



**SKKU-KEIO Academic Conference**

# **Impact of Financialization on Economic Growth and Industrialization**

**KCC**

Ji Won Kim  
Jieun Chung  
YeonU Cho

## “Definition of Financialization”

“Increasing importance of financial markets, financial motives, financial institutions, and financial elites in the operation of the economy” – *Epstein*

“Dominance of financial sector over other sectors of the economy, including manufacturing industry and agriculture”  
– *Imad Moosa*



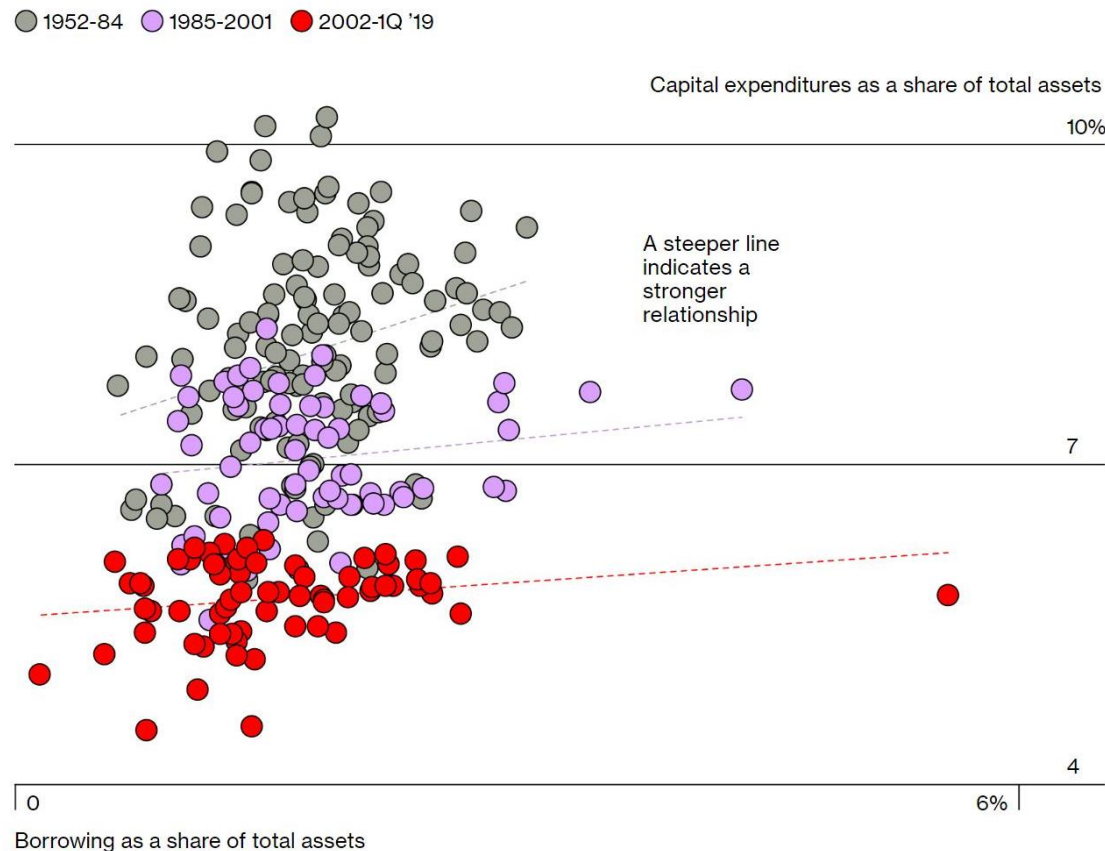
# **More than Half of All Stock Buybacks are Now Financed by Debt. Here's Why That's a Problem**

**(Fortune, August 20, 2019)**

**“Corporations are increasingly using debt to  
financial risk-taking like share buybacks,  
dividend and M&A”**

**(IMF, DECEMBER 17, 2019)**

# Weakened link between capital expenditures and borrowing



Source: Bloomberg

Do you think growing credit  
by financial institutions  
has ***positive*** effect on  
economic growth?

“ Efficiency of  
financial sector  
leads to  
economic growth ”



“ Excessive  
financialization  
retards  
economic growth ”

# Literature Review

---

# Literature Review

-The Effect of Financial Development on Economic Growth,  
(Park and Shin, 2011)

- Index for Financialization
  1. Capital market-based index: Market Capitalization
  2. Bank-based index: Bank credit
- Two groups of countries:  
Advanced & Asian Developing countries
- Results:

*“The effects of financial development on  
economic growth are different across countries”*



# Literature Review

-The Effect of Financial Development on Economic Growth,  
(Park and Shin, 2011)

- Index for Financialization
  1. Capital market-based index: Market Capitalization
  2. Bank-based index: Bank credit
- Two groups of countries:  
Advanced & Asian Developing countries
- Results:

Stock market size effect > Bank credit effect in Both countries

Bank credit effect: Developing > Advanced

## Our Objective:

1. Long-term relationship among 3 variables; financialization, industrialization and economic growth *in Korea*
2. Using Impulse-Response analysis, we analyze short-term relationship among 3 variables *in Korea*

## Our Objective:

- ➡ How the relationship between financial sector and real sector has changed over time?
- ➡ Is the degree of financialization in Korea adequate?

