase in housing cost resulted in the uneventful shortage of Jeonse housing rentals when, following the implementation of tenant protection legislation, many landlords withdrew their jeonse deals from the real estate market, enabling tenants to extend their JEON contract terms for another two years arbitrarily and to introduce a deposit cap increase.