



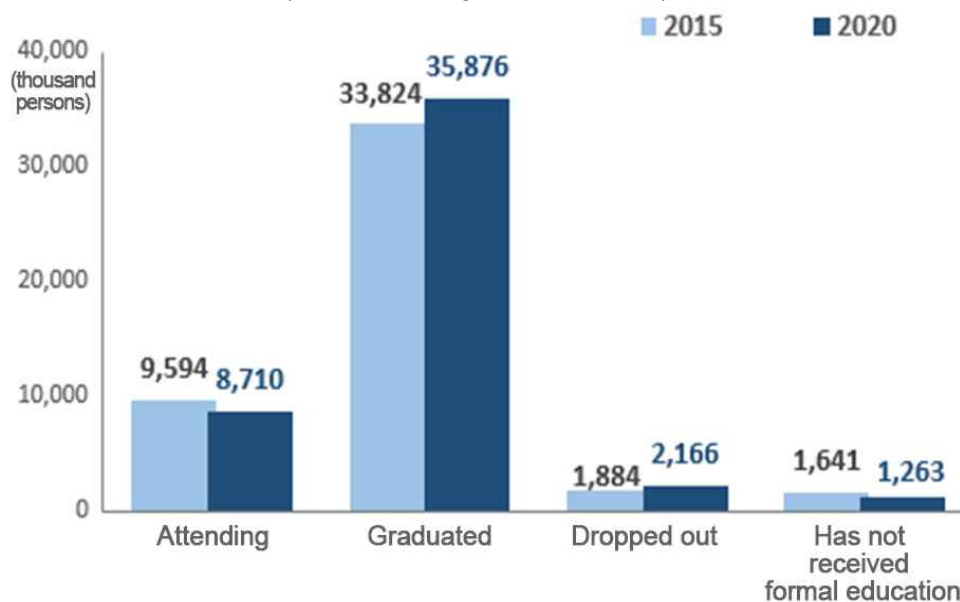
# Results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census (regarding population and households)

## 【Educational attainment】

Compared to 2015, the graduates of formal education increased by 2.052 million persons (2.6%p). The students of formal education decreased by 884 thousand persons (2.3%p). The dropouts of formal education increased by 282 thousand persons (0.5%p).

- As of November 1, 2020, the graduates of formal education recorded 35.876 million persons, which increased by 2.052 million persons from 33.824 million persons in 2015.
- The students of formal education decreased by 884 thousand persons from 9.594 million persons in 2015 to 8.710 million persons in 2020.
- The dropouts of formal education increased by 282 thousand persons from 1.884 million persons in 2015 to 2.166 million persons in 2020.

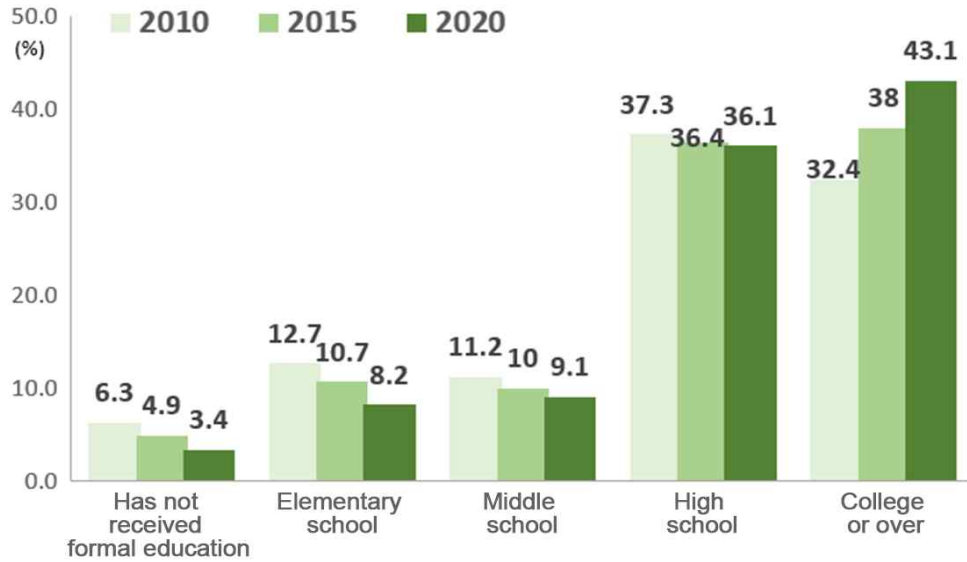
< Population by educational attainment  
(population aged 6 or more) >



The share of college graduates or higher rose by 5.1%p from 38.0% in 2015 to 43.1% in 2020.

- Among the population aged 30 or more, the share of college graduates or higher rose by 5.1%p from 38.0% in 2015 to 43.1% in 2020.
- Compared to 2015, the share of high school graduates or less recorded a drop. Whereas, the share of college graduates or higher recorded a rise.