# Data

---

Sample Period: 1966Q2 - 2019Q1  
 Except Mkt Cap: 1996Q1 - 2019Q1

Financialization	Financial Deepening	Credit to GDP ( <i>Credit</i> )
		Credit to Household ( <i>Household</i> )
		Credit to Non-Financial Corporation ( <i>NFC</i> )
		M2
	Sources of Finance	Market Capitalization ( <i>Mktcap</i> )
		Bank Credit
Industrialization	Value-added of Manufacturing sector ( <i>Mfr</i> )	
Economic Growth	Real GDP ( <i>GDP</i> )	

#### Data source

Credit, Household, NFC, Bank Credit : BIS / M2, Mfr, RGDP: BOK / Mktcap: KRX

# Financialization Index

✓ **Credit to GDP**

Financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations

- **Credit to Household**
- **Credit to Non-Financial Corporation**

✓ **M2**

M1 + saving deposits, money market securities, mutual funds, other time deposit

✓ **Market Capitalization**

Total market value of a company's outstanding shares of stock

✓ **Bank Credit**

Credit to the private sector by banks

# Model

---

# Cointegration

$$GDP_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Mfr_t + \beta_2 F_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$GDP_t$ : real GDP

$Mfr_t$ : value-added of manufacturing sector

$F_t$  : financialization index

- FD: M2, Credit to GDP, Household, NFC
- Sources of finance: Market Capitalization, Bank Credit



## Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

$$\Delta Y_t = (\theta_0 + \phi_0 D) + \alpha Z_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^p (\theta_i \Delta Y_{t-i} + \phi_i D \Delta Y_{t-i}) + E_t$$

D: dummy for crisis (Kim and Lee, 2008)

Currency crisis : 1997Q4 – 1998Q4

Financial crisis : 2007Q4 – 2008Q4

$$D = \begin{cases} 1 & (\text{during crisis}) \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$

## Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

$$\Delta Y_t = (\theta_0 + \phi_0 D) + \alpha Z_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^p (\theta_i \Delta Y_{t-i} + \phi_i D \Delta Y_{t-i}) + E_t$$

$$Y_t = (GDP_t, Mfr_t, F_t)'$$

$\theta_0 + \phi_0 D$ : intercept vector

$$Z_{t-1} = GDP_{t-1} - \beta_0 - \beta_1 Mfr_{t-1} - \beta_2 F_{t-1}$$

$\alpha$ : coefficient of adjustment speed vector

$\theta_i$ : coefficient vectors of  $\Delta Y_{t-i}$

$\phi_i$ : coefficient vectors of  $D \Delta Y_{t-i}$

$E_t$ : error term vector

**Unit root test: ADF & KPSS**



**Lag test: LR, FPE, AIC, SC, HQ**



**Johansen Cointegration Test**



**VECM**

Cointegration Equation

Granger Causality Test

Impulse Response

# Empirical Result

---

# Johansen Cointegration Test

## 1) log GDP- log Mfr- Credit

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value
None	45.85637	29.79707	32.03524	21.13162
At most 1	13.82114*	15.49471	13.75100*	14.26460
At most 2	0.070138	3.841466	0.070138	3.841466

## 2) log GDP- log Mfr- household- NFC (Whole period, After 1999)

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value
None	77.68789	63.87610	34.91694	32.11832
At most 1	42.77095*	42.91525	27.00516	25.82321
At most 2	15.76578	25.87211	11.44404*	19.38704
At most 3	4.321743	12.51798	4.321743	12.51798

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value
None	63.95933	63.87610	32.36025	32.11832
At most 1	31.59908	42.91525	15.50448	25.82321
At most 2	16.09460	25.87211	10.03494	19.38704
At most 3	6.059664	12.51798	6.059664	12.51798

# Johansen Cointegration Test

## 3) log GDP- log Mfr- log M2

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value
None	57.02387	42.91525	30.24506	25.82321
At most 1	26.77881	25.87211	17.60434	19.38704
At most 2	9.174461	12.51798	9.174461	12.51798

## 4) log GDP- log Mfr- log MktCap-Bank Credit

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value
None	63.95933	63.87610	32.36025	32.11832
At most 1	31.59908*	42.91525	15.50448*	25.82321
At most 2	16.09460	25.87211	10.03494	19.38704
At most 3	6.059664	12.51798	6.059664	12.51798

# VECM: Cointegration Equation

Credit to GDP		Household & NFC		
			Whole	After 1999
log GDP	1.000	log GDP	1.000	1.000
log Mfr	1.027 [-2.220**]	log Mfr	0.885 [-11.216***]	0.361 [-11.734***]
Credit	-0.025 [-2.137**]	Household	0.032 [-5.177***]	-0.006 [4.011***]
		NFC	0.005 [-2.946***]	-0.002 [6.005***]
c	1.452	c	3.514	7.699
ECT	0.009 [4.442***]	ECT	-0.040 [-2.478***]	-0.321 [-3.022***]

Lag for credit=6,  
Lag for Household&NFC, Whole period=6  
Lag for Household&NFC, After 1999=7

Significance level \*: 0.10 \*\*: 0.05 \*\*\*: 0.01

# VECM: Cointegration Equation

	M2		Mkt Cap & Bank Credit	
log GDP	1.000		log GDP	1.000
log Mfr		1.000	log Mfr	-0.309 [1.149*]
log M2	0.362 [-19.268***]	0.326 [-4.596***]	log Mktcap	0.306 [-4.054***]
			Bank Credit	-0.003 [2.715***]
c	6.989	6.158	c	13.341
ECT	-0.040 [-3.413***]	-0.019 [-4.559***]	ECT	-0.076 [-2.443***]

Lag for M2=4  
Lag for Mktcap & Bankcredit=7

Significance level \*: 0.10 \*\*: 0.05 \*\*\*: 0.01



# Granger Causality Test

- Household & NFC, Whole Period

Direction	Probability
Household $\rightarrow$ GDP	0.0727*
Household $\nleftrightarrow$ GDP	0.1123
Household $\rightarrow$ Mfr	0.0712*
Household $\nleftrightarrow$ Mfr	0.3535
Household $\nrightarrow$ NFC	0.1966
Household $\leftarrow$ NFC	0.0113**
NFC $\nrightarrow$ GDP	0.6478
NFC $\leftarrow$ GDP	0.0693*
NFC $\nrightarrow$ Mfr	0.4601
NFC $\nleftrightarrow$ Mfr	0.9999

- Household & NFC, After 1999

Direction	Probability
Household $\rightarrow$ GDP	0.0463**
Household $\nleftrightarrow$ GDP	0.1067
Household $\nrightarrow$ Mfr	0.2170
Household $\leftarrow$ Mfr	0.0932*
Household $\nrightarrow$ NFC	0.1248
Household $\leftarrow$ NFC	0.0021***
NFC $\rightarrow$ GDP	0.0348**
NFC $\leftarrow$ GDP	0.0001***
NFC $\rightarrow$ Mfr	0.0606*
NFC $\nleftrightarrow$ Mfr	0.0327**

# Granger Causality Test

- M2

Direction	Probability
M2 → GDP	0.0537*
M2 ← GDP	0.0013***
M2 ⇄ Mfr	0.4803
M2 ← Mfr	0.0011***

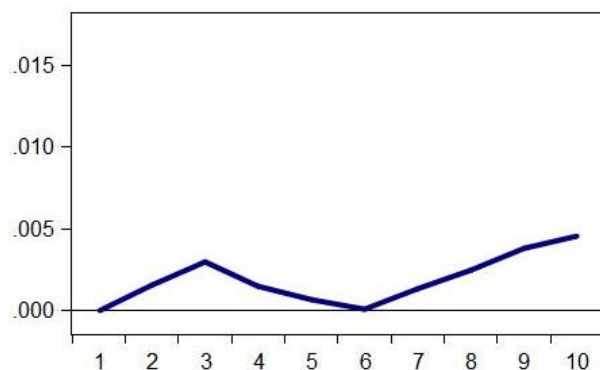
- Mktcap, Bankcredit

Direction	Probability
Mktcap → GDP	0.0711*
Mktcap ← GDP	0.0030***
Mktcap → Mfr	0.0287**
Mktcap ← Mfr	0.0248**
Mktcap ⇄ Bankcredit	0.2138
Mktcap ← Bankcredit	0.0196**
Bankcredit → GDP	0.0185**
Bankcredit ← GDP	0.0000***
Bankcredit → Mfr	0.0348**
Bankcredit ← Mfr	0.0001***

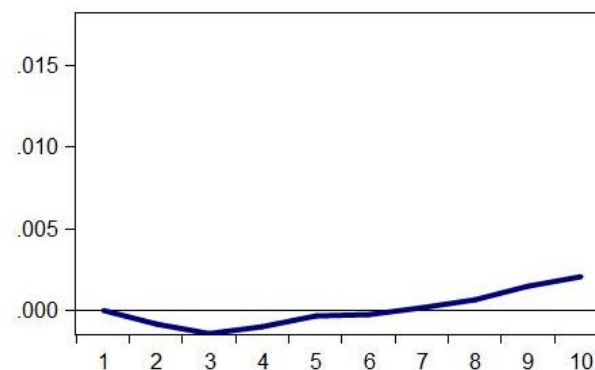
# 1. Financial Deepening: Household & NFC