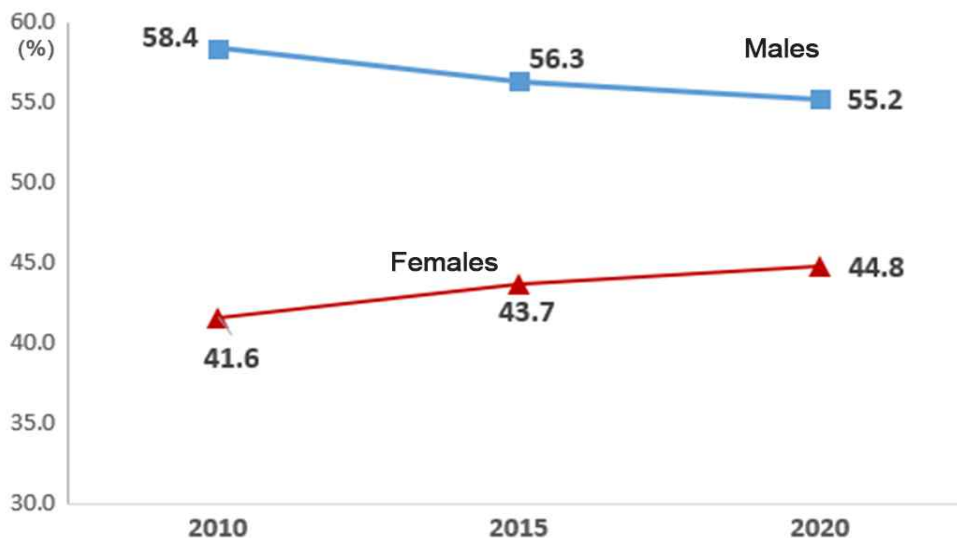
< Composition of graduates by educational attainment (population aged 30 or more) >



**The gender gap in the share of college graduates or higher (aged 30 or more) dropped from 12.7%p in 2015 to 10.5%p in 2020.**

- Among the population aged 30 or more, the gender gap in the share of college graduates or higher dropped from 12.7%p in 2015 to 10.5%p in 2020.
- The gender gap in the share of college graduates or higher aged 40~49 dropped by 5.7%p from 10.5%p in 2015 to 4.8%p in 2020.

< Composition of college graduates or higher by gender (population aged 30 or more) >



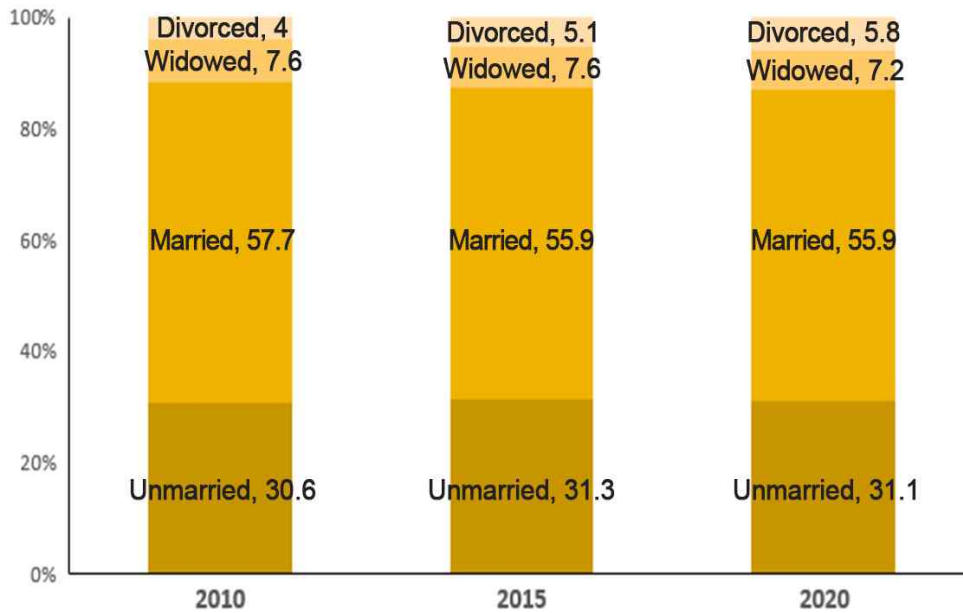
## 【Marital status】

**Compared to 2015, the share of unmarried (31.1%) and widowed (7.2%) persons dropped by 0.2%p and 0.4%p, respectively. The share of divorced persons (5.8%) rose by 0.7%p.**

- Among the population aged 15 or more, married, unmarried, widowed and divorced persons occupied 55.9%, 31.1%, 7.2% and 5.8%, respectively.

- Compared to 2015, the share of unmarried and widowed persons fell by 0.2%p and 0.4%p, respectively. The share of divorced persons rose by 0.7%p.