- Impulse Response Analysis, Whole Period

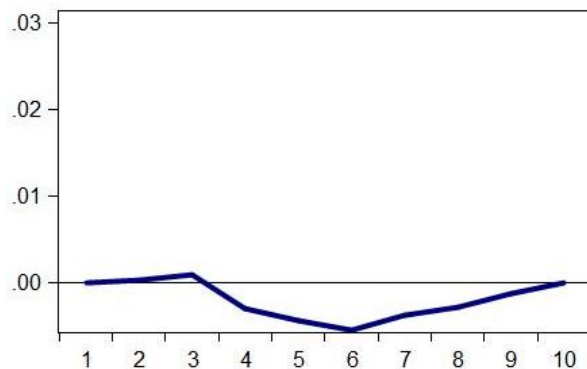
Response of GDP to Household



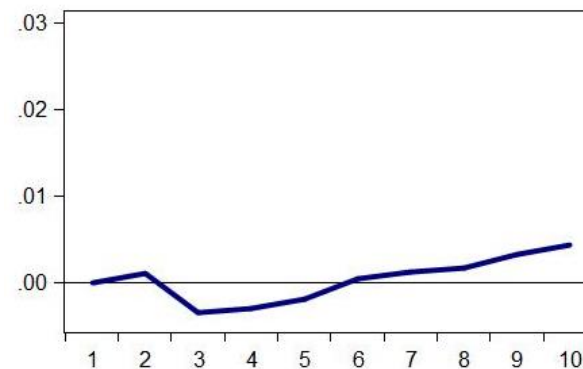
Response of GDP to NFC



Response of Mfr to Household

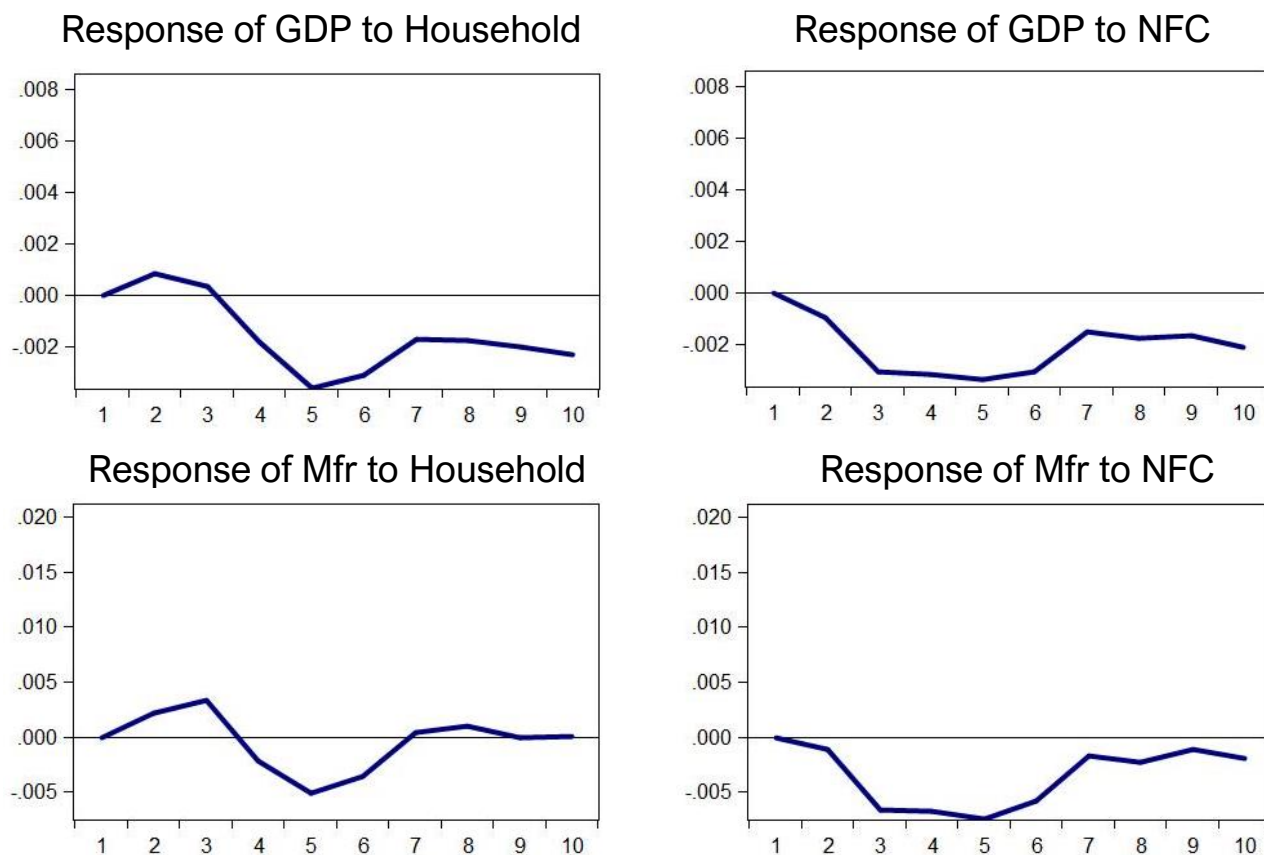


Response of Mfr to NFC



# 1. Financial Deepening: Household & NFC

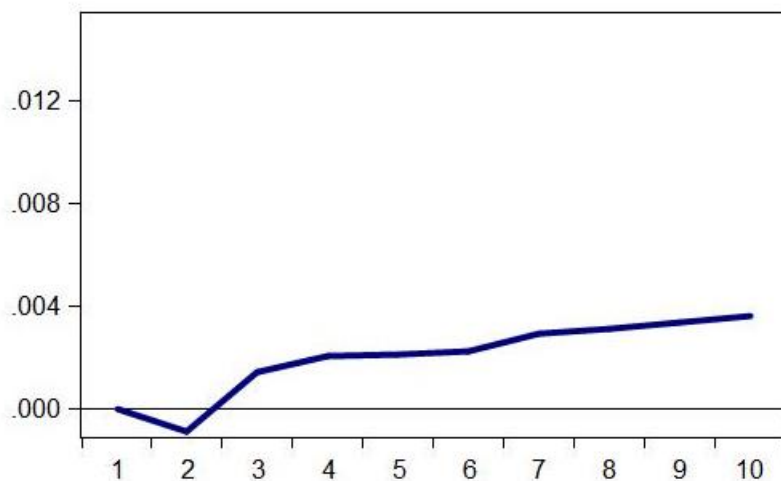
## ■ Impulse Response Analysis, After 1999



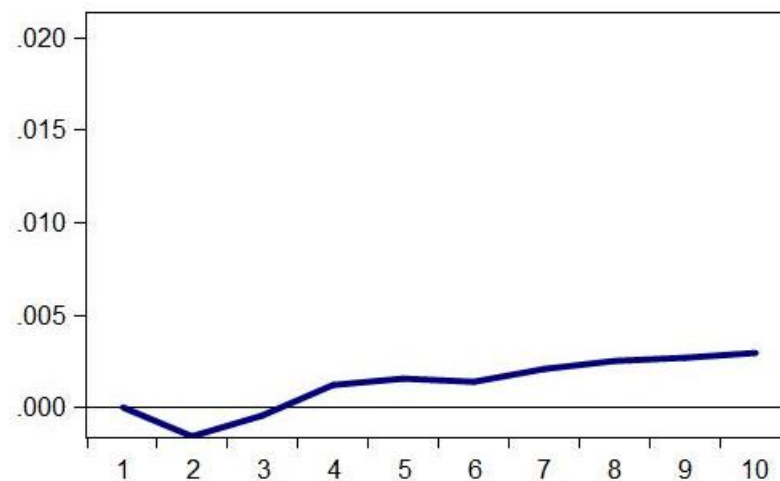
# 1. Financial Deepening: M2

- Impulse Response Analysis

Response of GDP to M2



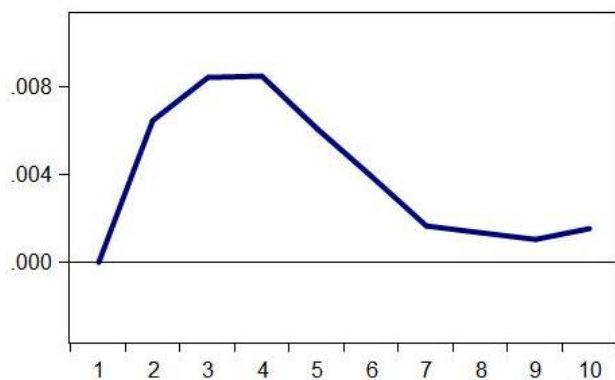
Response of Mfr to M2



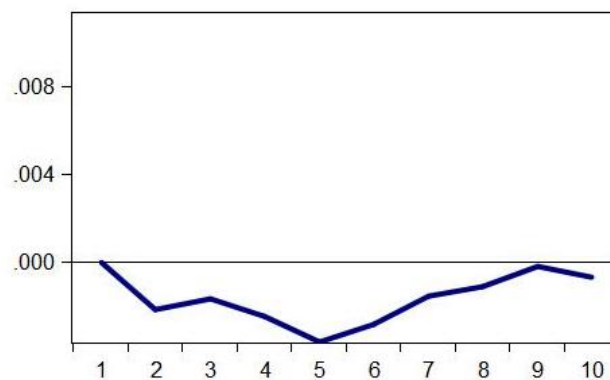
## 2. Source of Finance

### ■ Impulse Response Analysis

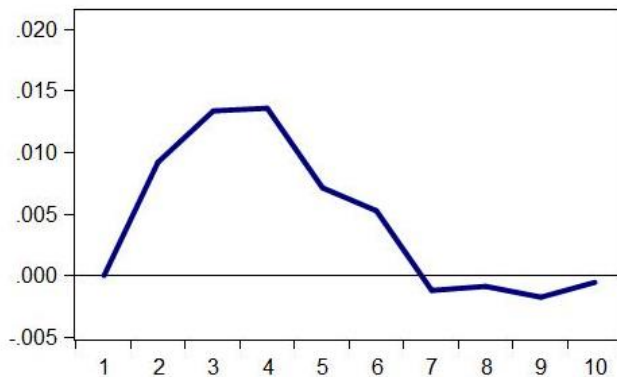
Response of GDP to Mktcap



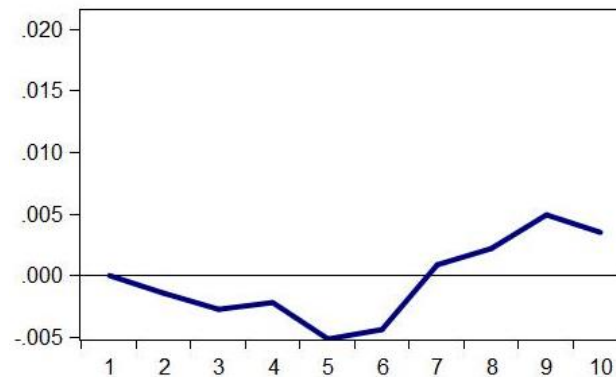
Response of GDP to bankcredit



Response of Mfr to Mktcap



Response of Mfr to bankcredit



# Interpretation

---

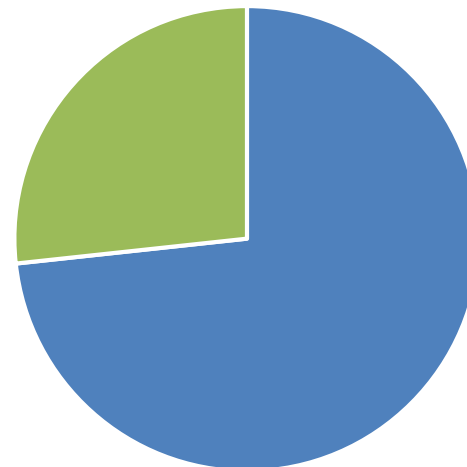
# Credit to Household

✓ Whole Period

## Positive relationship with GDP

- Encourage private consumption and boost market
- Use funds to finance small firms, start-ups and invest in human capital.

FUNDING SOURCE of  
ONE-MAN BUSINESS



■ Self-financed ■ Others

*Resources: KOSIS*



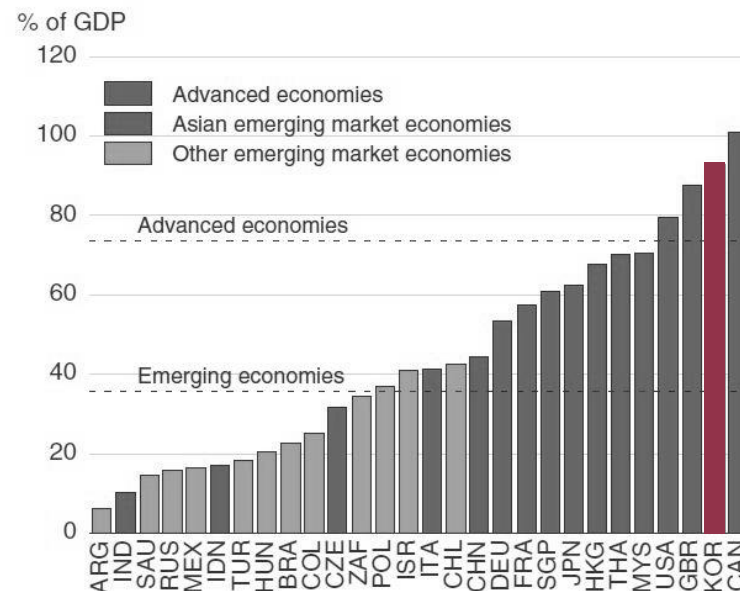
# Credit to Household

✓ After 1999

## Negative relationship with GDP

- Possibility of allocation to low productive sector.
- In Korea, consumer loan has increased rapidly.
- Contribution of household debt to consumption might have decreased. (*Jeon, 2019*)