< Population by marital status (population aged 15 or more) >



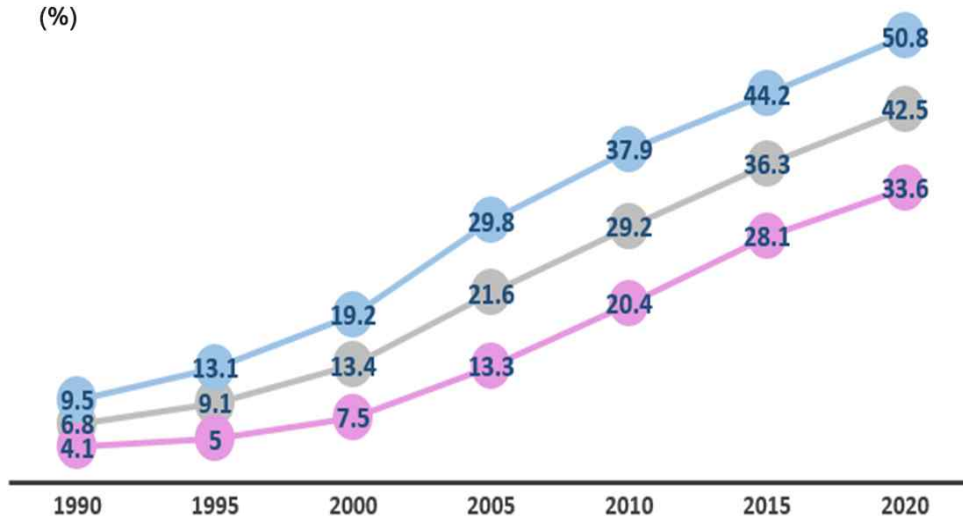
**The share of unmarried persons showed an increase in all age groups. In particular, the share of unmarried persons aged 30~39 recorded the highest increase of 6.2%p.**

- The share of unmarried persons showed an increase in all age groups. In particular, the share of unmarried persons aged 30~39 recorded the highest increase (6.2%p) from 36.3% percent in 2015 to 42.5% in 2020.
- The share of unmarried people showed the highest increase in males aged 30~39 (6.6%p) and females aged 30~39 (5.5%p).
- Among the population aged 30~39, the share of unmarried people increased from 13.4% in 2000 to 29.2% in 2010 and 42.5% in 2020.

< Share of unmarried persons by gender (population aged 30~39) >

— Total — Males — Females

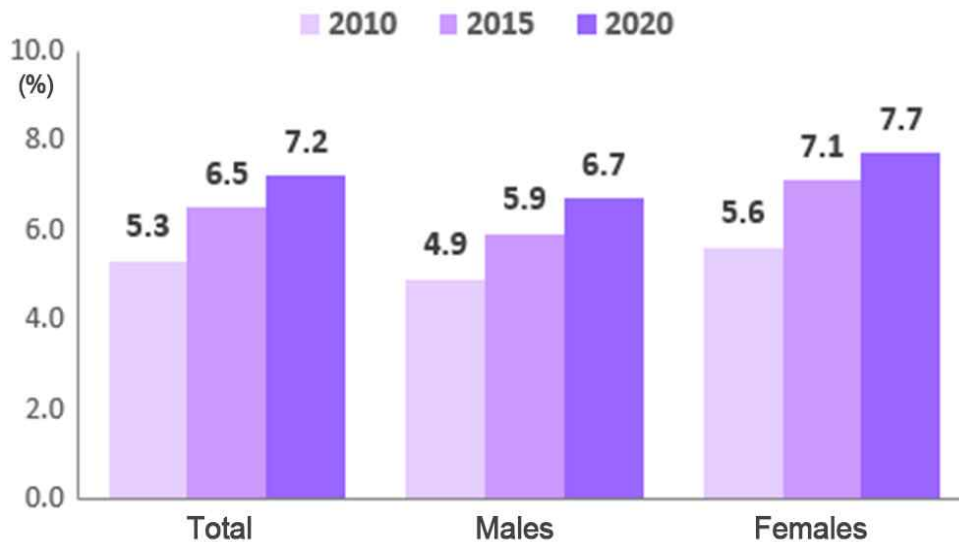
(%)



**Among the population aged 30 or more, the share of divorced persons rose by 0.7%p from 6.5% in 2015 to 7.2% in 2020.**

- Among the population aged 30 or more, the share of divorced persons increased from 5.3% in 2010 to 6.5% in 2015 and 7.2% in 2020.
- The share of divorced males rose from 5.9% in 2015 to 6.7% in 2020. The share of divorced females rose from 7.1% in 2015 to 7.7% in 2020.