A. Credit to households,<sup>1</sup> 2016Q4



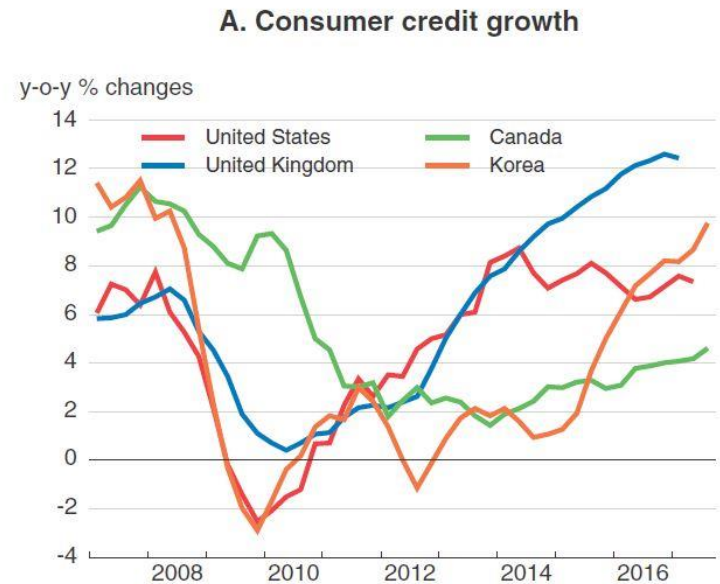
Source: BIS

# Credit to Household

✓ After 1999

## Negative relationship with GDP

- Misallocation to low productive sector.
- In Korea, consumer loan has increased rapidly.
- Contribution of household debt to consumption might have decreased.



Source: Thomson Reuters; Bloomberg; and Federal Reserve.

# Credit to Non-Financial Corporation

## ✓ Whole Period

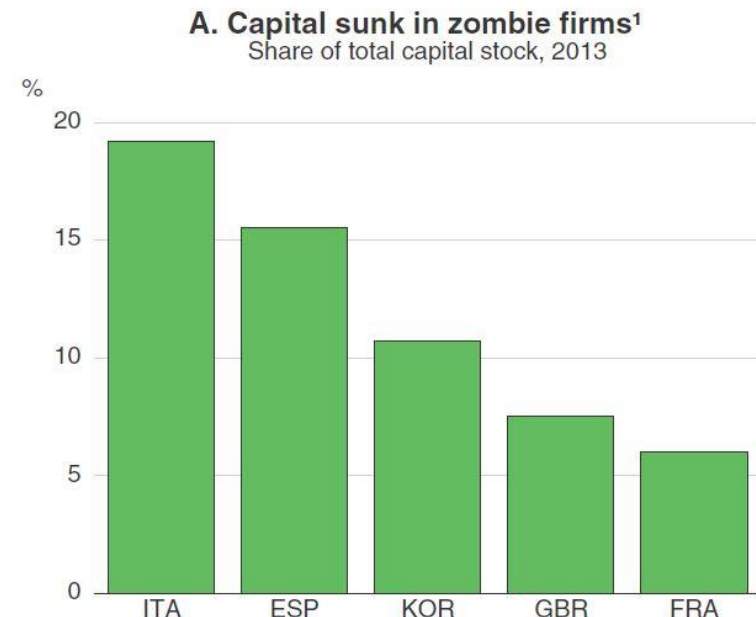
### Positive relationship with GDP

- NFCs fund investment activities.

## ✓ After 1999

### Negative relationship with GDP

- Disconnection between corporate debt and investment.
- Use debt to buyback to increase their share prices.
- Zombie firms may hamper efficient allocation of resources.



Source: OECD

# M2



## Positive relationship with GDP

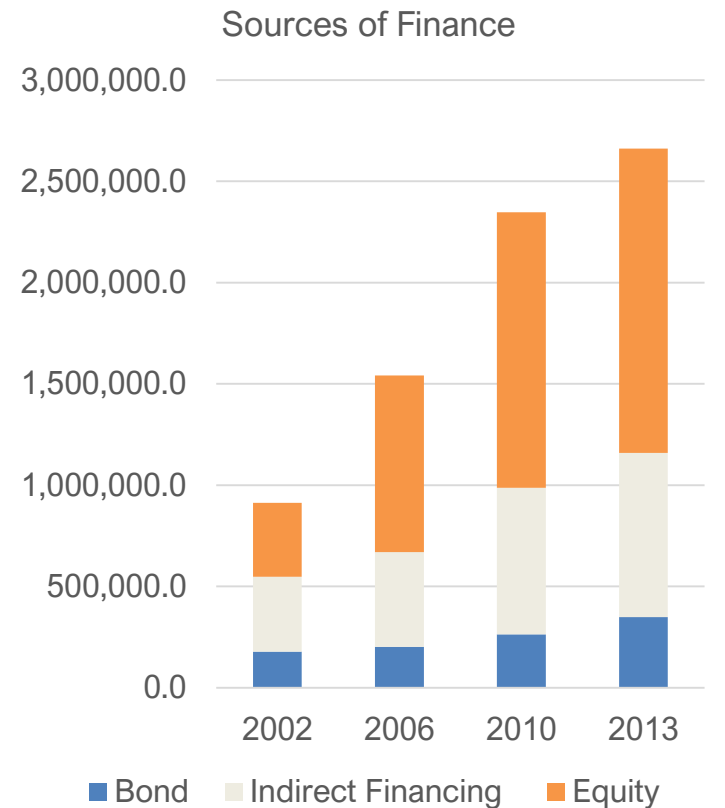
- As the liquidity in the economy increases, banks lower interest rate and increases lending.
- Transactions between economic agents rises so does the liquidity.
- Bank of Korea targeted Money Supply until 1997, but after they changed to inflation rate targeting.