< Share of divorced persons (population aged 30 or more) >

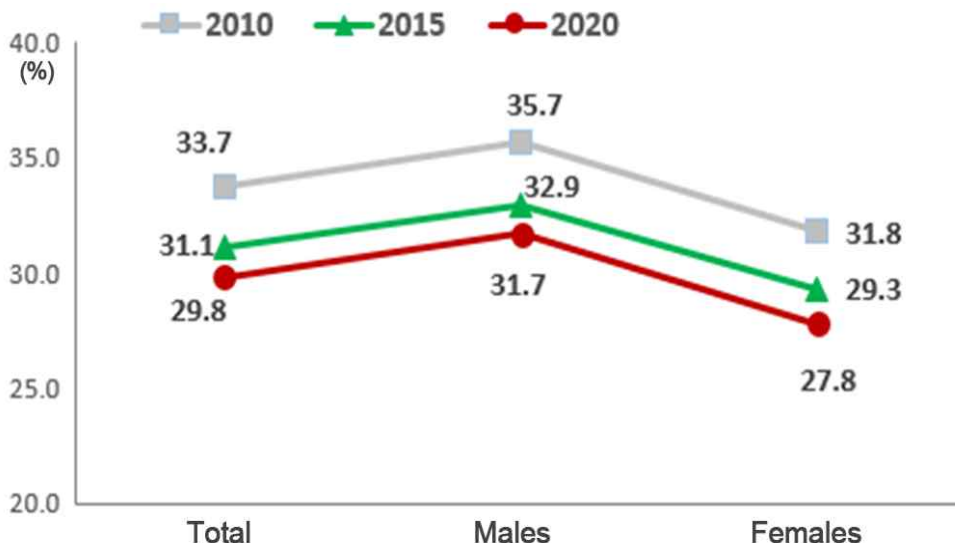


**【Social activity】**

**The social activity participation rate fell by 1.3%p from 31.1% in 2015 to 29.8% in 2020.**

- The social activity participation population aged 20 or more stood at 12.372 million persons (29.8%) in 2020, which declined by 1.3%p from 12.228 million persons (31.1%) in 2015.
- 31.7% of males and 27.8% of females took part in social activities.
- As for social activities by sector, fellowship groups occupied the largest share at 13.5%, which was followed by cultural groups (9.3%) and religious groups (7.2%).

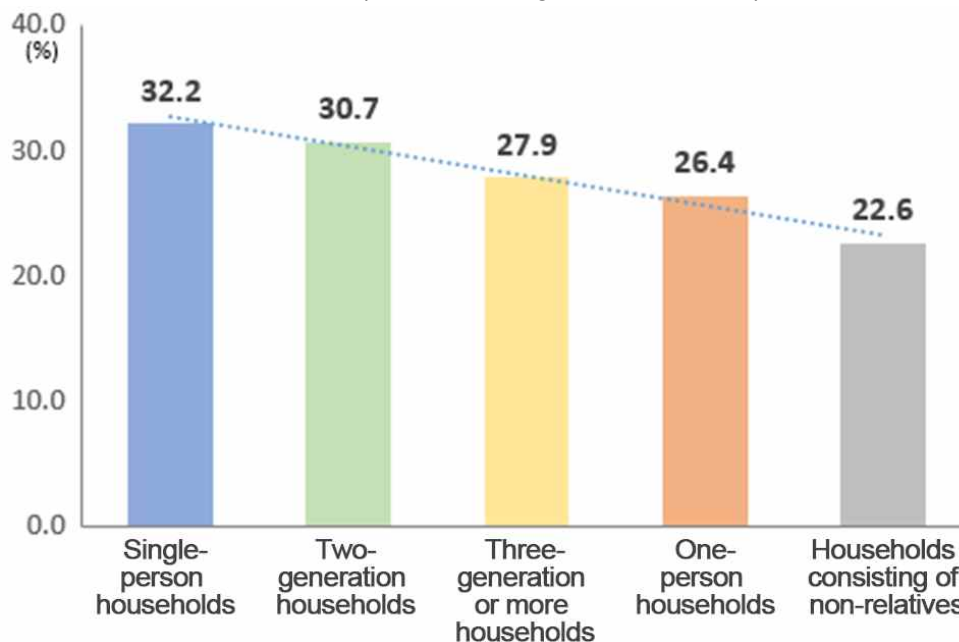
< Social activity participation rate (population aged 20 or more) >



**The social activity participation rate of persons aged 50~59 recorded the highest figure at 37.1%. The social activity participation rate of persons aged 40~49 recorded the highest decrease of 3.5%p.**

- As for the social activity participation rate by age group, people aged 50~59 showed the highest figure of 37.1%, which was followed by people aged 60~69 (33.9%) and people aged 40~49 (33.0%).
  - The social activity participation rate of people aged 60~69 was 0.9%p higher than that of people aged 40~49.
- As for the social activity participation rate by generation composition, the social activity participation rate of one-generation households recorded the highest figure of 32.2%. Whereas, the social activity participation rates of one-person households (26.4%) and households consisting of non-relatives (22.6%) recorded relatively low figures.

< Share of social activity participation population by generation composition (population aged 20 or more) >

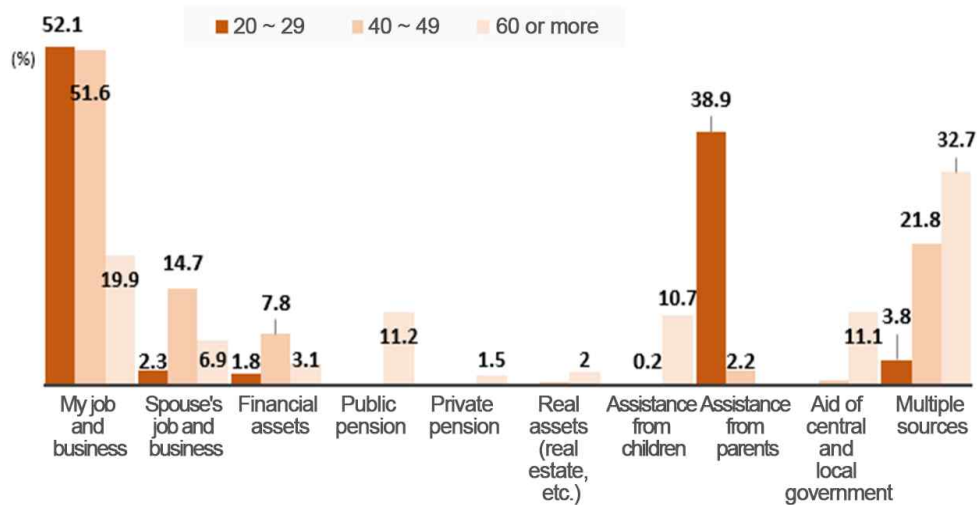


### **【Source of living expenses】**

**As for living expenses of people aged 20 or more by source, 'My job and business' recorded the highest figure of 42.9%, which was followed by 'Spouse's job and business' (10.1%) and 'Assistance from parents' (7.5%).**

- As for living expenses by source and age group, 'Assistance from parents' recorded the highest figure in the group aged 20~29 (38.9%). 'My job and business' recorded the highest figure in the group aged 30~39 (56.5%) and the group aged 40~49 (51.6%).
- As for the share of the living expenses of people aged 60 or more by source, 'Assistance from children', 'Public pension' and 'Aid of central and local government' stood at 10.7%, 11.2% and 11.1%, respectively.

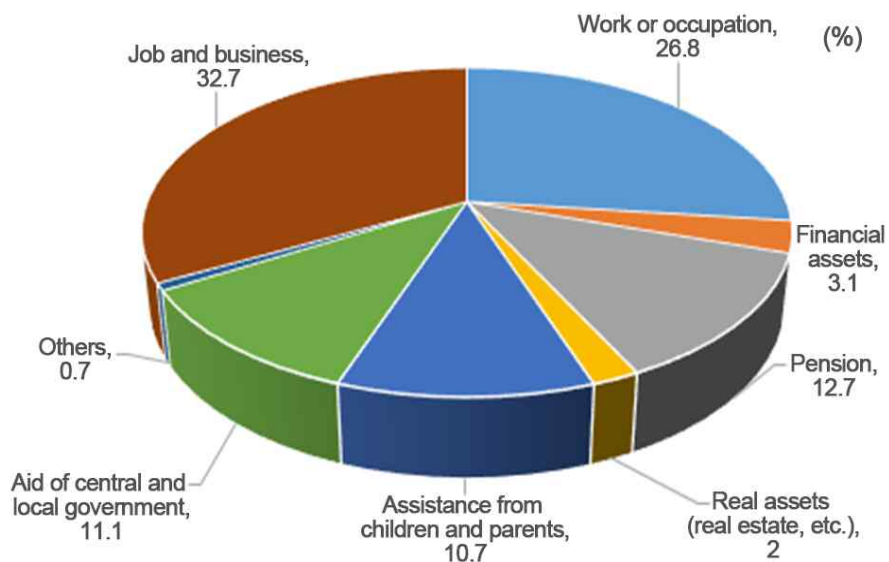
< Source of living expenses by age group (population aged 20 or more) >



**As the elderly population aged 60 or more got older, the share of 'Job and business' got smaller. Whereas, the shares of 'Assistance from children' and 'Aid of central and local government' got larger.**

- As for the sources of living expenses of the elderly population aged 60 or more, 'My job and business & spouse's job and business' occupied the largest share at 26.8%, which was followed by '(Public and private) pension' (12.7%) and 'Aid of central and local government' (11.1%).
- As the elderly population got older, the share of 'Job and business' got smaller.

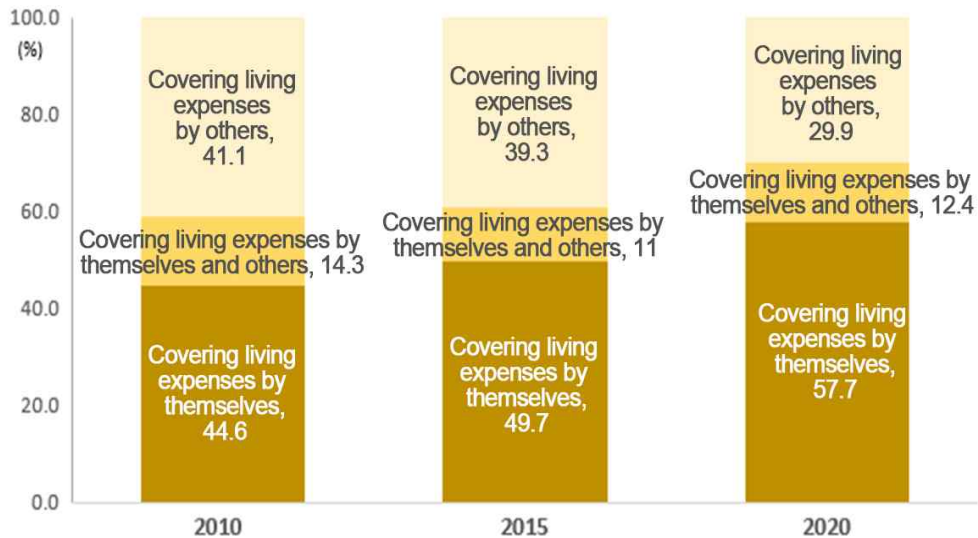
< Sources of living expenses (population aged 60 or more) >