# Market Capitalization

## Positive relationship with GDP

- Fund raised by equity financing could be invested into relatively new, long-term, riskier project.
- Recently, large corporations use direct financing more than indirect financing.
- High-tech industry grows faster by stock market development than by banking industry development.

In the 2000s, the importance of high value-added industry increased. (Lee, 2009)



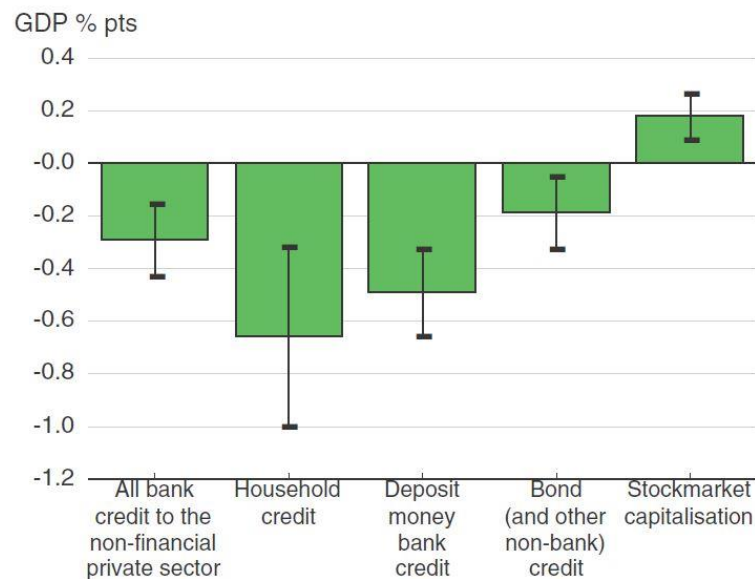
Sources: BOK

# Bank Credit

## Negative relationship with GDP

- Share of household debt in bank credit has risen from 37% to 45%.
- Banks focus on financing short-term, lower risk investment to increase short-term profitability.
- Importance of non-bank financial institution has risen in terms of size and profit.

A. Growth impact of higher credit<sup>1</sup>



Source: OECD

# Policy Implication

- ✓ Should strengthen equity finance and competence of investment bank in Korea to promote innovators, start-ups.
  - Uber, Facebook, wework were financed by IB.
- ✓ Should improve credit allocation.
  - Reduce ratio of consumer loan in household debt

# References

- ✓ 박신욱, 신용재, 금융발전이 경제성장에 미치는 영향, *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business & Commerce*, 전북대학교 산업경제연구소, 2011. 12.
- ✓ 박정수, 박하일, 박영철, 박정환, 우리나라 금융과 경제성장 - 금융의 비효율성과 과잉금융을 중심으로, *한국경제의 분석* 제24권 제1호, 한국금융연구원, 2018. 4.
- ✓ 조갑제, 한국의 금융발전과 경제성장의 관계, 『지역발전연구』 제21권 제2호, 계명대학교, 2012.
- ✓ Beck, Thorsten and Demirguc-Kunt, Asli, *Financial Institutions and Markets across Countries and over Time*, Policy Research Working Paper, 2009.
- ✓ Cecchetti, Stephen G. and Enisse Kharroubi, *Reassessing the impact of finance on growth*, BIS Working Paper No. 381, 2012.
- ✓ Moosa, Imad, *Does financialization retard growth? Time series and cross-sectional evidence*, *Applied Economics*, Taylor & Francis Group, 2017.
- ✓ Park, Donghyun, Shin, Kwanho, *Economic Growth, Financial Development, and Income Inequality*, *Emerging Markets Finance & Trade*, 2017.
- ✓ Svilokos, Tonci and Burin, Ivan, *Financialization and its impact on process of deindustrialization in the EU*, *Zb. rad. Ekon. fak. Rij* vol.35. 2017.



**THANK YOU**

# Appendix

---

# Data Summary

	<b>CREDIT</b>	<b>BANKCREDIT</b>	<b>NFC</b>	<b>GDP</b>
<b>Mean</b>	160.9343	117.0478	92.47380	281113.2
<b>Median</b>	162.9789	120.3000	94.33726	286574.8
<b>Maximum</b>	187.5922	138.2000	115.8848	404051.9
<b>Minimum</b>	134.0006	96.70000	72.96286	164753.2
<b>Std. Dev.</b>	16.55440	10.68985	9.784774	72527.96
<b>Skewness</b>	-0.094893	-0.421650	-0.109275	-0.026438
<b>Kurtosis</b>	1.505654	1.993620	2.659640	1.776456

	<b>M2</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>MFR</b>	<b>MKTCAP</b>
<b>Mean</b>	1358038.	42.55714	73428.13	821.9076
<b>Median</b>	1215850.	44.95000	73077.40	784.8000
<b>Maximum</b>	2700355.	92.10000	118074.2	1909.000
<b>Minimum</b>	383546.9	3.300000	32081.10	66.30000
<b>Std. Dev.</b>	670535.6	26.01260	26733.85	543.2750
<b>Skewness</b>	0.377615	0.186976	-0.009808	0.242522
<b>Kurtosis</b>	1.915348	1.760533	1.661150	1.785228

# Unit Root Test

ADF: Augmented Dickey-Fuller

KPSS: Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin

Variable	ADF		KPSS	
	t-statistics	p-value	LM-statistics	critical value(5%)
log GDP	0.372162	0.9989	0.474819	0.146000
log Mfr	-0.962394	0.9458	0.467095	0.146000
Credit	-0.819266	0.8114	1.920482	0.463000
Household	-2.711221	0.2332	0.205669	0.146000
NFC	-1.747368	0.4059	1.522252	0.463000
log M2	-0.993230	0.9416	1.890255	0.463000
log MktCap	-2.564996	0.2972	0.224969	0.146000
Bank Credit	-1.606995	0.4772	1.692460	0.463000

# Lag Test

1) log GDP- log Mfr- Credit (**Lag=6**)

Lag	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
1	2810.364	4.45e-07	-6.111188	-5.867209	-6.012494
2	56.70733	3.64e-07	-6.312276	-5.921909*	-6.154365*
3	20.26209	3.58e-07	-6.329026	-5.792271	-6.111899
4	18.08208	3.56e-07	-6.335959	-5.652817	-6.059616
5	6.343277	3.76e-07	-6.281645	-5.452115	-5.946085
6	35.97960*	3.38e-07*	-6.388951*	-5.413033	-5.994175
7	12.59698	3.45e-07	-6.370312	-5.248007	-5.916320
8	6.405683	3.63e-07	-6.318064	-5.049371	-5.804855

LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level)

FPE: Final prediction error

AIC: Akaike information criterion

SC: Schwarz information criterion

HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion

# Lag Test

2) log GDP- log Mfr- Household- NFC, Whole Period (**Lag=6**)

Lag	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
1	3704.496	1.45e-07	-4.394394	-4.004027*	-4.236484
2	62.97346	1.23e-07	-4.562137	-3.911525	-4.298953*
3	39.76228	1.17e-07	-4.614549	-3.703693	-4.246091
4	34.00220	1.14e-07	-4.640494	-3.469393	-4.166762
5	23.67497	1.17e-07	-4.613713	-3.182368	-4.034708
6	48.50359*	1.04e-07*	-4.729343*	-3.037752	-4.045064
7	13.30963	1.13e-07	-4.648972	-2.697137	-3.859419
8	17.48651	1.20e-07	-4.594971	-2.382891	-3.700145

LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level)

FPE: Final prediction error

AIC: Akaike information criterion

SC: Schwarz information criterion

HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion

# Lag Test

2) log GDP- log Mfr- Household- NFC, After 1999 (**Lag=7**)

Lag	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
1	1004.877	1.09e-08	-6.985989	-6.276522*	-6.701342*
2	23.32955	1.17e-08	-6.919512	-5.737068	-6.445100
3	38.38911	9.86e-09	-7.097422	-5.442001	-6.433246
4	33.37371	8.76e-09	-7.232102	-5.103703	-6.378160
5	53.30250	5.40e-09*	-7.740473	-5.139096	-6.696766
6	15.41070	6.30e-09	-7.625605	-4.551251	-6.392134
7	26.47072*	5.87e-09	-7.749577*	-4.202245	-6.326341
8	13.93839	6.97e-09	-7.651077	-3.630768	-6.038076

LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level)

FPE: Final prediction error

AIC: Akaike information criterion

SC: Schwarz information criterion

HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion

# Lag Test

3) log GDP- log Mfr- log M2 (Lag=4)

Lag	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
1	3159.083	1.38e-10	-14.18742	-13.94993*	-14.09143
2	26.43825	1.32e-10	-14.23211	-13.85212	-14.07853
3	42.94735	1.16e-10	-14.36088	-13.83839	-14.14970
4	28.44074	1.10e-10*	-14.41961*	-13.75463	-14.15084*
5	13.84837	1.11e-10	-14.40572	-13.59824	-14.07936
6	14.53805	1.12e-10	-14.39654	-13.44656	-14.01258
7	9.115988	1.17e-10	-14.35986	-13.26739	-13.91831
8	24.93301*	1.11e-10	-14.40901	-13.17404	-13.90986

LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level)

FPE: Final prediction error

AIC: Akaike information criterion

SC: Schwarz information criterion

HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion



# Lag Test

4) log GDP- log Mfr- log MktCap- Bank Credit (**Lag=7**)

Lag	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
1	926.5721	1.02e-09	-9.350403	-8.655884*	-9.071212
2	48.68233	7.78e-10	-9.627320	-8.469788	-9.162002
3	35.40451	6.92e-10	-9.752146	-8.131602	-9.100701
4	52.00340	4.67e-10	-10.15912	-8.075567	-9.321551
5	49.83451	3.13e-10	-10.58195	-8.035384	-9.558254
6	23.89515	3.14e-10	-10.61299	-7.603404	-9.403160
7	48.26893*	1.97e-10*	-11.12590	-7.653308	-9.729949*
8	19.16017	2.10e-10	-11.12815*	-7.192546	-9.546073

LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level)

FPE: Final prediction error

AIC: Akaike information criterion

SC: Schwarz information criterion

HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion

# The End