**In 2020, people covering living expenses themselves occupied 57.7% of the population aged 60 or more, rising by 8%p from 49.7% in 2015.**

- Among the elderly population aged 60 or more, the share of people covering living expenses themselves occupied the largest share at 57.7%, which was followed by 'Covering living expenses by others' (29.9%) and 'Covering living expenses by themselves and others' (12.4%).
- \* Share of the elderly population (aged 60 or more) covering living expenses themselves: 44.6% in 2010 → 49.7% in 2015 → 57.7% in 2020

< Share of the elderly population covering living expenses by type (population aged 60 or more) >

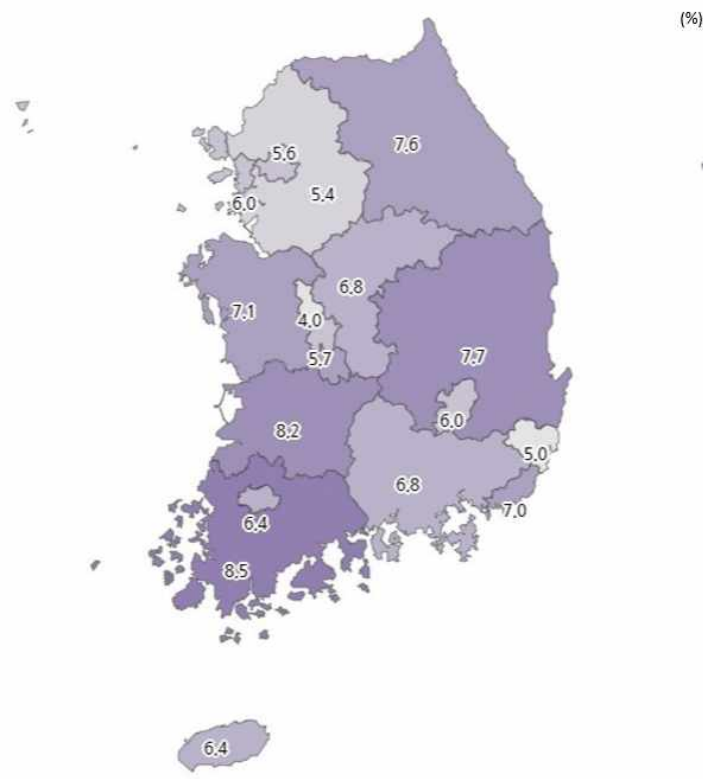


## 【Activity limitations and care】

**People with activity limitations occupied 6.2% of the total population aged 5 or more. As people grew older, the percentage of people with activity limitations grew higher.**

- People with activity limitations accounted for 6.2% (3.028 million persons) of the population aged 5 or more.
  - Males with activity limitations amounted to 1.222 million persons (2.5%), which was 1.2%p lower than females with activity limitations (1.806 million persons, 3.7%).
- As people grew older, the percentage of people with activity limitations grew higher. People with activity limitations aged 70 or more amounted to 1.691 million persons, which occupied 55.9% of the population with activity limitations (3.028 million persons).

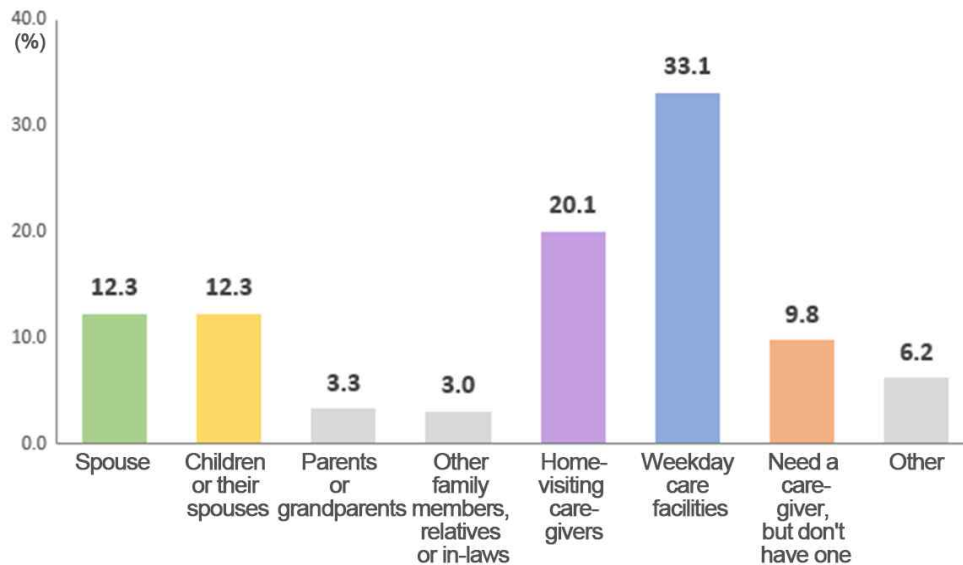
< Percentage of people with activity limitations by region (population aged 5 or more) >



**Among the population with activity limitations aged 15 or more, people who needed nursing or other special care amounted to 1.351 million persons (45.2%).**

- People who needed nursing or special care amounted to 1.351 million persons, which occupied 45.2% of the population with activity limitations aged 15 or more (2.989 million persons).
  - Females who needed nursing or special care totaled 843 thousand persons. This figure was 335 thousand persons higher than male counterparts (508 thousand persons).
- As for people who needed nursing or special care (1.351 million persons) by care type, 'Weekday care facilities' occupied the largest share at 33.1%, which was followed by 'Home-visiting care-givers' (20.1%), 'Spouse' (12.3%) and 'Children or their spouses' (12.3%).
  - People who didn't have a care-giver accounted for 9.8%.

< People needing nursing or special care by care type (population aged 15 or more) >



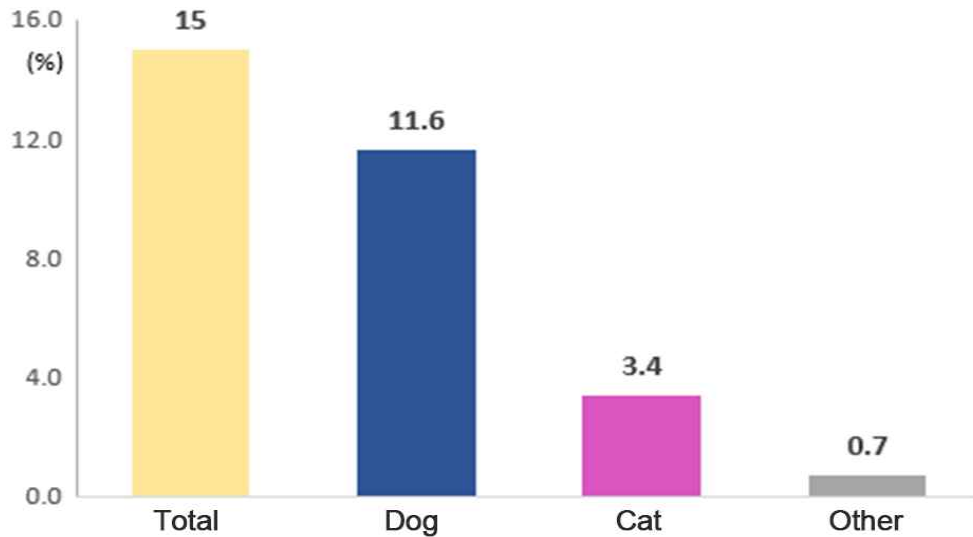
**【Animal companion (pet)】**

**Households with an animal companion (pet) amounted to 3.129 million households, which accounted for 15.0% of the total households.**

- Households with an animal companion (pet)\* totaled 3.129 million households (15.0%). 15.8% of female householders had an animal companion, while 14.5% of male ones had an animal companion.
  - Households with a dog totaled 2.423 million households (11.6%). This figure was 8.2%p higher than households with a cat (717 thousand households, 3.4%).



< Share of households with an animal companion >

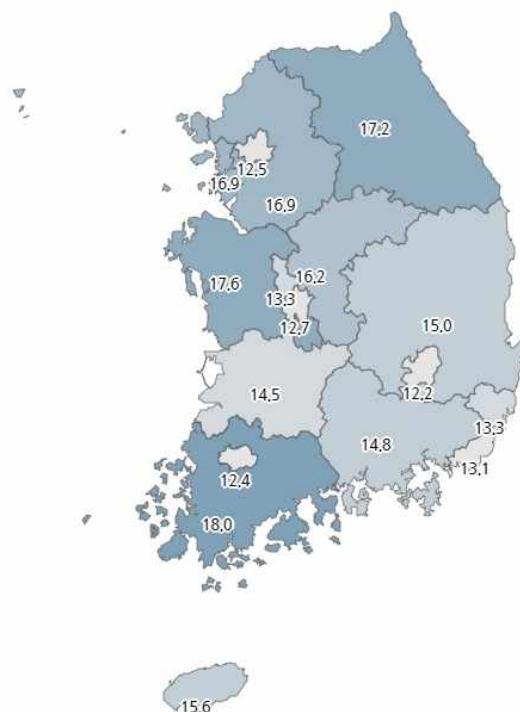


\* An animal companion refers to an animal that is kept close for emotional support (excluding animals that are kept for breeding, guarding or hunting).

**As for the share of households with an animal companion by region, Jeonnam recorded the highest figure of 18.0%, which was followed by Chungnam (17.6%) and Gangwon (17.2%).**

- Jeonnam (18.0%) showed the highest share of households with an animal companion, which was followed by Chungnam (17.6%) and Gangwon (17.2%).
  - In the meantime, Seoul (12.5%) and Gwangju (12.4%) and Daegu (12.2%) showed a low share of households with an animal companion.
  - 19.8% of households in administrative districts of 'Eup & Myeon' had an animal companion. And 13.8% of households in administrative districts of 'Dong' had an animal companion.
- Gyeonggi (3.9%) and Chungnam (3.9%) showed the highest share of households with a cat. Jeonnam (15.3%) showed the highest share of households with a dog.

< Share of households with an animal companion by region >

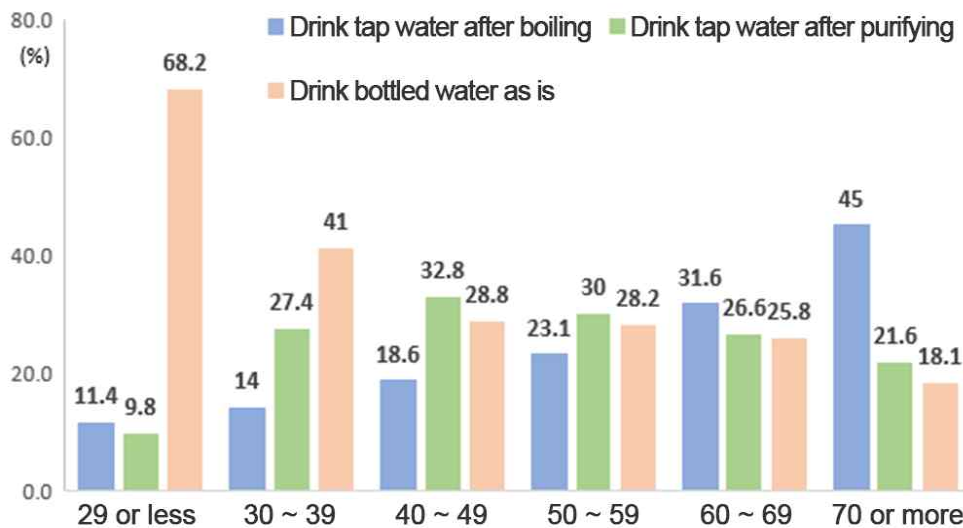


## 【Drinking water】

**31.6% of households drank bottled water as is. 26.6% of households drank tap water after purifying.**

- As for drinking water, households drinking bottled water as is occupied the highest share at 31.6%, which was followed by households drinking tap water after purifying (26.6%) and households drinking tap water after boiling (24.7%).
- Among householders aged 20~39, households drinking bottled water as is occupied the highest share. Among householders aged 60 or more, households drinking tap water after boiling occupied the highest share.
- \* Covers drinking water by kind of water (tap water or bottled water) and by type (drinking water as is, drinking water after boiling or drinking water after purifying)

< Share of households drinking water by type and age group of householders >

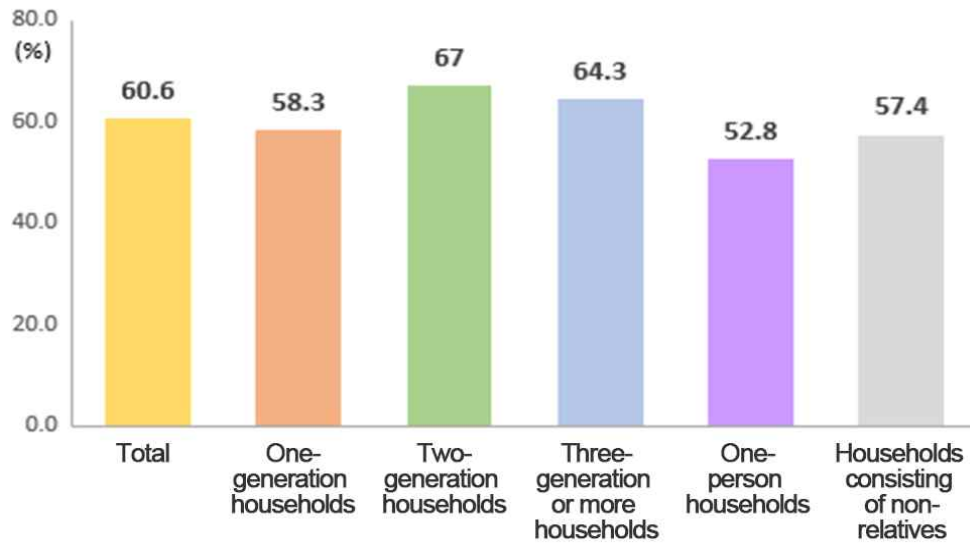


## 【Fire safety equipment】

**As for the share of households with fire safety equipment (fire extinguisher and fire alarm), two-generation households showed the highest figure at 67.0%. One-person households showed the lowest share at 52.8%.**

- Households with both a fire extinguisher and a fire alarm amounted to 12.697 million households (60.6%). Whereas, households without both a fire extinguisher and a fire alarm amounted to 3.972 million households (19.0%).
- As for the share of households with fire safety equipment by generation composition, two-generation households showed the highest figure at 67.0%, while one-person households showed the lowest figure at 52.8%.

< Share of households with both a fire extinguisher and a fire alarm by generation composition >



**As for the share of households with fire safety equipment (fire extinguisher and fire alarm) by region, Sejong recorded the highest figure at 86.7%, which was followed by Gwangju (75.7%).**

- As for the share of households with both a fire extinguisher and a fire alarm, administrative districts of 'Dong' stood at 61.9%. This share was 6.9%p higher than administrative districts of 'Eup & Myeon' (55.0%).
- Sejong (86.7%) recorded the highest share of households with fire safety equipment, which was followed by Gwangju (75.7%).

< Share of households with both a fire extinguisher and a fire alarm by region >

